





their children." How great the difference! children lament their parents sincerely indeed, but with that moderate and tranquil sorrow, which it is natural for those to feel, who are conscious of still retaining many tender ties—many animating prospects. Parents mourn for their children, with the bitterness of despair. The aged parent, the widowed mother, looses, when deprived of her children, every thing but the capacity of suffering; her heart, withered and desolate, admits no other object—cherishes no other hope. She is like Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not. Such, at least, is one of the evil consequences of war. How many a heart has been withered and crushed by the stroke which has called us together to-day. True, we mingle our sympathies with theirs, with bereaved parents and widows and orphans, and in obedience to the divine injunction would weep with them that weep—still, this is but a slight mitigation of the horrors of war. 'Tis still true, those noble and brave men fall victims, not to disease, not accident, but to war. Thou demon of war! how many hast thou slain!—When, O! when, will thy insatiable thirst for the blood of human victims be quenched? when? When the nations shall learn war no more—when the sword shall be beat into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning hook—when all these implements of death shall be buried, and the moisture that nourishes the root of the tree under which they are laid, shall eat more deeply into their edge and more completely destroy their taper—when all nations, with one voice, shall pronounce an awful malediction upon the fiend who shall attempt to dig them from the earth, and again give sharpness to their edge. Then shall the river of peace flow unintercepted through all lands and all kingdoms, then will our world, so long convulsed with the storms of strife and tempests of war, like the waters of a peaceful pool reflect the image of Him who is the Prince of Peace.

But you will allow me to remind you of a truth enfolded in this Providence, which we are slow to learn and prone to forget. We contemplate too little the scenes of futurity—we fasten the eye too exclusively on the life that now is—this world is too much our home; its cares occupy too exclusively our attention, and its treasures claim too high a place among the instruments of our joy. That man is a pauper, who extends not his views to another life—who has not prospects of enjoyment in a better world. The concerns of this life are too small to engross the energies of an immortal mind. When I feel myself allured by its charms, and when I see so many engrossed exclusively in these sublunary scenes, I feel that we degrade our vocation and have a poor enjoyment. Under the solemn circumstances surrounding us to-day, I wish to warn myself and this immense crowd of fellow immortals, that this world is not our home—that there awaits us a dying bed; and a lonely grave, and perhaps a sudden transit into the presence of the heart searching Judge, with whom is no respect of persons, and before whom none will be advantaged, because for adventitious elevation, factitious distinction among his fellows; but the high and low will find their destiny fixed, and their sentence awarded agreeably to the eternal principles of right. It is recorded of Saladin the Great—the Emperor of the Saracens—that after having subdued Egypt, retaken Jerusalem; conquered cities without number, and performed exploits almost superhuman; that he finished his life, by the performance of an act, that deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity. A few moments before he breathed his last sigh, he called to his bedside the Herald who had attended him in all his wars, and borne aloft his banners in many a hard fought battle. He commanded him to fasten to the top of his lance the shroud in which the dying warrior was soon to be buried—go, said he, go through the streets of the city—carry this lance, unfurled this shroud; and while you lift this standard, proclaim—this is all that remains of Saladin the Great—the conqueror, the King; this, only remains of all his glory. Fellow mortals, I would this day perform the part of this Herald. I would invite you to gather around these hearse, clad in the weeds of death, and hearing the habiliments of the grave—let the eye be riveted upon them, reduced as they are to a piece of rags, a winding sheet, a coffin and a few feet of earth—and remember, O man, around whose brow the laurels have been most thickly entwined. This, this is all that shall shortly remain to you of all the honors and goods of earth. As are these, so shall soon must be.

These bodies will soon be committed to the tomb; we are now to perform the last mournful duty and to away their bodies in the Cemetery. But even then, our work will not be done. They shall not then be forgotten. We will never, never, forget their toils and their dangers. We will cherish their memory, onward through life, and in after years, when we visit yonder beautiful cemetery, we will softly draw near to the memorable spot where we deposit their remains, we will lead our infant children to the graves, and while we read the inscription on the marble reared to mark the hallowed place, we will recount to our little ones, the history of their lives, their sufferings and death in the memorable victory of Buena Vista.

**The Elections.**—The Whigs have achieved a great triumph here. It is certain that they have elected six of the nine members of Congress, which exactly reverses the state of parties in the Congress, when there were six Locofocos to three Whigs. The following are the names of the members elected:

3d District—D. M. Barringer, (W.)  
4th "—A. H. Shepherd, (W.)  
5th "—Ab. Venable, (L. F.)  
6th "—J. R. Daniel, (L. F.)  
7th "—James K. McKay, (W.)  
8th "—R. S. Donnell, (W.)  
9th "—D. Outlaw, (W.)

In the first and second districts there were no Locofoco candidates and we have no returns to show which of the Whigs running were elected.

*Balt. Patriot.*

## LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

### COVINGTON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1847.

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

#### Major Gaines and Capt. Clay.

We publish to-day two highly interesting letters—one from Major JOHN P. GAINES, and the other from Capt. CASSIUS M. CLAY. We are really beginning to fear that Gen. Scott has not used the necessary means and made the proper efforts to procure the release of these gallant officers and their brave companions in misfortune, for we can hardly believe that the man in whom Mr. Polk reposed such implicit confidence (as he did in SANTA ANNA) would have proved so faithless and perfidious as he has done.

We should have been gratified to have been present, and have heard the letter of Capt. CLAY read to a certain set of printing office and other braves in this section of country. If they had been confined after the manner they confine monkeys and baboons at monkey shows, their dodgings at the reading of each sentence, must have been very much like those of the monkey tribe when the mischievous boys throw, or pretend to throw at them. But for the cruelty of the act, it would have been a rich treat. They have expected that Captain CLAY would be a witness for them when he returned, by whom they would be able to substantiate their charge of cowardice against Major GAINES. But how sadly disappointed!

#### Dedication.

The Independent Order of Old Fellows had a fine procession in this city on Tuesday evening last, which was both large and imposing, and would have been much larger, but for a shower of rain which commenced falling just as the procession was about leaving the Hall. The object of the assembling of the Order, was the dedication of their new Hall, on the corner of Scott and Fourth streets. A large number of the Order came over from Cincinnati to assist in the ceremonies. The Dedication Address was delivered by Mr. W. S. Sarra of Cincinnati, and is said by those who heard it, to have been highly appropriate. After the ceremonies of dedication were over, the procession moved through several of our streets, accompanied by three splendid bands of music, to the Ferry landing; the Cincinnati members crossing over to the city, and the Covington members returning to their Hall, which is a very spacious one in Gedge's new building, and elegantly fitted up.

#### FROM THE ARMY.

The army news we publish to-day, throws things all back again. The City of Mexico had not been taken by Gen. Scott at the time stated, as we thought and stated last week; but before our next expectation to hear of his having done so.

#### Elections.

**Tennessee.** The whigs have certainly elected their candidate, Gen. N. S. Brown Governor of Tennessee, by a small majority, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Each party has elected five members of Congress. One District yet to hear from.

**Indiana.** The whigs have elected four members of Congress in this state which is a gain of two.

**North Carolina.** In this state, the whigs have done nobly. In the last Congress, the Democrats had six and the whigs three Members; in the next Congress the Whigs will have six, and the Democrats but three Members.

#### A Lucky Escape.

A good Locofoco at Holly Springs, Miss. lately took it into his head to blow up the Gazette, a good Whig paper of that place. To carry his purpose into effect, he ordered on from the establishment of friend Wells over the river, the materials for a very snug printing office; but not having the wherewith to pay for them when they arrived, he stepped into the store of a Whig merchant there, and borrowed of him, without his leave, the requisite sum to pay for his types, &c. For this piece of adroit financiering, the merchant, with some 12 other "respectable housekeepers," gave him a recommendation to a large establishment in that state, where he obtained a permanent situation for several years, and thus he happily escaped the toils and perplexities incident to newspaper publishing, and our old friend of the Gazette the danger of being blown up.

#### To Road Contractors.

We would call the attention of Turnpike to the Advertisement for lettings on the Georgetown and Paris Turnpike Road. Profitable jobs and prompt pay may be relied upon.

#### Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe.

We have heard a gentleman who saw Charles A. Wickliffe on the evening of the 2nd day of the election, at Bardonia, say he looked very much as he supposed a man would look, who had lost all his family by the blowing up of a Steam Boat the day before.

#### Kentucky Congressional Elections.

It is now a "fixed fact," that instead of gaining two members of Congress in Kentucky, as we believe we ought to have done, and could have done easily, if the proper efforts had been used by the Whigs, we have lost a member; and our representation in the next Congress will stand six Whigs to four Locofocos.

This result was as unexpected, as it is mortifying to us.

In the First District, we did not expect nor even hope for any thing more than has taken place. That District has uniformly voted by thousands for Locofocoism, and its measures, Mexican war and all.

In the Second District we expected, and we had a right to expect, a very different result from the one that has taken place. The majority in that District, though never very large, has been hitherto steadfast, and we had supposed could not be diminished by any ordinary causes, much less overcome. At the commencement of the canvass, we had some fears that the District might be lost by division, there being at one time four or five Whig candidates, opposed by a single Locofoco. But after the meeting of the Convention, and the selection, with apparent unanimity and harmony, of Mr. WADSWORTH as their standard bearer, we supposed the Whigs there would not have deserted their colors after having fought under them so often, and gained so many brilliant victories. But they have disappointed us; they have either proven recreant to their principles, or permitted the enemy to take advantage of their too great confidence of their ability to sustain themselves. A contest in Davies between two Whigs for a seat in the Legislature, contributed greatly, we have no doubt, to produce the defeat of Mr. Wadsworth. That county has generally cast a small Whig majority, but gave at the late election a majority of 143 for the Democratic candidate; the odious system of *snapping votes* having doubtless caused the change in that county.

In the Third District, although strongly Whig, the energies of the Whigs were completely paralyzed by the stubbornness of the Whig candidate, Mr. JONAS F. TODD, who, unsolicited by any respectable portion of the Whig party, announced himself a candidate for Congress, and avowed his determination to continue a candidate under any circumstances that might occur; and having been very troublesome to the Whigs upon several former occasions, they determined to let him run the race single handed, and with a view to get clear of him for all time to come, to let him be beat. We regret that they came to that determination and pursued that course. It would have been better for them to have held a Convention and brought out a candidate, and if Mr. Todd had then persisted in running, the result could have been no worse than it is, and there would have been no ground for Locofoco crowing, as the united vote of Todd and the regular Whig Candidate would have shown at least the usual Whig vote in the District, and have satisfied our friends abroad that there had been no diminution of the Whig strength.

In the Ninth District the Whigs have suffered themselves to be shamefully defeated, when, with the proper efforts they could, as they did two years ago, have achieved a glorious victory. They had as their candidate, as sterling a Whig as can be found in our ranks, possessing all the qualifications necessary for the station. Our friends there should go to work forthwith, and continue to work diligently until the day of trial comes again, and victory will as certainly be theirs as they make the proper efforts to achieve it. In the first place they should have a good Whig paper in the District, and support it. The populous and wealthy counties of Fleming, Montgomery and Clarke could, unaided by any other county in the District, easily sustain a paper. These counties give a Whig vote of 2,500 to 2,700, and ought to furnish at least 700 or 800 subscribers to a paper published either in Flemingsburg or Mount Sterling; and with a paper at either place, well sustained, and edited with spirit and ability, one that would promptly and fearlessly meet and refute the innumerable falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Democratic papers, the District would soon become too firmly fixed in Whig principles ever to be shaken by all the Locofoco appliances that can be brought to bear in it. Let 1500 Whigs in the District pay each his two dollars a year for two years, for a good Whig paper printed in this District, and after he has read his paper hand it to some young Democrat, who is just arriving at the age of manhood, and before the next Congressional election, the district will be immovably Whig.

What would have been the condition of the Tenth District if there had been no Whig paper published in it during the late canvass? Will any intelligent man, who knows any thing of the District, and of the manner in which the canvass was conducted by the Democratic party and their presses, believe that we would not have been beaten by hundreds of votes?

#### First Congressional District.

A Locofoco paper in Hopkinsville brags wonderfully over the majority for the Democratic Candidate (Boyd) in the First Congressional District, and talks with much apparent self-complacency of the "accustomed majority for Democracy and our country's war." His letter is directed to his brother in this city:

MEXICO, July 28, 1847.  
Dear Brother—Have been lately favored with the perusal of a letter in the Pleiades, dated New Orleans, May 14, 1847, and signed Enrique Mejia, republishing, as the aid of Gen. La Vega, and undertaking to vindicate that officer against the charge of ingratitude towards the American prisoners confined in this city.

In this letter it is stated that the palace during the revolution was besieged by the party of the church and its adherents, and that not one left it for many days who

them clamorous for war; all apparently eager for an opportunity to avenge their country's wrongs, and show to the world that our rights were not to be trampled upon, nor our country's flag insulted with impunity, by any nation—when the day of battle comes; when the call of their country for volunteers is heard throughout the land, not a man of them—not one of that eight thousand Polk and war Democrats responded to the call; thus affording the Mexicans the most effectual aid and comfort they could ask! It is even worse than the Shenandoah and Rockingham District in Virginia. That District, known as the Gibraltar of Virginia Democracy, did furnish two volunteers—both Whigs, however; but the Gibraltar of Kentucky Democracy did not furnish a single volunteer!—What a reproach upon Democracy—war Democracy—fighting Democracy! The democracy that delight to boast of our country's war, but not to fight in it; preferring to stay at home and denounce those who were fighting in it, as Mexican Whigs.

The Locofoco paper in Bowlinggreen, in noticing the progress of the elections in Kentucky, speaks thus of the 5th District: "Thompson, Whig, is beating Wickliffe, of no particular party style. We are glad to hear of this, though the Democrats are running Wickliffe. We have no use for such men—men who cannot be relied on politically."

Poor Charley! he has been an unfortunate man in his changes. Expecting to gain strength by his changes, he has always lost, and has finally become so odious that even the lowest and dirtiest sheets of the Locofoco party are kicking at him.

Some years ago when Charley left the Whigs and went over to Tyler, and was appointed by him, Postmaster General, then Tyler organ in Lexington spoke of his appointment as one of the very best. But poor Charley, like his leader, was doomed to go down, and the same organ a year or so afterwards denounced Tyler and his whole Cabinet, Charley and all, as a set of unprincipled office seekers, and traitors to their party and their principles!

If Charley had beat Thompson for Congress, he would have been one of the best Democrats in Kentucky—better on account of having turned his coat so often, that he did not know when he was going to put it on last fall, which side to put it; but, as he has been defeated by an unprecedented majority for that District, he is of "no politics at all," and his defeat is rather a matter of rejoicing than of regret, among the little ones of the party. "None so low—not even among the lowest—ans to do him reverence."

#### Col. Chilton Allan.

A writer in to-day's paper alludes to Col. C. ALLAN, as "the man" who should be selected as the Whig candidate for Governor by the Whig State Convention. Col. Allan is an American—his name is an experienced and high-minded Statesman; a pure man—free from all demagogues; he is thoroughly and practically acquainted with the affairs and condition of the State, and having never engaged in the mere scramble for office, has ever been content to sustain his principles and advance their success by reason and argument—not by offensive, unmeaning denunciations of his opponents. He is a Whig—a Kentuckian—an American—a Patriot—and would honor the Executive station, and reflect dignity upon it. May the Whig party, casting aside all scrambles for the office, be so fortunate as to get as able a man.

#### Shelby News.

Very well said, friend News—very well said. Captain (not Colonel) Chilton Allan is every thing you describe him to be. We have known him long, and known him well. Thirty-three years ago we became acquainted with CHILTON ALLAN, and have lived in the same town with him ten or twelve years of that time; and believe that no man could be selected by the Whigs who will administer the affairs of the State better, or do her more credit as our Chief Magistrate.

**THE CONVENTION.**—In 82 counties the vote in favor of a Convention is 80,636—12,108 votes over the constitutional majority. The 17 counties to hear from will probably add 10,000 more to the majority.

**THE LEGISLATURE.** The Commonwealth gives the names of 57 Whigs and 38 Democrats elected to the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Five members to hear from.

#### From the N. O. Pleiades, Aug. 8th.

**Letters from Major Gaines and Capt. C. M. Clay.**

**AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.**—By the arrival of the *Fashion* we are in possession of the contents of three letters from the American officers now prisoners in the city of Mexico. In Mendall's letter of the 14th ult., he gives very interesting extracts from a letter written by one of the prisoners on the 8th July. Those interested in the fate of these gentlemen will refer to those extracts, while we subjoin here letters of a later date, one from Major Gaines and another from Capt. Cassius M. Clay. It will be observed that Major Gaines fully confirms all we have said of the ingratitude of Gen. La Vega. That his good offices in their behalf were repeatedly invoked, we have no doubt whatever. The defence interposed for General La Vega by Lieut. Heja, a prisoner here, Major Gaines readily disposes of. Col. Mata's defence, it will be borne in mind, was almost instantly set aside by the letter of Major Gaines. We shall leave to others the task of vindicating Mexican veracity.

His letter is directed to his brother in this city:

MEXICO, July 28, 1847.  
Dear Brother—Have been lately favored with the perusal of a letter in the Pleiades, dated New Orleans, May 14, 1847, and signed Enrique Mejia, republishing, as the aid of Gen. La Vega, and undertaking to vindicate that officer against the charge of ingratitude towards the American prisoners confined in this city.

In this letter it is stated that the palace during the revolution was besieged by the party of the church and its adherents, and that not one left it for many days who

was not shot down by the populace. That three days before the arrival of Santa Anna (the revolution being still active) they left him in haste to meet the Americans, and as the castle of Santiago, where the prisoners were confined, was within the lines of the enemy, no intercourse could be held with it. I have rarely read so small a paragraph containing so many falsehoods. The Palace was never besieged by the revolutionary party—their position being near the church called "The Professor," not more than two or three persons were shot near it; operations had ceased before La Vega left in haste; the castle of Santiago was not more within the enemy's lines than any other part of the city, and the intercourse with it was not interrupted, being visited, we believe, every day during the fight by our friends. I sent several messages to La Vega, which I feel sure he received, but whether he did or did not, the damning crime of ingratitude must forever adhere to his rotten carcass with the tenacity of Nessus's shirt of old. I dismiss him to the tormenting stings of an abused conscience (if he has any) and the merited contempt of his race.

Our army is still reposing at Puebla, and why it does not advance upon the city excites the astonishment of all. That there is some good reason for this (to me) extraordinary inactivity I fondly hope. Facts yet to be learned will demonstrate, but with the lights I have the delay is inexplicable. I have the army marched forward directly against the city. For all that is generally deemed remunerative in war falls to the lot of others; but

"The worm, the canker and the grief,  
"Are ours alone." C. M. CLAY.  
Ever your ob't serv't.

ular and veteran troops, as numbered by himself, at bay from dawn till noon of the 22d day of January. Without half as many rounds of shot as there were opposing forces, without water, without provisions, one hundred and ten miles from camp, without the remotest probability of reinforcement, we unanimously determined to exact "the most honorable terms of capitulation known to nations," or sell our lives like men when we felt the faith that honor is the only necessity.

When we remember that Taylor fought at Buena Vista, at liberal computation one to four, and had his hands full, and that we stood less than one to forty-two of the enemy under their most gallant chief, I hazard the assertion that in the history of the Mexican war there will have been no exhibition of nobler gallantry than was displayed at the capitulation of Encarnacion.

Holding a Mexican chief of equal rank with our commandant as a hostage, Major Gaines and General Minon concluded the following terms of capitulation.

1st. The most honorable treatment as prisoners of war, to be known to nations.

2d. Private property to be strictly respected.

3d. Our Mexican guide to receive a fair trial in the civil courts.

Accept the assurance of my lasting gratitude that you have, with Mrs. Hemans, in "The Captive Knight," entered into a prisoners' grief, and magnanimously vindicated our claims upon our country's justice. For all that is generally deemed remunerative in war falls to the lot of others; but

"The worm, the canker and the grief,  
"Are ours alone." C. M. CLAY.  
Ever your ob't serv't.

**Latest from Tampico.**  
The New Orleans Evening Mercury of the 7th inst. says:

The schooner William and Elizabeth, Capt. Beach, has just arrived, bringing important news from Tampico, which place she left on the 30th ultimo.

From Col. Beach we learn that an express arrived at Tampico on the 25th ult. from Lieut. Tonnighill, who had been left wounded in the late expedition at a town 120 miles from Tampico, stating that he was doing well, and requested that his friends might send him some medicine. It was hoped that a Mexican lieutenant of artillery would be exchanged for him as soon as practicable.

It had been ascertained that fourteen prisoners were in the hands of the Mexicans, reducing the actual number supposed to be killed on the expedition. Ten miles distant from Vera Cruz, a force not less than 3000 men under Gen. Garay, are almost constantly cutting off ordinary supplies for the Tampico market, and the interior trade is being shut off from the city.

On the 25th ult., an expedition consisting of U. S. schooner Petrel, Lieut. Com. Moore, with a detachment of marines, and an artillery six-pounder in addition to this armament, was towed up the bay by the steamer *Union*; the object of this expedition was not precisely known, but it is supposed to be to intimidate the Mexicans and prevent them from cutting off Gen. Taylor's supplies, should he send any by Tampico after this movement.

The Mexican despatches for the interior have all been stopped.

On the 27th a plot was discovered by which some of the privates of the Louisiana Regiment were to have been in the habit of stealing cartridges and selling them to the Mexicans. Over 60 lbs. were found concealed in a Mexican out-house with a proportionate quantity of balls, etc. Two men belonging to companies D and H were under arrest, and it was thought that more were implicated. The cartridges had been sold at 10 cents a piece.

Since the order by Gen. Taylor for the troops, the health of the different divisions has been remarkably good, the most sickness prevailing in the Pennsylvania Regiment.

The U. S. Propeller Mary Tompkins was to sail soon for this port.

#### Latest from New Mexico and the Plains.

**More Outbreaks and More Indian Murders.**  
We copy the following from the St. Louis Reveille of the 12th inst.

By Sergt. G. N. Coulter of the Laclede Rangers, who arrived yesterday, we learn that more disturbances have taken place in New Mexico. On the night of the 30th of June, the forces of Capt. Horne's company were stolen from the camp near Las Vegas, and on the 28th, Lieut. Brown, with privates McClanahan and Quisenberry, and a Mexican guide, started in pursuit. Not returning next day, as expected, suspicion arose that they had been murdered. It was ascertained that three Americans and a Mexican had been murdered and burnt. Maj. Edmundson who was in command at Las Vegas, put out a strict guard, allowing no Indians or Mexicans to pass, and in taking three Mexican prisoners, whom he examined separately; but their stories not agreeing, he took severe measures with them, and at length one of them said that he had heard at night, the Sunday before, of the murder of these Americans and one Mexican; and that their bodies were burnt near to Las Vegas. Maj. Edmundson ordered his men to be ready to march at twelve, night, expecting to reach Las Vegas before morning. He had 25 mounted men, 33 on foot, and a 12-pound howitzer. It was necessary, however, for the mounted men to go ahead, which they did, and at daylight the Major found himself at the town, from which the Mexicans were fleeing to the mountains. He ordered them to stop, which they did not, but fired upon them, and killed six mortally, wounding several others. All the remainder, some fifty, were taken prisoners. After hanging one of the prisoners up for a short time, he stated that two of the captured Americans were burnt, but that Lieut. Brown, having had a cross on his neck, they supposed him to be a Catholic, and had hid him in the rocks, where the body was subsequently found by the Major. They also found the ashes of the other two.

Several articles of property that had belonged to the murdered men were found in some of the houses; also, some articles which had been lost by our troops in the fight of May 26; in the Red River Canon, showing, as also appears by some confessions made in the Mexican papers, that they had been in that fight. The Major ordered all the houses to be burned in which were found any articles of the murdered men; as also those of persons who were known to have been concerned in the murders—leaving sufficient to shelter the women and children.

On the Major's return to Las Vegas, confessions were made by several of the prisoners, showing a widely extended conspiracy. Some letters which had been found also show the same thing.

A grazing camp of one of the companies of Lieut. Col. Wilcox's battalion was attacked before daylight, in the morning of the 6th of July, and five men killed—Lieut. Larkin, private Wright, Owens, Mason and Wilkinson. It is said that some of the party who made this attack spoke English.

Col. Price had ordered in all the detachments to Santa Fe, in apprehension of a general insurrection.

Mr. Coulter, met Lieut. Love on the Cimarron; he is by this time in the Mexican settlements. Their company and Col. Easton's battalion were met at the Fort, on the Cimarron, near the Caches. A day or two before, some eighteen or twenty men of Col. Easton's company had crossed the river for wood, when they were attacked by Indians and eight killed. Our informant had an opportunity to get the names of the unfortunate men, and for the names of Capt. Barnes' company, he thinks, and three to Capt. Paul's. Three others were wounded mortally.

Other companies, wagon trains, &c., were met at different places along the road.

Since the above we have learned that J. McClellan and C. Quisenberry were among the number of persons killed at the time of the attack upon Lieut. Brown. Col. Edmundson states the whole number killed at fourteen.

The protracted meeting held at the Presbyterian church, by Rev. N. H. Hall and others closed last Sunday. Near 60 were converted, 44 of whom attached themselves to the Presbyterian church. That salaried servant of Jesus Christ, N. H. Hall, left our town on Monday, bearing with him the blessings and good wishes of the entire community. Long may he live to prosecute the work of which he is so efficient and zealous a member.

*Hopkinsville (Ky) Gazette, 21st.*

At a meeting of Washington Lodge No. 3 and Kenton Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F., Covington, Ky., at their Hall on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., Bro. A. H. JAMESON was called to the Chair and Bro. J. D. ELLIS appointed Secretary, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of said Lodge be respectfully tendered to Bro. W. S. Smith, for the very excellent and appropriate address delivered by him at the dedication of their new Hall; and, also, to the Brethren of Cincinnati and Newport for their attendance on the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to request of Bro. Smith a copy of said address for publication.

Resolved, That the papers of Cincinnati and Covington be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. H. JAMESON, Chm.

J. D. ELLIS, Sec'y.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having met the misfortune of having both his arms blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, since his return he has devoted the following plan for supporting himself, being a Carpenter himself, he has made arrangements with Brick-Masons and Carpenters, all excellent workmen, which enables him to carry on the

**Building and Carpenter**  
Business, in Covington. He solicits those who intend building to give him call—as he is prepared to contract on reasonable terms.  
Jobbing and repairing well and promptly done.  
Shop on Market Place, next door to J. B. Casey & Co.  
WILLIAM GRACEY.  
Covington, Aug. 20, 1847. 5-4

#### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

**State of Kenton, Kenton Circuit Court**  
IN CHANCERY.

William Pragg, Guardian of Julia G. and William F. Pragg—On Petition.

BY virtue of a Decree of Kenton Circuit Court, rendered at the July Term, 1847, in the above case, I shall proceed to offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, on Saturday the 4th day of September, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M., upon a credit of one and two years, a lot of ground in the City of Covington, designated on the plat thereof, as lot number one hundred and eighty-five (185). The purchaser or purchasers will be required to execute bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to bear interest from date.

A. H. JAMESON, Master Commissioner.

August 20, 1847. 5-1ds

#### COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Isreal L. Ludlow's Executor, Compt'.

vs.

Isreal L. Ludlow's Heirs, Creditors and Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause being again referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Kenton Circuit Court, Kentucky—State of Kentucky, he hereby gives to the creditors of said estate of Isreal L. Ludlow, deceased, that I will receive proof of all claims that may be presented to me, on or before the 10th day of October, 1847, and when the same will be received.

A. H. JAMESON, M. C.

August 19, 1847. 5-3w

#### HATS, CAPS, &c.

N. WALKER returns his thanks to the citizens of Covington and adjoining country for the very liberal support they have heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of their custom. He has now on hand, and will keep at his store on Scott street, one door north of the Post Office, a constant supply of Hats and Caps of all sizes, and in the neatest style and of the best materials, which he will sell at as low prices as the same quality can be had at any house in the city of Cincinnati.

Also—A large assortment of Children's Caps—very handsome and of good quality.

He invites all who wish to purchase articles in his line to call and examine his stock and his prices, and he feels confident he can accommodate them both in the quality and price of his articles.

Covington, Aug. 20, 1847. 6-3m

ANTHONY H. DAVIS. ARNOLD L. GAINES.

#### DAVIS & GAINES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 55, Canal Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REFER TO—

Messrs. Coram, Tweede & Co.,

Springer & Whiteman, Cincinnati, O.

Strader & Gorman,

Michael Goff,

Wm. S. Waller, Louisville, Ky.

Wm. S. Theobald, Lexington, Ky.

G. S. Todd,

&lt;







For the Register.  
FRAGMENT.  
By NOEL EDWIN.  
Soft falls the moonbeams on the earth,  
And gently flows the river in its light;  
From the streets rise not the sounds of mirth,  
For 'tis the lonely midhour of the night.  
All is as calm and silent as the deeps  
Of ocean's breast; where the raving winds  
Disport not, and where the water over slopes  
Tranquilly; where the mermaid finds  
A chamber quiet, polished and bright,  
Which ever defies the storm's rude might.  
Man is at rest—freed from the toils of life—  
Resigned to a sweet sleep—the broad stage  
Where he acts, is no longer rife  
With dire contention. Night is blank page  
Of life to many mortals; but I love  
Night—its loneliness and quietude  
Of its imperious, august, starry glow,  
And the myriads to a common grove.  
I love to stroll when none intrude;  
Yield up the mind to musings bright and gay;  
Indulge fair visions of the coming day;  
Or cast the mind back o'er the past,  
Where, glittering like polished pearls, are  
Moments too near to be lost to last,  
Which floated ere we knew they were our  
own.  
Yet left upon the heart an impress deep,  
And linked it to the past, tho' there were,  
More of it, we would give an endless sleep,  
So sought was it with poignant care;  
Yet these delicious scenes have given,  
Even to the past, a tinge of heaven.  
Seek some burial ground, where are the lairs  
The temple which once held immortal souls  
And like a Marius, o'er a Carthage plain,  
Muses on the potent scepter time controls.  
See where he bath, with but a simple wave  
Of his imperious, august, starry glow,  
And brought the myriads to a common grove.  
Yet as he slew, gave myriads birth—  
Seeming to endue with quick vitality,  
That might exercise mortality.  
Covington, Ky., August 1847.

Choice of Trees and Shrubs for Cities and Rural Towns.

In ornamenting cities, villages, or rural towns, as well as public highways, farms, private grounds, &c., it is a great desideratum to find a class of trees and shrubs that will rapidly attain the desired form and size, afford a healthful and agreeable shade, and free from the attacks of insects or from accidents of any kind, and at the same time tend to beautify the scenery and ultimately prove useful for fuel or construction in the city of Washington, where almost every native tree would live. But this we cannot reasonably expect to be done; for, in the progress of civilization in all countries, there are many much more important things to be considered than the culture of trees and shrubs. Condensed from the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1846.

**Straw-Shelter for Cattle.**  
This is the season for threshing or getting out small grain, particularly Wheat and Rye. Most of our farmers are in the habit, as we have observed in passing through the country, of throwing their straw out in heaps and letting it rot. In this way, it is true, it will be of some service as manure, but can be made much more serviceable as a covering and food for cattle. Col. ROGER QUARLES, a very intelligent and extensive farmer in Fayette county, has adopted a plan of ricking his straw as he gets his grain out, upon a scaffold or platform, which serves as a most excellent shelter for his cattle in the winter, and as food for them when they choose to eat it. He selects a piece of ground a little descending, erects a scaffold about 12 feet wide, and long enough to hold upon it, well ricked up, all, or the greater portion of the straw from his wheat and rye crop. The scaffold being made level, one end of course is higher than the other, in proportion as the ground descends. The larger and taller cattle go under the higher end of the platform and the others range themselves along under it according to their size or height. This affords the smaller and weaker cattle complete protection from the larger ones.

The platform should run east and west, and a plank fence or some other protection be placed on the north side of it, to keep off the north winds and snows. The cross pieces or rails forming the top of the platform, should be placed far enough apart to admit of the cattle drawing the straw through, and by the return of warm weather in the spring the cattle will generally eat up all the straw, leaving the platform naked and ready for the next year's crop.—Col. Q. informed us that he once or twice found his straw as he ricked it up; but found that his cattle eat up their shelter too soon and left themselves without a covering before the cold rains and snows of March had ceased.

By adopting this plan every farmer that raises small grain can have, at a very trifling expense, an excellent shelter for his cattle, and at the same time furnish them with a constant supply of rough food.

In the spring he can haul out a large quantity of manure, varying in quantity, of course, according to the number of cattle fed and sheltered, and the quantity of straw consumed.

It is the opinion of Col. Quarles, and he is a gentleman of close observation and good judgment, that his cattle did not require more than two-thirds of the quantity of food that they would have required without the shelter, and were always in much better order in the spring.

From the Shelby News.

Mr. Edmon—Your correspondent has spent the most of his days in public life; but for some years he has retired from political strife—content with the privilege of being heard at the polls. Although this is the life of the Government under which we live, yet the unbiased good sense, and free-will of the people are in many instances unavailing—immodest unprincipled demagogues, thrust in their favorite candidates before the people to the entire exclusion of all modest men of sterling worth.

We have a goodly number of excellent names proposed as candidates for our next Governor. The claims of some are urged most vehemently, while others, equally worthy, are modestly and modestly, once in a while, alluded to. Now, Mr. Editor, although we feel determined to support the nominee of the ensuing State Whig Convention, yet we have a decided choice. Among all the names presented, we prefer that of the Hon. CHILLTON ALLAN, not only because we look upon him as the most available man of the Party,

but because we know the man personally. We have transacted private business with him, to some extent, and public business to the amount of thousands—in all things we have found him free, frank, ingenious, honest—without the least deviation from truth and justice, either as a politician or private man. He has never been a lawyer in politics; his course has always been calm, cool and deliberate; his head is clear; his heart is pure; his hands are clean.—He is the man, and the only available man, to oppose the knight of chivalrous renown, who will, without doubt, be the candidate of the Democratic party. When the election of 1848 shall have taken place, remember this warning by MANY.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

EMBRACING ITS HISTORY, Antiquities and Natural Curiosities, Geographical and Statistical Descriptions, with Anecdotes of the various and distinguished Pioneers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c. Illustrated by about fifty Engravings. By LEWIS COLLINS, Editor of the Maysville 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.
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. Also, descriptions of the various and distinguished Pioneers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c. Also, descriptions of the various and distinguished Pioneers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c. Also, descriptions of the various and distinguished Pioneers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c.
5. Biographical Sketches and sketches of character of between one and two hundred pioneers, soldiers, statesmen, jurists, lawyers, divines, &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 in Kentucky by subscription alone, it is hoped that every citizen of the State, and the ability, will cheerfully give his name to the solicitor. The work will be issued in October or November next.

L. COLLINS, Maysville, Ky. } Publishers  
J. A. & U. P. JAMES, Cin. }  
June, 1846.

Valuable Property for Sale.

CONTEMPLATING a removal in the month of October next, I offer at private sale GREENWOOD, my residence, in the city of Lexington, 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 Harborsburg 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, kitchen, &c.—a well-furnished 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.

GREENWOOD, July 16 52-1st street.

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.

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, Kentucky, the above named House and opened it as a house of Entertainment for Travellers and others, and hopes to be able to accommodate all, who may favor him with a call in the very best style. This property is also manufacturing and keeps on hand the Cook's Favorite, Hot Air, Premium, Ten Plates and all the late and most approved patterns of Store, Office and Parlor Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B. Be sure to find the right Store, Aug. 22, 1846—5-ly W. E. C.

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 Cases of every description, size and kind; such as:

- Beautiful high post Bedsteads - \$4 00
- Do low do do - 2 50
- Bureaus, Mahogany front, - 8 00
- Chairs per set, - 6 00

In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see.

N. B. COPIES ready made, of every size and from ready with five minutes notice. A fine one or two horse BEARSE in readiness at all times—best in this city. Splendid Hacks, any number, can be furnished at any moment and at the very cheapest rates.

A subscription for the organs of digestion, at the above ware-room—at night, at his residence on Turnpike st., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Watson.

Covington, August 30, 1845 6-4f

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John Bennett M. D. late deceased, are hereby notified that we the undersigned have been duly qualified as executors of his last Will and Testament and desire that said 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 PRETLOW, Executors.  
ARTHUR CONNELLY, }  
Covington, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1847-1f 31

Binney's Indian Vegetable Pills.

IT is well known to physiologists that vitality is in constant conflict with the physical and mental influences which are in many instances 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 system; 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 times the inevitable result. To remedy these disorders, and restore vigorous digestion, these pills are confidently offered to the public; composed of vegetable substances, the virtues of which were learned by the proprietors from the Indians of the prairies. These pills will not fail to properly administered to effect a thorough cure.

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

For sale by BIRGE & CO, Druggists, corner of Turnpike and Madison streets, 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, Southside, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gift Store.

"We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and 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 wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any now in use."

J. P. Connel, Esq.  
Nelson Brown, A. L. Martin, John Robins, W. K. Runnels, S. Brown, Esq. J. C. Bates, Esq. E. S. Montague, John Willis, J. T. Thompson, J. J. Wheeler, John Cummings, C. Whitcomb, A. A. Bird, Thos. H. Miner, J. L. Wright, C. H. Childs, J. S. Stanbury, J. Milton, E. Collins, Esq. Chas. Montague, J. N. Waitright, Capt. Thorne, J. S. Wilson, H. J. Tracy, John G. Grant, J. H. Green, Mr. Meyer, Wm. Bristol, H. M. Baldwin, T. N. Conover, Esq. Williams, H. Starr, Esq. Rev. N. L. Rice, Thos. Wakefield, C. E. Pelly, Elias Day, E. S. Oberdorfer, H. Hastings, Esq. N. Ward, M. Green, Dr. F. Foster, S. J. Runion, E. S. Polger, J. Hartwell, 2d, A. Woodbridge, Z. E. Constock.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

I AM authorized by William Burnett, Esq., to sell his Farm, containing 180 Acres of Land, situated in the Richwood 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 land, &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 Cities. Comprising all the latest styles 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.  
Greer's old Stand.  
Covington, May 1st, 1847.

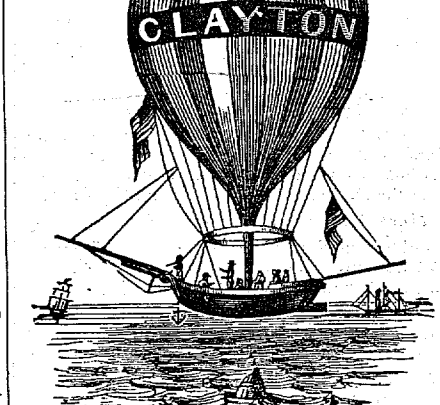
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, At Wholesale and Retail.

J. B. CASEY,

HAVING purchased out his late partners in the firm of J. B. Casey & Co., returns his thanks to the citizens of Covington and the adjacent country, for the very liberal encouragement they have extended to the firm; and would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a full supply of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, at the old stand, south side of Market Street, 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.

Grand Balloon Voyage Across the Atlantic.



CLAYTON

GINSENG 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 warranted to contain no preparation of Antimony, Mercury or Opium.

More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months, and in case has 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 and ever reliable and specific remedy for permanently existing bronchial irritation, which is the sole cause of coughs, asthma, Bronchitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who but expressed the opinion of all the first authorities in Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the cases of consumption, is true tubercular consumption must be considered as forever settled.

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

Dr. Parvin, Broadway, near Yeatman.  
G. W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d St.  
J. Vanaunder, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore street.  
J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.  
Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins Co 3d st.  
Stoms, firm of J. F. Dair & Co., Sycamore and Lower Market.  
N. Noble, Canal Collectors Office.  
M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main near 5th street.  
A. Marsh, Tanner, 2d near Sycamore st.  
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.  
Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.  
Davis, Columbia.  
E. H. Whedon, firm Whedon & Blinn Auctioneers.  
Dr. Sier, 14th st., between Vine and Race.  
Kerman, firm of Kinkbine & Kerman, Main.  
O. F. Benjamin, Importer, 3d st. between 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.  
M. M. Flower, Sycamore st.  
J. Ferris, corner 8th and Vine.  
Dr. Drake.  
Cincinnati, March 7, 1847. 33.

IN OUR OWN CITY.

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PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

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JNO. MACROBY, Agent.  
Main Street.  
Office, at his Store in Foot'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. Moore, 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. The charge for Board and Tuition will be moderate, and the advantages as good as those afforded by any Boarding School in the West.

The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and manners of Young Ladies.

Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, Drawing and Painting, taught by the most able professors.

Terms made known on application.  
December 3, 1846. 20.

Cheap Bargains.

IN TINWARE, STOVES, SALES &c., at J. R. RANDELL, 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

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.

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Covington, March 20, 1847. 1f.

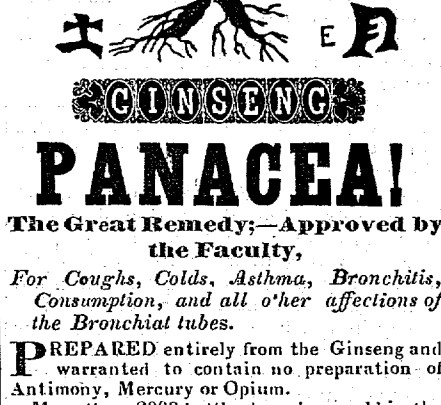
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The attention of parents at a distance is invited to this Institution. The charge for Board and Tuition will be moderate, and the advantages as good as those afforded by any Boarding School in the West.

The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and manners of Young Ladies.

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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.

Since the discovery of the principal ingredients and effectual cure, with a perfect restoration of general health. It is present 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 different wild 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.

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