





# LICKGIV VALLEY REGISTER.

## COVINGTON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette.

FOR CONGRESS

JOHN P. GAINES, of Boone.

COVINGTON, KY. JUNE 23, 1847.

### Return of Volunteers--Melancholly and Fatal Accidents.

On Sunday evening last, the steamboat Paul Jones brought to our landing about twenty of the volunteers belonging to Captains CUTLER and JORNER's Companies. Their return to their homes, their families and their friends was welcomed by the cheering of the vast multitude that had collected at the landing and the firing of a piece of artillery stationed on the bank. For that evening no serious accident occurred; but not so with the next day, as the reader will presently see.

Expecting the remainder of the volunteers on the first boat that came up on Monday, our little city was crowded at an early hour, and the anxiety and excitement of the crowd seemed to have reached their zenith. About 10 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, a procession was formed on Market Space, which proceeded to the River. Just as the front of the procession reached Front Street, where two pieces of artillery had been stationed, a premature discharge of one of the pieces took place, which caused the instant death of Mr. JOSEPH FISK, and mangling in a most shocking manner, Mr. LEWIS LEMIRE, causing the entire loss of his right arm and bruising his body very severely in many places. There are very slight hopes of his recovery. Mr. C. A. LITTLEFIELD was also very seriously injured, having the thumb of his right hand blown to pieces. Fisk has left a disconsolate widow to mourn his untimely and shocking death. Mr. Lemire and Mr. Littlefield both have families.

But our chapter of sad accidents does not end here. We wish it did, and that the sad catastrophe of Monday had been a sufficient warning to those similarly engaged on Tuesday; but it was not so ordered, and it did not so turn out.

The volunteers did not, as expected, arrive on Monday; but on Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock, most of them arrived on the North America, bringing with them the remains of Lieut. POWELL. As soon as the North America hove in sight, the persons having charge of the cannon commenced firing, and after firing several rounds, another premature discharge occurred, and another frightful and heart-rending spectacle presented itself to the crowd that had gathered around. Mr. WILLIAM GRACEY lost both of his hands and arms, and was otherwise much bruised and burnt; and Mr. JESSE DOAN had his right hand and arm torn off, and his left hand so badly torn, that his thumb and forefinger had to be taken off.

They were both young men, without families; had both been volunteers in Captain JORNER's Company, and came up on the Paul Jones on Sunday evening.

These accidents were doubtless the effect of carelessness, or too much haste in discharging the cannon.

The above account was made out on Tuesday evening, to enable us to send slips to some of our contemporaries. As was expected, poor LEMIRE has died of his wounds. He lingered in excruciating pain until Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, when his spirit took its flight to another world. His remains were conducted to their final resting place on Wednesday by his Masonic Brethren, attended by a large concourse of weeping relatives and friends.

At the time of our going to press, Doan and Gracey are both thought to be doing well. Doan has not lost the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, as we had been informed.

Partaking of the sorrow and gloom pervading our city on Monday last, after the melancholly occurrence of that day, we did not repair to the Methodist Church, to hear the addresses of Messrs. GROESBECK and MORRHEAD, to the Volunteers; but learn from others who did, that their addresses were both such as might have been expected from those gentlemen--eloquent and appropriate.

R. M. CARLISLE and JRO. W. LEATHERS Esqs. are announced in the Intelligencer as Candidates to represent this (Kenton) County in the next Legislature. They are both Democrats, and we are told, for we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with either, are both gentlemen of respectability. We hope no one of our Whig friends will interfere in this contest. We are desirous of seeing a genteel bear-fight, in which, if each should take the other up, the rest of the animal kingdom will not sustain much loss. A fair shake, and a clean Locofoco fight is a sight we should like to see this summer.

ROBERT S. TODD, Esq. has been announced as a Candidate for Governor at the election in 1848. There have been a number of individuals named as possessing qualifications for, and high claims to that office; and among the number the Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, of Clarke County, who, as all who know him (and who in Kentucky does not?) must readily admit, possessed the highest qualifications for the office, as well from the possession of pre-eminent talents as from long, able and faithful services, in the Councils of the State and of the Nation. We believe that his claims upon the people of Kentucky to be decidedly stronger than those of any other individual whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor; and but for the fact, that there seems to be, not only a willingness, but a desire, on the part of a great portion if not a majority of the Whigs, to yield to the southern section of the State the right of furnishing the Candidate for Governor at the next election, we should, long ago, have expressed our preference for CHILTON ALLAN over all others. We have, however, in view of the fact just stated, determined to place at the head of our editorial columns, the name of ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson, as our Candidate for Governor in 1848; and that of LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette, for Lieut. Governor; and shall keep them there until it shall be decided by a Convention that they are not to be the Candidates of our party.

**PRESENTATION.** A number of the Kenton Rangers, as a testimony of their high regard for the gallantry of Lieut. WILSON on the battle field, and as a token of their gratitude for his constant and kind attention to them while sick, have purchased and presented to him a very handsome sword. The presentation was made by Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, in his usual eloquent and felicitous style, in the City Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Lieut. W. responded very briefly, and assured those who had honored him with the present, and the audience who then honored him with their presence, that the handsome gift just presented to him, should never be dishonored.

On behalf of Lieut. WILSON, brief, but eloquent and appropriate responses were also made by Messrs. WALL & HOLT.

The Fleming Flag is vexed, and feels woefully scandalized at the doings of the wicked Whig Editors, who not having the fear of James K. Polk, Santa Anna and the said Fleming Flag before their eyes, have been cutting up sundry and divers ugly capers; among which is the putting forth of a little document purporting to be the pass given by Mr. Polk to Santa Anna, to enable him to pass "unobstructed" through our Gulf Squadron. We are truly sorry to see the Flag so much put out with this small affair; especially, as we seem to have contributed to its store of troubles. Now, we did think that the little affair was a waggish prank, a mere joke to raise a little laugh at the expense of Polkery; but we now begin to doubt our first belief on the subject. We are now almost of the opinion that what we at first thought was a joke is a reality. The little document, if genuine, does honor to the head and heart of Mr. Polk. It does honor to the head, because of its brevity and comprehensiveness; and it does honor to the heart, because of its kindness and magnanimity to an unfortunate enemy, in restoring him to his home and his country, from which he had been most cruelly and unjustly exiled.

But if the Flag still believes that the pass which purports to be the one given by Mr. Polk to Santa Anna, is a forgery, we hope he will procure a copy of the genuine one and publish it. We will then unite with him in denouncing the authors of the forgery.

But the genuine pass must come, before we can admit that there has been a forged one put out; and we should be pleased, also, when the Flag's hand is in, he would get a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Polk, and Santa Anna that preceded and led to the granting of the pass. It would be read with great interest just at this time, and might enlighten the minds of many, who are now very ignorant, upon the true method of conducting a war upon just and honorable principles.

**Maj. Gaines--The Frankfort Yeoman, and the Covington Intelligencer.**

The Intelligencer after a temporary suspension, appeared again on Wednesday last. We welcome our neighbor to the political arena again, and join with him in his prayer for good prompt paying subscribers.

The Intelligencer devoted his leader to "MAJ. GAINES AND HIS FRIENDS," and attempted to be decidedly facetious at their expense. He says:

"If such as do not know the Democrats of this District, and have taken the insinuations and invectives of our neighbor of the Register, and of the Boone resolutions, as true, they may think, (from our caption) we are going to turn reviler of Democrats in this region. But such will not be found to be the case; we maintain that it is the ground of some to force from the Democrats of this District, a tirade of abuse against Maj. Gaines. They resolve, 'to vindicate him from the wanton attacks, and cowardly insinuations of mere partisans, who for party purposes, have not failed, to exhibit their malicious joy, by assailing behind his back, a noble and patriotic soldier, overtaken by misfortune.' Let them 'vindicate' who dares not, we imagine they will find themselves, 'vindicated' from vain imaginations, which could only have had their origin in the extreme desire to have the necessity of crying

persecution, and that too 'behind his back.' Now, we say that they have not the facts to sustain them, in their partizan insinuations, we have not seen the Democratic or partizan paper, that has assailed Maj. Gaines, we ask for the production of one. We know no Democrat, that does any such thing. And why? simply because the facts, the official report is not before the community, to justify an attack. We don't go it blind."

The reader will oblige us by casting his eye, over the following article, which we copy from the *Frankfort Yeoman*, of the 17th. The *Yeoman*, it will be remembered, is the leading democratic paper in the State.

"The friends of Maj. Gaines complain that he has already been assailed, at a prisoner in Mexico, for his conduct at Encarnacion, where he and his whole force, of eighty men were surprised by General Milon with 3,000 men, and all taken prisoners except Capt. Hendrix, in the night. Although we have no sort of pretension to military knowledge, it does seem to us, that Major Gaines committed a most unfortunate and palpable error, in omitting to have a proper guard posted out during the night, when he was in an enemy's country, and might reasonably expect every moment to be attacked by them. This would only have been using a timely precaution, for with the usual sentinels posted, even for a single company, in all human probability, the capture of so large a force as THREE THOUSAND cavalry could not have approached without being observed or heard at a considerable distance, and the alarm given; but it appears that Major Gaines was not apprised of the presence of the enemy until waited upon by General Milon, who required his surrender, and then went out to see whether he was surrounded, and by what number and kind of troops. If he had sentinels, where were they, and what was their conduct? We have neither seen or heard anything upon the subject. And in consequence of not having his advance guard out upon the watch, to give the alarm on the first approach of the enemy, himself and his whole command were, in all human probability, made prisoners. It is true that Major Gaines and his command have paid dearly for this innocent or careless neglect of duty. But as before remarked, whilst we sympathize with him and his brave command in all their sufferings since their captivity, the commander of the corps must shoulder the responsibility for all their misfortunes, whether he may rise or fall in public estimation, in a military point of view, or otherwise, thereby."

We leave this to our neighbor for the present. We shall refer to it in our next.

**FUNERAL HONORS.** The citizens of Lexington intend to pay Funeral Honors to those of their volunteers who fell at Buena Vista, as soon as may be convenient after their remains shall have been brought home.

We have before us a letter from the Committee of Arrangements, to Capt. CUTLER, inviting him and the officers and privates late under his command, to be present on the occasion. We presume a similar invitation has been given to all the other Companies from the State.

"L."--Through the last Intelligencer some one who uses this letter as a signature, *Leathers* or straps us very severely for stating that some of his party had secretly and slyly insinuated that Major Gaines ought to have tried to sustain his position at Encarnacion against Gen. Milon. We refer "L." to the extract from the *Frankfort Yeoman*, in which he will find something stronger than insinuations against Major Gaines.

"L." says that Gen. Pillow has requested a suspension of public opinion; but the Whigs continue their attacks upon him. It has only been a few days since we saw this request, and have made no attack upon him since. But why does Gen. Pillow request a suspension of public opinion? Does he intend to demand a Court of Inquiry? Or does he request a suspension of public opinion merely that public opinion may be suspended, and nothing be said either about the ditch or his ignorance of military tactics, as exhibited at Cerro Gordo? Can L. tell us?

**To the 10th Congressional District.**

We are at length able to lay before the public and the people of this Congressional District, the subjoined definite and satisfactory news, from our friend, Maj. JOHN P. GAINES.

We rejoice in the news from our friend in his prison; and we are proud to offer, against the doubts of such as may have doubted, the motives which led to the capitulation of Encarnacion, or the necessity of a surrender, a refutation so complete and conclusive as the evidence submitted.

Major Gaines himself has spoken from the confines of his prison, and under the high responsibilities of an officer of the army, and in such terms as will hereafter preclude any question in regard to the matters detailed, except from persons too censorious and uncharitable.

We will state, however, before giving the evidences promised above, as counter testimony, at whatever it may be considered worth, that Brigadier General THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis county, late of the United States Army, on his return from Mexico, in this place in conversation with several gentlemen, stated that the surrender at Encarnacion was disapproved of by General Taylor--that Major Gaines (against whom his remarks were chiefly directed) and the other prisoners were enclosed by a wall ten feet high, and impragnable, save to artillery; that the enemy were, without firearms, that there was within the wall plenty of water, and all that was within 30 miles of the place--that Maj. Gaines and party, by eating their horses, could have held out

and repulsed any force in the power of General Milon, until released--that he (Gen. Thomas Marshall) under similar circumstances, would have fought and maintained his position, and that in fact, he (Big Gen. Thomas Marshall) had passed through the same force of Milon, strengthened by four thousand rancheros, making in all seven thousand men, with one hundred and fifty men, and that Gen. Taylor had given the opinion that Major Gaines ought to have fought.

We offer no comment upon the foregoing testimony and military criticism of Gen. Thomas Marshall, but earnestly invite attention to the following statement of Maj. Gaines, taken from his official report to Gen. Scott, and to the following extract from a letter to his son:

SEP. T. WALL,  
J. A. LEVI,  
G. M. SOUTHWICK,  
J. W. MENZIES,  
Whig Committee.  
Covington, Ky., June 22, 1847.

**CITY OF MEXICO, May 8th, 1847.**

*Dear Archibald:* Your letter of the 12th March, which I received about ten days ago, afforded me more pleasure than I have enjoyed in any single day since I left my dear native land. To know that you had heard of my safe arrival at San Luis Potosi, and that I was all in the enjoyment of good health, and being my captivity with becoming resignation, filled my cup of joy.

To attempt to describe the scenes through which I have passed since I became a prisoner, in a letter, would be vain. I must reserve until I see you all, an account of the eventful portion of my life in Mexico. I write now mainly for the purpose of advising you of my present condition and prospects. In the Castle of San Jago, I was confined from the 1st of March to the 18th of April, since which time I have enjoyed the city as a prisoner. I have visited the most remarkable places in this renowned city of the Montezumas, which are indeed wonderful; but my anxiety to leave is as great as the curiosities are wonderful.

Two days ago I received the enclosed letter from the gallant Worth, which affords the gratifying assurance that I am not forgotten by my countrymen. From the first moment I met with this accomplished gentleman and hero, I felt that I had in him a friend of no ordinary character. He has shown me many acts of kindness, the last of which is by no means the least.

A negotiation is now going on for my exchange, and a few days, I trust, will see me restored to my "sword and my liberty." When released I shall immediately repair to the camp of Gen. Scott, and will return with the army to assist in planting our glorious flag in the Capital of the Mexican Republic.

My health has been fine, except about ten days of my confinement in the Castle. Fearing that close imprisonment might permanently injure me, I applied for permission to take some exercise on horseback, accompanied by a guard; instead of which they sent two physicians, after a delay of three days, to examine into the state of my health. I assured my jailor and the doctors that I was a horse and not medical aid to be physicked or that when I wished to be my own doctor, but sooner than submit to the inspection they proposed, I would meet my fate in limbo. My course, though very civil, as I thought, gave high offence, and it required many days to restore me to the good graces of the commandant, whom we call *hatchet face*, his name being difficult to pronounce. The health and spirits of all the prisoners is now very good.

Yours, affectionately,  
JNO. P. GAINES.

**CITY OF MEXICO, May 3d, 1847.**

*To Major General Winfield Scott:*

DEAR SIR--I and my command became prisoners of war to the Mexican General, Milon, at the hacienda Encarnacion, on the 23d of January last, and having had no opportunity of communicating with General Taylor, to whose command I was attached, I consider it my duty to report to you, as commander-in-chief, the circumstances attending my unfortunate capture.

Being in command of three companies of the first regiment Kentucky Cavalry, I was ordered by General Worth, about the 10th December last, to occupy, alternately, the outskirts of Encarnacion and Palomas Pass, which I did until we left to join your column, about the 10th January. From that time forward there were constant rumors of the approach of the enemy in force, and the country was constantly kept in a high state of excitement, and every effort to ascertain the truth or falsity of the approach of General Santa Anna, from San Luis Potosi, proved abortive. My command was most arduous, and every effort was made by me, both by night and by day, to accomplish this object.

I suggested to General Butler, under whose orders I was now acting, (as I had previously done to Gen. Worth, about the time of his departure) the propriety of a more extended reconnaissance in the direction of the enemy, than had theretofore been made; which being approved by him, I selected Capt. C. M. Clay, Lieut. George Davidson, and thirty men, and left camp January 19.

On parting with General Butler, he made me the honor to say that he had every confidence in me; that as I was a woodsman and a Kentuckian, he trusted the adventure entirely to myself. For this generous confidence I shall ever feel under high obligations to him.

The third day at noon found me about eighty miles from camp. Having passed several ranches, I saw many Mexicans who appeared very friendly, but who knew or feigned to know nothing of the approach of the Mexican army.

Having proceeded as far on this route as I thought prudent, I turned westwardly, and crossed the mountain into the plain, through which the Agua Nueva route from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi passes.

I met, in this plain, also, many Mexicans who gave me the most positive assurances, that to their knowledge, there were no troops on the march towards Saltillo. I now determined to return to camp, and with this view went to the hacienda Encarnacion, on my route to Saltillo, to procure water, (there being none anywhere else in the neighborhood) and to supply myself with provisions, of which I was in great want.

This plain I met with Major Boland, of the Arkansas Cavalry, with thirty-five men, who had been there three days, awaiting a reinforcement, for which he had sent, to enable him to attack a force of two hundred Mexican cavalry, which he heard

was at Salada. said to be distant thirty-five or forty miles, on the road to San Luis Potosi. We considered our forces united, adequate to the undertaking, and left the hacienda near night the following evening, determined to reach Salada and attack the Mexicans at dawn the next morning.

We marched about ten miles to a ranch, at which we expected to have procured a guide; but failing in this, and being assured that there were no Mexican troops at Salada, as reported; that the distance was sixty instead of thirty-five or forty miles; and the night being very dark and a heavy storm arising, we, after holding a brief council, agreed to abandon the enterprise. We were now about seventy-five miles from Saltillo, by the Agua Nueva road, and ninety by that of the Palomas Pass. A difference of opinion arising as to whether we should return to Encarnacion, or fifty miles to Agua Nueva. We most unanimously determined to return to the hacienda and spend the night, there being no water anywhere else in the neighborhood. We reached the hacienda between 10 and 11 o'clock, and General Milon, with three thousand cavalry, arrived about two in the morning. The alarm was given by the sentinel at daybreak, and at first we supposed the look for reinforcement had arrived. The morning was foggy, but a little after day light it was clearly seen that we were surrounded by a very large Mexican force. About seven of our men were killed, and the rest, being surrounded by the enemy on all sides, which we answered with the only one we had, and three cheers thrice repeated.

For what followed I respectfully refer you to a copy of a letter which accompanied this, which was sent to General Santa Anna, since our arrival in this city. I have shown that part of it which relates to our surrender to Mr. Sedano, who acted as interpreter to Gen. Milon and is now in this city, and he admits its fidelity in every particular. The only water being at some distance from the hacienda was in the hands of the enemy. We had no provisions of any kind, and not enough cartridges to have killed one half the besiegers had every one proved effectual. In the conference held with Gen. Milon, he stated that in addition to the three thousand troops then present, he had one thousand infantry near at hand, and one piece of artillery; and that he was actually in possession of Agua Nueva, situated between Encarnacion and Saltillo, at which place he had one thousand cavalry.

Without giving any credence whatever to these statements, we acted upon what we saw. That there were three thousand men thereabout, surrounding us, there was but little room to doubt, and upon that conviction we took our measures.

Amongst the officers in Major Boland's command, was Captain Henri, of Texas, who had been formerly a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, and having made his escape from the Castle of Perote, was very apprehensive of his personal safety. I did not participate in his fears, of which I endeavored to disabuse his mind; but knowing the great value which the information I had acquired of the movements of the enemy would be to Gen. Taylor, I consented that he might make an effort to escape, which he did a little after sunset of the first day's march, on my horse and equipments and succeeded, I am gratified to learn in reaching our camp in safety. I trust that the intelligence borne by him, was much more valuable to the cause of our Country, than any services which we could have rendered at the battle of Buena Vista. His escape however had well nigh cost us our lives.

As I was twice presented to my breast by Col. Samanero, the officer having been in charge, and a sword drawn on me by Lieut. Crozet. An order was given to fire on Capt. C. M. Clay, and the whole force under his command, which happened not to be executed at the instant, and Capt. Clay explaining that none but Henri desired to escape, and he only because he feared Santa Anna, we escaped.

All the officers and men (except Major Boland and myself, who had been ordered ahead a few moments before Henri's escape) were tied three days afterwards. We were marched to this City, where we arrived on the first day of March, and were confined in the Castle of Santiago, until the 18th April, since which time the officers have been allowed the City as a prison.

In extension of our capture, it may be urged that it was agreed on all hands before leaving camp that the enterprise was desperate, because of the necessity of going to fight and placing places for water, and the probability of the necessity to carry news of our whereabouts, and that the most that could well have been hoped for was a return of a portion of our command with information of the enemy. This main end was accomplished.

If asked why a picket guard was not placed, its utter inutilty will be admitted when told that Encarnacion is in an immense plain, with roads passing in every direction through it, in any part of which a picket closely followed, would only have caused us to be under arms till morning, and the result would have been the same.

If there had been any equivalent good accruing to our country, there was a readiness on all hands, to fall, sword in hand; but as conquest was hopeless, opposed, as we were, forty odd to one, I deemed it my highest duty, not needlessly to sacrifice the lives of the gallant men entrusted to my command.

I am, dear sir,  
With much respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
JNO. P. GAINES,  
Major Ky. Cav.

**New Paper.**

We received yesterday a new weekly paper called the "Examiner," published at Louisville and edited by C. Vaughan, Esq., late of this city, and F. Crosby. It is a continuation of the "True American," Cassius M. Clay's paper, if we understand it, modified of course by the temperament of the editors. The No. was carried off before we had time to look it over--so we say nothing further, send us another copy, friend Vaughan. *Cin. Times.*

We have not seen the Express, and of course know nothing of its character, except what we gather from the above: But if it is what it is represented by the Times to be, "a continuation of the 'True American,' Cassius M. Clay's paper," even in a modified form, the sooner it is made, by the citizens of Louisville, to share the fate of the True American, the better for both the citizens of that city, and the state, at large. A paper conducted in Kentucky, upon principles, any thing like the True American can do no possible good, and will inevitably do much harm, as we know that paper did in Lexington, and as we are ap-

prehensive the one in Louisville will. It will be a nuisance,--producing dissatisfaction and disobedience among the slaves, and making it necessary for their owners either to send their slaves, off, or to be much more rigid with them they are desirous of being.

**Died.**

On Tuesday, 22d inst. ELIZABETH ANN FRAZER, aged 23 years, wife of L. K. FRAZER.

Mrs. Frazer is no more. Called to suffer upon the bed of sickness, death marked her for his prey; while weeping friends stood round her pillow unable to avert the shock which his unerring aim had cast, she patient and uncomplaining resigned herself and meekly fell asleep upon the bosom of her Lord.

And death to her was gain.

To you, the partner of her joys in life, your beloved wife has gone before and waits your coming.

To you, fond Parents, your daughter is not dead, but lives in Heaven, arrayed in robes of immortality; she sings the song of angels.

To you, weeping Sisters, Brother, mourn not--to your loved sister, who shared with you the sports of childhood, and in maturer years counselled with and guided you, death is gain.

To the Friends: Associates--go stand around that grave and view where lies the form that once enshrined a pure and lovely spirit--go, pause, and emulate her virtues.

Lovely, amiable in disposition, she had among her numerous acquaintances none other than friends. None knew her but to love her.

**Notice.**

BOOKS will be opened for subscription to the stock of the Dry Run and Covington Turnpike road company, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at the house of John Hawkins, on the Ohio River, in Boone County, Ky, and at the City Hall in Covington, under the superintendence of the Commissioners named in the act creating said company.

June 15th, 1847--49--3t.

**Frankfort Female Seminary.**

**Under the Charge of Mr. & Mrs. Noid.**

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of September next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. Noid, trust that the experience of more than twelve years, and the facilities which enable them to afford facilities for the improvement of Young ladies, of a superior character. Therefore in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

**Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.**

(One half to be paid in advance.)

English branches, \$12, \$15, & \$20.00

French, Drawing, and Painting, each, 25 00

Boarding, Washing, &c., 10 00

Refer to:

Gov. Wm. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Bullock,

John W. Finnell, Esq., Hon. James Harlan,

Col. James Davidson, Judge Ben. Monroe,

Judge J. M. Hays, Hon. E. F. Owsley,

Ex. Gov. T. Metcalfe, L. Broadhead, Esq.

June 25, 1847--49--1t.

**Auction.**

SCHOOL desks and Household Furniture.

To be sold at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning

25th inst., at the Madison House in Covington,

an assortment of the above articles, many of them nearly new. Terms, cash.

JONA. PHAN HATHAWAY, Auct.

Covington, June 25th, 1847--1t.

**V. T. PERKINS, CABINET MAKER, AND UNDERTAKER.**

Corner of 6th & Madison St. Covington, Ky.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of superior Furniture, which he will sell as cheap as it can be procured in Cincinnati or Covington.

N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size, and quality which can be had at a moment's notice. A splendid two horse HEARSE, in readiness at all hours--decidedly the most beautiful in the city. Carriages furnished at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

The subscriber can be found at his ware-room through the day--at night, at his residence, on fifth street, west of Madison, three doors from the corner.

June 25th, 1847--49--1t.

**ATTENTION SILVER GREYS!**

The soldiers of the Revolution, Indian and

Late Wars are hereby invited to attend at my quarter, on the 3d day of July, to join the general procession at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of

H. INGRAM,

Capt. Silver Greys.

June 25, 1847.

**TEAS.**--A splendid article of Gunpowder,

Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Teas.

For sale at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

Covington June 18th, 1847--49--1t.

**A FRIENDLY CALL.**

THOSE who are owing me on Book account,

would confer a favor by calling and settling with me, as I am wanting money to pay my own accounts.

Covington, June 18, 1847--49--3t.

**Important to Families and Hotel Keepers.**

PAUL de Vere & Co's. Concentrated essences,

for Culinary purposes. Essence of Cloves, de Cayenne, de Nutmegs, de Almonds, de Peppercorns, de







For the Register.  
**KENTUCKIANS AT BUENA VISTA.**  
BY JOHN T. BEVER.  
Come give to every native son  
Of gallant old Kentucky  
The laurel he so truly won,  
Let every dare to pluck;  
Though many noble hearts that day  
From other states were there;  
Who shed their blood on foreign clay,  
Who equal glory share.

"Tis mine, to sound the praise that due  
To this my native land;  
To mine to speak in verse quite true;  
Of that heroic band.  
Let every couch and malice flee,  
And justice hold the reign;  
Let twenty million tongues agree—  
To shout Kentucky's fame.

Her daring sons, unrivalled stand—  
On a war-battle field;  
She ever leads a helping hand—  
When heartless foes engage.  
Let Buena Vista's tinted field  
Kentucky's valor tell;  
Where stubborn foes were made to yield,  
And sound the mournful knell.

In bold phalanx, they onward sped,  
To meet the daring foe;  
The cry was onward, cry!  
Each noble heart, sought out to prove,  
Himself a soldier too;  
To make one bold decisive move,  
And cause the foe to rue.

While war's terrific thunders rolled,  
And spread destruction round;  
Kentucky's sons, both young and old,  
Were at their station found.  
Beave and generous to a man,  
As they are always seen—  
Fit subjects for a troopers van;  
Where dangers intervene.

While wending up the craggy steep!  
Exposed to deadly fire;  
Kentucky boys, yet onward keep,  
Where at their station found.  
Till once the summit they had gained,  
By dint of effort bold;  
Then, every nerve was fully strained,  
Which proved the luck of old.

The foe no longer could withstand  
Such peals of thunder sent;  
Dealt out by such a liberal hand—  
They wondered what it meant!  
In dead alarm—and sad afflict;  
They cursed their cruel lot;  
In mass, betook themselves to flight  
For who could stand Kentucky.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.  
**Can you Enrich Soil by Burying the Crops that Grow out of it!**  
Mr. Editor—I have noticed in various agricultural papers, and I think frequently in yours, articles recommending the turning in of various crops for the purpose of enriching the land upon which they grow, but have never seen the *why* and *wherefore* of these recommendations philosophically explained. It seems to me, however, that this course is useless for three reasons, the first of which is—That if the richness which produced the first crop was originally contained in the soil, the turning in but returns to the earth what it had previously imparted, and consequently the labor is worse than lost, as it does not advantage the land itself, and destroys one season's productiveness.

2d. If the qualities which rendered the crop to be turned in, thriving, were derived from the gasses in the atmosphere, and not from the ground, then the gasses alone are sufficient to mature the crop, however sterile and barren the land, and consequently the burying of a crop is but the loss of it, and the labor useless.

3d. If the crop depend on the richness of the soil and gasses, combined, then, it seems to me, that as the first crop contains that by turning in is to be hoped for the second crop, that the labor is not only useless, entirely but thrown away.

These thoughts have been suggested to my mind, and I have penned them down, that, if they are wrong you may enlighten me on the subject, and not only me but a large portion of the public, who, in adopting any new system are desirous of knowing the reasons which may be presented in its support.

**A YOUNG FARMER.**  
Barre, May 25th, 1847.  
[?] We suspect our young correspondent has not long been a reader of the Ploughman, or he would not say he had never seen the *why* and *wherefore* of the recommendation to turn in green crops.

matter is ever destroyed; it only changes its form; and the smoke of your wood and your brush has gone to impregnate growing vegetables, entering through the leaf, or fallen down, and in due time enriching the roots of growing plants.—Editor Ploughman.

**Shocking Riot.**  
There has been a dreadful riot at Carlisle, Pa. There was a terrible outrage committed by the black population on two citizens of Hagerstown, Md. while attempting to bring home several runaway slaves of whom they had legally regained possession. It has caused great excitement at Hagerstown and indeed throughout Washington County. Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners, received a severe stab in the back of the neck from a dirk knife in the hands of a negro; also a blow upon the head from a stone thrown, by which he was killed to the earth. The cap of his knee was also knocked off by some means, and other injuries inflicted upon his person.

It is supposed that many weeks will elapse before he will be able to return to his home. The fray was of a very general character the whites upon seeing the disregard of the negroes for the decision of the court and their bold attempt to trample down the laws of the State, generally rallied in aid of the owners of the slaves. Numbers of the students of Dickinson College, who were from the South, also took an active part. Judge Hepburn was upon the ground, with the Sheriff acting under his direction, busy in securing the arrest of the most prominent of the negro rioters. Many of the negroes were severely wounded; at every post and corner was some one to be seen, bloody and bleeding, leaning for support. Professor McClintock, of Dickinson College, was particularly conspicuous in urging the negroes to the attack, which will, it is thought, cause his removal from the situation.

A boy is said to have died of wounds. There was a rumor that a writ had been issued for the arrest of Professor McClintock—another that the wounds of Mr. Kennedy were supposed to be mortal—a third, that the negroes contemplated an attack upon the jail, in short there was great commotion.—Cin. Com.

**The Blue Lick Springs.**  
It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the splendid Hotel at this well known watering place, will be opened on the day after to-morrow, for the reception of visitors. The superior medicinal properties of the Blue Lick water, are very generally known and appreciated in the west and south.—There is scarcely a village in the Mississippi Valley, that does not boast one or two establishments where this unrivalled mineral water is kept "on draught." The water thus sold is good; but it bears no sort of comparison to that dipped fresh from the cool, sparkling fountain. By transportation it loses some of the finer gases which give it vivacity and life, and imparts to those who drink it, a feeling of lightness and elasticity, very similar to that felt when traversing the deeper chambers of the mommoth cave.

The improvements at the Blue Licks are commodious and of the most substantial character. The parlors are furnished in a style of superior taste and elegance. The bed chambers are spacious, and well ventilated, and are so managed, that the invalid and the "man of pleasure"—the aged matron and the dancing, glee-some Miss, may rest beneath the same great roof, and yet be so far removed from each other as not to disturb or be disturbed by the other.

The pedestrian, will find room enough in the beautiful valley and on the wild hills around to gratify his "love of walking," while those "who love to walk, but scorn to 'read their mother earth,'" may promenade to their heart's content, in the spacious and long-drawn-out galleries that encircle the buildings.

The scenery in the vicinity of the Licks, is surpassingly beautiful. The grounds immediately around the Hotel, which a few years ago were barren and uninviting; are now shaded by beautiful trees, and covered with the rich verdure of the lowlands. The proprietors, the Messrs. HOLLADAYS, have spared neither labor nor expense to render their establishment all it should be. They have, heretofore, been very liberally patronized, and were gratified to learn that the approaching season promises to be most brilliant. We have the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with both of them, and we know of none more ready and willing to labor for the comfort and amusement of their guests—none more worthy the confidence and patronage of the public. They are aided by Mr. EARLY, an experienced caterer, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans—a polite and clever gentleman—a man unequalled in his line.

**Frankfort Commonwealth.**  
**White Servitude in Massachusetts.**  
At the present time, when public attention is so earnestly directed to the subject of slavery; every fact or circumstance connected with its introduction or abolition in any way in the New England States is of interest.

The inhabitants of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, besides their Negro slaves, had natives of Ireland, Scotland and England in subjection to them, whose time, for a period of years, longer or shorter, was sold to pay the expenses of their transportation.

After the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell's "crowning mercy,"—and again, after the defeat of the followers of Charles Stuart at Worcester,—"the great crowning mercy,"—Parliament, the tool of the army, ordered the prisoners, whose rank was too low to entitle them to the honor of being beheaded, to be transported to the plantations. They were sold to pay for the passage money; that the masters or owners of ships at great ports took them on board, conditioned to deliver them on shore in one of the plantations. Cromwell gladly executed the execrable policy, and sent the major part of these victims of civil war to the West Indies, where no doubt most perished by the climate. Others, whose happier chance to be taken by the ship John and Sarah, Capt. John Greene, were brought to the port of Charleston, consigned to John Kemble, to be disposed of by him for the account of John B. and Robert Rich.

The names of one hundred and seventy of these persons shipped on board the John

and Sarah, which, with the owners instructions, are recorded in the Suffolk county records for the year 1682. Many of these names are the same of both Christians and surnames, as those of our fellow citizens of the present day.

The common names of Ross, Gordon, Robinson, Simson, Boyd, Smith, Anderson, Jackson, Hamilton, Stewart, Wilson, Hunt, Patterson, Hudson, Moore, Russell, Howe, Miller, Kallender, Perry, Jones, Grant, Morton, and Scott, together with numerous others, appear.

Nearly the whole number have Scriptural names.—Forty five, or one-sixth part of the whole, bear the names of John; twenty-six are called James, and fourteen David. Of those designated by Hebrew names, eighteen are called "Patrick," which is nearly as good as a scriptural title, for it is the name of a Saint.

The Rev. John Cotton, the then venerable pastor of the First Church in Boston, wrote the "LORD GENERAL CROMWELL," in the year 1651, as follows: "The Scots whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbar, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physic or chyrurgery. They have not been sold into perpetual servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 years, as we do our own, and he that bought the most of them (I heard) buildeth houses for them, for every 4 an house, layeth some acres of ground thereon, which he giveth them as his own, requiring 3 days in a week for him (by turns) and 4 days for themselves, and promise, as soon as they can, repay him the money he layeth out for them; he will set them at liberty.

In 1672 the average price of a white servant, where five years service was due, was about £10, while a negro was worth £20 or £25.

Gov. Bradstreet, in 1680, says about one hundred or one hundred and twenty of these persons were living in servitude, and about half as many Irish. Doubtless there are many individuals, upon whom fortune has smiled in this country, and whose children assume a patrician haughtiness on account of their family possessions, would arrive at the cargo of the John and Sarah, were they to trace back their ancestry, and would there find the order for their fathers, market value to be invested in "servitude," and such other things as are in New England, fit for the West Indies; and in searching for their family coat of arms, would ascertain the fact, that their progenitors had no coats to their arms.—Boston Courier.

**Western Military Institute.**  
Georgetown, Kentucky.  
THE second session will open on the 1st Monday of August, and close at Christmas for a recess of two weeks.

The friends of the Institute will be gratified to learn, that it already numbers between 70 and 80 Students, whose improvement, intellectual, moral and personal, has more than realized the expectations of their friends; and that more than 100 have entered already for the second session.

**CHEAP ENOUGH!**  
**SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.**  
WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock of Goods, direct from the Eastern Cities. Comprising all the latest styles in **FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.**

Which, having been carefully selected by one of the firm, will enable us to compete with Cincinnati in price and quality. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.**  
At Wholesale and Retail.  
**J. B. CASEY,**  
In the firm of J. B. Casey & Co., returns his thanks to the citizens of Covington and the adjacent country, for the very liberal encouragement they have extended to the firm, and would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a full supply of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, at the old stand, south side of Market Square, to which he will continue to make such additions as will keep his stock complete, and which he will sell at as low rates as can be obtained in Cincinnati.

**NAILS AND GLASS.**—30 Boxes a/d sizes Glass. 35 Kegs a/d Putnam Nails for sale by **J. B. JONES & Co.** Covington, May 1st, 1847.

**John Singer.**  
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Covington for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage which he has heretofore been sustained.

**SALTER'S**  
  
**GINSENG**  
**PANACEA!**

**The Great Remedy—Approved by the Faculty.**  
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other affections of the Branchial tubes.

PREPARED entirely from the Ginseng and Antimony, Mercury or Opium. More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by Physicians of the first respectability, in their practice, and it is claimed to be considered the only article ever discovered capable of speedily and permanently allaying bronchial irritation, which is the sole cause of coughs, asthma, bronchitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who has expressed the opinion of all the first authorities in Europe and America, it is the only remedy in all the cases usually regarded as true tuberculous consumption must be considered as forever settled.

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

**(C) IN OUR OWN CITY.**  
Persons accessible to all who wish to acquire it; we attach no certificate. If you are at all interested send them for yourselves; they are scattered over the city and can be easily found.

**FOSTER HOUSE.**  
Corner of Third and Greenup Streets, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned having permanently located in the city of Covington, has taken the above named House and opened it as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and others, and hopes to be able to accommodate all who may favor him with call in the very best style. His House is new and has been newly furnished with the latest style of Furniture. His Table will be furnished with the best the markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready.

**MASONIC MIRROR,**  
AND  
ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KY.  
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO MASONIC INTELLIGENCE AND LITERATURE.

The third volume will commence in March, 1847. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, exclusive of title page and index. Will contain a summary of the proceedings of Grand Masonic bodies, and the latest information from the Fraternity in different parts of the United States.

The plan of the work will continue the same: its primary object the advocacy and dissemination of the great and glorious principles of Free Masonry. Indeed it is our object to make the Mirror a work of the first character—entirely worthy of the patronage of the Fraternity throughout the Mississippi Valley.

**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.

**BIENEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**  
It is well known to physiologists that vitality is in constant contact with the physical and chemical influences to which all inanimate matter is subject.

Prepared by Birney & Brother, Druggists, S. E. corner of Lower Market and Sycamore sts. Cincinnati.

**GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.**  
Manufactured and sold only by Wm. E. CHILDS, No. 21, Fifth street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gilt Store.

WE, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and now have in our Patent, which we feel give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, heat of plates and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**MASONIC MIRROR,**  
AND  
ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KY.

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**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 customers with as good an article and at as low prices as any other Shoe Dealer.

**Birney's Tonic Febrifuge,**  
A Certain Cure of Fever and Ague.

THE 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 the fever has subsided.

**Light!**  
DR. WISE has just received a large supply of superior Lard Oil from the best factories, which he will sell at manufacturers prices, corner 4th and Scott sts, Covington.

**THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' DEPT.**  
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 PRESS.**

**COVINGTON FURNITURE.**  
CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware Room, on Scott st. opposite John S. Perry's Lumber yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Furniture and Chairs of every description, size and kind, such as

**COVINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.**  
MRS. SNOWDEN has opened an Institution for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the commodious and beautiful building, the late residence of D. Moore, Esq., and would respectfully announce that she is prepared for the reception of pupils.

**EXECUTORS NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John Bennett M. D. late deceased, are hereby notified that we the undersigned have been duly qualified as executors of his last Will and Testament and desire that said claim shall be fully made out according to Law, and presented for payment, and all those indebted to said Estate, by note or book account, are respectfully requested to come forward, and make immediate payment and settlement of the same.

**AMES' SPADES AND SHOVELS.**  
60 doz Ames' Plain Shovels, Nos 1, 2, 3; 20 doz do Black Strap do, Nos 1, 2, 3; 20 doz do Coal Shovels, Nos 4, 5, 6, 7.

**LIGHT'S QUICK YEAST.**  
A constant supply of Light's celebrated Quick Yeast For sale by **J. B. JONES & Co.** Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.

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**BEWARE OF**  
  
**COUNTERFEITS.**

**WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.**  
MORE EVIDENCE OF ITS SURPASSING HEALTH RESTORATIVE VIRTUES!!!  
We wish it to be distinctly understood that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry, which we publish, is STRICTLY TRUE. We give names and dates, and we invite the closest scrutiny, and challenge the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements—knowing full well that a KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS, as to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its use, in preference to any other remedy, or any physicians' prescription. This is strong language. For a proof of its truth examine what follows:

The following letter from Doctor Ritchey, of Franklin, Indiana, who stands high in his profession, shall speak for itself in commendation of the "Genuine Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry."

FRANKLIN, Ind., April 14, 1845.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park—I have but few bottles of Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry remaining on hand of the last lot furnished me by you. I heretofore waited until I had sold out and obtained the money for one lot before I ordered another. But such is the demand for the article that I do not wish to be without it, and am therefore led to anticipate a little. The money for the last lot shall be forthcoming by the time the lot is disposed of, which, from the sales I have made lately, I think will be but a short time. The efforts of the Balm are in many cases, strikingly beneficial. It improves upon acquaintance more than any other Patent Medicine I have ever known. Almost all others fail upon trial, and not being able to bear the test of experience, soon sink into disuse. This, however, seems to be most highly valued by those who have tested its virtue and experienced its healing efficacy in their own cases.

Yours, very respectfully,  
**JAMES RITCHIEY.**

**Mr. Joseph I. Younglove**—Sir—As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a consequent debility of my system generally, to such a degree that it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which, even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, entirely relieving me of my cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healthy than I had been for many years before.

From the trial I have made of the medicine I can confidently recommend it as a powerful Tonic, and a certain cure for affections of the Lungs, unless it may be in cases of Consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

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