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LICKING VALLEY REGISTER-Extra

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 4th. 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the General Assembly convened in the Capitol yesterday:

In the House of Representatives, Gen LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette county, was elected Speaker upon the second ballot. On the first ballot, Gen. COMBS, received 42 votes, DAVID MERIWEATHER 35, GWYN PAGE 10, and SHERROD WIL-LIAMS 9. At the request of Mr. Page and Mr. Williams, their names were withdrawn. On the second ballot, Gen. Combs received 61 votes, and Mr. Meriweather 25.

THOMAS J. HELM was re-elected Clerk of the House of Representatives; JOHN C. HERNDON, Assistant Clerk; JO-SEPHGRAY, Sergeant at Arms, and WIL LIAM CAMPBELL, Door-keeper.

In the Senate, JAMES STONESTREET was re-elected Clerk; THOMAS D. TIL-FORD, was elected Assistant Clerk; JOHN D. McCLURE, re-elected Sergeant at Arms; and BEN. SELBY, re-elected Doorkeeper .- Frankfort Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I avail myself of the present occasion to perform a duty required of the Governor by the constitution, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth. But I should omit a still higher duty were I not, at the same time, to call to mind our dependence on the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, acknowledge the obligations we are under to him for the numerous blessings which he has been pleased graciously to bestow upon our State and people, and implore his assistance that our deliberations may be conducted in wisdom and our labors terminated beneficially to the community.

The Reports of the First and Second Auditors and Treasurer will make you acquainted with the fiscal transactions of the past year, and with the demands which present year. You will discover that after paying all demands upon the Treasury, here remained a balance of \$20,503 in the Treasury at the close of the year ending on the 10th October, 1846, and that there will probably be a balance of \$19,093 63 in the Treasury at the end of the present fis-cal year, after paying the estimated demands upon it up to that time. The receipts of the Treasury for the year ending the which remainded in the Treasury on the 10th October, 1845, amounted to \$428,810 whom they where made, we have reason to rely upon their being sufficiently accurate to obviate any necessity for increased taxation to meet the ordinary expenditures

of Government for the present year. In my last annual message, I took occasion to allude to the imperfect manner in which the duties of the Commissioners of Tax had been performed, and expressed the opinion, that by a more accurate and faithful discharge of their duty, the amount of tax would be considerably increased on the property required to be listed by The correctness of the opinion then expressed is more fully confirmed by the present Report of the Second Auditor. It now appears that there is an actual increase of a fraction above six per centum in the tax receivable on listed by the Commissioners of Tax in the year 1846 above what it was on property listhe year and no reason for the increase is perceived, unless it is supposed the duties of the Commissioners were performed in 1846 with more accuracy and fidelity than in the preceding year. But while this was doubtless the case, and whilst due credit is awarded to such Commissioners as have faithfully performed their duty, I feel constrained to believe, from an inspection of the present Report of the Auditor, that part of the Commissioners have again failed to discharge correctly the duties which, by law, should have been performed in 1846. I must therefore again submit to the wisdom of the General According whather means may not and General Assembly whether means may not and ought not to be adopted to correct the evil, and effectually guard against the recurrence of like

abuses in future.

But in connection with the subject of revenue my attention has been directed to the Sheriffs who were entrusted with the collection of the revenue for the year 1845; and although part of them failed to account therefor by the time fixed by law, yet all of them did what never before had been accomplished by every collector in any preceding year, and sat an example worthy o high commendation, by accounting fully and paying into the Treasury the revenue for which they were respectively liable before the the fiscal year ending on the 10th October,

Reference was also made in my last message to the gratifying fact in the preceding year, for the first time since the State embarked in works of internal improvement, the debt of the State was diminished several thousand dollars. After de ducting payments previouly made, there re-mained then outstanding against the State a debt of \$4,409,456, besides a debt of \$250,000, the interest of which is payable by the Northern Bank of Kentucky; making an aggregate funded debt against the State of \$4,659,456. Since then, payments have been made to the amount of \$81,430, and new liabilities created to the amount of \$18,000, but resulting in a further actual diminution of the debt \$62,430.

Payments were made, To the Bank of Louisville, In redemption of six year 50,800 In redemption of certificates

or scrip of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, \$81,430 Total amount of payments, w liabilities were created By 6 per cent. thirty year

bonds sold in exchange and for the redemption of six years bonds. \$15,000 By receipt of money of Crad-3,000 dock Fund.

\$18,000 Amount of new liabilities, \$18,000 This latter sum deducted from the aggregate amount of payments, leaves a balance of \$63-, 430, which constitutes the actual diminution of the State debt in the year just ended, and when taken from that debt, shows the entire funder debt of the state, at present, to be \$4,596,026 This debt is composed of the following items: 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable

at the pleasure of the State

at any time within 6 years after the expiration of the charter of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, per cent. bonds, payable 35 years after date,

per cent. bonds, payable 30 years after date, per cent. bonds, payable 30 years after date, per cent. bonds, payable 6 years after date,

per cent. bonds, (for repair of Railroad,) payable six years ofter date, Railroad & Internal Improvement scrip issued by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and redeemable by the State

Total amount of debt, \$4,596,026 But, as remarked in my last annual message, the State is in possession of means by which part of this debt may be paid without burthening the people with taxation. The State now holds, as she then held, in her own name, 7,000 shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, \$700,000 2,500 shares of stock in the

Northern Bank of Kentucky, And in the name of the Com missioners of the Sinking Fund, 400 shares of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, 106 shares of stock in the

Bank at Louisville, 399 shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky,

Total amount of Bank steck, \$1,270,500 This sum deducted from the amount of debt. s stated, leaves \$3,325,526, which may be considered as the actual burthen of debt on the

The means appointed by law for that fidence as to the sufficiency of the means to pay the interest as it accrues and be-comes payable, in future. The receipts last annual Report, and there is no reason to fear that they will be diminished in fuwill likely fall upon the Treasury in the ture. The Reports of the First Auditor and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will put you in possession of detailed statements as to the receipts, expenditures, and transactions of the Commissioners for the year just ended, and also, the anticipated receipts and expenditures for the present

There was received from the Kentucky River Navigation, for the year ending the 10th of October, 1846, \$11,929 33 more than had been received from the same source, for the preceding year; and there was received from Turnpike roads, for the 35; and there was paid by the Treasury in year ending 10th October, 1846, \$3,828 24 It is there required that only one-half of through the idle ceremony of a claim of the 35; and there was paid by the Treasury in the same year, \$408,307 35. The estimated receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year and 10th Ω to be 1247 amount to \$388,997 15, and it is expected and the same year will amount to \$369,903 63. These year will amount to \$369,903 63. These estimates may not prove to be entirely correct, but from the known accuracy and long experience of the Second Auditor, by whom they where made, we have reason the same year, \$408,307 35. The receipts from those trained from those raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of school districts are required that only one-half of the money used in support of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of school districts are required to raise the preceding year. The receipts from the year ending the 10th October, 1846, \$3,828 24 It is there required that only one-half of the money used in support of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of school districts are required to raise the balance with the money used in support of schools be raised by the State; the citizens of school districts are required to raise the proceding year. The receipts from the year ending the 10th October, 1846, \$3,828 24 It is there required to raise districts are required to raise the proceding year. The receipts from the year required to raise districts are required to raise the proceding year. The rec for the year ending the 10th October, 1845, amounted to \$24,869 41; and the in support of schools, \$4,000 would be \$28,697 65. The receipts from the Green and Barren River Navigation, for the year ending the 10th October, 1846, after denothing was received from that source for the year ending the 10th October, 1845. As to the amount which may probably be brought into the Sinking Fund in future, from the river navigations, I refer you to the report of the Board of Internal Improvements, under whose management and control those navigations are placed by law, and who must be presumed to possess more correct information on the subject. But as to all other resources of the Sinking Fund, I entertain entire confidence, that

It must be a source of unalloyed gratification to witness the highly flattering condition to which the Sinking Fund has been brought in the past year. Never before, since the organization of the Board of Commissioners, was the business transacted in any year without suffering cost for exchange or interest on advances, in anticipation of the means of the Fund, and frequently for both. The Board has been organized nine years, and in that time \$57,-762 07 was paid for exchange and interest, on anticipated advances, making an of more than one year's foreiture ever taaverage annual cost of 6,195 78; but in king place in a district, or here would be the year just ended no cost was incurred, no district whose citizen would rest satiseither for exchange or for interest, on anticipated advances. The means of the their more active neighbrs in adjoining Sinking Fund enabled the Commissioners districts, were receiving from \$50 to \$100 to meet promptly the instalments of inter-est on the State debt; and under the act finding themselves that suated, every of the last General Assembly, they so man- district would quickly emace the terms aged their means as to incur no cost for ex- of the law. On the oth hand, if the change, in placing, in the city of New York, money sufficient to meet the instalments of interest payable at that place, ed schools or not, it would by encourage the first Monday in July, 1846, and the them in the indifference and inaction first Monday in January, 1847. Relieved which it should be our objet to overcome from these burthens, the business of the The regulations of the Statef New York Sinking Fund may in future be transacted, and its means be transmitted and ap- will gladly exhibit the deta of their emplied to their appropriate purposes, with inently successful system, any gentle-comparatively inconsiderable cost. And men of the Legislature wi may wish to what is still more, we may rely with con-become furner acquainted the with. fidence on the sufficiency of the means of the Fund, if not withdrawn, or diverted ers, both male and female, b supply the from their purpose, from time to time, as it great demand that an exterive adoption becomes payable, the entire interest of the of the system would create ould be very

funded debt of the State. Among all the grave subjects of legislation, which may come up before you, I Normal Schools, are in spessful operaknow of none of more importance to the tion in other States; but I b not advise people of the State, or more worthy of your their immediate introduction Kentucky. enlightened consideration, than our Common School system. This is a trite sub-ject in our State, and from long hearing the that the Faculty of thre of the principal words the mind is apt to turn away with a colleges in the State has epressed their sort of aversion at their mention. It has entire approbation, and ropised their cobecome almost a stereotype part of messages—a reference to the Common School system. and a kindly recommendation of to the good will of the Legislature. The charge has too often been politely received

and acknowledged and then neglected. Why it is that the education of the mal Schools, under ber auspices, and the 7th section of an act, approved 23d with more intelligence the subject, than February, 1846, I appointed Wm. F. Bulhigh and imperative, has so languished in we now possess. A feet system must lock, Orlando Brown and F. T. Fox, Esqs. Kentucky, is not now to be investigated. be the work of years, I we need not try Commissioners to select some eligible loca-

noblest work that can engage the wisdom we have. and energies of a Commonwealth; that while younger and poorer States have achieved noble results in their efforts to ligent citizens, our State has idly slept by 3,534,000 norance to grow unchecked within her

The sad fact is no longer to be concealed that our Common School system is alto-49,600 gether barren—that it produces no fruit commensurate with the wants of the people. The only thing we have to show, as the result of years of legislation and flattering debate, is a law on the statute book. not be that the State is pleased with the as- mists of ignorance. tounding extent of ignorance within her

il can never succeed:

ever succed, nay, no system can ever fair- nates, and not for all. ly commence, without adequate means to

dant means necessary.
The young State of Michigan, just startfor the past year have come fully up to the schools are flourishing, and no complaint anticipations of the Commissioners in their is heard. Kentucky spent last year about murs at the inefficiency of the system. No comment on these facts is necessary.

The sum of \$90,000 a year, it is thought would not fail to set our Common School it is left to the appropriate departmentthe legislative-to determine on the expediency or inexpediency of raising it.

school money among the people. the money used in support of schools be benefit of clergy. from the State, and not being entitled to Governor, to act a part. \$90,000 were annually used in this State, deplored; but the Rubicon was passed, and

be amply sufficient.

The advantages of thisplan would be, first, its voluntary principle, giving the ducting expenses, amount to \$4,227 13; people of each district the privilege of taxing, or not taxing, themselves, as they desired or refused schools: second, in case they have schools it will secure such more vig-ilance and care in the disbesement of the school money than would operwise be had. Though we have this plan in part, in our present system, it can be such improved upon, and rendered more ffective.

Another feature that is demed essential to the success of any sysem is this, that whenever a school district efuses to assess itself for a sum equal to its distributive share on steamers for the seat of war. while it would insure a mot adequate bonus to the immediate adption of Common Schools, would neverteless prevent unnecessarily large distribtions to particular counties, if a large number should reery district. If it be urgedby any that it would be unjust thus to pfeit a district's share, a sufficient answers given by re-plying that there would be no probability fied with no money, and m school, while shares of neglectful distrits should be placed to their credit, wheter they adopted schools or not, it would ly encourage in all these respects, are anirable, and l

Schools for the proper eduction of teachdesirable. In a perfect sysmit is indeed indispensable. Such schol, known as The place of such schols on be partially operation in a plan for is/purpose, submitted to their consideron. No doubt is entertained but that thehers will be equally willing to join in the plan if it can be perfected. These arrigements would have the way for the ifoduction of Nor-

After my extended remarks on this subject, I need not assure you that I shall be most happy to co-operate with you in any rear up all their youth into educated intel- measure you may devise for commencing in earnest the noble work of education in her work, and permitted the weeds of ignorance to grow unchecked within her worthy of the time, talents, and labor of a patriot-none more calculated to bring honor and fame to a statesman's brow. Kentucky has once and again solemnly her youth. It is for the Legislature to say whether the sacred pledge is ever to be redeemed-whether the minds of the neglected children of the State are ever to be Why is this so? It cannot be that there is anything in our soil, climate, or people, inimical to schools and education. It can bonds of poverty, and undimmed by the

In connection with this subject, I will borders, that is exhibited by each succes- inform the Legislature that I have received sive census. It certainly cannot be that a communication from the Trustees of the our people have quietly acquiesced in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky, ad-\$700,000 shares stave duled acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have quietly acquiested in the bear and Dulino Asymmetric for an our people have a contract for a cont that "no system of general education can flourish in a slave State." These conclusions we all indignantly spurn.

increased number of pupils, there are now for the Sinking Fund with the keepers, for the extension of the wall and the erection of new buildings, &c. designated in express briefly what seem to be the chief wants of our system, and without which it can never succeed. extended. It would certainly be difficult First, it is assumed that ample means are indispensably necessary to carry on a system of Common Shools. No system can justly provide for a part of such unfortu-

I recommend the passage of an act sustain it. Governments are conducted making more explicit the law applicable only by immense revenues. The waging to crimes perpetrated by slaves. Legal of war requires millions of money. Even gentlemen differ in respect to the benefit purpose, have enable the Commissioners of the benevolent objects of Christianity have of clergy. Some of our Circuit Judges enthe Sinking Fund not only to diminish the State debt, as above stated, \$63,430, but also to discharge promptly the interest of latter, how much more in the less exciting fuse to allow it to slaves in any case, the entire debt for the past year, as it became payable; and I entertain entire condant means necessary. fit of clergy has not been taken away ening, as it were, in life, spends annually tirely from slaves, and have allowed it to about \$90,000 for school purposes. Her them in particular cases. The conseis heard. Kentucky spent last year about death for the commission of crimes, in some \$7,000 on Common Schools. Our schools counties, when, for like crimes perpetraare languishing, and the whole State mur- ted in other counties, the punishment is greatly mitigated, and comparatively This is painfully unjust and reproachful to the law. Without venturing an opinion upon a subject about which system in active operation throughout the Judges differ so widely, it seems to me that State. Nothing but money will do it, and if the benefit of clergy has not been altogether abolished there exisis no good reason for retaining that antiquated appendage Another defect, as I conceive, in our system, is in the manner of disbursing the school money among the people. The of the law. Should the punishment preplan pursued in the State of New York ishment, by explicit enactment, than to seems to be the most successful one known. leave it to be mitigated by the Judges, the furtherance of this, I promise you my

> I ought not to pass unnoticed some of the incidents of the past year, unusual in the ordinary action of the State Govern-The United States had become involved

he calamity was great, and deeply to be

it was too late to look back and wrangle receipts from the same source, for the year the amount to be raised by the State; to as to the manner in which it was brought ending 10th October, 1846, amount to raise this sum a tax of twoper cent. would about. Our country needed assistance and most willingly was assistance afforded. A call was made by the Government at Washington, upon Kentucky, for three Regiments of volunteers—one of mounted riflemen, and two of infantry-and each to be composed of ten companies. requisition was received the 22d of May, but in anticipation of it I had previously, on the 17th of that month, issued a proc lamation calling for the organization of volunteer companies, and before the 26th of May, companies for each regiment were organized, their services tendered and ac cepted by me, and one of the regiments. (the Louisville Legion,) actually embarked they will bring into the Sinking Fund, during the present fiscal year, as much as
to the principal fund, to be estributed with
was received from those sources in the
was received from those sources in the
wise limitation should be made which, from the State, the shar shall go back was a burst of patriotic feeling on the oc ly merit high commendation. Party strife gave way to the love of country, and the struggle to be first to tender their services. became common every where throughout the State. The despatch was so great and unexpected that means were not provided by Government to pay the incidental and necessary expenses of the Legion Unwilling that the service should be impeded, or the brave soldiers who had so promptly stepped forward at the call of their country, should suffer for the lack of necessary supplies, I did not hesitate to accept the tender, made to me by an association of patriotic citizens of Louisville, of money adequate to pay the expenses and supply the wants of the Legion. But I am happy to inform you that the Government at Washington has since reimbursed the entire amount expended, and the accounts with those who advanced the money have been finally adjusted and closed

I should do injustice to my feelings, were I not to express my high estimation of the services of Quartermaster General Ambrose W. Dudley, and Assistant Quartermaster, Col. William Preston, in bringing the accounts to such speedy and satisfactory adjustment. To the prudence, industry and skill of Gen. A. W. Dudley, in keeping the accounts of the State's expenditure, and managing his difficult and embarrassing department, this result is chiefly owing. Other States, less fortunate in this respect, are still involved with the department at Washington, over unsettled accounts for precisely similar expenditures.

The Commissioners who were appointed by an act of the last Legislature to audit and settle the accounts of the Board of In ternal Improvement, have not performed that duty. The cause of their failure is made known by their Report, which is herewith transmitted to the General Assembly. The Commissioners being appointed during the year 1846 only, their authority to act has of course terminated, and the contemplated settlement cannot be accomplished without further legisla-

tion. Soon after the adjournment of the last General Assembly, and in compliance with It is enough for us to know that the fact to embrace everythingat is desirable at tion in the Green River country, or Southexists. It is enough for us to know that once. We will make re progress by re- ern portion of the State, for the erection

Kentucky has been far outstripped in this forming steadily and gradually the system of a Lunatic Asylum. Messrs. Bullock and Fox afterwards resigned their stations, and their places were supplied by commissioning Pierce Butler and John Barkley, Esqs. These two latter gentlemen, in conjecture with Oriando Brown, Esq., have been enaged in the duty assigned them, and will doubtless report to the present General Assembly.

The building intended for the reception of females sentenced to the Penitentiary and which was in progress of construction pledged her faith for the education of all at the close of the last session of the General Assembly, has been completed, in fulfilment of the contract made with the keepeas for the erection of buildings in the Pe itentiary, under the act of February, 1845. Under an act of the 23rd of February, 1846, and in conformity therewith, I pur chased for the Commonwealth, from A. P. Cox, the lot of ground adjoining the Penitentiary, at the price of \$4,000, and paid him the purchase money, and received his conveyance to the Commonwealth. Since then, the walls of the Penitentiary have ers of the Sinking Fund with the keepers, tion of new buildings, &c. designated in it contemplated in the contract that they would be, until the next season fo building.

The extention of the wall adds much to the convenience of the institution, and I entertain a confident hope, will contribute greatly to the comfort and health of the inmates. In the past year, there has been one escape from the Penitentiary, and one death. The general health of the inmates is at present good. Their number, on the 1st of December, 1846, was one hundred and eighty-seven-exceeding the number in the institution on the 1st of December 1845, by eleven. The keepers have sustained loss by the institution the last two years, and I doubt whether they will realize any profit during the present year .quence is that slaves are made to suffer The low prices of bagging and rope, the manufacturing of which constitutes the principal business of the institution, render it altogether improbable that much, if any, profit, profit can be realized by the keepers, after paying the annual profit of \$5,000, which they guarantied to the State. The Report of the keepers will give you more detailed information as to he condition of the institution.

I herewith transmit Resolutions of the State of New Hampshire, on various subever may engage your attention; and in

cordial co-operation and aid. WILLIAM OWSLEY JANUARY 1, 1847.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Just received, direct from the polteries, 100 packages of Queensware, consisting of the Scince nafternin war with Mexico, a sister Republic.

Bowls, Ewers and Basins, Tea Ware and

Teas;
Edged Dishes, Bakers, Twifflers and Muffins;
C. C. do do do
Nappies, Bowles, Jugs, Plain and Verona
Teas, Ewers and Basins, and Chambers;
Painted, plain and Verona Teas;
For sale by O ALDRICH Agent For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent, Cincinnati, May 16, '46 174 Main st.

GRAIN SHOVELS.—50 doz Nelson and Morgan's Grain Shovels, for sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO. 126 Main st, 3 doors above Commerc'l Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

Samuel Monk, Jr., Wholesale and Retail Dealer & Manufacturer o

BOOTS & SHOES: 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.
SAMUEL MUNK, Jr.
Nov. 14, 1846.

CURTAIN BANDS-100 pairs splendid Curtain Bands, for sale at very low rates, at the sign of the Old Padlock, by J. K. OGDEN & CO., Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. No 162 Main

No 162 Main st Birney's Tonie Febrifage.

A Certain Cure of Fever and Ague. HE demand upon the Proprietors for their unfailing Remedy for that terror of all new

countries, has become so great, that they have determined to put it into the reach of all persons in the United States.

In no instance has it failed to produce a speedy and effectual cure, with a perfect restoration of general health. It is prudent in most cases to continue the use of this Medicine for several days after it has been thered. days after it has been checked.

The Indians of our country, especially those removed from the haunts of man, have long been known to possess the art of curing by extracts of simple herbs and roots, diseases which have bailled the skill and experience of the most eminent Physicians;—a long residence in the Indian country of the North, and among the diffrom tourity of the verth, and among the di-ferent wild tribes of the Prairies, has enabled the Proprietor of the Probriuge to present a rem-edy which must command the gratitude of all in-dividuals suffering from Fever and Ague.

Since the discovery of the principal ingredient as an active principle in the speedy and certain cure of Fever and Ague, no remedy as a substitute has equalled it although from the difficulty of its preparation many have been tried by eminent physicians. Prepared only by Birney & Brother, Drug-

gists, corner Lower Market and Sycamore sts. For sale in Covington at the Dang Store of HOWELL & BENNETT.

Junction Turnpike & Madison sts. Nov. 28, 1846. Perfumery &c.

. WISE has just received and opened s splendid assortment of rich Perfumery and Fancy Articles-all of the latest French style. Philocome-a new article for the Hair; Beef Marrow, superbly prepared; Treble Extract Patchouly, and several oth-

er Extracts equally celebrated; Lilly White, a superior article; Ambrosial Powder; Rouge in pots and liquid; The ladies are requested to call at the corner of 4th and Scott sts.

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