

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

NUMBER 17.

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.

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

Advertisements, of 12 lines, or less, will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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

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

LAW NOTICE.

W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will attend to the courts of Kenton and the adjoining Counties.

Office at the corner of Market Street, one door west of Greenup Street.

Covington, March 8, 1845.

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 Conner, Berry & Co., where a large number of them will always be found, unless at attendance upon their courts.

March 8, 1845.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

B. W. POLY & S. T. WALL.

have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone.

Their Office is on Market Street, Covington, over the Store of Conner, Berry & Co., where a large number of them will always be found, unless at attendance upon their courts.

March 8, 1845.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER.

Scott, between 4th & 5th Sts.

Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of Jewelry, which is well adapted to sell as low as can be purchased in Cincinnati.

Half Duties and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

April 12, 1845.

Gedge & Brothers.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS IN

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scott Street, Covington.

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

March 8, 1845.

OHIO LARD OIL MANUFACTORY,

SIGN OF THE PRAMIE 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.

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.

Feb. 21, 1846.

Peter A. White.

WM. SHERK.

Peter A. White & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 4, Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio.

August 15, 1846.

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,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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

COVINGTON, KY.

April 18—39c

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

Office on Market Street, formerly occupied by Foley & Wall.

July 18, 1846.

WASHINGTON HALL.

NEW LOCATION.

Corner of Walnut and Water Sts. Cincinnati.

ANNE LONGSHORE, late proprietor of that long established Point House, on Water St., between Main and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, known as Washington Hall, returns her sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage she has received, and informs her friends and the public generally, that she has removed to that large, airy, and commodious building on the corner of Walnut and Water Sts., and having fitted it up in superior style, is now ready to receive their calls, and also travellers by river or otherwise.

Cin. Sept. 12, 1846.

3m.

JUST received direct from New York, and opening on the corner of 4th and Scott Sts., a beautiful article of Hair, Tooth, Clothes, Nail and Shoe Brushes, together with a large supply of Razors, (all numbers) Sash tools and white Soap Brushes. For sale lower than ever offered in this market by

T. N. WISE.

June 20

2000 STONE JUGS.—This day receiving per steamer John Drenon, and for sale low.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co.,

No. 15, West Front St., Cin.

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

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DRS. BENNET & PRETLOW.

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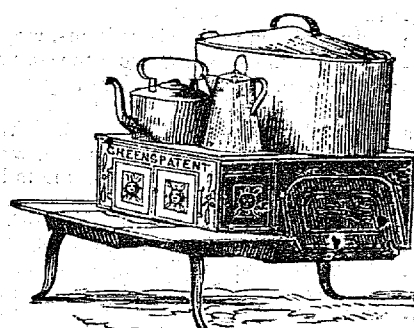
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GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

manufactured and sold only by W. L. E. CHILDS, No. 21, Fifth Street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gilt Stove.

We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and now have in 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 far superior to any now in use.

J. P. Corneil, Esq., Nelson Brown, A. L. Martin, N. Ward, John Robbins, W. K. Runnels, Dr. Allen, G. W. Brown, Wm. Reynolds, J. C. Bates, Esq., James Walters, H. W. Evans, R. H. Jones, N. McClure, J. J. Wheeler, Dr. J. E. Wheeler, Wm. Wadding, John Harding, Z. Longley, J. H. Harris, Esq., C. Webb, Dr. D. Mills, H. Bateman, Ky. James Walling, John Cooklin, Mrs. Cummings, W. Fisher, Adam Epply, Sam'l S. Spear, Doct. Miles, E. A. Wilson, Chas. Stewart, J. W. King, S. J. Campbell, David Spears, R. N. L. B. E. Thos. Wackfield, E. Stone, Esq., D. V. Bennett, Rev. Wm. Burch, Danl. Sands, E. A. Wilson, S. G. Hill, W. Vansant, J. Nulton, James Combs, Wm. Warren, Jr., A. Woodbridge, N. B. Deane, 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.

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

N. B. Desire to find the three Gilt Stoves. Aug. 32, 1846.—5 ly 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 ret for 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. Matton, 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 and 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.

Ladies' " " Kid Buttons and Slippers. 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.

No. 5 Lower Market, 2d door East of Main street, Cincinnati.

March 14, 1846.

REPELLED BY THE CUT TOBACCO.—We have

received the agency for the sale of this celebrated Tobacco. It is a fine quality of the "Felix Grundy," 50 packages birds-eye smoking tobacco, at manufacturers prices, adding freight and charges.

C. B. MARSHALL & Co.,

No. 15, West Front St., Cin.

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From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: On the 8th ult. by your courtesy, a statistical table on the subject of raw cotton appeared in your columns. In connection with that table I would, through the same medium, ask the attention of cotton planters to some facts in the history of that great staple, and show them that the present value thereof is, in a great measure, owing to those protective duties against which they so loudly complain.

That cotton culture in this country had its origin in the fostering care of a protective tariff, during the administration of Washington is well known. Although Georgia did export very small quantities soon after the peace of 1783, yet as late as 1792 there were only 138,328 lbs. of cotton of all kinds exported from the U. States. From the time that our Government threw its protecting arm around the plant and the manufacture, the rapid increase of its production is unparalleled in the history of agriculture and commerce. In the brief space of half a century it has grown to be the mightiest staple on the globe—a young giant, which had its conception in the wisdom of our Revolutionary patriots and statesmen, and its birth in the virgin soil of the South and West—still carrying proudly onward in its growth, weaving the web of destiny for nations in its course, linking together the most distant points on our sphere, and promising yet to be the grand controller of the commercial world.

"It is passing strange that many of our countrymen, who are all staked on the continuance of this prodigy in agriculture, should, with the light of history before them, still, exhaust our language in abusive epithets directed against the beneficent system which has nurtured the cotton plant, and even now sustains it. Is it ignorance, or pride of opinion, or a love of the appearance of consistency? To be consistent is not to follow the path in life which we or our fathers bequeathed to the dictates of right reason. When light breaks in upon the human mind, and reason shows that the end sought can never be attained by the way pursued, wherein does true consistency lie—in marching directly to the object in view, or in still following the path of error despite of better knowledge?

The objection urged against the tariff is, that trade is reciprocal, and that consequently every cent of duty levied by us upon the foreign fabric of cotton, is paid into this country, and is paid into the pockets of the cotton grower, who is compelled either to sell his cotton for so much less as the duty takes from the profit of the manufacturer, or to withdraw from the foreign market so much of the cotton as he can consume in that portion of the foreign fabric which is substituted by the manufactures with which the duty level enables us to furnish ourselves at home. The argument sounds well; at first blush convincing; but we may readily find the reason why it is so easily accepted, and why it is so easily refuted. As in most cases of reasoning a priori, all the facts relevant to the issue are not brought before the mind. Those who urge this objection do not seem to have inquired into two very important matters of fact, viz: how far the people of England are under the necessity of manufacturing cotton; and how far, by reduction of duties in any way bearing on the manufacture, England is enabled to reduce the cost of the fabric.

These objects have, even as many as fifteen or eighteen years ago, falsely assumed that the cost of fabricating in England was reduced to its lowest rates. We will inquire into this branch of the subject more fully presently. Nor do these same objectors seem to have looked into another question of fact equally important, and that is, whether our duties upon the important fabric, have ever affected the amount of American cotton consumed in Great Britain. For the sake of argument, that the protective duty takes from the cotton grower so much of the foreign market for his raw cotton as it affords home market for the domestic manufacture, it is palpable that it would, at the same time, give him a home market for fully the same amount of raw cotton, as it would be impossible for us to fabricate without the raw material. Besides, this home market would be to the extent of it, a much better one than the foreign, for the cotton of our factories are not the sheer fabrications of Southern politicians. You will pardon me for saying that these politicians must have a great deal of raw material to work upon at home, or they would never send so gross a fabric from their political factories.

History proves that England, the great cotton manufacturer, has never taken one pound of cotton from our ports, and that, in fact, not one pound of the more because of any reduction of duties on our part. She has gone on from year to year rapidly increasing the quantity of her consumption of our staple, irrespective of our duties. She seems to have acted under a stern necessity, which impels her, under all circumstances, to manufacture this product of our soil, and to beg and admit it into her ports with the fabric of her loom at any price. These statements are not loosely made. I write from the record, and to substantiate my position, refer to the table respecting raw cotton to be found in the National Intelligencer, of September 8th, taken chiefly from McCulloch himself, the great champion of Free Trade.

If it is asked why it is that the expansion of the manufacture of this article has continued, notwithstanding the continual reduction of the price of the fabric, perhaps we will find the true answer partly in the rapid development of this country itself, whose inexhaustible powers of production act, by means of the cotton trade, as a stimulus on the labor-craving population of England, which, in its usual increasing demands for our raw material, re-acts with Voltaic energy upon the productive spirit of our people. Production, manufacture and consumption of the fabric have kept pace together. As an outlet for the swelling manufacture, reducing prices kept up a continually expanding consumption, and thus it is explained the difficult problem why production, in the midst of its almost miraculous expansion, but slowly abated its extravagant profits. As the improvements in machinery, together with the reducing prices of the raw material, enabled the manufacturer to continue his reduction of price for the fabric, so likewise the improvement in the culture and the machinery for preparing the raw material for market enabled the planter to keep his prices, and preserve his gains but little impaired, which continued, and to this day remains, the case with those of any other branch of agriculture, with perhaps the exception of the culture of sugar.

But I wish to show you, by a plain historic detail, that this splendidly acting and re-acting system between the manufacturer in England and the producer in America would long since have ceased its wondrous action but for the protective arm of the American Congress.

In 1774, England repealed the statute which made penal to manufacture any article wholly of cotton from the time till 1806 levied a duty of 3d. sterling upon every square yard manufactured in the realm. In 1806 this excise duty was raised to 3d. per square yard. Besides this excise duty, an impost duty of 9s. 4d. sterling, per cwt., was paid upon raw cotton under the English tariff of 1793, which was raised to 9s. 7yd. under their tariff of 1819.

The truly wise men of this country, such as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and, after them, even John C. Calhoun, Lowndes, Clay, and a host of others, saw at once how beneficial it would be to the consumer of the fabric, as also to the producer of the raw material, if we could but manufacture this cotton at home, and thus save from eight to ten dollars per cwt. on the cotton in the coarse fabrics. Hence the protection of the earlier Administrations, and hence, among other reasons, the lively support which Lowndes and Calhoun gave to the tariff of 1816; and hence the frequent urging of this subject upon the consideration of Congress by Madison, and, after him, by Monroe. Our manufacturers had taken some hold during the restrictive system of Jefferson, and afterwards during the war, but, after peace was restored, the flooding importations from England seemed likely to overwhelm them. In 1819, until, by the tariff of 1816, and hence the frequent urging of this subject upon the consideration of Congress by Madison, and, after him, by Monroe. Our manufacturers had taken some hold during the restrictive system of Jefferson, and afterwards during the war, but, after peace was restored, the



# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

## COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscriptions and advertisements in the following places, viz:

N. W. corner of third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.  
Tribune Buildings, (opposite City Hall), New York.  
S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.  
No. 12, State Street, Boston.

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

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 mode of payment will be adopted whenever convenient.

### Agents.

C. H. BARKLEY is our regularly authorized Agent in Lexington. Persons in that section, who wish to subscribe or pay for the REGISTER, can apply to Mr. B.

JAMES FLANAGAN as our Agent at Winchester.

Capt. TERRY JONES, at Mount Sterling.

CHAS. TALBUTT, Esq., and F. H. ABOTT, at Paris.

H. R. FRENCH, at Georgetown.

THOMAS SANDFORD, of Burlington, for Boone County.

The mass of Army and Foreign news which flowed in upon us within the last few days, has crowded from our columns several articles intended for to-day's paper.

### "THE MEXICAN PARTY."

Finding that the names "British Party" and "British Whigs," which for a season were very freely and flippantly applied to the Whigs by the Democratic presses, were beginning to lose their effect and to bring contempt upon those who used them, since the passage of the British tariff, these hirelings are now endeavoring to produce the impression that the Whigs are secretly wishing the Mexicans success in the war now raging between them and us, or at least that our armies may not always be successful. Some of them, a little bolder, or more reckless than the rest, have ventured already to apply to us the term Mexican Party, because we believe that the Mexican war was unwisely begun, and, so far as the Government is concerned, very badly conducted. Our officers and soldiers have well sustained the high reputation of their countrymen; they have fought gallantly and conquered wherever they have met the enemy, and we hope will continue to do so throughout the contest.

That the Whigs have ever intimated a desire that our arms should not prove triumphant in every encounter with the enemy is false and slanderous, and he who makes, or intimates such a charge against them, is a vile calumniator. It is an undisputed fact that a majority of the officers of the army—leaving out of view Mr. Polk's batch of new Generals, &c.—are Whigs; and a large majority of the Kentucky volunteers are Whigs. Can it be supposed then that the Whigs would be willing to see their neighbors, friends and relatives sacrificed, merely that they might have the poor gratification of saying *I told you so*? The insinuation is too ridiculous to have any other effect than to render contemptible those who make it.

If to either party belongs the name of Mexican Party, it must be to the Democratic party. They and Santa Anna are engaged in the same vocation—abusing Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, for defeating the two million bill in the Senate. No one who reads the Democratic papers and the account of Santa Anna's difficulties in raising money to support and pay his troops, can doubt it. Which party, then, is the Mexican party? The one that defeated a measure that would have put two millions of dollars into the hands of our enemies, to be used in prosecuting a war against us; or the one that originated and endeavored to pass that measure, and was so loud in their denunciations against those who defeated it? No one can be at a loss for an answer.

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

We informed our readers last week, of the election in the Empire State for all the State officers and Members of Congress, and expressed a hope and belief that she had seen and felt enough of Polkery to range herself alongside of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland &c.; and we now have the infinite pleasure to inform our readers that our most extravagant hopes and expectations have been more than realized. The great State has fixed her seal of condemnation upon the doings of James K. Polk & Co. We have no room for particulars; nor would it be necessary to give them. It is sufficient to inform our readers that the Whigs have elected their Governor by a majority of at least 10,000 votes; Twenty-three Whig Congressmen out of 34 certain; and a large majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and would have had a majority in the Senate but for the large number of those holding our being Democrats, who could not, in this election, be reached by the ballot box, but whose time must soon come. The Whigs will have majority on joint ballot.

### IOWA.

In this state, too, there appears to have been a complete waking up of the whigs. They have elected their Governor and a majority on joint ballot, if not in both houses, of the Legislature, which secures two United States Senators.

Well done little Iowa!

OLD VIRGINIA.—Over this signature, the reader will find a very plain, sensible article upon the subject of the Tariff and the growth and manufacture of cotton in our country. One fact stated by the author, is, we suppose, unknown to a very large portion, if not to a large majority, of the people of the United States—that prior to the year 1831, the British Government levied an excise-duty of 3d sterling upon every yard of cotton manufactured in that country, and that the horrid tariff of 1828, passed by the Adams Federalists, or abominable British Whigs, was the cause of that duty being repealed, the manufacturers there being wholly unable with that duty, and our impost duty, to compete with our manufactures. This duty of 3d sterling, equal to about 64 cents of our currency, is more than the coarser qualities of cotton cloth now sell for; and never would have been repealed, but for the tariff of 1828.

How many Democratic or anti-tariff papers have made known, or will ever make known, this fact? Not one. To them this direct tax of the British Government was of no consequence, but an incidental tax of half that amount by our government, was a burthen upon the people that could not be borne. It was a tax that benefited the rich manufacturer, while it oppressed the poor; and no one but British Whigs would enforce such a tax!

### NEW JERSEY.

The election in the gallant Whig state took place on the same day of the New York election, and resulted in a complete whig triumph. The Whigs have elected four out of five of the Congressmen: The Legislature stands as follows:

	Whigs.	Dem.
Senate,	12	7
Assembly,	40	18

Whig majority on joint ballot 27.

### MICHIGAN.

For this state our Democratic contemporaries may hoist up the black rooster and set him to crowing. Every thing there is Democratic.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 3rd inst. contains a letter from Monterey of the 13th, and one from Camargo of the 22d. They contain nothing of special importance. The Times remarks:

"By far the most important information communicated by our correspondents is the fact, hitherto rumored, but now definitely ascertained, that the Mexicans are withdrawing from Saltillo, and will fall back upon San Louis Potosi. If any doubt whatever existed of the accuracy of this intelligence, it will be removed when we state that we received yesterday private advices from the city of Mexico, so late as the 26th of September, which state that SANTA ANNA had left the capital that morning with 2000 cavalry and 1000 infantry, for San Luis Potosi; and that positive instructions had been dispatched to the army of the North not to occupy Saltillo, but to retreat immediately to San Luis. The Dictator had been utterly unsuccessful in his attempts to raise a loan of two millions on a mortgage of the revenues of the church, as the lien was considered by capitalists as insecure, if not illegal. He then applied for \$200,000, but could only raise \$27,000, which was the sum total with which he started. Hence, perhaps, the comparative meagreness of his military escort. It was known in Mexico, at the last dates, that the American Army had reached Monterey; moreover, the best informed parties in the capital were of opinion that the attack of our troops would be successful, as the movement of Gen. WORTH on the Saltillo road was fully understood, and its importance duly appreciated.

What an outrageous act was that of honest John Davis in defeating the two million bill! How much difficulty and vexation must that act have caused Mr. Santa Anna, in his endeavors to raise money to pay his soldiers; and what great sufferings and privations it may compel them to undergo. Poor fellows, they are to be pitied, and a subscription should be raised to supply their wants until Mr. Polk can get the two millions for them. Mr. Davis should be severely punished. Nothing short of being tied to a post on the highway, and every Santa Anna Editor in the United States allowed to throw at him, as he passes him by, a handful of old type, well steeped in pure Democracy. Honest John would never make another anti-timerevering speech.

GEORGETOWN HERALD & SHELBY NEWS.—The proprietors of both these papers have given notice of an intention to enlarge them. The News will be enlarged to a double medium, and the Georgetown Herald to an imperial size. Sixteen years ago, we printed in Georgetown a newspaper of imperial size, and had a very fair success—especially in the town and country. Surely the people there will do as well now as they did then. The Herald is at present a very good paper, and with increased patronage, the publishers would no doubt be stimulated to greater efforts to increase its usefulness. We hope they may obtain it.

Gen. Ampudia, in an account he has given of the battle of Monterey, says that the attack on two of his forts was "victoriously repulsed by his valiant veterans, causing them (the Americans) a positive loss of at least 1,500 men!" If the American loss in one day, or a portion of a day, was 1500, at only two forts, it must have been immense during the three days fighting at all the forts. Ampudia's fears no doubt multiplied every American by at least three times three.

GEORGIA.—As we have before stated the late Congressional election in this state resulted in the election of four Whigs and four Democrats. But the Whigs have a majority of 2,555 votes in seven Districts—there being no Whig candidate in the other. In 1844, the Whig majorities in the same Districts was 493; showing a Whig gain in two years in the contested Districts of 2,162.

# MR. POLK AND SANTA ANNA.

It is somewhat strange that the Democratic papers keep so profoundly silent upon the subject of Mr. Polk's application to Congress for two millions of Dollars to be placed in the hands of Santa Anna, to enable him to prosecute the war with more vigor against the United States. Scarcely a word is said by them, about it. With the exception of the Nashville Union, we do not recollect to have seen for months, any thing said by a Democratic paper in justification of that attempt to pay our enemies for prosecuting a war against us, or to furnish them the means of prosecuting the war. The Union takes a bold stand; and in doing so, shows more manliness than any of the rest of his brethren. The Editor of that print seems not afraid to let its readers and the world know, that it is his business to defend the administration—to stand by Mr. Polk in all its actions.

For an extract from the Union, we would refer the reader to an article in another column from the Frankfort Commonwealth, accompanying which that paper has some very appropriate remarks.

SUICIDE.—A man named Joseph Wilson, of Owen County, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Tuesday last week. He had been laboring under great depression of mind previous to committing the act. He was a man of good standing.

The St. Louis Republican of the 4th inst. states that the Steamboat Boreas, with a cargo of beef and flour, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a *Polk-stalk* at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, above the mouth of the Merimac, and half a mile below the wreck of the Tonnaleuka, and was run on a bar where she sunk.—A Boat a total loss—a portion of the cargo may be saved.

The steamer North America also struck a *Polk-stalk* on her way from St. Louis to New Orleans, which knocked a hole in her keel, that admitted the water to the depth of eighteen inches, doing a good deal of damage to the cargo. The leak was stopped and she proceeded on her voyage.

ARMED INTERVENTION.—The following letter is written by the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, and speaks the sentiments of all true Americans. Should England undertake any thing beyond a friendly mediation between the United States and Mexico, she will find our people as ready to resist any such attempt, as they were to resist her impression of our seamen in 1811.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1846.

The London Times considers the war between the United States and Mexico as one of those cases in which it is proper for England to "impose her arbitration." The offer of British Mediation was made under the Peel Ministry; next came a demand in a form of "requiring an answer;" thirdly, and lastly, comes the "imposition," forcible, of course, of British arbitration. But it seems that it is no longer to be left to our choice, whether we will accept of mediation or not. It is to be "imposed" upon us; that is to say, an armed intervention is to be resorted to, without the pretext of mediation.

Such is the arrogant declaration of the Times. We shall see whether that paper represents the sentiments of the people and the policy of the ministry or not.

The threat to "impose" mediation upon the United States, implies that it has already been accepted by Mexico, and that England is, therefore, to undertake to dictate to this government the terms of a treaty of peace.

Lord Palmerston has got his "answer" for this government. He received it sometime before the article in the Times appeared; and the character of our answer was doubtless known to, or anticipated by, the author of this impudent menace.

Our government, it is believed, has not only made an official rejoinder to the reply which it made to Lord Palmerston's peremptory offer of mediation. If the Times article is the rejoinder, or reflects its spirit, then England is as much demented as Mexico.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 3 P. M.

News by the Britannia—Advance in Flour, Grain, and Cotton Markets—Condition of Ireland, Scotland, &c.—A revolution in Switzerland, and Ireland in England of the new American Minister.

By the aid of our Magnetic Telegraph wire between Philadelphia and New York, we are enabled to send you a brief abstract of the European news per British steamer Britannia, at Boston, where she arrived this morning.

# LATER FROM MONTEREY.

By the arrival of the Galveston, Capt. Wright, we are placed in possession of our correspondence from Monterey from the 1st to the 16th of October. The letters of Mr. Hable contain the first announcement we have seen of the death of Lieut. Graham, one of the 4th Infantry, who died on the evening of the 11th of October, universally lamented. The wounded generally are doing well. Hopes are entertained that Major Lear, of the 3d Infantry, may recover although so terribly wounded. We are sorry to learn that fever and ague is beginning to prevail extensively in the Army. The accounts we have from the troops in the valley of the Rio Grande are truly distressing.

In the Matamoros flag we have portions of a correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Governor of Monterey, in which the former gives an indication of the policy to be pursued in regard to the subsistence of the army.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 1, 1846.

Gentlemen.—The weather begins to diminish with winter is not far off. The morning is quite cool, rendering overcoats, and even fires very comfortable. Everything begins to assume a quiet aspect in this region. The troops are entering into quarters for the next two months—the wounded are receiving every attention from the surgeons and are placed in excellent rooms—the ammunition is nearly removed from the cathedral, (a magnificent building outside and in) and religious services are being performed in it. The shops, billiard-rooms, eating houses and mechanic shops are opening again. Families are returning, confidence is taking the place of distrust towards us with the Mexicans, and I believe that a majority of the best people here are glad that our Army has driven off Ampudia and his thievish soldiery.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 5, 1846.

Gentlemen.—The army is settling down quietly to wait for further orders. The retailers of ardent spirits have nearly all been ferreted out, and compelled to *vamos* or shut up shop. A number of Mexicans have been murdered in the outskirts of the city within the last two days, by some of the outlaws who have attached themselves to the volunteers. Yesterday afternoon two Mexican officers, who were leaving the city, called on Gen. Worth. Soon after leaving him, and just after passing the middle plaza, the orderly of one of them, who was riding between him and the General, was shot through the heart by a discharged volunteer Ranger. The feelings of the Army were very much outraged by this diabolical act. The perpetrator of this foul deed is now in limbo, and will, I trust, be hung.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 12.

Gentlemen.—We have received news from N. Orleans up to the 25th ult. It seems that there is no probability of peace being established for some time to come. Lieut. Armstrong of the 4th Infantry, has just arrived from Washington with dispatches for Gen. Taylor, but the instructions sent him are not drawn in the army.

A mailboat was sent from Camargo by a Mexican express rider for the army, about the 31st ult., and which it is believed contains important dispatches for Gen. Taylor, besides many private letters, was taken by the enemy and conveyed to Ampudia, who received it on the day of the capitulation.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 16.

Gentlemen.—A chance offers to send a line, which I must write in haste, as the gentleman who takes it will be off in a few minutes. Gen. Wool crossed the Rio Grande thirteen days ago, on his way to Monclera. A train of fifteen hundred mules arrived from Camargo a day or two since, with provisions. Two thousand mules have been hired at this place for the use of the army, at 374 cents per day.

Lieut. Graham was again followed to the grave three days since, by General Taylor and nearly all the officers of the army.

No news yet from first mail that was captured by the enemy. Another large mail started from Camargo a few days ago (the 5th inst.) which shared the fate of the first. This makes two important mails that have been captured from us within a month. The last was taken out of the mail train: "Everything is as dull here as possible. As for letters and papers we never expect to see any more as long as Ampudia is permitted to act as Postmaster General for our army."

Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi, but is doing nothing. He sustains Ampudia in his late conduct. The fever and ague is spreading through the army at a fearful rate.

The wounded are doing well, better than was at first expected. Maj. Lear, who was so horribly wounded through the mouth, the ball coming out at the back of the neck, shattering the jaw bone and palate, will, it is hoped, recover. His son, a young gentleman of great talents, is left with him. Lieut. Richard H. Graham, of the 4th Infantry, died of his wounds last night. Gen. Butler, who was shot through the leg, is recovering fast, and begins to attempt in his impatience to be on his legs again, to hobble about his room.

Gen. Taylor keeps his own counsel respecting the nature of the instructions received from Washington. The Washington letter writers probably know more about it than a majority of the officers and men of the Army at this moment. Something is brewing, however, and I can see that some movement is soon to be made, though none has yet been ordered.

The Bishop's Palace and heights back of the town are not garrisoned, the troops having been withdrawn into town, and there is no picket stationed on the Saltillo road in that vicinity.

Gen. Worth, directing every person not belonging to the Army, or who is not a citizen of the place, to report to his A. A. Adjutant General of Division within twenty-four hours. This will settle all irregularities, as, under this order, the discharged volunteers will be obliged to leave the town and vicinity. Sentinels are placed at every avenue leading to the town, on the northern and eastern sides, day and night, and are instructed to allow no persons but commissioned officers to pass in and out, except by the street that leads to Fort Independence. The guard is necessarily very large. The ceremony of guard mounting is performed for the whole division at the main plaza. This morning the division guard was as large as some of the regiments.

The following is from the Matamoros flag: ARRIVAL OF SIX.—The steamer Exchange arrived at Matamoros on the 23d ult., from the mouth of the river, with 115 tons of beef belonging to Col. Humphrey's regiment of Kentucky cavalry. They were shipped from Port Lavaca, where they had been encamped for some time, to the Brazos, and are now on their way to Camargo to await the arrival of their regiment, which is coming through Texas by way of Corpus Christi. This regiment is said to have suffered much from sickness at Port Lavaca. Cassius M. Clay,

who has a command in this regiment, passed through this city a few days previously. The reaction that has taken place in the Army, upon settling down quietly after so much fatigue and excitement, is really painful in its effects. There are few homes whose hearts do not ache to see their husbands and families. The uncertainty that prevails with regard to the future causes much uneasiness. What is to be done next? What has our Government done with that of Mexico? Is the war ended? Knowing nothing of what is passing at home, (our latest dates from New Orleans are only to the first of September,) we can only judge by what we see and hear around us. Judging from present appearances, the wisest and longest-sighted of the officers, have arrived at the conviction that the war has not yet ended. During an interview with an officer of rank and experience, a day or two since, he showed me a letter that he had just written to a friend, which contained his sentiments upon this subject. He remarks:

There never was a nation so much mistaken as ours in regard to that of Mexico. I mean in respect to its military resources. The people are warlike and have an abundant supply of munitions of war. Our battles with them improve them as soldiers. Our invasion is held by them in abhorrence and has united all classes in determined resistance against us. The battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and of Monterey were battles with their frontier army. From this place onward, if we have to march on further in this direction, we shall meet their home army, made up of hardy mountaineers and a better class of soldiery. So far I consider we have not injured their nation, but done it a service, by defeating their old officers, thus causing their army to be placed under younger, more ambitious, braver and more accomplished commanders. In fact, so far from the war being ended, it has just commenced. Our position is critical. Our supplies at Camargo, 170 miles distant, must be waggoned to this place. This long line has no protection. The ranchero troops, numbering near 2500 are behind us as guerrillas, and if they choose to act, our trains must be cut off.

Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are inadequate to our wants, except in beef, of any length of time. Our Army, or the effective part of it, is too diminutive to meet a strong force. It is weak, physically, for it has now been in campaign over thirteen months, with scanty clothing and much hardship and exposure. The volunteers are numerous, but, with the exception of those regiments commanded by late officers of the Army, without discipline. I suppose our whole Army will muster, when all arrive from below, 3000 men for duty, and we hear the Mexicans have one on the advance to meet us of 30,000 men. I am convinced, and so is every officer of the Army, that we have done wrong and committed an irreparable error in leaving the Rio Grande to march in this direction.

To end this war a more violent blow must be struck nearer the Mexican capital, and that is, Vera Cruz should be taken by the way of Alvarado. We are now over 700 miles from the city of Mexico, with a vast desert to traverse. In a word, to make peace economically with Mexico, some things must be undone, and our Government must commence again. Discharge the volunteers and raise your regular force to 30 or 50,000 men. We have the fullest expectation of the most active guerrilla war against us. Move where we will, the mountains and passes afford every facility to carry it on successfully and most disastrously to us. Our Army, as now situated, can be compared to the French in Spain, when Joseph was driven out.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Tropic of the 30th ult:

The steamer Palmetto, Lewis, arrived last night, in 30 hours from Galveston. Among the passengers, were Dr. Conrad and Lieut. Nichols U. S. A.; Lieuts. Dorland and Price, (reported dead,) Smith and Smiles, of the Mississippi volunteers, and Lieut. Read, of the Texas Rangers, with 41 volunteers. The vessel left Galveston by the steamer McKim, and the steamer Florida, both for New Orleans. The McKim was from Brazos Santiago, and was to leave Galveston for this port on the 26th (Wednesday). The steamer Florida was eleven days from Brazos Santiago, with 300 discharged volunteers. She put into Galveston on the 26th, short of provisions and water, and was to leave again for this port on the 28th inst.

There is not much news from the army. Lieut. Price, whose death has been announced in Mississippi papers and our own, is, thank God, alive, and now at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city. From some of the officers of the U. S. Army, who came passengers on the Palmetto, and who left Monterey on the 11th instant, we learn that the first Government Express, ordering Gen. Taylor to carry on the war with renewed energy, in consequence of the refusal of Mexico to negotiate, was within a few miles of Monterey, and would reach that point the next day.

The health of the troops at Monterey was much better than it had been on the Rio Grande.

The fortifications in the city were garrisoned by the regular troops. Gen. Taylor's camp was about three miles this side of Monterey.

The last accounts from General Ampudia are that his army left them beyond Saltillo on their march towards San Luis Potosi, and which point, it was rumored that Santa Anna had arrived at the head of thirteen thousand, and daily expecting reinforcements.

The Georgia Regiments were the only reinforcement which had reached Monterey at the time our informants left. Orders have been received, it was understood, by the other Regiments stationed on the Rio Grande to move towards Head Quarters. The Kentucky and Tennessee mounted Regiments had not yet reached Matamoros.

There had been affrays between the citizens of Monterey and Texas Rangers, which resulted, first, in the assassination of a Texan volunteer, and then, by way of revenge, in the killing of eleven Mexicans by the courages of the slain. Gen. Taylor, in consequence of these affrays, had ordered an efficient guard to be distributed through the city.

Lieut. Col. McChung was rapidly recovering from the effects of his wounds. One of the officers of his Regiment informs us that the gallant Colonel was the first man that showed himself on the first Fort stormed by Gen. Taylor's Division, and that he received his wounds whilst waving his sword aloft and cheering on his men, shouting "Victory!" The musket ball struck him on his left hand whilst holding his sword aloft, and cut off two of his fingers, glancing from the scabbard and entering his abdomen, fracturing in its course the bone above the hip joint.

We feel bound to state further, from the evidence furnished us, that Gen. Taylor's coolness and sound judgment throughout the terrible three days was remarked by every one engaged, and that his intrepid-

ity was such, he being in the thickest of the fight, and always where the balls fell fastest, that his name was deemed miraculous. He still preserves the same noble feelings, and stands ready to go where his Government may order him, or the services of his country may call him, whether at the head of five, or twenty thousand men.

We are gratified to be able to state that the duels, which were on the tapis at Camargo between Col. Baile Peyton and Gen. Marshall, and also between Capt. Musson, of this city, and Capt. Cheevers, of the Texas Volunteers, have all been amicably arranged.

In addition to the above items, we have gathered the following from the Galveston Civilian of the 28th, received by the Palmetto:

Col. Baile Peyton, Gen. A. S. Johnson, Col. Baile Peyton, of the Piauque, were at Galveston on the 28th, intending to leave in the McKim for this city.

Col. Wm. S. Fisher of the "ill-fated Erie expedition" and Capt. Frank S. Early, of the Washington Texas Volunteers, and a hero of Monterey, died in Galveston on the 26th inst.

Gen. Ampudia has issued another proclamation since his retreat from Monterey, calling upon the Mexicans to flock to his standard to repel the invaders of their soil. His excuse, in the proclamation, for defeat at Monterey, and the surrender of that city to our troops, is A. WANT OF AMMUNITION! The utter falsity of this statement is well known, for any quantity of ammunition was found at Monterey after the capitulation.

Samuel Monk, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer & Manufacturer of

BOOTS & SHOES!

Of the latest and most approved styles in his full stock, directly from the best manufacturers in the United States, and is prepared to furnish customers with as good an article and at as low prices as any other Shoe Dealer. Please call at No. 70, Lower Market st., near Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

All orders punctually attended to.

Nov. 14, 1846. 17-3m.

### NOTICE.

THERE is in the possession of the undersigned, living on Walnut street, Cincinnati, above 13th, a SORREL MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, a small white spot on the right hind foot just above the hoof, a considerable sink in the neck just where it joins the shoulders. She was brought to Cincinnati by a young German, who says she belongs to a gentleman who is a Doctor, living 18 or 20 miles from Covington, not far from the Lexington Turnpike road. The owner of the mare can get her by calling on me and giving evidence of the manner of her coming into my possession will be explained to him. RICHARD HURDELBRINK, Nov. 14, 1846. 17-3t.

### BRUEN HOUSE,

Corner of Broadway and Short streets, LEXINGTON, KY.

G. LEWIS POSTLETHWAITE, RICH N. BRADLEY.

Respectfully announce to their friends, the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally, that they have leased the above establishment, and have prepared to accommodate in the best manner all who may extend to them their patronage. The house is now undergoing a thorough refitting and refurnishing, and they think they can safely promise that in a few days they will have one of the most comfortable establishments in any where to be found.

Unwilling, however, that their House should be judged by any professions they may make, they simply request a call from the Travelling public, to satisfy them of the merits of their patronage upon the manner in which the House is kept. Suffice it to say they will spare no exertions to render their guests comfortable, and their Hotel worthy of support.

The family rooms of this house are unsurpassed in neatness, and comfort, by those of any House in the State, and they are prepared to extend the best accommodations to transient or resident families.

The present proprietors indulge the hope that they will, if they merit it, receive a just proportion of the public patronage, for which they pledge their best exertions. Nov. 7, 1846. 16m.



### BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

H. INGRAM & CO., return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and beg leave to inform their friends in general, that they continue at their old stand on the Turnpike near Madison St., where they have on hand and are manufacturing to order,

### Boots & Shoes.

Of the best quality and latest fashion. They pledge themselves that their work shall be as good as any that is made in Cincinnati, or any other place, both in style and quality. Gentlemen that will call on us may be satisfied to see the quality of our work, and without crossing the river. We hope that from our long experience to be able to please all that may call on us.

ALSO We have a good assortment of Kip, Calf, and Boy Boots, not of our own make, which we will sell as low as any house in the city. Gentlemen will please call and examine before buying elsewhere.

M. E. One or two journeymen, who are first rate workmen, can find good employment and cash every Saturday, by applying as above.

H. I. & Co. 16-1t.

Covington, Nov. 7, 1846.

### FASHIONABLE CABINET







CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware  
Room on South street opposite John S. Perry's

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