

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette.

The Army.
We are without any certain advice from our army under Gen. Scott, since the arrival at his camp of the detachment under Generals Pillow and Cadwallader. The report of the appointment of Commissioners on the part of Mexico, to treat for peace, wants confirmation, although some of the accounts have gone so far as to name the persons appointed. We must hear something in a few days.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.
At the close of the polls, in this (Kent.) County, on Wednesday evening last, the vote for a member of Congress was as follows:

	Gaines.	Desha.
Covington,	692	509
Independence,	141	426
Pines,		40

The vote for Representative to the state Legislature in Covington, was for LEATHERS, 605; CALISE, 418. Convention 870. Carlisle is elected to the Legislature by several hundred majority, having received most of the votes cast at Independence and Pines.

	Gaines.	Desha.	Sevens.	Rouse.	Cont.
Burlington,	307	145	293	153	285
Petersburg,	152	69	149	72	118
Florence,	124	222	118	237	319
Union,	42	46	40	68	101
Landing,	134	132	121	205	289
Vernon,	82	90	73	98	120
Walton,	137	33	125	46	99
	982	818	919	883	1311

Fifth Congressional District.
The Bardstown Gazette Extra gives the following as the result of the first day's poll in that district. It will be seen that the redoubtable WICKLIFFE has been terribly used up:

	Thompson.	Wickliffe.
Nelson county,	1020	566
Jardin,	967	662
Larue,	377	370
Bullitt,	449	440
Spencer,	419	437
Anderson,	265	502
Mercer,	699	757
Marion,	659	536
Washington,	696	696
	5551	4966

Thompson's maj. in dist 555
For Senator the vote stood as follows:
Both candidates are Whigs—Slaughter 1269; Howell 737.

At the hour of going to press the following were all the returns we were able to obtain:

	Gaines.	Desha.
Poone,	982	818
Mason,	281 maj.	
Bracken,	695	
Kenton,	833	975
Campbell,		234 maj.
Gallatin,		241
Nicholas,		11
Harrison,		201
Pendleton,		260
Grant,		128

*Reported.

FAYETTE DISTRICT.

The contest in the Fayette District has been a triangular one, between Morehead (Whig) Traube (Native American) and Marshall (Democrat).

An extra from the Commonwealth gives the first days vote, which shows the following aggregate:
Morehead, [Whig] 2120—Morehead's majority over Marshall 478.
Marshall, [Demo.] 1692.
Traube, [Native] 1673—Morehead's majority over Traube 427.
Morehead is doubtless elected.

The Georgetown Herald of Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock, gives the following as the aggregates as far as received up to that hour:

	Morehead.	Traube.	Marshall.
8th District—RECAPITULATION.			
Morehead,	2731		
Traube,	2134		
Marshall,	2007		

Representatives Elected.

Campbell.—J. N. Talcaferro, W. Kenton.—Robert Carlisle, D. Boone.—Stevens, W. Mason.—R. Collins, W. D. Bullock, D. Bracken.—Askins, W.

We last week expressed a hope and a belief that we should this week be able to inform our readers that Gen. Scott had taken the city of Mexico, and that JOHN P. GAINES, was elected to Congress from this District. We have not the pleasure of announcing the former, but the latter we do announce with the most sincere pleasure. JOHN P. GAINES has, in spite of the most unfair and foul means that it was possible for any set of men to use, been elected to represent the 10th Congressional District in the next Congress by a majority of from 150 to 200 votes.

Louisville District.

On the first day, the Democratic Candidate (MERRIWETHER), obtained a majority of 122 votes in the District, the city of Louisville giving DUNCAN, the Whig candidate, only 156 majority. This information somewhat surprised us, and we began to feel some misgivings as to the result. But the Courier of Wednesday morning, brings us the vote of the 2d day in the city, which gives DUNCAN a majority of 409, and places us, we think, his election beyond doubt. The Courier of Wednesday morning makes the following remarks:

"Voting went on actively yesterday, and we are glad everything passed off quietly. The Whigs pulled off their coats early in the morning, rolled up their sleeves, went to work in earnest, and at the close of the polls last night gave their candidate for Congress the very handsome majority of 409. Whig stock rose rapidly, and the long faces of the previous evening were quite a pleasing aspect last night."

The American Statesman, a paper that, as yet, has had but a short existence, but long enough to show that its sympathies are for Free Negroes and Free Trade, thinks that General Taylor cannot be elected, unless he avows his sentiments more plainly than he has done in the Signal letter.

We have not, from the first, expected that General Taylor would get the vote of the Democratic party, as a party; and therefore really admit that the Statesman is correct: in its opinions, so far as the Democratic party is concerned. A man who has place and patronage to bestow, must, in order to get the vote of the Democratic party, clearly avow himself in favor of the spoils principle—the rewarding of friends and the punishing of enemies. But the Whigs want him no such avowal. They know it will be a great gain for the country to get a man into the office of President, who will, in his appointments to office, look to the character and qualifications of the applicant, and not to his politics, or the amount of service he can render his party. The Whigs know that two of the great questions (and the most important of them) the Tariff and the Distribution of the Public Land Money among the States, may be considered settled for years to come. No Whig can desire higher duties than will now have to be imposed to raise money to pay off the debt created to carry on the Mexican war. The Democrats themselves, should they continue in power, will be willing to be compelled, to impose higher duties than any Whig ever desired. And the Whigs always admitted that the money arising from the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands should, during any war that we might be engaged in, be used for the payment of the expenses of the war; and the extinguishment of any debt that might be created in the prosecution of that war. These two questions are, therefore, virtually settled for many years—perhaps fifteen or twenty.

That a United States Bank will be called for by the almost unanimous voice of the American people before the country is relieved of the troubles that will follow in the train of this Mexican war, we have not a doubt.

A blow up of a large number of the State institutions, a consequence that is as certain to follow the Mexican war as that the war exists, will cause a demand so loud and so strong to be made by the people of the United States for a United States Bank, that the politicians cannot withstand it.—That is, therefore, not a question that will be brought up or discussed at the next Presidential Election.

The amendment of the Federal Constitution, so as to restrict the veto of the President, is a measure much desired by many Whigs; but the evil consequences of that monarchical provision of our Constitution, must, if possible, be made still more manifest, before a sufficient majority to effect the object can be obtained.

4th of July at Monterey.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Monterey by the United States troops stationed there, in true American style. The whole account of the day's proceedings would probably be interesting to our readers, but we have room only at present for the following toast of Lieut. Fuller, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and the reply of Gen. Taylor, which is the most direct acceptance of his nomination, by the people, for the Presidency that he has yet made:

Gen. Taylor.—We hail him as the next President; may his civil be as brilliant as his military career. [This sentiment was drunk with three times three.]

Gen. Taylor rose to respond to this sentiment and said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated situation which has just been alluded to, but if my fellow-countrymen think proper to elevate me to so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly shall do my best to discharge the duties of that responsible position faithfully. But if any other candidate is preferred and offered who may be more competent than myself, I need not say that I shall acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision, and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in their gift."

He then gave a toast:

"The State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston.—The place where our liberties were cradled; whose sons have borne so conspicuous a part in the establishment and maintenance of the principles of our independence and the Constitution, and have gallantly maintained the same by sea and land."

STABBING. On Tuesday evening last an unfortunate occurrence took place in this city at the place of voting. A Mr. BRYAN HUFFMAN, charged Mr. JNO. GRAY with having used improper means to influence a voter. Mr. REUBEN BROADBUSH, a neighbor and friend of Mr. Gray, said it was a falsehood. Huffman then said that Broadbush disputed his statement, or intended to say he had told a falsehood he was a d—d liar, upon which Broadbush struck him a blow in the face; Huffman drew a large knife and gave Mr. Broadbush two severe stabs; one in the hip, and another in the thigh. Neither dangerous. Mr. Broadbush is one of our most respectable and peaceable citizens, and would be among the last to be guilty of a mean or ungentlemanly act. Huffman had a trial before the Mayor and was held to bail to appear at the next October term of the Kenton Circuit Court, in the sum of \$600.

The Washington Union, Mr. Polk's organ, has put forth a statement that by the 1st of July there would be 30,000 men under Generals Scott and Taylor, and the small organs throughout the country are copying it, with a view to screen the administration from the censure which justly attaches to it for not sending on a sufficient number of troops to enable Generals Scott and Taylor to move on the city of Mexico. We will stake our reputation for truth upon it that the number of men under both Scott and Taylor, on the 1st day of July, did not amount to more than 15,000 or 16,000 men, and that the Union and all the papers that have copied its false statement, knew at the time they published it, that it was false. But they must lie or Mr. Polk would be censured. Could they, under the circumstances, hesitate which to do? The question is just the same as bread or no bread.

The "Razor Strop Man" was arrested in Philadelphia city one day last week, by one of the city police, for collecting a crowd of people around him, to the annoyance of passers by.—He was taken before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of \$500 to appear at court for trial.—Exchange.

This "razor-strop man" must be a curious chap to "collect" so large a crowd of people around him as to annoy the passers by. We should rather suppose that the people "collected" themselves, and that they, the sovereigns of that good city, ought to be responsible for the annoyance of passers by. But these Pennsylvania folks have a curious way of doing business—of making rare distinctions between persons. It has not been long since a fellow whose name is James K. Polk visited Philadelphia and collected together according to the accounts given an immense crowd, blocking up, several streets and squares, and putting a complete stop for a time to all coming and going in that quarter of the city; but that was nothing; the said James K. Polk had, by some strange freak in the people of the United States, been made President of the same, and as such, like those who are by the people or by the grace of God, called to rule over the people in Europe, can do no wrong; and of course cannot be held responsible for the collecting together of the rabble to see what manner of man the President of the United States is; but a poor man, who is laboring to provide a support for his wife and children, visits that good city, and in his efforts to dispose of his wares draws a crowd of idlers, or purchasers around him, he forthwith becomes a nuisance, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment, or for ought we know, by confinement in the Penitentiary! What even handed justice is dealt out to the rich and the poor, the high and the low!

They have another very singular law in Pennsylvania. If a slave belonging to a man in a slave state makes his escape from his owner and gets to Pennsylvania, his owner dare not attempt to reclaim him. For under a late law of that state, and a most villainous one it is,—if any disturbance is caused by the attempt to reclaim the slave, the master or person attempting to take the slave, is liable to be indicted and sent to the Penitentiary! The people can say to him: There is your slave; but if you attempt to take him and he makes a noise or cries for help, you shall be indicted and sent to the Penitentiary for raising a riot! A gentleman from Hagerstown, Md. was murdered a short time ago by a parcel of free negroes at a small town in Pennsylvania, in an attempt to reclaim a runaway slave, and we doubt if ever any steps are taken by the citizens of the place to punish the murderers. It is high time that the citizens of the slave states should avoid a state where such laws are passed, and such murderous conduct permitted.

The news that has got into the papers, that Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to meet Mr. Trist, and receive and consider his propositions for peace, are not credited by some of the New Orleans papers.

The Delta of the 23d, thus notices the rumors:

The news we publish from the Sun of Anahuac, in our paper of to-day, is not, in our opinion, entitled to much credit. As a general rule, the least authentic news we ever receive, in regard to Mexican affairs, comes to us through Vera Cruz and along the line of our military operations. The latest and most authentic news from the capital general reaches us by way of Tampico. We think it impossible, or at least highly improbable, that so important a move as the appointment of commissioners to treat for peace, should be made without its being known by the merchants and others in Tampico. But there are other grounds of disbelief of this rumor. It is not probable that the Mexican Government would proceed immediately to the designation of the commissioners, before they had previously

signified their acceptance of Mr. Buchanan's proposal, made through Mr. Trist, to open negotiations, and before they had indicated the terms, the manner and mode in which the negotiations should be conducted. We do not believe that Mr. Trist's powers extend to the conclusion of a treaty, or any further than the mere opening of a negotiation. If the overtures made through him are accepted by the Mexicans, he will, we think, return to the United States and report to Mr. Buchanan, who, we are informed by a very high authority, will himself proceed to the place which will be agreed upon by the parties and conduct the negotiation.

But there are still stronger reasons, or rather facts, disproving this rumor. Our cotemporaries of La Patria have a letter from their correspondent, an intelligent Spaniard, now resident in the capital, of the 6th of July, in which no allusion is made to the appointment of commissioners, but in which it is positively stated that Congress, convoked for the purpose of considering Mr. Trist's propositions, had not yet had a quorum, and no steps had been taken on the peace question. This fact, we think, is conclusive. The Mexican papers received some days ago stated that the American overtures would be laid before Congress for their action, and that the President had no constitutional power beyond the mere reception of their proposals.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 23d says:

A French gentleman, who left the city of Mexico on the 6th, and arrived at Tampico on the 11th inst., stated, positively, that the Mexican Congress had not assembled up to the date of his departure from the capital. The same gentleman mentioned to parties in Tampico, whence our friend derived this information, that nothing was known at the capital when he left, on the 6th, respecting any appointment of commissioners. He also stated that no information had reached the city of Mexico of any onward march of Gen. Scott.

According to an official statement, the number of deaths in Vera Cruz, from the 1st to the 18th ult. were—from vomit 49, other diseases 54. Of these 66 were Americans.

Fifth District.

The returns of the first day's vote in the Fifth District, show that that political weather cock, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, has been badly beaten by his gallant Whig opponent, JOHN B. THOMPSON. Wickliffe's own County, Nelson, gives a majority on the 1st day against him of 454; while the County of Mercer, heretofore one of the strongest Locofoco Counties in the state, gives only 58 against Thompson.

The Cincinnati Atlas says a man was found dead on a pile of ice at Goodloe's Foundry. The Commercial says the Atlas was mistaken; it was a hog that was found dead. Gentlemen there is a mistake between you, unless the dead animal found on the pile of ice, should turn out to be a two-legged one, when it may appear that it was neither a man nor a hog; but a human beast.

In speaking of the late election in this state, the Cincinnati Times says: "The Convention question can only be carried by receiving two thirds of all the votes polled."

Inform yourself, neighbor a little better about Kentucky affairs. Your mistake is worse than Lickin instead of Licking.

The Convention question cannot be carried, unless it receive a majority of all the assessed voters of the state, which is in fact about equal to two thirds of all the votes cast.

From the New Orleans National 23d Important news from Mexico.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

TAMPICO, July 19th, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Since my last, we have been all commotion, from information that the El Encarnacion prisoners were about 90 miles from here. Colonel Gates ordered Col. De Russey with 150 men to go and get them. After they had been gone one week, an express arrived giving bad news. Our side had met from 800 to 1000 Mexicans, when a fire was opened—both sides fought well; the first shot took effect on Capt. John Boyd, formerly of the Baltimore Battalion; he died instantly, endeavoring to force his way across a small stream. He had command of a volunteer mounted company of Rangers, and lost his last life, and three men.

Col. Marks was sent to the relief of Colonel De Russey with 100 men; he met the enemy in retreat at Panuco, having had to fight their way back upwards of fifty miles. Sixteen of the Louisiana volunteers are known to be killed, missing; total killed on the Mexican side 111. The first fire of the Louisiana troops killed 32 men, so say the Mexicans. Col. De Russey has covered himself with glory by making so good a retreat; he was surrounded by 700 or 800 Mexicans all the time.

They got within fifty miles of the prisoners, but it was no go, the Mexicans were there of the Tampico kind and the best in Mexico.

Col. Marks left Thursday on the Mary Summers for Panuco, and the Mexicans knowing he was about, and would, when he got to De Russey, give them fits, took a stampede and left.

The Washington arrived the day before from the Brazos, and the New Orleans from Vera Cruz got here the day Col. Marks left, for reinforcements, for fear of an attack on the city. The Washington had about twenty troops and her full crew, and they were with several other vessels' crews, were ordered ashore to protect the place, and all were quickly informed they could do their country some good by looking sour towards all the Mexicans.

The New Orleans leaves this day for your city. From the Vera Cruz Sun of Anahuac of the 14th, we cut the following:

Late and Important from the Interior.

A private express arrived here tonight, fore last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from Generals Cadwallader and Pillow's train.

The express left Puebla on the 3d inst., and brought private letters dated the same day.

News had been received the day previous from Mexico, that three commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist, at San Martin Tescmelucan, 8 leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet him on the 3d of July.

The express rider met with Gens. Cadwallader and Pillow with their respective commands at Perote. They had been attacked at La Hoya and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trains had arrived at Perote which place, a correspondent says, they were to leave on the 9th inst.

We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 2d. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the Commissioners. He also says that the peace party has become so considerable in the capital that he thinks that Santa Anna, (who is always on the side of the strongest), will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace.

The Mexicans were still fortifying the city of Mexico, but the means of the Government were so limited, that we do not doubt that it will not be more than a day's work for Gen. Scott to demolish all the Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance.

*The tenor of the account shows, we think, that this should read Americans instead of "enemies."

We copy the following additional particulars to what we have heretofore published, from the New Orleans Picayune Extra of the 22d:

Correspondence of the Picayune.

TAMPICO, July 19th, 1847.

DEAR SIR: The expedition under Col. De Russey returned here on the 16th inst. at 9 P. M. John, the express, arrived here on the morning of the 15th, Col. Gates immediately ordered Lieut. Col. Marks, of La., to take command of three companies of the 11th U. S. Infantry and a detachment of 3d Artillery with two field pieces and proceed at once to reinforce Col. De Russey. Col. M. with his command embarked on the Mary Summers at 3 o'clock P. M., and reached the village of Panuco about two o'clock the next morning. When the express left Col. De Russey he was within fifteen miles of that place; his men being utterly exhausted by fatigue and want of provisions, having but three rounds of artillery cartridge left and but a small stock of muskets. He succeeded in making his way, however, to Panuco where he was joined by his reinforcements. At the time of the arrival of the Mary Summers the people of the country were rising en masse armed with cane knives for the purpose of making a rush upon our troops, but the advance guard of the Texas news, and the fortunate was it that Colonel Marks arrived at the morning, every one seems to think that they would have been indiscriminately massacred.

On the night of the 11th inst. Col. De Russey encamped at Tautayuca, a village some twenty miles distant from Huejutla, where the American prisoners were detained. He resumed his march at 6 o'clock the following morning nine miles to the Rio Calabosa. Capt. Boyd with his company of Dragoons, being in the advance, was fired at immediately upon the bank of that river, the enemy lying in ambush in the chaparral, (the enemy estimated variously from 500 to 3000.) Capt. Boyd charged across the stream, but was not supported by his men, Lieut. Tanneyhill and five men only crossing with him.—Finding the fire of the enemy too severe started back to his command, and was about midway in the stream when he was struck by a musket ball in the body, and immediately afterwards two shots struck him in the head, killing him, it is supposed instantly.

Lieut. Tanneyhill at the same time was mortally wounded, two musket balls taking effect in his thigh. The men immediately fled back to the main party, as the Mexicans commenced firing on this side of the river from every direction. The Colonel on hearing the firing immediately advanced the main body to the support of Boyd, and not knowing the nature of the ambush, the packmules with all his provisions fell into the hands of the enemy, who were quite as numerous in his rear as in his front.

A retreat now became actually necessary, and was made fighting every foot of ground until we reached Tautayuca again. The men were then surrounded and remained until midnight, when they were rescued by the army again, and until his arrival that place he was continually harassed by the enemy.

Lieut. Tanneyhill was left at Tautayuca, being unable to be carried any further. No hopes are entertained that he survived twelve hours.

The New Orleans is ringing her bell. I will give you the official report when published.

Yours, in haste, B. A.

Our correspondent writes on the 16th from Vera Cruz that an express from Gen. Scott (a Mexican) while on his way from Puebla to Vera Cruz, was murdered near Jalapa. The guerrillas report that he fought desperately, and before he fell killed two of their number. Our own express rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th inst. without his letters and severely wounded. He came by the route of Orizaba, and when six leagues from that place he was attacked by five guerrillas, who captured him. They took from him his letters and inflicted seven severe wounds upon him with a pointed and left him for dead. Had he not perished a little he thinks they would certainly have finished him.—After they had left him he found a business letter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into fragments, near him. He gathered up most of the pieces and took them safe to Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes that after putting the pieces together as well as he could he could only make out the following items:

Gen. Pillow's division arrived at Puebla on the 7th—all well. The American army would march on to the city of Mexico to a certainty if peace were not soon made. [We never supposed there was any doubt about this.] The postscript dated the 11th inst., says that peace was the order of the day. The writer placed no faith in the project; he considered that Santa Anna's sole object was to gain time, a principle of general policy with the Mexicans, especially with the great traitor.

Our correspondent writes that a large part of the command of Gen. Pierce left on the 15th. The General was expected to get off the evening of the 15th. Our

letters say nothing about the force collected at the National Bridge to oppose our advance. Gen. Pierce had been ill but had recovered from his attack.

The Governor of Vera Cruz has received such information as led him to suppose an attack would be made upon the city as soon as Gen. Pierce left, and precaution had been taken to defend the place. General orders were issued for every citizen to enroll himself under Capt. Tibbitts and hold himself in readiness for any emergency.

Lieut. J. L. Parker, of the navy, died on the 12th inst. on board the steam-frigate Mississippi. Lieut. Parker was saved from the Somers, was severely wounded at Tautayuca, was at the capture of Tabasco and had been amongst the foremost in almost every enterprise undertaken by the navy. He was noble, brave and generous, and beloved by all who knew him.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 21st. FURTHER FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

We were to-day placed in possession of further advice from the camp of Gen. Taylor by the receipt of our correspondence, for which Capt. Davis of Gen. Wool's staff will accept our thanks. We have also a copy of the Matamoros Flag of the 17th inst.—three days later than the number of that paper before received.

We regret extremely that a letter which is alluded to in our interesting army correspondence in another column has not come to hand. The missing letter contains, as we learn by a private letter, an account of a sumptuous dinner given at Monterey on the 4th of July by the merchants and principal citizens of the town to Gen. Taylor. The principal incident at the dinner was a speech from Gen. Taylor, which was given the best of his ability for the benefit of the whole country, not of a party. We do not wish to give upon verbal report the sentiments of such a speech, more especially as a faithful report of it was made at the time by our correspondent—most competent for the task—and the letter is no doubt on the way to us. We are in hopes that it is on the Telegraph or Fanny which left the Brazos the same day as the James L. Day.

By the letter in another column it will be perceived that Gen. Taylor is very likely to make an excursion to the hacienda of Gen. Arista. We commend it to our readers.

We are informed that it is the present purpose of Gen. Taylor to return to the United States some time in November next, should his military duties at that time allow him to pay a visit to his family.

It is further represented to us that Gen. Taylor speaks freely upon the subject of moving to San Luis Potosi. It is said he has written to the War Department advising that should it have been determined upon that the whole case shall be made to Monterey, he has now as many troops as are required to maintain his line, and may even spare a regiment from his present force; but that if he is expected to advance into the interior of Mexico, ten thousand men will be necessary.

From Gen. Wool's camp we learn that the 4th of July was celebrated by a splendid review of his troops, which now reach nearly three thousand men.

The greater part of Col. Gorman's regiment (4th Indiana) has reached the Brazos—all but the two companies on the Ann Chas. of which mention is made in the Texas news. The regiment would shortly proceed to the camp of instruction, of which the Flag thus speaks:

Mr. Wm. P. Aubrey, who has been at the Sulphur Springs, Gen. Hopping's encampment, near Mier) speaks in high praise of the beauty of the location and the medical qualities of the waters. He says these cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health of the troops. They are highly impregnated with sulphur, and very much resemble the celebrated Blue Lick Springs in Kentucky—the same fact being true of the waters. Gen. Hopping was seriously unwell, when he located his camp at the springs, and Mr. Aubrey informed us that now his health is completely restored, which the general attributes to the virtue of the waters. We should try their virtue upon our own health did we dare place ourselves so near Col. Belknap, but we fear that we could not satisfy him as to our intentions.

The Editor of the Flag has seen a copy of a paper published at San Luis Potosi and alluded to in Mr. Kendall's letters, *El Estandarte de Chihuahua*. The Flag, says the paper is surrounded with a horrid looking wood cut, representing an ensign, inscribed "Hail Virgin of Guadalupe," and on bended knee in front of him, Gens. Scott and Taylor, supplicating for pardon—"Pardon, Mexican Pardon!" is made to issue from their mouths. The motto of the paper is, "Eternal war against the ferocious enemies of God and our Independence—Moral hate to the Conquerors of our native land."

The Flag appears to have some apprehension about predatory bands of Mexicans in that vicinity. We copy the following article from it.

TAKEN PRISONERS.—A party of three of our citizens, Ernest Moilly; (a Frenchman,) Elias B. Lundy and Charles —, accompanied by a Mexican, left here some eighteen days ago on an expedition into the country to purchase mules. The Mexican returned on Thursday last and reports that the whole party had been captured by Manuel Carvajal near San Carlos. The Mexican effected his escape after being several days a prisoner. Mr. Lundy was the only American of the party, and he is stated to have been harshly treated—the others paroled—the Mexicans into the belief that they were not enemies. The guerrilla bands around us are gathering strength every day, and guard every avenue from our city. Fifty Mexicans well armed, we are credibly informed, were seen on Thursday within four miles of the city. Their object is plunder, and we should not be surprised to hear of a stampede of all the horses about the place. There are several mounted companies here and parties are daily sent out scouting for an armed force of Mexicans. The city is lulled into security by the reports which these scouting parties bring in; but it should be born in mind that the troops employed in this service are perfectly green as yet; they have no knowledge of the country, and the Mexicans can easily elude them in the chaparral.

Particulars from Gen. Taylor's Army.

We find the following in a New Orleans paper of the 21st ult.

Col. Reuben Davis, of the 2d Mississippi rifleman, and Col. S. R. Curtis, acting inspector general, under Gen. Wool, came passengers on the James L. Day. Colonel Curtis left the camp at Buena Vista on the 29th ult. He furnished to the American Flag, of the 14th inst., an outline of the news which we give below. It is the most definite and interesting we have had for some time from the army of Gen. Taylor.

"Up to the time of his (Col. Curtis's) departure from Buena Vista, everything had remained quiet in camp. The Mexican forces at San Luis were variously reported at from four to fourteen thousand men. They are commanded by Gen. Valencia. A march against Gen. Wool had been determined upon, but appears to have fallen through. Gen. Wool received timely notice of it on the 26th ult., and made arrangements for a hearty welcome. It was afterwards ascertained that the brigade of Gen. Milon, (commanded now by another officer,) forming the advance, had reached within sixty or eighty miles of Saltillo. Here the soldiers began to desert, and dissensions arose, which induced a counter-march, and rumor said that Gen. Valencia was en route from San Luis, to join Gen. Santa Anna at the city of Mexico. [We can contradict this rumor, upon the authority of San Luis papers received in this city within the past few days.—These papers state General Valencia to be still in San Luis, making preparations for the reception of Gen. Taylor. They mention that despatches, ordering Gen. Taylor to form a junction with Gen. Scott, by the way of San Luis, had been captured, and they feel certain that General Taylor will march upon that place. The regular troops under Valencia are stated at nine thousand, and strenuous appeals are made to the people to assist in the defence of the city.]

"The troops at Buena Vista (2,900) are in good health, and under General Wool's command, progressing rapidly in the 'school of a soldier.'"

"Gen. Taylor is still at Walnut Springs, quietly awaiting the arrival of those reinforcements so often promised and always delayed. He desires to go forward or back; thinks he has a prospect of getting more reinforcements than necessary to occupy a garrison duty in this country, but not enough to prosecute hostile movements.—He has 120,0

to be an "Abolition concern." And upon what ground do you suppose that report is circulated? Why, forsooth, Wayland's Moral Science is used as a Text book in that Institution. Stupid ignorant dupes of the Devil. As if that work was not used as a Text book almost universally South as well as North.

If anything can equal the slanderous attack upon Georgetown College, it is the insinuation that the Pastor of this church is an Abolitionist. I feel humbled, mortified, indignant at the mention of it. I trust I shall always feel an interest for the religious welfare of the colored population. While Pastor of the church in Frankfort, I frequently took my Deacons with me to their own neatly finished church and preached to them. But as to Abolitionism, I thought my character to be above suspicion.

A native Kentuckian—born in Jessamine Co.—nursed and nurtured in the midst of Slavery.—All my religious associations have been in the Slave States (Kentucky and Missouri.) All my family relations and worldly interests are identified with a slaveholding community. I am myself a slaveholder, and have recently had one stolen from me with two to four hundred dollars worth of jewelry, clothing &c. And still more I have said would give a handsome reward to have the report brought to justice, and put to saving rock in the Penitentiary—a more honest employment.

Foul calumnies are authors of this report. "They are of their father the Devil and his works they will do." But I am proud to believe my character is too elevated to be affected by such malicious insinuations.

As Abolitionism is now the Devil's general mode of attack, the "Western Baptist Theological Institute," located in this city, has been the subject of an insinuation that this Institution that is an enemy of the Board of Trustees and that there are other slaveholders members of that Board who would not uphold an Abolition Institution a single hour. I have been intimately acquainted with the operations of this Institution for the last twelve or eighteen months. I have been at every meeting of the Board of Trustees. I have been intimate with every member of the faculty and have been frequently in the recreation rooms and have never seen anything which favors Abolitionism.

If any one of the Theological Students who have been connected with the Institution is an Abolitionist, I hereby testify that his Abolitionism was neither originated nor cherished here. Some of them are Southern men. Mr. Taliferro now a Missionary in Texas is a brother-in-law to Judge French of Mt. Sterling Ky. (recent member of Congress)—is a high minded honorable young man; and his earthly associates are all with a slave-holding community. Mr. Barlow who graduated a few weeks since, is a Mississippian. His father is a slaveholder. His sympathies are with the South, as I am destined to Texas as his field of labor.

These gentlemen, together with the slaveholding portion of the Trustees, testify that they have never seen any thing like Abolitionism in any of the officers or operations of the Institution.

As to those pieces spoken at the exhibition of the Literary Department of the Institute, a few weeks since in this city, I need only say that I do not envy the intellectual acumen of those scribes who cannot discern between a *keen satire* on the boasted philanthropy of Abolitionists and that which favors Abolitionism. Copies of these pieces can be procured and published if anyone doubts their character, and I am willing to submit them to the common sense of this community. Persons so morbidly sensitive, so dull of comprehension, should be pitied rather than blamed.

It is obvious the Devil has no great love for these Institutions, and I wish I could direct myself of the feeling that this article against them is a *positive* portion of the country is the result of an illiberal, bigoted, sectarian spirit which looks with jealousy upon the brightening prospects of the denomination with which they are connected.

The proper business of these Institutions is not to meddle with any agitating party questions, but to promote literature and religion. And as long as the officers of these Institutions confine themselves to these noble objects they have heretofore done, and as I feel assured from my personal acquaintance with them, they will continue to do, they will prosper and have the sympathies of every intelligent and honorable citizen.

But should any one of our Institutions so far forget its high and responsible station as to become a tool of any such disorganizing, factious movement as Abolitionism, I would be one of the first to sound the alarm and give my influence in any honorable way, to suppress the fanaticism or rid society of the nuisance. I feel gratified, however, that our Institutions in Kentucky are secured against any such fanaticism, not only from the fact that their officers, trustees, and faculty are high-minded, correct, judicious men; but also from the fact that the communities in which they are located will not tolerate any such movement as Abolitionism. Covington Institution, an Abolition concern? Such an Institution could not live in this community. An Abolition establishment cannot live on Kentucky soil.

I close by expressing my assurance that these Institutions pursuing steadily their appropriate objects—meddling with neither slavery nor anti-slavery—are destined to a brilliant career of usefulness. Endowed as they are and supported by so many warm friends of literature and religion, they must outlive opposition and exert a wide-spread influence for good long after their present assailants have gone to their retribution.

Coming generations will tread those halls and receive an education far more useful than after their founders and present conductors have gone to their reward.

If any suppose I have used terms too severe in this discourse, let them consider the nature of the attack, and that it is the duty of the minister "to reprove, rebuke," as well as "to exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine."

Gen. Patterson.
In his late speech in Philadelphia, Gen. Patterson spoke of "that kind of people who are very fond of staying at home and finding fault with those who went away." We are happy to see the Enquirer realize the above sentiment—for the benefit, no doubt, of the Democratic Congress which sought to censure General Taylor for his conduct at Monterey, as well as for the Polk Administration press, and all others who have "found fault" with Gen. Taylor, while they themselves are "staying at home."—*Richmond (Va.) Rep.*

If the above fits any one in these parts—and we think it will, from Generals down to Editors—we shall only charge them our usual advertising rates for inserting it.

Eleven Days Later from Europe: ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

State of the Money and Provision Markets—Official Corruption in France—M. Teste, &c.

The steamship *Washington*, Capt. Hewitt, arrived about half past 12 o'clock from Southampton, whence she sailed on the 15th inst., being 11 days later than our previous arrivals from the same port. The *Washington* brings 140 passengers. She discharged a Pilot at 3.20 P. M. at the Needles. July 19, lat. 52 degrees 26 minutes N. long. 16 32 W. spoke ship *Stirling*, 32 days from Savannah, for Liverpool. Lat. 40 50, long. 69 W. spoke packet ship *Columbia*, from Liverpool, bound to New York, 40 days out. Exchanged signals with a Dutch bark standing West. The *Washington* left on the 10th inst. and put back on account of coal as per report. The W. has experienced continually westerly winds and heavy headwinds during the passage. Most of the coal not being suitable for the furnaces could not make sufficient steam.

The news is not important. The weather continued favorable, and there is scarcely room to doubt an abundant harvest. Even the potato appears to be very generally healthy, and to promise bountifully. In Markets, there is little change, but a continued improvement in Money and Business.

In France, there had been a judicial development of official corruption in the matter of M. Teste and Pellafra, members of the Government. The evidence adduced fastened guilt upon M. Teste beyond all doubt, and tended strongly to incriminate others.

At the close of the sitting on the 12th inst. M. Teste, having returned to his prison to doubt an abundant harvest. Even the potato appears to be very generally healthy, and to promise bountifully. In Markets, there is little change, but a continued improvement in Money and Business.

Rumors that Louis Philippe's health is failing are current, but attributed to stock jobbing. He and his family are at Dreux, commemorating the death of the Duke of Orleans.

Queen Victoria and family have just gone to the Isle of Wight for a Summer relaxation.

DREADFUL FIRE NEAR GREENWICH HOSPITAL, caused by Lightning—Thirteen Buildings Destroyed. On the morning of the 7th inst. during the raging of the terrible storm which passed over the metropolis between one and two o'clock, the electric fluid struck the roof of the private dwelling in the occupation of Mr. T. Wiseman, situated in Brewer's-lane, Greenwich, near the Hospital, and set fire to it and several other dwellings. The authorities connected with the Hospital at Greenwich, being informed of the calamity, ordered the engine belonging to that establishment to be got out without delay; but the conflagration was not extinguished until thirteen buildings were destroyed.

Winter & Smith's European Times.

IRELAND.
The Dublin and provincial journals continue to express their astonishment at the declaration of Lord J. Russell, respecting the Irish potato crop, and deny its correctness. The young potatoes which have appeared in the market are of good flavor, mealy and sound.

The Tories have been signally defeated in Cork City, by the triumphant return of Mr. Power, the Liberal candidate, against his opponent, Mr. Leader, the Protectionist. The closing numbers were: For Power, 831; for Leader 550—majority 281.

It is stated in a private letter from Clonmel, that the merchants of that town, who have realized such immense profits by hoarding up their stocks of meal, &c., are now obliged to destroy great quantities of it, through its becoming heated in their stores. The river Suir now receives on its placid bosom what would have subsisted many that have gone off this stage forever.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 5th inst., Mr. E. W. O'Mahoney, barrister took the chair. Dr. O'Brien, of Waterford, who appeared at the Association, commissioned to hand in a sum of £80 10s from the clergymen of his persuasion in the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. After speeches from Messrs. John and Maurice O'Connell, the Repeal Rent was announced to be £113 10s.

We regret to learn, that, in spite of the addresses of the Orange leaders urging the abandonment of party processions, Orangemen have walked in Danganstown, Rathfriland, Newry and other places, and riot and stone throwing followed as usual. In Tyrone and other Northern Counties there were to be large processions with the usual accompaniments of banners and party tunes, on the 12th inst., and considerable alarm is expressed as to the consequences.

Official information has been given by the Relief Commissioners to the Inspecting Officer of each Union throughout Ireland, that the Temporary Relief Act will expire on the 30th of September, and as after that period relief must be granted under the powers of the New Poor Law Act, it is desirable to close their present arrangements on the 15th of August next, when the gathering of the harvest will be in full activity. The advances for fever hospitals are also required to be discontinued by the 30th of September, and the hospitals closed.

GERMANY.
Prussia.—The King arrived at Potsdam on the 29th ult., on his return from Silesia. The object of his excursion was to attend to the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great at Breslau.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to place before a very considerable sum of money, some accounts say 11,000,000, and others 15,000,000 silver rubles. It is asserted that this loan will not be made to the Prussian Government, but has been offered to the King personally. The importance of this fact will not escape any one who has followed the recent incidents of our internal politics. It is not useless to add, that a personal loan to the King is not a new thing; when the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the state of Europe in 1830 exhausted the Treasury, the King personally contracted a loan of 10,000,000 thalers.

ITALY.
Rome, July 9.—The Councils of Ministers assembled yesterday, for the first time, at Cardinal Gizzi's. Besides the ordinary members, the Roman princes were also convoked. The Progressives have sent deputies into the provinces to collect signatures for the petitions they intend to present to the Pope. Yesterday evening several individuals passed through the streets, singing the hymn of Pius IX, uttering at the same time threats and maledictions against the gendarmes. The police had taken energetic measures against all perturbators.—*Saburg Gazette.*

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The opinion confidently expressed for some time by well informed merchants, that the rates of exchange would come better from New York by the Cambria, has been verified by her arrival. The rates on London for bills by the steamer are 100 to 1; those received by last arrival were rather widely stated at 155 to 61. The improvement may be taken therefore as equal to more than 1 per cent. Commercial letters indicate the impression that the rates would rise somewhat higher still.

Any demand for specie for that quarter would send therefore to be out of the question, at least to any extent worth naming. The merchants having the most intimate relations with the United States never calculated indeed, that, with all the excitement of the high prices of bread stuffs here, carried out by the Hibernia, and the shipments consequently pressed from the other side to take advantage of them, above a quarter of a million in specie would be wanted to meet commercial balances, if so much.

It may be stated also, that no apprehension has existed, or does exist, at the Bank of England of any call for specie from the United States, although doubtless the declining state of continental exchanges would appear likely to lead to an exportation of the precious metals to some quarters of Europe. Such exportation less important would, however, attach, as silver would no doubt be the value most required.

In the early part of the morning sales of Consols to some amount, by a respectable broker firm, created a slight depression in prices, or rather prevented their advance; but, in the absence of any more special cause of distrust than what was before known, save a reviving report in some quarters of the illness of Louis Philippe, the general intelligence brought by the Cambria had a favorable effect on the funds. Consols, from 83 to 84, improved to 88 to 89 for money on the 16th, with a tolerably firm market.—*(Daily News.)*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1847.
The queries addressed to Mr. ECHANAN through the New Orleans "National," in relation to Gen. ARISTA's proposition through Mr. MARKS, had quite a run. The "Union" has two or three times taken the matter up, not to answer the interrogatories have been sent to me in a letter from New Orleans, by the editor of one of the daily papers there, who informs me that if the "Union" does not give a satisfactory answer to them, Mr. MARKS will probably be induced to come before the public and show that the Administration, before we went to war with Mexico, did know of General ARISTA, that the war could be honorably avoided, and we possessed of the Rio Grande for a boundary.

I understand that two of the seven deserters from the company of volunteers, commanded by Captain DAN DRAKE HENRY, have been taken, one here and the other in Baltimore. Four of them went to Philadelphia.

It is gratifying to see those members of Congress who refused to vote a resolution of thanks to General TAYLOR, without coupling with it a downright insult to his feelings, and who are candidates for election, squirm and twist, and explain and expound to get themselves out of the dilemma; and also to see themselves for voting to supersede "Old Rough and Ready," by the appointment of a Lieutenant-General of the army!

There are but few of them who have succeeded in getting a nomination, and they are pinned to the wall, as they deserve to be, by their Whig opponents! By their votes they said to General TAYLOR, about the same time he was winning his brilliant victory at Buena Vista, "Sir, you deserve an implied censure for the capital that you agreed to surrender! You are not fit to be at the head of our army," at least, Mr. POLK, the head of our party, says so, and he wishes authority for superseding you, and we vote accordingly. It is his wish—it is therefore our law!—You are not a fit man to command where you are! This is, in substance, their language! Let it be remembered against them!

POTOMAC.

Great Fire in Maysville!—\$300,000 worth of Property Destroyed!!
Through the politeness of Mr. Barker, of the steamer Dan. Boone, we are enabled to give our readers the particulars of a great fire at Maysville, which occurred at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The flames commenced in the three large warehouses owned by Gen. Collins, which were entirely consumed; and such was the heat, and the rapidity of the fire in its destroying course, that three other buildings, frames were also destroyed. The latter were owned by Mr. Newton Cooper, and occupied by several families.

A quantity of hemp and bagging belonging to the Maysville Manufacturing Company, and amounting in value to about \$22,000, was destroyed. The entire loss by this fire is estimated at between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars, of which but about one thousand is known to be covered by insurance.

We were unable to ascertain by what means the fire originated, but understand that it is by some attributed to an incendiary.—*Cin. Com.*

To the Public.
LIEUTENANT JACK FIELD, the flying hero of Buena Vista.

The above hero, as I understand, in a public speech in town on Saturday last, when beaten in argument by his opponents made some harsh remarks relative to myself.

I take this method of saying to him and to the public generally, that since his brother volunteers, members of his own company, have proven to be a *far and a concord*, I can take no notice of him, nor of any thing he may say, until he can clear himself of the clearly proven charges now resting upon him; for I could as soon think of holding a convict in the penitentiary responsible as this *flying hero*, since, in my estimation, he occupies a position not more enviable.

H. M. SMITH.
Warsaw, Ky. Aug. 2, 1847.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—About eight years ago this Spring, I had two brothers that came into this country whose names were ARCHAID and HUGH WILKEY, from the county of Donegal, Ireland. I arrived here from the same place this last June, and I am very anxious to know where my brothers are located. The last account I had of them were in some part of Kentucky. Other Editors besides yourselves, will confer a great favor by publishing the above.

DAVID WILKEY.
New Castle, Pa. July 28th, 1847.

Moore says he did not take the jerks. Nor did his *virtue* pass into Yerkess. When he found himself constrained to yield; He handed the *pole-cat* over to Field.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at Buena Vista, Kenton Co. Ky. by the Rev. Edw. Lounsbury, Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Washington, Guernsey Co., O., to Miss MARGARET RAMSEY, formerly of Pennsylvania.

At the same time and place, by the same, A. Mod. STARRATT, Esq., to Miss M. ELIZABETH MCCREARY, both of Parkersburg, Va.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. (in Cincinnati Ohio) by the Rev. Mr. Trimble, Mr. CLIFTON ANDREWS, to Miss ELIZA SEARS, both of this city.

A slice of very nice wedding cake accompanied the above notice. Good luck attend the happy pair!

DIED.
In New Orleans on the ult. of congestive fever, JOHN SCOTTS, only son of Mr. Wm. Scoles of this place, 16 or 17 years of age. His remains were brought to this city for interment, and were lowered to their last resting place by a large train of mourning friends.

At Buena Vista Springs, in Logan county, on the 27th ult. Dr. JOHN C. HENRY, late editor of the Hopkinsville Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

August 5, 1847.
CATTLE.—Beef Cattle have experienced a slight decline. Good corn fed, are selling at about \$4 60, and grass fed at \$3 75.

COFFEE.—Rio de Janeiro.
Corn in sacks, scarce returned, 31.

FLOUR.—After the arrival of the *Washington Steamer*, Flour declined to \$3 50 a \$3 60, but rallied again and went up to \$4 25 a \$4 30, at which sales were made on Wednesday last.

The news of the Hibernia's arrival reached Cincinnati by Wednesday's eastern mail, and put a stop to any further transaction for that day. Between the time of the departure of the *Washington* and Hibernia, Flour declined in Liverpool from 2 to 3 shillings.

BACON.—Hams 7a9, Sides 7a8d, Shoulders 6a6d.

LARD.—8a9.
GRAIN.—Rye 50c, Wheat 65.

WHEAT.—7a7d.
WHEAT.—16a17c, 16a17c.

Western Military Institute
Georgetown, Ky.

HAVING purchased the residence of Manlius V. Thompson, Esq. (formerly Judge Warren's) for the site of the "WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE,"—decidedly the most eligible location in Kentucky—the public may rest assured that there is no further impediment to its complete success and permanency.

The 2d Session will be opened at that place on Monday, the 24th of August. The buildings will be enlarged to accommodate 300 students. 150 have already entered.

T. F. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT.
August 6th, 1847. 3t. 3

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—Good family flour always on hand at the regular market price at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.
August 6, 1847—3t.

TEAS.

TEAS at reduced prices, having purchased some very superior Teas in the Eastern market expressly for my Covington friends. I will sell my

\$1 50 Tea at \$1 25 per lb.
\$1 25 " " \$1 00.
\$1 00 " " 87 cts.

And cheaper tea in proportion, as I wish to clear them out previous to the arrival of my other Teas; call
At the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.
August 6, 1847—3t.

Cheese.

DIRECT from the Dairy, some very rich fine flavored Cheese, expressly for retailing. At the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.
August 6, 1847—3t.

Rio Coffee.

STORE keepers in the country would do well to call on me before crossing the river to purchase. I can sell as cheap and good articles as any house in Cincinnati.

At the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.
August 6, 1847—3t.

Sundries.—Ox tail Soup, Lobsters, Salmon, Haddock, Sardines, Chopped prepared Canned, Canned in Boxes assorted from 15 to 20lb. in each box. Table salt, Pickles, Cordials, Ground Spices, &c. &c.

At the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.
August 6, 1847—3t.

WM. STARKS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

COVINGTON, KY.

INFORMS the citizens of Covington and the adjacent Co., that he still carries on the above business in all its branches, on Scott St. three doors north of fifth, and is prepared to execute the Gentlemen's Ladies' and Children's work, in the most fashionable and approved style, and on as liberal terms as can be done in the West, and is confident in giving satisfaction

to all that may favor him with their patronage. To those who are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing their Boots and Shoes, he would say, that he can furnish them as cheap or cheaper than they can be obtained in that City. He solicits a share of public patronage.

July 30, 1847—2-3m.

L. COLLINS, Mayville, Ky. } Publishers
J. A. & U. F. JAMES, Cin. }
June 15, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers to the Done & Gracy Fund, are notified that one fourth of the amount of stock subscribed, is required to be paid on the 1st of September, 1847, and one fourth in each sixty days thereafter until paid, at the Store of Gedge & Brothers.

J. A. C. GEDGE, Treas.
Covington, Aug. 6, 1847.

NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, May Term, 1847.
Oscar F. Jones, Adm'r. Compl't.
Oscar F. Jones, Heir & cred't. Def't.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Boone Circuit Court, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of estate of said deceased, and the debts against the same. I shall attend at the circuit court clerks office, in Burlington, until the first day of November next, for the purpose of hearing proof of estate and debts. The creditors can attend and prove their demands, and they are enjoined from proceeding in any other manner to collect their debts.

JOHN CAVE, Com.
July 2d, 1847—50-4t.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers who inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Store to their New Building, corner of Scott and 4th streets, where they will, with pleasure, wait upon all those that may favor them with a call.

GEDGE & BROTHERS.

N. B. Clover and Timothy Seed and Ploughs kept constantly on hand, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Stoves and Grates, &c. &c. which they will sell for Cash or exchange for Country Produce.

G. & B.
Covington, Feb. 6, 1847. 29

100 LOTS FOR SALE!

Great Bargains in Covington.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, associated for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estates, offer their friends and the public their services. They have for sale, on their own account and on the account of others, lots in and near the city of Covington. These lots are variously situated on most of the principal streets on Madison, Scott, Lynd, Robins and Eleventh streets, the lots are well situated for family residences. At the foot of Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, immediately on the bank of Licking river, and adjoining Bush and Jordan's rolling-mill, on either side, and about one mile from the public wharf in Cincinnati, we will sell from one to three acres at the foot of each of said streets, to any person wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, on very accommodating terms. Call and see this ground before purchasing, as it is well located for the above purpose.

ALSO, We will sell a good sized lot in a House and Lot, near the Union Mill, on the Lexington Turnpike Road; and two Farms in the county of Pendleton, containing about one hundred acres each, located within eight or nine miles of Williamsstown.

WATKINS & CARLTON.

Office in Foot's Row, over McKay's store nearly opposite the Madison House.
Refer to P. S. Bush, Cashier of Covington Bank; B. W. Foley, Mayor of the city; or Maj. J. C. GEDGE.

May 28, 1847—45-1ds.

SPICES.—Ground pepper, do. Cinnamon, do. Allspice, do. Ginger, do. Cloves &c. &c. For sale at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.
Covington, June 18, 1847—48-1t.

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

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

KEEP 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 times—decidedly the most beautiful in the city. Carriages furnished at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

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

June 25th, 1847—49-1y.

JOHN C. WOOD

TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER.

THE subscriber, having located himself on Madison Street, next door to the Madison House, respectfully announces, that he has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business. With moderate charges, and strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of Cooking Stoves, and almost every article in the way of housekeeping.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to favor him with a call, as he is determined to sell as low as any establishment in Cincinnati. Covington, July 16, 1847—52-3m.

DR. L. E. BENNETT,

HAVING returned to this City, offers his professional services, to the citizens of this place, Newport and surrounding country, on Market Street, at Dr. Lewis' corner residence.

Covington, Ky., May 1st, 1847—31-1t.

BENJAMIN D. PARRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the several Courts of Kenton, Boone, Campbell, and the adjoining Counties.
Office on the North side of Market Space. July 23rd 1847. 1-6m.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

EMBRACING ITS HISTORY, Antiquities and Natural Resources, with Anecdotes of Pioneer Life, and more than one hundred Biographical Sketches of distinguished Pioneers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c. Illustrated by forty Engravings, by Lewis Collins, Editor of the *Mayville Eagle*.

THIS WORK WILL CONTAIN:
1. An Outline History of the State from the period of its earliest settlement to the close of the year 1846—by John A. McClung, Esq.
2. Geographical and Statistical Descriptions, Agricultural Resources, Geological Formations and Mineral Wealth.
3. Historical Sketches and Statistics of the various denominations of Christians, with sketches of Pioneer Ministers.
4. A general view of the counties, alphabetically arranged; their boundaries, face of the country, character of the soil, staple products, statistics, &c., with a description of their towns and villages. Together with a full description of Indian battles, skirmishes, personal encounters, anecdotes of border life, interesting incidents, &c. &c. Also, descriptions of Natural Curiosities, among them the Mammoth Cave, the greatest natural wonder of the world; and descriptions of Ancient Remains—old forts, mounds, grave yards, &c.

5. Biographical Sketches and sketches of character of between one and two hundred pioneers, soldiers, statesmen, jurists, lawyers, divines, &c. &c.

The work will comprise between 500 and 600 large octavo pages, and be printed on good paper with new and handsome type, and neatly and substantially bound. The price to subscribers, delivered, will be Three Dollars per copy. As it is designed to circulate this work among the citizens of the State, who have the ability, will cheerfully give his name to the solicitors. The work will be issued in October or November next.

L. COLLINS, Mayville, Ky. } Publishers
J. A. & U. F. JAMES, Cin. }
June 15, 1846.

"CHEAP GOODS." WALKER & WINSTON,

Madison St. eet, one door below Stahl, Covington Kentucky;

ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable to the City or country trade; and of the latest

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Your son, the late Captain John Lincoln, was for several months stationed with my regiment in Mexico, and by his noble bearing and kindness of heart, won our affections completely. We looked upon him as a brother, and when we were leaving the country to return to our homes, we could not consent to leave his remains behind us. We brought them with us to this place, and will ship them to Boston to the care of the Mayor of that city. Through the kindness of Mr. John Wheeler, we have been able to obtain transportation for them on the ship Norfolk, which will sail some time next week.

The horse which our brother soldier rode in the battle of Buena Vista, was sold after his death, but has been repurchased by the officers of the Regular Army attached to Gen. Wool's Division and ourselves, and will, as soon as he arrives in this city, be shipped by Mr. Wheeler to you.

We beg you, my dear sir, to accept him from us as a feeble testimony of our regard and esteem.

Be pleased to present us to the widow of our deceased friend, and to the other members of your family, and assure them, that they, as well as yourself, have our most hearty sympathy.

I am, dear sir,
Very truly, your friend,
CARY H. FRY,
Late Maj. 2d Reg. Ky. Volunteers.
To the Hon. LEVI LINCOLN.

P. S. My residence is Louisville, Ky., at which place any communication you may wish to address to me, will reach me. I forgot to mention, that you may be assured, there is no mistake in regard to the identity of the remains, as they were disinterred by the same persons who buried him.

C. H. F.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) June 25, 1847.
DEAR SIR: I have received, with a depth of grateful emotion, which I may in vain invoke the power of language adequately to communicate, the manifestations of respect and attachment to the character and memory of my late lamented son, Captain George Lincoln, and the expressions of tender and touching sympathy with myself and my family, in his loss, evinced by the regiment of Kentucky Volunteers under your command, with whom "for several months he was stationed in Mexico," which you have been pleased to convey to me, by your letter from New Orleans, of the 12th inst.

That my son served faithfully, in the line of his duty; that he fell gallantly on the field of battle, sustaining the honor of his profession, at the command of the Government of his country; that in so early life he has won the high regard and warm personal esteem of wise and distinguished men, and is now mourned by the good and brave, are considerations which lose none of their force when addressed to a parent's heart. I had hoped, and indeed, fondly looked for his return, in proper time, to the bosom of his family in a manner far different from that in which the generous sympathy of his brother soldiers is alone now able to send him to us. But the inscrutable providence of Almighty God otherwise appointed, and it becomes us, submissively, to bow to his will, and to cherish the consolations which the alleviating circumstances of this heavy affliction, and the earnest condolence of friends may suggest.

For the delicacy and sensibility with which your Regiment voluntarily undertook the charge of the remains of my son, in their removal from Mexico to his native State, for all the interest they have manifested in him; their expressions of attachment to his person while living, their testimonials of regard for his memory now that he is dead; I pray you, oh, how sincerely and earnestly! to receive for yourself, and to present as there may be opportunity, to your companions in arms, my warmest acknowledgments.

There are associations which render these offices of great kindness peculiarly impressive. The loss of your own distinguished and lamented seniors in command, and of other brave and gallant comrades in duty and in danger, honored and loved sons of patriotic Kentucky; have bound us in common sympathy which no time can efface, and I shall ever hereafter, esteem it indeed a privilege to be permitted to recognize in each of the survivors of these heroic men, associates of my late son, a personal and valued friend.

And what can I say, my dear sir, of that other act of kind consideration and remembrance, in the "re-purchase," by the officers in the Regular Army attached to Gen. Wool's Division and yourselves, of the horse your brother soldier rode in the battle of Buena Vista, and the tender of this noble animal to my acceptance, as "a testimony of regard and sympathy?" Let the heart of paternal affection speak to the sensibilities of a soldier's breast in response to this affecting testimonial of generous and delicate attention. To me, the gift will be of priceless value, from the remembrance of the scenes through which the horse proudly bore his rider, and the sweet reflection, that it was a mingled sentiment of respect for valor and sympathy for affliction, which prompted to the offering. To the Regiment which you commanded, and to the officers of the Regular Army attached to Gen. Wool's Division, who have been pleased to unite in this most acceptable present, will you do me the favor to communicate in better terms than I can express my warmest thanks.

I shall now, truly, expect the arrival of the remains of my son, and the sorrowful opportunity of following them to that last earthly resting place, where parental affection, friendly esteem, and public respect have united to prepare for that reception.

The bereaved and greatly afflicted widow, and the other members of my family, whom you so kindly mention, desire me to thank you, and those whose sentiments you express, for your and their consoling remembrances and sympathy.

Permit me, in conclusion, to offer you the most heartfelt assurances of the special gratification I should derive from the opportunity of welcoming yourself, or any

one of those, to whom I am under obligations of gratitude for the favors which I have so imperfectly attempted to acknowledge, to Massachusetts, and under my own family and roof.

With sentiments of the most faithful esteem and respect, I am, dear sir, your truly obliged and grateful friend and servant.
LEVI LINCOLN.
Major CARY H. FRY, late commanding 2d Regiment Ky. Volunteers.

From Ashland, Ky.

Our old correspondent, G. W. CUTTER, Esq., has just returned from Lexington, where he went on a visit to the Hon. HENRY CLAY. He describes that gentleman as being in excellent health, but very much bowed down under a sense of deep affliction, brought upon him by the loss of his son, the lamented Col. Clay. He says that, from the newspaper accounts of Mr. Clay, he was not prepared to see so vigorous an old man as he found him to be. That his mind and feelings seem to bear all the freshness of youth, but rendered doubly interesting by the mournful tinge that sorrow had cast upon them.

The object of Mr. Cutter in visiting Ashland was to place in the hands of Mr. Clay the pistols which were handed to him on the field of Buena Vista, by Col. Clay, at the moment when he could no longer hold them himself. It will be remembered that he was wistfully charged by the dying officer, to take care of those pistols, and he did not think the obligation imposed by that charge was fully met on his part, until he had deposited the pistols in the hands of the distinguished father of the deceased. He says that the emotions of Mr. Clay were truly painful to witness at the moment when he presented his charge; but that with the strength of mind so peculiar to himself, he soon measurably overcame his sorrow, and conversed for a short time upon the manner of his son's death. He said he was not apprised what the circumstances might be of the parents or relations of those who fell in attempting to save his son, but that he was not wealthy himself, but that he had it in his power and would esteem it a great pleasure to contribute to the aid and comfort of any parent who, from such loss, might be in need of assistance.

He said that it had been his intention to present Mr. Cutter with the pistols of his son, but that some of his family had expressed a desire to retain them for his little grandson, the son of Col. Clay; but he would be glad if Mr. C. would suggest some other present as a remembrance of the deceased, and a token of his own feelings. Upon being assured by Mr. Cutter that nothing of the kind had been expected, as Mr. C. felt that he had only discharged a duty which any other officer of the Regiment would have performed, had chance placed him in the immediate situation that he occupied at the moment of the melancholy event. He then said that it was his intention to present Mr. C. with a ring, containing a lock of the hair of the deceased, and requested Mr. Cutter to remain until one could be procured. The circumstances of Mr. C. not permitting him to remain absent from home so long, it was arranged that the ring should be transmitted to him at Covington, through the hands of the Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD.—Cin. Com.

THE CROPS IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—The Holly Springs Gazette, of the 9th inst., speaks cheerfully of the crops in that section of the country. Both corn and cotton are represented in a fine and promising condition. We indulge the hope that destructive floods which have lately passed, like the angel of desolation, over this and the contiguous countries, have not visited that region. We do not think that the late freshets have been as destructive as many imagine. On the Louisiana side of the river the cotton is suffering greatly from the rust, but, taking all things into consideration, we are of the opinion that our planters can bear up against freshets and rust, if Mr. Army Worm refrains from exhibiting his ugly birth in their fields. At this juncture, however, all is conjecture. The crops of corn and cotton have been severely damaged by the late heavy rains, and the real *simon pure* worm is represented as having already made his appearance in Marion county, in this State. We must await the development of events. A few weeks will tell the tale whether the fruits of the industry of our planters is again to be eaten up by species of vermin more numerous and destructive than were the locusts of Egypt in old Pharaoh's time, or not.—Natchez Courier.

A Chance for a Fortune—\$3000 Reward.

The above reward will be paid upon the production of legal proof that the following named gentlemen have either sons or sons-in-law in our army in Mexico, viz:—James K. Polk, President of the United States. James Buchanan, his Secretary of State. Wm. L. Marcy, his Secretary of War. John Y. Mason, his Secretary of the Navy. George Johnson, his Post Master General. Robt. J. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury, and Nathan Clifford, his Attorney General. As these gentlemen, the President and his Cabinet, involved us in the war with Mexico, the country is deeply anxious to know how many of them have sent their sons, or sons-in-law, to fight the foe; and as much difficulty has been experienced by the people in learning the facts, the above reward has been offered in hopes of eliciting the truth. The evidence may be filed with C. Cole, President of the late Democratic Convention, and upon his certificate that such evidence has been furnished, showing that each of the above mentioned gentlemen has either a son or son-in-law in the army the above reward will be paid by the

WINGS OF GEORGIA.
P. S.—Editors friendly to the cause of knowledge will please circulate the foregoing.—Georgia Journal and Messenger.

The Whigs of Georgia might have gone a little further. They might have offered a much larger reward for the production of evidence that there is, or has been, during the present Mexican War, a grand son, or a great grandson of Ezekiel Polk, who took British protection during the Revolutionary War.

WINGS OF GEORGIA.

P. S.—Editors friendly to the cause of knowledge will please circulate the foregoing.—Georgia Journal and Messenger.

The Whigs of Georgia might have gone a little further. They might have offered a much larger reward for the production of evidence that there is, or has been, during the present Mexican War, a grand son, or a great grandson of Ezekiel Polk, who took British protection during the Revolutionary War.

WINGS OF GEORGIA.

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.
R. DUNLOP.
Covington, June 18, 1847.—43-3t.

Female Collegiate Institute.
Georgetown, Kentucky.
THE 20th session will open on the 1st. Monday of August and close at Christmas. The institution at present numbers 75 pupils, with prospects of a considerable increase during the next session. The Under-Counsel has no language to express the gratitude he feels for the continued confidence and support of a generous public, since the appalling calamities which befall the institution during the past year.
T. F. JOHNSON, Principal.
June 18, 1847.—49-6t.

New Lumber Yard.
THE undersigned has opened a Lumber Yard in this city, on the north side of the Lexington Pike, at the city ashbrook's stable. His Lumber is of the best quality and well manufactured. A large portion of it is thoroughly seasoned, and fit for immediate use. He solicits a share of a generous public's patronage, and is determined to make it the interest of those who deal with him to "call again." A word to the wise is sufficient.
HIRAM WILLSON.
Covington, June 14, 1847.—3w.

Valuable Property for Sale.
CONCEALING a removal in the month of October next, I offer at private sale, GREENWOOD, my place of residence. Any person wishing to purchase one of the most pleasant, healthy and delightful residences in the vicinity of Lexington, has now an opportunity of doing so, upon advantageous terms—provided application is made by the 1st of September. This property is situated on the north-west side of the Lexington Turnpike, just out of, and adjoining the city of Lexington, (free from city tax) and contains some 12 acres of ground, with a large and commodious two story Brick Dwelling, brick kitchen, &c.—a well of excellent water in the yard, together with a choice selection of fruit trees, evergreens and shrubbery. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.
JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Greenwood, July 18 52-1stsept

BAKING & CO.
THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Covington, and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon the late firm of Baker and Black, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Having taken the whole business to himself, he has employed two of the best workmen the country affords to execute his work, which will enable him to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Bread, Cakes, Confectionary, &c.
of the very best kind, which he will furnish at the lowest rates such articles can be obtained at either here or in Cincinnati. He has a Carriage always in readiness to deliver any article in his line at any place in the City of Covington.
JOSEPH DAISLEY.
Covington, March 1, 1847.—3m-33

Queens-Ware.
WE are just receiving a large and beautiful assortment of Queens-Ware, direct from the East, to which we invite the attention of the City and Country trade.
WALKER & WINSTON.
Madison st., one door above 6th.
March 13, 1847. 34-1f

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 lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

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 Carriages of every description, size and kind, as follows:—
Beautiful iron Bedsteads — \$4 00
Do low do — 2 50
Bureaus, Mahogany front, — 8 00
Chairs per dozen, — 4 00
In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in this style of work, and better cannot be made. Come and see.
N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size and form ready with fifteen minutes notice. A fine one- or two horse HEARSE in readiness at all times—best in this city. Splendid Hays may now be had, and delivered at any moment and all at the very cheapest rates.
The subscriber can be found, through the day at the above ware room—at night, at his residence on Turnpike st., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Watson.
Covington, August 30, 1845 6-1f

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John D. H. 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 claims 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.
RICHARD FRETLOW } Executors.
ARTURUS KELLEY }
Covington, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1847-4t-3t

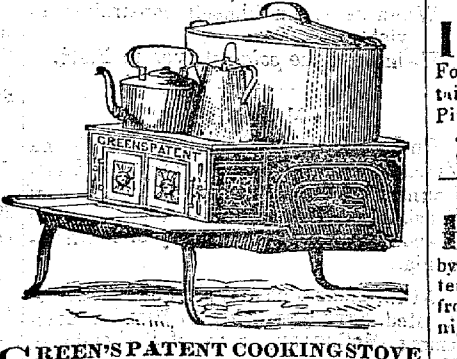
Birney's Indian Vegetable Pills.
IT is well known to physiologists that vitality is in constant conflict with the physical and chemical influences to which all inanimate matter is subject. When the organs of digestion become weakened and lose their healthy tone, they fail to resist properly the chemical action of the various substances taken as food into the stomach; hence arises the fermentation and formation of new and injurious agents, which so materially affect the health and spirits of a large class of persons. Dyspepsia, involving in its train every form of bilious disease and often death, is the inevitable result. To remedy these disorganizations and restore vigorous digestion, these pills are confidently offered to the public; composed of vegetable substances, the virtues of which were loaned by the proprietors from the Indians of the prairies. These pills will not fail if properly administered to effect a thorough cure.
Prepared by Birney & Brother, Druggists, S. E. corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.

DR. BAKER & CO. Druggists, corner of Turnpike and Madison st., Covington, Ky. Beware of counterfeits.
Nov. 28, 1846. 19

DR. BAKER & CO. Druggists, corner of Turnpike and Madison st., Covington, Ky. Beware of counterfeits.
Nov. 28, 1846. 19

DR. BAKER & CO. Druggists, corner of Turnpike and Madison st., Covington, Ky. Beware of counterfeits.
Nov. 28, 1846. 19

DR. BAKER & CO. Druggists, corner of Turnpike and Madison st., Covington, Ky. Beware of counterfeits.
Nov. 28, 1846. 19



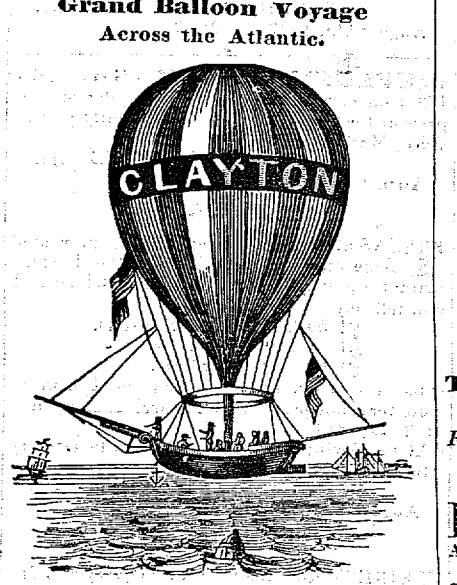
GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.
Manufactured and sold only by Wm. E. CHILDS, No. 21, Fifth street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gilt Stove.

"We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves now have in use Green's Patent, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, heat of plates and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully recommend the above Stove to all who may wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any now in use."
J. P. Connel, Esq., Nelson Brown, A. L. Martin, Dr. Allen, John Robins, G. W. Brown, W. K. Runnells, S. Brown, Esq., E. S. Montague, J. C. Bates, Esq., John Willis, James Walters, J. T. Thompson, J. C. McCreary, J. J. Wheeler, Dr. J. E. Wheeler, Wm. Watts, John Harding, H. W. Evans, J. H. Harris, Esq., C. W. Childs, W. E. Childs, D. D. Mills, J. S. Stensbury, J. Milton, E. Collins, Esq., J. N. Wainwright, J. C. Montague, J. N. Wainwright, Capt. Thorne, J. S. Wilson, H. J. Tracy, John G. Grant, Joel Green, Mr. Meyer, Ira Beist, H. M. Baldwin, T. N. Conover, Samuel Spears, Rev. N. L. Rice, Thos. Wakefield, E. Stone, Esq., E. V. Bennett, Rev. Wm. Burch, Dan. Sanders, N. Ward, S. G. Hill, W. Vansant, J. F. Foster, E. J. Runion, E. S. Folger, J. Hartwell, 2d, Wm. Martin, Z. E. Constock, Philip Henry.

N. B. Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, giving it a fair trial, and believe it not to come to the above recommendations, may return the same and I will refund the money. W. E. CHILDS.
The subscriber is also manufacturing and keeps on hand the Cook's Favorite, Hot Air, Frying, Ten Plates and all the latest and most approved patterns of Stoves, Office and Parlor Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.
N. B. Be sure to find the three Gilt Stoves. Aug. 23, 1846.—5-ly W. E. C.

Grand Balloon Voyage Across the Atlantic.
CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38



CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

CLAYTON.
The undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named lot, 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 a 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 markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847.—1f-38

Cheap Bargains.
IN TINWARE, STOVES, SAFES &c., at J. Rand's on Scott, between Market Space and Fourth Street. Tinware at Wholesale and Retail. Also all kinds of Guttering and House Pipe, very low for Cash.
Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
Covington, May 8, 1847. 42-1f

DR. W. D. HOLT.
HAVING been relieved from his duties, as attending surgeon at Newport Barracks, by an army surgeon, will devote his whole attention to the practice of his profession. Calls from the country promptly attended to, day or night.
Covington, June 11, 1847.—47-3m.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.
I AM authorized by William Burnit, Esq., to sell his Farm, containing 180 Acres of Land, situated in the Richmond Station, Boone county, Ky., 15 miles from the City of Covington, and a short distance from the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road. The Farm is well watered and abundantly supplied with timber. Those wishing to examine the land will call on Mr. Priest, living on the farm who will show the lines, &c.
For terms, apply to the undersigned at his residence, eight miles from Covington on the Turnpike.
The sale of the above farm at Public Vendue will not be made on the 5th of May as heretofore advertised, but has been postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given.
THORNTON TIMBERLAKE.
Feb. 20, 1847. 31-1f

CHEAP ENOUGH!
SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock of Goods, direct from the Eastern City. Comprising all the latest style of STAPLE & FANCY 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.
"No trouble to show Goods."
J. B. JONES & Co. Green's Old Stand.
Covington, May 1st, 1847.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
At Wholesale and Retail.
J. B. CASEY.
HAVING purchased out his late partners in the firm of J. B. Casey & Co., retailing in this city, 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 Space, 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.
Covington, March 20, 1847. 1f

WALTON'S
PANACEA!
The Great Remedy—Approved by the Faculty.
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other affections of the Bronchial 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. No case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.
The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by Physicians of the first respectability. In their regular practice, and its claim to be considered the only article ever discovered capable of speedily and permanently allaying lung disease, is now established. It is the only remedy 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, of two-thirds of all the cases usually regarded as true tuberculous consumption must be considered as cured by this. 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
persons accessible to all who wish to enquire:—
W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st.
J. Vanuden, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore st.
J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.
Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins Co 3d st.
Stanger, Gen of J. F. Fair & Co, Sycamore and Lower Market.
N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office.
M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main near 5th street.
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.
Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.
Davis, Columbus.
E. H. Whedden, from Whedden & Blinn Auctioneers.
Dr. Kosier, 14th st. between Vine and Race.
Kerman, front of Kinkbine & Korman, Main and Sycamore.
A. Newell, Tanner, Symmes st.
H. Lyon, Finisher, Front st.
W. Johnson, Carpenter, 3d st.
Capt. Adams, Columbus House.
B. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race.
S. Sterling, corner Vine and Centre.
Mrs. Hunter, at J. D. Jones, 3d st.
N. M. Flower, Sycamore st.
J. Ferris, corner 8th and Vine.
Cincinnati, March 7, 1847. 33.

IN OUR OWN CITY.
persons accessible to all who wish to enquire:—
W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st.
J. Vanuden, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore st.
J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.
Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins Co 3d st.
Stanger, Gen of J. F. Fair & Co, Sycamore and Lower Market.
N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office.
M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main near 5th street.
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.
Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.
Davis, Columbus.
E. H. Whedden, from Whedden & Blinn Auctioneers.
Dr. Kosier, 14th st. between Vine and Race.
Kerman, front of Kinkbine & Korman, Main and Sycamore.
A. Newell, Tanner, Symmes st.
H. Lyon, Finisher, Front st.
W. Johnson, Carpenter, 3d st.
Capt. Adams, Columbus House.
B. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race.
S. Sterling, corner Vine and Centre.
Mrs. Hunter, at J. D. Jones, 3d st.
N. M. Flower, Sycamore st.
J. Ferris, corner 8th and Vine.
Cincinnati, March 7, 1847. 33.

TOWN LOTS.
SEVERAL valuable Building Lots desirably situated for business or dwelling houses, for sale low for cash.
ALSO—Two or three Farms convenient to the City, of which WALKER & WINSTON, may 23, Madison st., one door above 6th.

Light! Light!
DR. WISE has just received a large supply of superior Lamp Glass from the best factories, which he will sell at manufacturers prices, corner 4th and Scott st., Covington, Ky.
Feb. 6, 1847.

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.
Please call at No 70 Lower Market st. near Broadway, Cincinnati O.
All orders punctually attended to.
SAMPL-MUNK, Jr.
Nov. 14, 1846. 47-9m

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 it has been checked.
The Indians of our country, especially those removed from the haunts of man, have long been known to possess the art of curing by extracts of simple herbs and roots, diseases which have baffled the skill and experience of the most eminent Physicians—a long residence in the Indian country of the North, and among the tribes of the Prairies, has enabled the Proprietor of the Febrifuge to present a remedy which must command the gratitude of all individuals suffering from Fever and Ague.
Since the discovery of the principal ingredient as an active principle in the species and certain cure of Fever and Ague, no remedy as a substitute has equalled it although from the difficulty of its preparation many have been tried by eminent physicians.
Prepared only by Birney & Brother, Druggists, corner Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.
For sale in Covington at the Drug Store of BIRGE & CO. Junction Turnpike & Madison st. Nov. 28, 1846. 19

Family Groceries &c.
S H Molasses
N O do
Snop
Candles
Leaf Sugar
Starch
Lard
Pepper
Alspice
Madder
Sage
Cloves
Cinnamon
J. B. JONES & Co.
Dec. 26, Green's Old Stand—23 1/2-3

GREEN AND BLACK
T B A S.
HE subscriber, only Agent in Cincinnati for the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, would respectfully inform Merchants, and the public generally, that he has just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a full and general assortment of every variety of Green and Black Teas, put up in Quarter, Half, and One Pound Packages, Cartons, and Canisters. Also, Choys, Half Choys, and 12 lb. Languered Boxes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail* much lower than the same qualities of Teas have ever been offered in this market. Those wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to give me a call.
G. S. VEAZEY, Jet.
Walnut Street, between 4th and 5th.

CATALOGUE OF TEAS.
For Sale at the
PEKIN TEA STORE,
In the Melodine Building Walnut Street,
between 4th and 5th.
GREEN TEAS.
Do Youso Hyson, good, 40
Do Sweet Cargo, 50
Do do finer, 62 1/2
Do Fine Cargo, 75
Do Silver Leaf, 1 00
Ginseng, 2 00
Hsiao Yung, 1 00
Do Plantation growth, 1 00
Ginseng, good, 1 00
Do Superior, 1 30
Do Plantation, 1 30
Imperial, 1 00
Do do finer, 1 00
Hsiao Yung, good, 50
Do Superior, 50
Hsiao Yung, 50
Pouchong, good, full flavor, 35
Do finer, 50
Do Superior, 75
Souchong, good, 40
Do extra fine, 50
Oolong, fine, 65
Do superior, 65
Do extra fine, in Canisters, 75
Do Plantation growth, 1 00
NE PLUS ULTRA.
EXTRA BREAKFAST TEA, 1 50
Do do do, extra fine, 65
Howards MIXTURE, 80
Congo, good, 50
Do extra fine, 65
Pouchong Flowers, 1 00

THE Tea mentioned in this Catalogue are done up in Lead wrappers, in Quarter, Half, and One Pounds, very convenient for retailing. *Melodine* can be sold as small a quantity in any place as they like, and have them packed up in one Chest.
Cincinnati, May 8th, '47.—47-32-1f

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Boats, Stables &c., and the contents of each against losses or damage by fire. This Institution is well known throughout the United States, for its solvency and promptness in settling losses. Property holders have an opportunity, by insuring with us, to protect their property from the damages to which it is daily exposed.
The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies.
JNO. MACKOY, 2d Madison Street.
Office, at his Store in Poole's Row, opposite the Madison House.
Covington, Feb. 13, 1847. 30-1f

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. Moar, Esq., and would respectfully announce that she is prepared for the reception of pupils.
It is her intention to furnish every facility for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education. Able and experienced instructors will be employed in the different departments of this Institution.
The building is large, having a prospect of the city and vicinity; the grounds are tastefully arranged and beautifully ornamented with trees and shrubbery.
The attention of parents at a distance is invited to this Institution.