

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

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

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WALKER & WINSTON, 1,
23 Madison st, one door above sixth.

LUCKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

APPRENTICES.—One or two active, sprightly boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as Apprentices at this Office.

To those concerned.

This number (27) commences the second half year of the Register since we took possession of it. We are now having printed some very handsome blank Receipts, for the benefit of our subscribers, which we are ready and very willing to fill up at any time when required so to do by any of our kind patrons. A failure to demand those Receipts before the 22nd of February next, will subject a good many to the payment of an additional fifty cents. "A word to the wise," &c.

Counting-House Calendar.

We send with this number, to our subscribers, a very handsome Counting-House Calendar, which we hope they will post up, without mutilation, in some conspicuous place in their Counting Rooms, Offices, &c.

Why is it that our papers reach Florence, in Boone County, so irregularly? They are sent to the Postoffice early on Saturday morning. And why do they fail to reach Flag Spring, Campbell county, regularly? Sometimes, as we have been informed, they fail to reach there for several weeks in succession!

Our thanks to Messrs. MOREHEAD, TIMBARTS and DAVIS, for Congressional Documents; and to Senator THOMAS, for Legislative Documents.

A very destructive fire occurred at Norfolk, Va. on Saturday morning last, by which property estimated to be worth \$60,000, was destroyed.

The most lamentable part of the calamity is the loss of several lives during the fire.

Fire in Covington.

On Monday morning last, about 6 o'clock a fire was discovered in the cellar of a new brick building, belonging to Mr. Hiram Bond, on Madison street. The fire was promptly extinguished, without doing any further injury than partially destroying the floor of the dining room.

United States Senator.

The Senate has passed a resolution to go into the election of a United States Senator on Thursday next; and the House has fixed upon Tuesday as the day to go in to the election. We suppose they will compromise on Wednesday.

On Saturday last Mr. Harris offered resolutions in the Senate, in relation to the Mexican war, similar to those offered in the House. We find very little interest in the proceedings of our Legislature. Both Houses appear to be engaged mostly upon local and private matters.

OREGON—THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The bill, organizing Oregon into a territory passed the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. The bill contains a provision on the subject of slavery, similar to the provision on that subject, embraced in the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, proposed an amendment, recognizing the prohibition of slavery as secured by the Ordinance of 1787, only on the ground "that the whole of said territory which lies north of 36° 30' North latitude, known as the line of the Missouri Compromise. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 83 to 113; the Kentucky Members all voting for the amendment except Mr. John P. Martin, who was absent. The question upon the final passage of the bill was decided by yeas 133, nays 33. Messrs. Bell, Boyd, Grider, Mettlenry, Tibbatts, Trumbo and Young, voting in the affirmative; and Mr. Garrett Davis in the negative, Messrs. Thomason and Martin absent.

We are truly gratified to see that GARRETT DAVIS voted as a Kentuckian should have voted. Kentucky should feel proud of him; she should cherish him as one of her most worthy sons; and for his independence and firmness, and undeviating support of Whig principles upon all occasions, and his resistance to the slow, sly, and insidious encroachments of Abolitionism, on this occasion, we hope to see him elected to the United States Senate, in the place of the Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, who positively declines being a candidate for re-election; and if we were a member of the Kentucky Legislature, we would give our vote for GARRETT DAVIS for United States Senator; with a more hearty good will than we ever gave a vote in our life.

Emigration from Europe.

The number of foreigners who landed at New York from the first of March, 1846, to the first of January, 1847, amounted to about one hundred and fifty thousand; and it is supposed, by persons well informed upon the subject, that those who reached the United States through other ports, and through Canada, would swell the number to four hundred thousand! A large portion of these emigrants are paupers and criminals, sent here by the Emigrating Societies of Europe, as well as by many of the Governments of that country. Of this number, at least one fourth are males of 21 years of age or upwards or will be in a few years, and of course will be voters in that time. One hundred thousand foreign voters coming into the United States every year! How long, at that rate, will it require foreigners to outnumber the natives.

FROM EUROPE.

"OLD VIRGINIA."

For a while the Old Dominion appeared very tardy in raising her quota of the troops lately required by the President, and being our native state, we began to feel a little sore under the frequent twittings we saw her getting from a number of our contemporaries on account of her tardiness. She has, however, not only furnished the number required of her, but two additional companies; and her apparent tardiness is thus explained to us by a friend there: "When the requisition for volunteers first came on, the Whigs proposed to the Democrats that each party should furnish an equal number of volunteers, and divide the offices equally. To this proposition the Democrats agreed, in apparent good faith. The Whigs went to work in good earnest and raised their proportion in a very short time, some of the companies turning off more than they took; but when the time came round to form themselves into companies and elect their officers, they found that the Democrats had been all the while debating the question, whether it would not be better for them to stay at home and defend the President, and let the Whigs go Mexico and defend their country. The Whigs then, to save their state from disgrace, had to muster up recruits enough from both parties, to fill up their companies, which they have done, and if they should pass your way, you will see as fine a looking set of fellows as you ever have seen. The Whig town of Petersburg furnished two fine companies, while the three strong Locofoco counties of Page, Rockingham, and Shenandoah, have not, as I have been informed, furnished a single company."

"Aid and Comfort."

We have been told that orders have been sent to the different typefoundries in the United States, by a number of the Democratic presses, to have these words stereotyped, and a large number of the types cast; it being understood that the Editor who uses them oftentimes will stand first on the list of promotions.

"Aid and Comfort."

President Polk aided the Mexicans to place at the head of their army the ablest General that ever wore an epaulette in his service; he is now making the most powerful exertions to place at the head of our army, a man who has no experience in military affairs, and was never in but one battle, that of the Nashville Inn, in which he came off second best; and whose appointment would, perhaps, drive such able and experienced Generals as Scott, Taylor, Worth, &c., from the service. If he succeeds in this, he will most assuredly give the Mexicans "aid and comfort."

"Aid and Comfort."

My son," said an affectionate father to a son, "I do not think you should go to the army. You are my only son; I have educated you at great expense, and now you go to commence the practice of your profession, you ought to decline going; there are enough others who desire to go." After a severe struggle between filial affection and duty, the son, looking his father pretty sternly in the face, observed, "Father, I was opposed to the measures that brought the country into this war, you advocated them; your party and their policy prevailed, and war is the consequence. Believing in the Republican doctrine that majorities should rule, I feel bound to aid in bringing my country out of this war, although I still condemn the policy that involved us in it." Of course the father could say no more. The son joined Captain S****'s company of mounted dragoons, and is now in Mexico.

THE BANNER TOWN.

Petersburg, Va., has long been known as the "Cockade," and she deserves now the sobriquet of the "Banner Town." She has raised two companies of volunteers, and the town authorities have appropriated \$2,500 to each, for their equipment and fitting out. The second company, which has just marched also, to the rendezvous at Richmond, is commanded by Capt. Wm. M. Robinson.

Cin. Times.

Petersburg is a sterling Whig town, and we doubt not that a large majority of the members of both companies are Whigs. In the Locofoco counties of Shenandoah, Page and Rockingham, generally denominated the tenth legion, on account of the very large majorities they always give for Locofocoism, have not, collectively, furnished half a company! The Richmond Republican says that Rockingham furnished two volunteers, and both of them are Whigs! Thus showing that, although some people are ever ready to vote the country into war, as did the Shenandoah, Page and Rockingham Democrats, they are not willing to let fight the country out of war. The strong Democratic county of Rockingham not furnishing a single Democratic volunteer speaks volumes for Democratic valor.

The little stigh touching up.

We gave our neighbor last week, has certainly been of benefit to him, as he not only sent out his last Wednesday's sheet with fewer errors, either typographical, orthographical or grammatical, than any "predecessing" number that we have seen for some time; but has been kind enough to point out several that occurred in our paper of Saturday, for which we thank him. These little typographical errors are sometimes "witty and stigh" enough to elude the vigilance of the best proof readers.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.

The Legislature on the 15th elected R. M. T. Hunter (at present a member of Congress) a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Archer's term expires. Mr. Hunter belongs to the sixth district, on the last vote stood: Hunter 83; J. W. Jones 68; Scattering 11.

FROM THE WABASH EXPRESS.

Melancholy Death.

On Monday night, Jan. 4th, John C. Chiles, Esq., was found dead in the road leading from Greencastle to his residence, some two miles from town. The night was very cold, and it is supposed he fell in the road and was frozen to death.—The Greencastle Chronicle of the 7th inst., says: "The deceased, in his youth, graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., with the very highest honors of that institution, in its palmy days. He subsequently studied Law and located in this town, and resided here and in its vicinity for the last fifteen years. He faithfully represented the people of this county in the State Legislature—was much engaged in politics, and was extensively known as the author of some of the finest compositions in the English language. His mind was of the most sensitive mould, and highest order. His social and benevolent qualities were such as never led him to do a dishonorable act. But we will not attempt to enumerate all the good qualities of his head and heart. They were such as might have adorned the most exalted stations."

We had the pleasure of an intimate

personal acquaintance with Mr. Chiles, whose melancholy fate is made known to us in the above paragraph. In portraying his many virtues and good qualities the writer falls short if, rather than over steps, the truth. Mr. Chiles was many years a resident of Clarke County, Ky., and perhaps a native of the county, and has many relatives now residing there, among them two sisters and one or two brothers, whose grief for the death of such a brother, must be poignant indeed.

COUNTERFEITERS AT NASHVILLE.

We may suppose from the following, that counterfeiters are very numerous about Nashville, but from the way the courts are proceeding they will be somewhat thinned, for a season, at least.

Our criminal court, is engaged in the

trial of Sundry counterfeiters, of whom Wm. Boyd, Jas. Spencer and Wm. Brown, who severally pleaded guilty, were sentenced to the penitentiary for five years each. Against Lemuel Barnwell, who put in plea of not guilty, the jury rendered a verdict of ten years' imprisonment. The case of Hooper was under argument yesterday when this notice was written.

Col. Tibbatts—The Tariff.

The following is Col. Tibbatts' proposed modification of the Tariff of 146.

"And be it further enacted, That from

and after the passage of this act, and until the conclusion of the war with Mexico, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all goods, wares and merchandise, subject to the payment of duties by the act entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 30th, 1846, a duty of five per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by said act."

During his speech upon this proposition

he declared his opposition to a tax upon tea and coffee; but was willing to tax the vice and luxuries of the country, such as spirituous and vinous liquors, and pleasure carriages and gold and silver plate, &c. "that is demagoguery," Col. T. proceeded.

"Gentlemen said that that was demagoguery."

Well, what was it to tax the poor and let the rich go free? He disclaimed all such charges of demagoguery. It was well known that it was his (Mr. T.) purpose to retire into private life at the close of the present Congress, and he saw nothing to change his determination. What ground, then, was there for such a charge against him?

Lieutenant General Bill.

Mr. Polk's Lieutenant General bill, after being killed twice in the House of Representatives of Congress, was introduced into the Senate and on the 15th inst. was there killed "alone dead" by a vote of 28 to 21 as follows:

YEAS. Messrs. Archer, Edger, Berrien,

Butler, Calhoun, Cliley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jeremiah Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yale—28.

NAVS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison,

Atcherson, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hargreaves, Houston, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney and Westcott—21.

So the bill was laid on the table.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

On Friday last Mr. Stevenson, our Representative in the Legislature, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion were referred to the Committee of the Whole, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day, for Wednesday next:

Whereas, our country is engaged in a

war, and in the midst of repeated and long continued insults and injuries perpetrated by Mexico, upon our commerce, and our citizens; and

Whereas, her late extravagant claim in

regard to Texas has led her into unpleasant hostilities with us, therefore—

Resolved, That the General Assembly

do hereby declare that the Government of Mexico is guilty of a flagrant violation of the duty of our government to prosecute the existing Mexican war with all the vigor and energy which is demanded alike by the interest and honor of our country.

Resolved, That whilst we regard peace

as a desirable, and war a calamity to any people, nevertheless, we hold our government bound to prosecute the present war until we obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future from the faithless government of Mexico; and we deem it the duty of Congress to vote all necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Resolved, That we consider the agitation

of the question as to whether slavery shall or shall not exist in any territory which may be acquired, as entirely premature and preposterous, inasmuch as no territory is yet acquired, and the question can be much more judiciously discussed when we are not in contest with a foreign enemy.

Resolved, That we consider the principle

adopted by the Missouri compromise as a safe guide on the disposal of any question of this kind which may hereafter occur.

Resolved, That we consider at the time

of commencement of hostilities by Mexico against this Government, we had just cause of war against that government, for repeated violations of her solemn treaty stipulations with the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this

Commonwealth be requested to forward a

copy of this preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

After some discussion, the resolutions were

referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order for Wednesday week; and were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following is the latest account we

have of the doings of Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—Mr. Sevier from the

committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill granting Mr. Polk \$3,000,000, for the purpose of concluding a peace.

Mr. Benton reported back the Ten Regi-

ment bill so amended as to give certain lands to the private but not to the officers. This brought on a warm debate between Messrs. Benton and Berrien.

They were followed by Mr. Crittenden,

who spoke in favor of giving the officer land as well as the private.

Various amendments were proposed to

the Army bill, which was finally postponed until it should be printed.

House.—After the transaction of some

unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole upon the bill to measure the pay of the Volunteers.

Mr. Bell finished his remarks and was

followed by Mr. Starkweather.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the committee

rose and the bill was referred to a select committee.

A discussion arose upon the propriety of

printing Chas. J. Ingersoll's Report made last session upon the origin of the Mexican War.

Mr. Rathbun opposed and Mr. Ingersoll

avored the measure.

The discussion upon printing Ingersoll's

Report was suspended, and the House went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation.

There was no discussion.

Later from Mexico and the Gulf Squad-

ron.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Mississippi

at Norfolk—Culture of Linguine—Santa Anna Declared to be President of Mexico.

HERALD OFFICE, Norfolk, Va.,

Wednesday, Jan. 13 P. M.

The United States steam-frigate Missis-

sippi, commander A. A. Adams, bearing the broad pennant of commodore M. C. Perry, arrived at Norfolk this day, (Wednesday) 13th inst. and proceeded immediately to the Navy Yard.

She left Anton Lizardo on the 29th of

December, and touched at Havana for coal and water.

The Raritan, Princeton and store-ship

Relief, were at Anton Lizardo when the Mississippi sailed. The John Adams was blockading Vera Cruz.

On the 20th December, commodore Perry,

with the Mississippi, Vixen, Enitza and Petrel, took possession of Laguna and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands' with the Vixen and Petrel, was left in charge of the place, and Bonita to assist in holding Fronton and the mouth of the Tobasco river.

Off Alvarado, the Mississippi captured

the Mexican schooner Analis, and sent her to New Orleans for adjudication. At the same time she detained the Spanish schooner Isabel, which was released after some time.

The Mississippi will return to the Gulf

of Mexico as soon as some necessary repairs are done to her machinery.

Purser A. D. Crosby, of the Mississippi,

was killed by falling from aloft on board the Vixen, which vessel he was assisting to pilot over the bar at Laguna, on the occasion of the attack on that place.

Passengers in the Mississippi, J. L. O'Sul-

livan, of New York, from Havana; Edward O. Moore, bearer of despatches from the republic of Ecuador, to our Government.

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EQUIPPING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—A letter

from New-York published in the National

Correspondence of the Register.
Hermie's Retreat, Lexington, Ky.,
Jan. 18, 1847.

Friedl Fennell.—We are still joggling along, pursuing "the even tenor of our way," unmoved by the "great excitement" which has pervaded one ward in our city for the last ten days. I told you in my last, that one member of the City Council elected, had resigned his office and "retired to the peaceful shades of private life." A special election to fill his place comes off to-day. We have two candidates for the office, both of whom have issued their pledges to vote for any particular person or persons for any particular office or offices—hence the friends of the numerous aspirants for a share in the "spoils" have to go to bed. I am told of one case where a woman who keeps a "grocery and liquor store," told one of the candidates if he would pledge himself to vote for a certain man, she would "elect him like a flash;" but it was no go. He answered by saying he had "no declaration of principles for the public eye."

The ward in which the election is to be held is in the upper part of the city, and for want of a better objection, it was urged against one candidate that he was favorable to the pretensions of the lower part of the city with regard to the "Lower Market house." So he issued a card to the free and independent voters, contradicting the said report, and protesting that he was decidedly an "up town man"—always had been, always expected to be. A few days afterwards, the other candidate issued his appeal to the "loyalty" of the ward, and charged against his opponent, and cited his old votes to sustain it; showed wherein he had voted to sacrifice the nearest and dearest interests of the people of his ward, and told the time and place where such votes were given. It reminded one of charges made against the candidates for the Presidency, when their votes in Congress were cited for proof. The candidate continued by saying that if his opponent were so decidedly an "up town man," it was strange that some of the leading men in the lower wards took such an active part in trying to secure his election. He said that it, at least, looked "suspicious"—concluded by warning the good citizens of his ward against listening to the suggestions of those "restless spirits" who came up to interfere in their elections—told them that "no good was meant." This was in italics, just as I have given it to you, and was of course intended to make an impression on their minds which would last until after the election. Finally, he told them to beware of "foreign influence."

The friends of both candidates have held "large and enthusiastic" meetings, at which many speeches have been made—the speakers all declaring that the existence of the Republic was threatened. One speaker assured his hearers that if ***** were elected we should all be sold slaves, for life, to the U. S. Bank. A speaker on the other side said he was credibly informed that a large amount of "British gold" would be used to secure the election of *****; and that the agent had "been seen" in town. Transparent, banners and torches, torch-lights, all bearing devices and mottoes of the most soul-stirring kind. "Down with the tyrants," "Texas shall be free," "law and order," "distribution of the proceeds," "victory or death," and many other of the same kind, "too tedious to enumerate." The contest will be a close one, as both parties are afraid to bet very much. The end of it no one can tell, but all are apprehensive that some great political revolution will follow; that, perhaps, this contest may tend to forward the "revolutionary movement" with regard to a State Convention.

Some city matters are still *in statu quo*, except the natural progress of events. The "suspicious vessels" are still cruising near the coast. The "Broys" are going ahead. The "Sons of Baccus" have been quite devout in their harrangues to the jolly deity, all this winter. "Reified" still in demand at former quotations. "Gun Cotton."—"The market is firm." "Messmerism."—"None in market—no demand for it." The cargo brought here by a "professor" some six weeks since, was disposed of at a sacrifice. "Money."—"The demand is very active."—"No person here can ante an office of 'profit or profit' of any kind." "Aid and Comfort."—"Some slight inquiry, but holders are firm, determined not to dispose of their stock at present prices. Honesty."—"Some old persons will have it that people are not as honest as they 'used to be.'" Persons better informed, however, say that men are becoming every day more and more convinced of the truth of the adage, "honesty is the best policy." Patriotism.—"At a premium. Clivally."—"Marked firm and stock."

Theatricals.—"A company has lately commenced here, and is patronized to some extent, how great I am not informed."—"Some 'stars' of the second, third and fourth magnitude, and some of no magnitude at all, are of the number. I suppose they pledge themselves not to offend the 'tastes even of the most fastidious.'"

The election commenced at nine this morning, and closed at five this evening, and resulted in the election of C. Norton to be the councilman. The vote stood, C. Norton 144, T. H. Waters 122. The contest was very close all day, and the excitement very high. My Wandering Gentle ventured to the polls, but he carried a brickbat in his pocket, for fear of an assault. Both parties claim to be the "progressives."

THE HERMIT.

Law of Kentucky.

AN ACT to take the sense of the people of this State as to the propriety of calling a Convention.

WHEREAS, it is represented to the General Assembly, that many of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, do cordially believe that experience has pointed out the necessity of calling a Convention, with a view of amending the Constitution of this State: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs and other returning officers, at the next general election to be held for Representatives, after the passage of this act, to open a poll, and make a return to the Secretary for the time being, of the names of all citizens entitled to vote for representatives, who have voted for calling a convention.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any Sheriff or other returning officer, failing to perform his duty according to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a fine of six hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person suing for the same in any court having jurisdiction thereof; and also be subject, upon conviction of such failure, to removal from office.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs of this Commonwealth, to read or cause to be read publicly this act at their several places of voting, in their respective counties,

at the opening of the polls on each day of the election in August next, and in case of failure to do so, they shall be subject to a penalty of six hundred dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as is the penalty prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Public Printer shall, upon a separate leaf or sheet, print fifteen hundred copies of this act, and deliver them to the Secretary of State, who shall send fifteen copies of the same to the Clerks of the county courts of each county in the State, at the time of forwarding the acts of the General Assembly, and said Clerks shall deliver the same to the Sheriffs of their several counties. The Secretary shall take the receipt of the carriers of the acts for said copies, who shall, on delivery of the same, as aforesaid, take a receipt for the same from the Public Printer.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs conducting the next general election, to propound distinctly to each voter, the following interrogatory—"Do you vote for calling a Convention or not?" and if he answers in the affirmative, his name shall be recorded as having voted for calling a convention.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in case of the failure by sickness, death, absence or resignation of the Sheriff of any county, to attend to compare the list of voters in said county, at the county seat, it shall be the duty of the county court of such county, to attend with the list of votes of said county, and make the comparison, and in every respect, perform the same duties, which the Sheriff would have to perform were he acting; the Clerk thus acting, to receive the same compensation allowed the Sheriff for the same services, and shall be liable to the same penalties for a failure to discharge the duties hereby imposed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Tax to open a column in their Commissioners' books, and enroll therein the name of each citizen, entitled to vote for Representatives for the year 1847; and they shall be governed in all cases, in ascertaining who is entitled to vote, by the laws now in force to prevent illegal voting; and this column, written in a fair and legible hand, shall be transmitted, with the Commissioners' books, to the Second Auditor, who shall make out a copy thereof, and deposit it in the office of the Secretary, for the use being, who shall transmit the same to the next Legislature, as a list of those who are entitled to vote for Representatives, in order that the Legislature may have the means to ascertain whether a majority of the citizens of the State, entitled to vote for Representatives, have voted for calling a Convention.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each Assessor of Tax, as soon as he shall be advised of the passage of this act, to go before a Justice of the Peace and take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, fairly ascertain the number of qualified voters in the district in which I was appointed, for the year 1847, and report the same with my book, made as a Commissioner of Tax."

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of Tax, and they are hereby required, to examine, on oath, any person, in relation to his right to vote for Representatives, when he has doubts as to his right to vote; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely before the Commissioner, and shall thereof be convicted, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner shall write "sworn" opposite the name of each person who may be sworn by him.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Public Printer to print one thousand copies of the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of this act, immediately after its passage, and deliver them to the Secretary, for the time being, who shall transmit them forthwith to the County Court Clerks, to be delivered by them, without delay, to the Commissioners of Tax for the year 1847.

LESLEY COMBS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ARCHIBALD HIXON,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved January 13, 1847.

By the Governor,
WM. OWSEY.
Geo. B. KINKEAD, Secretary of State.

The "Young Men's Henry Clay Association of the city of New York," formed in 1844 of those who, in that year, first became entitled to vote for Presidential Electors, held a Ball on the 29th of Oct. The following letter from Mr. City is in reply to one addressed to him to be present on the occasion:

NEW YORK, 23d Dec. 1846.
GENTLEMEN.—I have received here the invitation to the Third Annual Ball of the Young Men's Henry Clay Association of the city of New York, on the 29th inst. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet my young friends on that occasion; but, waiving all other considerations, the distance from the place of my present sojourn to the city of New York, will not allow me that satisfaction.

I cannot permit the occasion to pass by, without an expression of my acknowledgments to the Young Men's Association for the order, the constancy, and the fidelity of the attachments to me which they do me the honor to entertain. We have, indeed, gone through a dark period of great discouragement. But, never desisting of the Republic, and confiding in the omnipotence of truth, and in the rectitude of our principles, I have continually hoped and believed that brighter and better and happier days for our country would yet come. And the recent events, to which you have adverted, are an assurance and a guaranty of their approach. If misconception and misrepresentation accomplished their work, my way, I trust, congregate ourselves that their success will only be temporary. The consequences may, indeed, be more durable. These we now feel in foreign war, in the abandonment and neglect of vital domestic interests.

I concur with you in thinking that, gratifying as the results of the late elections are, they should not be made the occasion of party exultation. If our fellow citizens, hitherto opposed to us, in regard to the measures of the General Government, are left to an unimpaired consideration of those measures, and to witness their injurious effects, I am persuaded that many of them cannot fail to bring their minds to the same conclusions at which we have arrived.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

From Mexico.
The Washington Union of the 16th, announces the receipt of the Diario of Mexico, of December 25th. It gives the address of the Vice President Farias, at the opening of the Mexican Congress, from which we make the following extract:

The popular, representative, federal form of government, the sovereignty, independence, and liberty of the States in everything that relates to their administration and internal government, shall be respected, and the constitution and laws emanating from the representatives of the Mexican people be faithfully observed. The war which the nation finds itself compelled to sustain against the North American republic shall be prosecuted with valor and constancy, until the justice of our cause be acknowledged and our territory evacuated. I have thus, gentlemen, very briefly sketched the policy which the new government proposes to observe, in compliance with the oath which I have just taken.

The address of the Vice President was replied to by the President of Congress, from which we make the following extract; the reply in extenso being too long for insertion in our paper. It pledges the efforts of Congress to carry out the views of the Vice President:

The well-deserving General Santa Anna, by a trait in his life which will do him lasting honor, refused the reins of power, and marched to San Luis, where, in a few weeks, he has assembled and organized an army of more than 22,000 men, some bodies of which have already been advanced to meet the enemy. The government of the United States, on its part, compelled, as it is, to hasten the operations of the war, in order to bring it to a close, has ordered General Taylor to advance. Thus, a meeting must soon take place between the armies of the nations. From the number and valor of our troops, the enthusiasm and skill of their chief, and the justice of our cause, we have a right to expect a favorable result. Nevertheless, this shall never be a final or decisive action. Invaded and occupied as is not only the territory in question, but a large portion of what never before Texas, entire States in which the sovereignty of Mexico has never been admitted, and where war or races, and disgraced in the most unjust and atrocious manner that can be conceived, our honor and the future conduct of our children—that sacred interest which nations cannot be unmindful of—requires us to sustain a prolonged and obstinate struggle, until respected for our valor and constancy, we can raise a barrier against the immoral ambition of our neighbors, and secure the fortune of our race upon this continent, the greatest portion of which is people by it and which, at some distant day, will be illustrated by the civilization of the ardent and generous sons of the south.

By a decree of the Mexican Congress, dated the 21st of Dec., the President and Vice President (Santa Anna and Gomez Farias) were to take an oath before Congress, on entering upon their duties, "to sustain the independence of the republic, with the integrity of its territory, and to observe and cause to be observed the constitution of 1824." &c.

In a long report of a select committee of the Congress, appointed to consider the ways and means of prosecuting the war, the monthly expenditures of the army under Santa Anna are estimated at \$360,790, and those of the garrison at Vera Cruz at \$80,000. The whole extraordinary expenses of the war for six months, are estimated at \$3,600,000. The deficit in the ordinary revenues for the last six months is estimated at \$384,496, which the committee propose to supply by requiring payment in advance for a year of the direct contributions imposed by previous laws in 1841, '42 and '43. The first article of the bill submitted by them declares that the expenses of the war with the United States shall be paid in preference to any other demands upon the treasury. This report and bill were submitted on the 23d Dec.

The Union also contains the following interesting intelligence.
Ext. of a letter to a Member of Congress, dated U. S. FRIGATE RANTAN, Dec. 29, 1846:
I have no doubt you are looking with great interest at Washington, for the action of the Mexican Congress on our proposition for a renewal of negotiations. You will, of course, be surprised that, after two or three weeks session, the subject has not yet been brought up, and there is not the slightest indication that it will receive any favorable consideration. The Congress has hitherto been engrossed in the business of organizing, appointing committees, determining upon the mode of electing the President and Vice President, and lastly the vote for these officers, which took place on the 23d inst., and resulted in the election of Santa Anna for President, and Gomez Farias for Vice President. It is supposed that Santa Anna will continue at the head of the army, and will not commit himself by giving any advice on the subject of peace or war. He will be merely the soldier of the republic, and the servant of the people, and will leave all questions of peace or war to Congress. Farias will probably be left in Mexico, to administer the government. Santa Anna has been writing to the government, that arms and munitions of war are indispensable for his troops at San Luis Potosi. He will doubtless continue to make similar demands upon the administration, which can only be partially complied with. In the event of the loss of a battle, the whole blame will be thrown upon the government in Mexico. I think one may hazard the conjecture that Santa Anna may, at some future time, march on Mexico; and overturn his own administration.

"Some of the reports of the ministers are already published. The subject of a loan for the special purpose of purchasing arms, is already discussed. It is represented that of the corps of the national guard of Mexico, not one third are armed; and a sad picture is drawn of the necessities of the country."

"The officers of the foreign man-of-war believe that Vera Cruz can be taken with a force of five thousand men. From the best information I have received, there are not more than 2,000 regulars in the city. There is, of course, a body of militia besides, but they are badly armed, and would probably be found to have but little efficiency. From an actual reconnaissance, I can say that the approaches to Vera Cruz are not at present very well guarded."

"I regret that I have not any papers to send you by the Mississippi, I shall not be able to get them till after she sails."

Explosion. The boiler of a locomotive on the Reading (Pa.) Railroad exploded a few days ago, and killed seven men, all that were on the locomotive. Their bodies were mangled in a most shocking manner.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 17th inst., by Rev. J. C. Bayless, Mr. James Thoroughgood, to Miss Frances A. Baggett.

In Mason county, on Monday evening last, CHARLES E. MARSHALL, Esq., Representative from the county of Henry, to Miss JUDITH E. LANGHORNE, youngest daughter of the late Maurice Langhorne, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 6th inst., after a painful illness, Mrs. MARY TUBBOLD, wife of P. T. Theobald, Esq., in the 53d year of her age.

We announce the death of this most excellent and pious lady, with a profound feeling of sorrow. Oppressed by the event, we feel competent to sketch her character and portray the many excellencies that adorned her life, and made her one of the most useful and admired members of the circle in which she moved. The Christian virtues clustered around her and made her, by the unostentatious practice of them, an ornament of the church of which she had been for years an active member. Her abiding faith in Christ, which was never shaken, and the hope of a blessed immortality, which had cheered her through life, combined, in her last struggle, to blunt the sting of death, and dispel the terrors of the tomb. And she is now, as we believe and trust, in the full enjoyment of those glorious triumphs which the Saviour promised to his followers.

Her memory will be long cherished by her many friends. Her gentle heart, her pure life—her active benevolence and her Christian simplicity of manner, will never be forgotten by them. They will derive comfort from the thought, that she is now, and will be forever, beyond the reach of sin and sorrow—where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

But who can fully appreciate the affliction of her bereaved husband? He has lost the most affectionate of wives—the partner, through long life, of all his joys and cares. His loss is beyond the reach of earthly consolation. His friends extend to him their sympathy—it is all the comfort they can give. We mourn with him—their tears mingling with his over her grave. Lexington Observer and Reporter.

The Rev. Wm. Tolson will preach in the Episcopal Church on Sunday morning Jan. 24, at eleven o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—We note some improvement in wheat business generally, but nothing like an active state of the market can be said to exist.

The river last evening was still swelling moderately. At Pittsburgh on Sunday there were 8 feet water in the channel and rising.—Cin. Gaz.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

JANUARY 23, 1847.

BEEWAX.—23 a 24c per lb.

BREAD.—We quote Pilot at \$3.50; 27c per bu, Boston Cracker at 3.50; Butter and Water Crackers at 44c per bu.

CANDLES & SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 8c for Mould, 19 a 2c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 3c a 4c for No. 1, and 4c for No. 2.

CHEESE.—A good article brings readily 6c a 6c per lb.

CORNGR.—Mailla, per lb. 10 a 13c; Balc Rape 34c; Hemp, white, 10 a 13c; Tarred Bal; 10 a 13c.

Bagging, per yard, 8 a 10c.

CUTTING, CORN YARNS, &c.—The governing rates are now 18c for Yarn; 10a11c for Batting and 20c for Wick and Warp.

CANBERNIES.—The market is well supplied, and at present rather dull of sale. They command 14a15c per bu.

EELS.—Have declined to 10a11c, per dozen, which are the rates paid by packers.

FEATHERS.—The best qualities from wagon command 23 a 24c. Retail sales from store 25 to 27c.

FISH.—The transactions are confined to small sales. No. 3, Mackarel, large size, at \$7.50; No. 1 do at \$11.00; No. 2 do at \$7.50, per bu; and dry Cod at 44a45c per bu.

FLOUR.—The transactions have been free again this week. The sales during the week have and prices have ranged from \$3.60 to \$3.75; the market closing on Thursday at the latter quotation.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples and Peaches are in good demand. Apples bring 130 a 135c.

GRAIN.—The millers are paying for Wheat 62 cents. We still quote Corn at 24a25c for large and small; Oats 23a25c, and Barley at 48c.

GROCERIES.—The demand for leading articles continues fair. The transactions made public are as follows:—N. O. Sugar a 6 a 7c per lb, with an upward look. Coffee—Rio 8a8c. Molasses 28a30c per gal.

HAIR.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20a and 10a 4 a 4c per lb. 8a 4 a 4c; 6a 4 a 4c; 5a 4 a 4c; 4a 4 a 4c; 3a 4 a 4c; 2a 4 a 4c; 1a 4 a 4c.

OLDS.—Lard—Sole of Winter at 55a60c; Lard—50a53c—dolls.

PROVISIONS.—We take pleasure in noticing increased demand, and an upward tendency.—Meat—\$3a31c; 25, Lard, 6a6c.

SALT.—Kanawha No. 1 at 15 a 16c and Kanawha Alum at 35c per bushel.

SALERIES.—A sale of 100 boxes at 5c; 2,500 lbs at 5a, an advance.

SEEDS.—The supply of Clover is limited.—Sales from wagons and canal, from \$3.63a3.75; Timothy from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

SHIRTS.—Is held by the Reg at \$13.50, and retails by bag at \$1.15a\$1.25.

YORKSHIRE.—Is held by the Reg at \$1.25 a 1.30 per bu;—33 a 35 cts per bushel.

WINDOW GLASS.—Sale of 60 boxes at \$1.95 for 8X10; \$2.40 for 10X12; 3.49 for 10X14; 4.50 for 12X18.

WOOL.—We quote at 19a22c.

Covington Cattle Market.

CATTLE.—The supply of Cattle is still limited and the prices range from \$3.30 to 4.00, according to quality—\$3.50 being the ruling rate for good.

HOGS.—The season has nearly closed. The ruling rates of the week have been \$3.25a\$3.35.

GRAIN SHOVELS.

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

Queensware.

A complete assortment of desirable style and patterns of Queensware on hand and for sale by J. B. JONES & CO., Greer's Old Stand Dec 23 '46—23

SILK PURSES.

A supply just received and for sale at HUNTINGTON'S, 123 Main st, bet'n 3d and 4th. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

Blanks, Blanks.

DEKOR & MONTAGUES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper ALSO—JUSTICES & COMPTROLLER'S BLANKS of a good quality, for sale at this Office.

WESTERN MILITARY SCHOOL.

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.
T. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
WM. F. HOPKINS, Professor of Nat. Science, &c.
W. T. MARTIN, Professor of Mathematics, &c.
R. H. FOSBERG, Esq., Professor of Law.

AN ABLE TEACHER WILL BE CHOSEN, as PRINCIPAL OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The design of this Institution is, to afford to young men of the West and South, a more practical and varied course of instruction, than can be found in any summary of learning west of the mountains. Military discipline and military uniform will be enforced as far as desirable: the uniform to be neat and simple, so as to be at the same time serviceable and cheap.

In the Scientific and Mathematical Departments, will be taught, Chemistry with its application to Agriculture, Mineralogy, Geology, the principles of Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Navigation; Surveying, Drawing, &c.; together with the other branches usually taught in those departments of our Western Colleges.

In the Department of Languages, will be taught Greek, Latin, French, German, and Spanish.

In the Department of Law, will be taught the elements of Constitutional, International and Common Law; the object being, to communicate to the Student, such a knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of his country, as may be necessary to make him an intelligent citizen. A Preliminary Institute will be conducted by the Professor, to qualify young men for the business of public and deliberative assemblies.

The Military Department, especially attention will be paid to Field Fortifications, to the Infantry, Rifle and Artillery Drills—while, if circumstances shall justify it, opportunity will be afforded for instruction in such branches as the Cavalry, Equestrian, the Cavalry Drill, the duties of the Camp, &c., &c.

A prominent object of the Institute, will be, to impart valuable instruction to those young men who seek admission into the national Military and Naval Schools, or directly into the Army; as well as to those who have in view, various civil pursuits.

The Superintendent begs leave to refer to his numerous Patrons and Pupils throughout the West and South, while he takes it upon himself to say a few words of the Professors individually, whom he now presents to the notice of the public.

Prof. HOPKINS was, for eight years, professor of Natural Science, at West Point, subsequently, President of the Norfolk Institute, Va., and recently elected Principal of the Rensselaer Institute, N. Y.

Prof. MARTIN, after graduating at West Point, and valuable experience in drilling and preparing recruits for the Army, and served during the campaign of '37 and '38 in the Florida War.

Prof. WILSON was educated at Hampton College, Va., and the University of N. C., where he graduated with distinction, and was retained as assistant Professor, till elected to the Chair of Languages in Jefferson College, Mi. He bears testimonials from Prof. Long, of the Virginia University, Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, Gen. Quitman, of Mi., and other eminent individuals.

Prof. FOSBERG is a popular public speaker, a practiced writer, and was for some years a member of the Pittsburgh Bar.

The Institute will be open on the 1st day of February, 1847.

Terms—\$20 per session, in advance, for the higher classes, and \$15 per session for the Preparatory Department.

Good Boarding can be had in Georgetown at \$2 per week.

*Educated at West Point.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The 19th Session of the Female Collegiate Institute will commence on the 11th day of January, under the management of the subscriber, aided by his former experienced Assistant, and will close on the 25th day of June, 1847. T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., Principal. Georgetown, Dec. 26, 1846—2m

HARDWARE.

Tyler Davidson & Co., No. 126 Main, between Third & Fourth Sts. CINCINNATI.

ARE now in receipt of a very heavy stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

In addition to the annexed summary of heavy goods, direct from the American and European Manufacturers, they have at all times a stock of SHELF HARDWARE, which is complete and unequalled.

A long and active business experience in this city, in connection with a thorough personal examination of the European markets, has enabled them to establish extended and permanent relations abroad, and in this country; and they are now prepared to offer inducements to their customers, and the Western trade generally, inferior to none in the United States.

They have now in store, in original packages, and for sale by the case, box, or package:—Sanderson, Brothers & Co's Superior Cast Steel; "Acme," "Foster," and "Parker's" Genuine Anvils;

"O. Ames's" Shovels and Spades, all descriptions; "Collins & Co's," and "Hunt & Co's" Axes and Edge Tools;

"Sisson & Co's," and "Mann's" do do German and English Solid Box Vices; German and American Saws, all sizes; Worsteds Pliers, Straining Wreath, & Shoe Thread; Pry Bars, Bar Screws, Fine Irons;

Blacksmith's Hammers, Sledges and Belows; Joints, Cincinnati, and Boston Nails; Common and Fine Cutlery; Files and Edge Tools;

Jack, Bred and Spauldell's; Horse, Wool and Cotton Cards; Percussion Caps, all brands, S. B. G. D. A. I., &c., Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846. 10

Birney's Tonic Refrigerant.

A Certain Cure of Fever and Ague. THE demand upon the Proprietors for their unfailing Remedy for that fever 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 checked, in order to prevent the return of the disease.

The Indians of our country, especially those removed from the haunts of man, have long been in the habit of possessing the art of curing by extracts of simple herbs and roots, the diseases which have afflicted the skill and experience of the most eminent Physicians;—a long residence in the Indian country of the North, and among the different tribes of the Prairies, has enabled the Proprietors of this Refrigerant to present a remedy which must command the gratitude of all individuals suffering from Fever and Ague.

Since the discovery of the principal ingredients 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 benefited by eminent physicians.

Prepared only by Birney & Brother, Druggists, corner Lower Market and Sycamore sts, Cincinnati.

For sale in Covington at the Drug Store of HOWELL & BENNETT, Junction Turnpike & Madison St. Nov 23, 1846.

Samuel Monk, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer & Manufacturer of

BOOTS & SHOES!

OF the latest and most approved styles in this city. The subscriber has now received his Fall stock, directly from the best manufacturers in the United States, and is prepared to furnish shoes with the latest style 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 MONK, JR. Nov. 14, 1846. 17-MN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1847.

The House to-day reversed its prompt decision of yesterday in regard to the project for a Lieutenant General or Field Marshal. The party which was put into operation, "The Union" looked daggers to the malcontents; while the "Intelligencer" was merry with its jokes and sarcasms on the occasion.

What was to be done? Here was a scheme upon which Mr. Polk, the great head of the party and the dispenser of the Government offices and the Government contracts, and the ten thousand other streams of alluring patronage, had deliberately set his heart. He wanted a man at the head of the army in whom he could have full confidence, and upon whom he could rely, confidentially and democratically. General Scott and Taylor were Whigs in sentiment and not therefore the man for him! He had thrown himself and his war and conquest schemes into the keeping of Col. Bexar and implored the stern yet pliant and ambitious Missouri Senator to save him! Col. Bexar had declared his willingness to come, when so supplicated, to the rescue! The office of Lieutenant General commanding all the forces of the country, with sundry civil functions into the bargain, and a salary of some \$7000 per annum, wouldn't be bad to take! The matter was all arranged— all cut and dried! The message, asking Congress to create the office, was concocted: Mr. Polk read it to his friends: Mr. Bexar talked of it and the great office to his friends. At length the budget was opened in the House and the project was read to that great body of lawmakers! Then came the winks and nods and sly remarks of those of the party who had resolved to wound Mr. Polk in a tender place, and Col. Bexar also General Harlan took the project to his Committee on Military Affairs in great pomp and state. On his way to the Committee Room, or before he started, one of his colleagues, the talented and fictitious Toombs, exclaimed, "Harlan, what does the Administration want this Lieutenant Generalship for?" "That's what I want to know!" replied the pleasant and good humored Harlan!

The Committee soon disposed of the matter by voting the affair—right to one, Linn Bexar "solitary and alone" in the negative, as the story goes—a humbug! and recommending the House to lay it on the table! Without the fear of seeing the gate of Executive patronage shut down upon them, for the moment, and only thinking how best they could pique the President they dispensed without damaging the party, a goodly number of the Locofoco members joined the Whigs in summarily voting the humbug, of British origin, to the "tomb of all the Unpatriots!"

What an uproar this put the Locofoco camp into! At once they were abroad, that Robert J. Walker was at the bottom of all this, for he was the only member of the Cabinet who opposed the project!—Then lay round the Executive whip! This party drill was put in motion, and the official screw turned down sundry of the offenders, until the work of yesterday was reconsidered and put in a better train to-day. You will see by the years and says, however, that some of the malcontents would not be so suddenly whipped back into the traces!

The vote was a close one: still the Administration carried its point in the matter, as far as the matter progressed. I wonder when the move is to be made to make the refractory take the back-track and stuff themselves on the tea and coffee question!

The discussion in the House to-day on the bill to add ten regiments to the regular army, was piquant and interesting. Mr. Calles B. Sumner made a very able and forcible, as well as an eloquent speech, in review of the conduct of the Administration, both in getting the country into and in carrying on the war against Mexico. He contrasted the condition of our country as it is now, in its finances and with this war on its hands, with what it was previous to the 4th of March which witnessed the inauguration of James Knox Polk, as President of the United States, and then he saddled Mr. Polk with the entire blame of this mournful state of things! Upon the matter of Mr. Polk's "contemptible petty intrigue" (as he styled it) with SANTA ANNA, by which he rendered a vast amount of "aid and comfort" to our enemies, he made the fur fly delightfully! He deprecated the passage of the bill, and maintained that to pass it would not be doing justice to the brave volunteers upon whom we passed a justly merited compliment.

Mr. Sumner is a rapid, loud, able speaker, and commands good attention. Like Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, he speaks boldly on his true sentiments and calls things by their true names. His speech to-day, although it may be classed among the anti-war efforts, was nevertheless a patriotic and highly creditable effort. If Mr. Sumner could not go heartily for carrying on the war to a successful termination, he yet refrained from following the example of his colleague, Mr. McGaughey, who took it upon himself, I regret to say, to lecture those Whigs who believed it patriotic and right to support the war and drive the Administration to a speedy and triumphant termination of it. Mr. Sumner avoided this course, as it is to be hoped every Whig who speaks in either house of Congress will do.

Mr. Bixler's speech was a high-pitched piece of declamatory abuse of the Whigs, full of tropes and quaint figures, and not a little desultory withal. Mr. Bixler is a very pleasant, genteel young man, of the Virginia school, proud of the Old Dominion, proud of Harper's Ferry in his District, where he saw the eagle take his flight and dodge the storm, and not a little proud of his own personal appearance, which has a right to be.

Mr. Ratner introduced a substitute for the whole bill, changing the character of the force to be raised. He prefers volunteers to regulars. His proposition will be likely to carry. He is not at all tender-footed about crossing the wishes of the Administration. Oh how cordially he dislikes Mr. Polk!

The Senate held rather a long Executive session to-day—reported to be on the Zoll Verine treaty.

I learn that the appointment of Judge Xorpe, of Illinois, as Commissioner of the

General Land Office, was confirmed. You recollect I wrote you two weeks ago that it would be probably given to Mr. Young, if not kept for the return of Brigadier General Sumner from the war, all crowned with glory. POTOMAC.

Light.

WHO does not desire to have a clear light to read and work by? Then call at the Drug Store on the corner of 4th and Scott sts., Covington, and procure the most beautiful Lard Oil. Nov. 7, 1846.

IRON STONE COFFEES.—Just received I ask C. J. Mason's Iron Stone Coffees, with and without handles, for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent, Cir. may 16 1846.—6t. 174 Main street

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTER'S DEPOT; ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry would respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to the following notices of WELLS IMPROVED and EXTRA FINISHED WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES.

Having lately enlarged their works, and procured the best of workmen, they are now making Printing Presses of a superior finish, and easier of pull than any other Press. Establishments; and for workmanship and durability they filter themselves could be excelled East or West, and at fair prices, and on reasonable terms.

Their type foundry department has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with new moulds, matrices of the most fashionable cut letter, both Plain and Fancy, and of an extensive variety. Feeling confident that Type and at this establishment, they will make any quality of type, as may be at the Eastern Foundries, they have no doubt of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

They also keep on hand (and order if required) Type Cuts, Borders, &c., from the foundries of J. Johnson, Philadelphia; Geo. Bruce & Co., and John T. White, New York. Also, German, Greek and Hebrew Type furnished to order.

Having made arrangements with Adams & Co. Boston, and Fox & Co. Cincinnati, orders directed to this establishment for the above make POWER PRESSES, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices, with cost of freight added to the Boston Presses.

HORACE WELLS, Agent.

Oct. 17, 1846.

Mackenzie's Tonic Febrifuge; its infallible blood-restoring properties fully established by the recovery of the FEVER AND AGUE DESTROYER.

THE proprietor of this powerful sanative medicine, (for that it is such is NOW fully established) has heretofore refrained from heralding it to the public as a certain antidote to Ague, chills and intermittent fevers. He had various reasons for his past silence—among them, first: the very improper practice every where shown in the journals of the day, of blazoning and puffing as "cure-alls" of every form and manner of disease, without proof; thus rendering a two-fold injury—to the health of the person imposed upon, and also rendering their suspicious of medicines that would heal up their disease—then frames, and give them back the priceless gift of strong and healthy blood; and secondly, because he was determined (although at the expense of the unrivaled curative properties of the FEVERIGUE,) that when he did make it universally known, his own statements of its triumphs over Ague, chills and intermittent fevers, should be the result of honest and trustworthy testimony, and not the result of puffing and self-praise. Without any puffery—without parade or ostentatious newspaper display, it has so worked its way by practical and health-giving blessings, that it is now fairly and honestly looked upon as a MIRACULOUS WORKING RESTORATIVE.

The poor victim, while remembering the hours and days of almost hopeless wretchedness which have told the ravages of insatiable ague, may indeed blame the proprietor that he did not sooner place within his grasp a potent and efficacious remedial agent. In this he may appear to be justified; but himself a citizen of the West, sharing in its blessings and sympathizing in the trials attending the peopling of new settlements upon the prairie, the proprietor did not feel justified in claiming for the FEVERIGUE all that he had a right to, until the fiat of public opinion, unasked for and unsought, and therefore honest and trustworthy, should of itself give to the FEVERIGUE the high place it deserves in the ranks of "Dis-ease Destroyers."

THAT TIME HAS NOW ARRIVED, supported by an immense catalogue of voluntarily offered testimonials, with the "standing witness" in the neighborhood of all our agencies, with the triumphant success of the FEVERIGUE in the treatment of Ague, chills and intermittent fevers, and a demand for it, growing out of the urgent requirements of the ague-stricken, who have seen with their own eyes the seals of disease torn from their bodies, and who pine in the pines of the nerve-shattered and emaciated frame, and the enjoyment consequent upon emancipation from the bonds of remittent ague, in short, sustained wherever tested, as Ague-breaking, Fever-destroying, and Health-restoring.

Mackenzie's Tonic Febrifuge is now offered to the citizens of the Union, and especially those whose lot is cast in the variously climated regions of the extensive West. It is submitted as an infallible remedy for the terrible local diseases attendant upon our new settlements, and the exhibitions arising therefrom.

MACKENZIE & HASKELLS Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by THOS. BIRD, Druggist and Agent, Covington, Ky.

Nov. 7, 1846. 16-3m

MACKENZIE'S COMPOUND LIVER PILLS.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Haskell.—GENTS.—Having proved the efficacy of Mackenzie's Liver Pills in my own case, I herewith cheerfully testify to their infallible and healthy effects. I have been afflicted more or less for the last fifteen years with the Liver Complaint. I had made use of a dozen different kinds of Pills and other remedies, and all recommended for the Liver Complaint in the highest terms, but without any permanent benefit.

At the recommendation of Dr. Mackenzie, I was induced to give his Liver Pills a trial, and am happy to say that after the use of two boxes, I am fully restored and entirely free from all the pains and aches, &c., &c., that accompany the chronic disease of the Liver.

I have two Journeyman Coopers in my employ, who have made use of the same remedy for the same disease, and with the same happy result.

C. M. McLEATH.

The above Pills are for sale by THOMAS BIRD, Agent, Covington, Ky.

Nov. 7, 1846. 16-3m

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS; Awarded the Gold Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Mechanics, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus used to exhibit.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

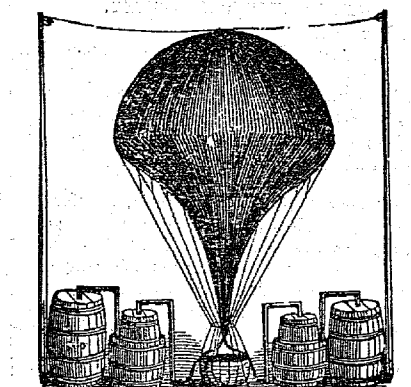
A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Nov. 7, 1846. 16-3m

Real Estate—Town Lots.

VALUABLE Real Estate and Town Lots for sale by MENZIES & CAMERON.

Oct. 17, 1846. 13-4t



CLAYTON'S BALLOON VOYAGE, AND HIS DESCENT UPON THE WATER.

CLAYTON has made another trip to the east and has just returned with a splendid stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Watch Tools and Materials, Denims, Silver Ware, Jerome's best Brass Clocks, &c., &c.

Numerous Watch Makers and Dealers in Jewelry from the interior of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Mississippi, can testify that they have bought Watches and Jewelry as cheap at Clayton's as they ever bought elsewhere, and that they have bought the like in the east, and some articles, such as Gold Pencils, Gold Chains, Thimbles, Watch Glasses, Quinine's Main Springs, &c., at from 5 to 10 per cent. less than they paid for such in New York and Philadelphia.

The way that he accomplishes this great revolution in the price of goods, is by buying extensively with Cash of the different manufacturers, and then selling for cash and nothing else but Cash. He does not even take any portion of the community can get a single article of him on credit. They might promise to pay in a day or two, and of course their pay would come some time or other; but this promise and this certainty of getting the money, although they would satisfy most tradesmen, would not answer Clayton's purpose; for that day or two might be six months, which would make the interest of the amount put out more than balance the small profits he puts on his goods.

The fact then stands every one in the face, that by having no expense in book keeping, no expense in money collecting, and no bad debts whatever, R. C. can do wonders in the way of selling cheap.

The Cash System is becoming daily more admitted. It divests trade of care and anxiety, it holds out no temptation to cheat or swindle, it allows a man with a small capital to compete, even under the most splendid establishment, built upon credit, and it will make him popular; and will speak well of him, except he be a few short sighted, envious competitors, and even their slander will help to increase his business. In short, the Cash System is the honest man's road to wealth.

Ad for R. Clayton's BALLOON STORE, corner of Sycamore and Second sts., Cincinnati.

Nov. 21, 1846. 18

STEEL FIRE SETS.—100 sets of Steel Shovel, Axes, Tongs and Forks, and new have in stock Green's Patent, which we try for a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, left of plates and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully recommend the above Store to all who may wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any now in use.

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Oct. 17, 1846. 13

NOTICE.

THE firm of Jackson and Son, Silk Manufacturers, Covington, is directed by Mutual Consent, this 6th day of October, 1846, All claims upon said firm will be paid by Mr. Jackson, and the business hereafter will be conducted by Jonathan Jackson.

JOHN ORME, JONATHAN JACKSON.

Oct. 17, 1846. 13

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

FRESH lot of clocks received this day, and for sale by WM. GALLUP.

June 29, 1845. 49

GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

CHILDREN, No. 21, Fifth street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gill Stove.

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

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