





FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette.

## FROM THE ARMY.

We cannot determine what reliance our readers should place in the news furnished by the Telegraphic Despatch from Richmond, Va., which they will find in another column. We give it to them as we received it.

## "Mexican Whigs."

Nine of the ten Captains of Companies in Col. Thompson's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, are whigs. With the politics of the tenth (Capt. Ewing of Bath) we are unacquainted. Capt. Pritchard, of Boone, and all his Lieutenants are Whigs. We cannot speak of the Lieutenants in the other companies; but have no doubt whatever that a large majority of them, as well as of the privates, are whigs. If the war continues ten years, of which there is a good prospect, there will not be whigs enough left in the United States to elect a single Congressman.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Major BULLY GORDON, has just built a steamboat, on the Kentucky River in the mountains, fifteen miles from Lexington, twelve miles below C. M. Clay's Ferry, and within a short distance of Boonsborough. Will our friend DEXTER, of Athens tell us where Major BULLY GORDON's boat yard is? We should like to visit it some of these days; but should not think of getting near Boonsborough twelve miles below C. M. Clay's Ferry, nor finding the mountainous regions of Kentucky within fifteen miles of Lexington. There are some very respectable hills on the Kentucky River anywhere between its confluence with the Ohio River and Boonsborough, but no mountains within many miles of that ancient town.

## As might be Expected.

The Loco-foco papers in Kentucky, without a solitary exception, so far as we have been able to discover, take grounds against General Taylor as a candidate for next President. This is just what might be expected. Gen. Taylor gave Mr. Polk's favorite General too severe a thrashing at Buena Vista, for them to support him for President. Pillow or Houston will be their man.

## Taylor Meeting in Nelson.

A meeting of the citizens of Nelson county, was held in Bardstown, on the 11th inst. A committee consisting of gentlemen belonging to both political parties drew up and presented to the meeting a preamble and resolutions recommending Gen. Taylor as the most suitable candidate for the next Presidency, which were adopted. After which the Whigs went into convention, and recommended ARCHIBALD DIXON, as the most suitable candidate for next Governor, and JOHN L. HELM, for Lieut. Governor. They also expressed a preference for the 23d of November as the time of holding the Whig Convention; but expressed a willingness, to unite with their Whig brethren on any time and place that may seem more fit and appropriate.

We like the spirit of the following resolution adopted by the Whigs—it breathes the proper spirit and feeling.

Resolved, That although we have a decided preference for the gentlemen above named yet we will give our cordial support to any others that the State Whig Convention may nominate.

A friend at Warsaw asks us "Why does your Tri-weekly not come forth, or have you given out the idea of publishing it? I see no notice of it in the weekly."

Well friend, we will tell you. A week or two before the period fixed upon for commencing our Tri-weekly, we thought it would be well to try what speed we could come in collecting what was due us on the weekly. So we employed a man at \$1.50 a day, and started him out in the city of Covington. After laboring very faithfully for two days, he came in and reported progress, having received the amount due from five persons. Four of whom discontinued their papers because, as they alleged, we had done them great injustice by adding fifty cents to the advance price of the paper! We paid him his \$3.00, and he went his way rejoicing, swearing that of all the places he ever attempted to collect money in, Covington was the d—st. This experiment knocked the idea of publishing a tri-weekly paper in Covington entirely out of our head; and if we extend the publication of the weekly beyond three numbers more than the present, we shall do more than we now think we shall. We cannot live upon, or pay the expenses of our office with air or empty promises.

## Matthew Dorman, Jr.

This individual, who, according to the admission of his brother in our office, and to the records of Tou Mile Church, at Napoleon, Gallatin County, was expelled from the Church for having slandered a young lady, says some pretty hard things of us, in the last issue. A convicted slanderer of young ladies stands too low for us to notice him, further than to let the public know who he is and what he is. Dorman is the fellow that made affidavit to the ridiculous and false story about Major Gaines having him, or threatening to have him, put in irons for refusing permission to Captain Lincoln to pass the lines at Monterey. Further than this we cannot, at present at least, notice him; so Matthew you can pass on, but we would advise you as you journey on through life, not to slander any more young ladies, or give any more false affidavits against a brave and gallant officer, be a prisoner of war, to gratify the envy and malignity of unprincipled political opponents. Slandering of young ladies and false affidavits makers are the most detestable beings upon earth.

## FROM EUROPE.

The French Steamer, Missouri, arrived at New York on Monday bringing Cherbourg dates of the 1st. Her news possesses no interest.

The English Steamer, Cambria, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th. She brings no other news of interest except a decline in Flour and Wheat,—on the former about 3 shillings on the barrel, and on the latter about 1 shilling on 70 lbs. Upon Indian Corn there had been no decline. Cotton had experienced a slight decline.

## Kentucky Volunteers.

The Louisville Courier says the two Regiments of Volunteers, encamped near that place, will not, it is thought, leave before the first of November. The same paper states that the measles had broken out among the Volunteers and that quite a number of them have been infected with it; but none of the cases have proved fatal.

It is said that among the official despatches sent to Washington, is one from Santa Anna announcing his various defeats, and the resignation of the command of the Mexican army, and requesting permission to pass back to Havana. It is said he recommends Paredas as his successor. These are only rumors.

## Good Tea.

ROCKWELL has some very good Tea at his establishment on Scott Street. We have tried it.

If closed at the present time, the Mexican war has not cost the Government one cent less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, to say nothing of the thousands of lives that have been lost, and the thousands of constitutions wholly destroyed. All this expenditure of money, loss of life, and destruction of health, could have been avoided by a little prudence and foresight. How much good could have been done with this immense sum of money! Divided out among the States it would have been sufficient, in twenty years, to have made a McAdams road through every county in the United States and to have educated every child for ages to come. But it is gone—sunk for ever—and what have we gained by its loss? The land clothed in mourning for the thousands of lives that have been lost in it. But the war is not yet ended, and may not be for years to come; for all agree now, that the prospect for peace is more gloomy than it was before our army crossed the Rio Grande.

One hundred and fifty millions of dollars—equal to seven dollars and fifty cents for every man woman and child in the United States, and may, if James K. Polk is permitted to continue his mad career, amount to twenty, fifty, or a hundred dollars to each man, woman and child, in the United States. Let the people look to this fearful expenditure of money—this loading of the country with a debt, that ages will find it burthensome to pay.

The Washington Union and other Democratic papers, are making extracts from the speeches letters, &c. of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, and other distinguished whigs, to prove that Texas extended to the Rio Grande. Why do they not quote from the speech of Col. Benton on the Tyler Treaty, so that their readers may hear both sides? Why do they not, in their endeavor to justify the President in ordering General Taylor to the Rio Grande, quote from Mr. Benton's speech last spring upon the three million or Ten Regiment Bill, in which he said "the march upon the Rio Grande was unfortunate, and if he had been consulted, would have advised against it." This would not suit their purpose of deception.

Ask a Mexican what right he has to the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande; he will draw out of his pocket, Col. Benton's speech on the Tyler Treaty, in 1844. Ask him who is Col. Benton? and he will answer you, he is a Senator in the American Congress from Missouri, the leader of the Democratic party in Congress, and the man that James K. Polk endeavored to make Lieutenant General in 1845-6.

When a Loco-foco receives this answer, he walks off and looks—slinky.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—It is a remarkable fact, says the National Whig, that not a single Democrat in the Tenth Legion District of Virginia, and the First Congressional District of Kentucky has gone to Mexico. They are huge Democratic districts, and went for Polk and the war unanimously—at the polls.—*Anti-Slavery Advertiser.*

The above does our first District boys some injustice. The First District in Kentucky, has furnished too companies in the late requisition, in each of which, we are told, there are some few Democrats. The Tenth Legion of Virginia, has furnished two whole souled Whig Volunteers; but not a solitary Democrat; but when voting time comes they will be there, and shout for Polk Dallas, Texas and Mexican War, in a way that will be a caution to Santa Anna to procure another pass and leave; and the poor "Mexican Whigs" will get *jessee*. Many of these Tenth Legion braves would go as far out of their way to kick a dead Mexican Whig, as John Randolph used to say he would go to kick a sheep.

## Frankfort Commonwealth.

The proprietors of the above paper made an effort to publish it Tri-weekly, but after issuing two or three numbers, abandoned the enterprise, as we learn by the following announcement in the weekly of Tuesday last:

We have discontinued the publication of the TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, having satisfied ourselves by the experiment, that we should lose money by it. We will return the money to such as paid in advance for the Tri-Weekly.

"It remains to be seen whether his (Santa Anna's) return may not prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties."

*Polk's Message to Congress, Dec. 1846.*

We'll put a big turban that Mr. Polk does not make the same declaration in his next Message.

We have been requested, by the Orderly Sergeant of Capt. Pritchard's Company, to state that Benjamin Black and Samuel Lampkin, have deserted, and their effigies have been burnt by their comrades, in the presence of, and amid the groans and hisses of the Regiment.

The Telegraphic despatch published today, puts the American loss in the different battles around and in the city of Mexico, at 2148, in killed and wounded! In these battles Santa Anna commanded. Will James K. Polk now say, "it remains to be seen" what effect the return of Santa Anna will have upon the pacific adjustment of our relations with Mexico?

In his annual Message of December 7, 1846, James K. Polk said to Congress—

"When orders were issued to the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the 15th day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coast of Mexico under blockade, *He was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he return.*" It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties."

Well, let us see whether Santa Anna's return to Mexico has, or has not, proved "favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties," and whether James K. Polk, is entitled to any credit for sagacity displayed in this master stroke of policy.

Santa Anna was passed into Mexico in August, 1846. In September, 1846, the battle at Monterey was fought, in which the American loss was over five hundred killed and wounded.

At Buena Vista, February, 22-23, 1847, Santa Anna commanding in person, the American loss was seven hundred. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna again commanding, the American loss was six hundred.

At the battle of Contreras, and Churubusco, where Santa Anna and Valencia commanded, our loss was one thousand and seventeen.

And at the battles of El Rey Mill and Chapultepec, Santa Anna still in command, according to the best accounts we have received, our loss has been from one thousand to fifteen hundred.

We have thus seen a loss, in killed and wounded, of forty three hundred American soldiers in various battles, in all of which, with one exception, Santa Anna commanded in person. In this fearful and appalling loss of human life, none of those who have been killed or cut off by guerrillas, are included.

This is what we have seen; "it remains to be seen" what further sacrifice of life we shall see, growing out of this piece of generalship and policy, of Mr. Polk. But it is "Mexican Whiggery" to say that Mr. Polk was not acting for the good of his country when he was sending Santa Anna back to Mexico, to take command of the Mexican Army.

## "Aid &amp; Comfort."

In May 1846, while the Tyler treaty for the annexation of Texas was before the Senate, Col. Tho. H. Benton, the man whom President Polk has since tried to make Lieutenant General of our armies in Mexico, introduced into that body the following resolution:

Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would, a part of the Mexican Departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible.

This resolution, with the accompanying speech of the mover, must have afforded unspeakable "comfort" to the government and people of Mexico, and we are credibly informed, was immediately translated into Spanish, and circulated in every part of the Republic. Every Mexican that could read was furnished with a copy of the resolution and speech, and those who could not had it read to them. This caused great rejoicing throughout the land, especially in those parts of the Departments which Texas claimed as within her boundary, but over which she had never been able to extend her laws, nor exercise jurisdiction a single hour. But finding that, notwithstanding this explicit declaration of the leader of the Democratic party had been made in the Senate, and that body had promptly rejected the Treaty made by President Tyler with Texas, President Polk had determined to commit the "aggression" which Col. Benton so vehemently deprecated, by ordering General Taylor to take possession of territory, which, according to Col. Benton, as "unquestionably belonged to them as Quebec did to G. B. & A.," they became very uneasy on account of having no General on whom they could rely, to command their armies, their best General, and the only one they could rely upon in times of great danger and pressing emergency, had been banished his country, and could not return without the "aid" of the enemy, which "aid" they could not hope for; but Mr. Polk, soon removed this difficulty, a difficulty that would have been insurmountable, but for the exercise of a kindness and generosity on his part never before exercised by mortal man, in granting to this much needed and much desired General, permission to pass, unobscured, through the American fleet. This noble, generous, and highly praiseworthy act was thus announced in Congress on the 7th of December, 1846:

"When orders were issued to the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the 15th day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to put the coast of Mexico under blockade, he was instructed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he return."

Who will now dare contend, or even doubt, that Col. Thomas H. Benton did not afford the Mexicans great "comfort" by informing them what their rights were, and that Col. James K. Polk did not furnish them great "aid" in sending them an able General to command their armies, when they undertook to assert those rights, "Comfort" Benton and "Aid" Polk, would, we think, not be an inappropriate appellation to bestow upon them.

The Cincinnati Commercial has been reduced in size to its former dimensions. The Times says that's an *en-small*ing paper.

"Mexico would never have offered terms so preposterous if she had not been encouraged by the 'no territory party,' by the Nueces party, and the Mexican party, at home, by the party, but she denuded this war as aggressive, unholty, and unjust, on our part."—*Ky. Gaz.*

The Mexicans were doubtless encouraged to offer her "preposterous propositions," by having read the speech of Col. Benton on the Tyler Treaty, in which he asserted that their right to the territory between the Nueces and Rio del Norte, was unquestionable, and by the efforts of Mr. Polk to make Col. Benton Lieut. General of our army in Mexico, and a commissioner with plenary powers to treat for peace.

"The Governor of Alabama is again stirring up the citizens of that State in relation to their military movements in filling up the five companies of Infantry volunteers, for which the General Government called last May. It appears that up to this time not one of these companies has been enrolled.—What are the Alabama about?"—*Cin. Times.*

When votes are required to get the country into war, Alabama and the "Tenth Legion" in Virginia, can do their full share, but if soldiers are wanted to fight the country out of war, they are both found in the back ground. Whigs are too scarce there for may soldiers to be raised; but let a vote of thanks be asked to James K. Polk, for the patriotic stand he has taken for his country, and against Mexico, and for the judicious manner in which he has conducted the war, and Alabama and the Tenth Legion, would soon furnish their quota of noisy voters. They would shout as loud, and throw their hats as high as any other men upon earth, but when asked to volunteer to fight the Mexicans would scamper off faster than all creation. Alabama will have her four companies ready, just about the time the war closes; and the Tenth Legion in Virginia, will have a company in sixty days thereafter.

[Telegraphed for the Cincinnati Daily Atlas.]

**Late and Important From Mexico.**  
Santa Anna Denounced as a Traitor—Generals Worth and Pillow Alive—Great American Loss in Late Battles.

By the celebrated Pony Express just arrived, we have New Orleans papers of the 14th inst.

The steamer Fashion had arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing highly important and deeply interesting news from the City of Mexico.

The Capital was still in the quiet possession of the American Army. The whereabouts of Santa Anna was not known but he was probably at Ameca. Several States had declared against him denouncing him as a traitor, and offering to raise large armies, if commanded by Paredes or Bustamante. Generals Pillow and Worth are alive—the former was wounded. Our loss in the late battles, is said to be 1,021 men.

**SECOND DESPATCH.**  
Kendall's letters received.—American loss in battle 2148 men—Resignation of San a—Battle of the Mill El Rey—Six hundred Americans killed in the attack.

By the celebrated Pony Express just arrived, we have New Orleans papers of the 14th inst.

The American loss in the late battles was 2148 men. In the attack of the Mill El Rey, General Worth's division suffered severely, losing 600 men in killed and wounded. The Mexican accounts that the Americans were at any time repulsed is contradicted.

Gen. Scott issued two addresses to his Army, congratulating them on their series of glorious victories, and urging discipline, sobriety and vigilance, as means of their safety.

Santa Anna has resigned and returned to Toluca, where he meditates making preparations for attacking wagon trains.

Several more deserters had been hanged. The notorious Reilly escaped.

Capt. Clay and his fellow prisoners had joined Gen. Scott.

**The President Provisional of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Army to the Nation:**

COUNTRYMEN: The enemy, availing himself of idle pretenses, has determined to commence hostilities upon your beautiful city. Presuming us to be disheartened and humiliated by the reverses of fortune, he expected that I should subscribe a treaty by which the territory of the Republic would have been essentially reduced, and the Republic covered with shame and ignominy. Mexicans do not deserve a fate so ignominious, and having been called upon spontaneously to direct their destinies, I have felt it my duty to respond with all loyalty to their signal march of confidence, preserving those precious rights which cannot be alienated, and thus affording an example of energy and firmness which are the glory of nations.

The enemy had proclaimed that they would propose to us a peace honorable for both nations, and it became our duty to listen to them, that their treachery might be made known.—Their propositions and all the sequel of the negotiations are to be published, so that the civilized world may see that we were ready to sacrifice all that our honor would permit us to sacrifice; and that on the other hand our enemies set up measureless pretensions which would have destroyed the Republic and converted it into a miserable colony of the United States. To such audacity we could oppose nothing but our firmness and our valor.

Mexicans! You will find me, as ever, leading in your defence, striving to free you from a heavy yoke, and to preserve your altars from infamous violation, and your daughters and your wives from the extremity of insult. The enemy raises the sword to wound your noble fronts; do you draw likewise to elabiate the rancorous pride of the invader.

Mexicans! Forever live the independence of the country.  
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Mexico, Sept. 18, 1847.

**Mutilation of Documents.**

We copied from the Union, several days since, an "official" letter addressed by Major Lally, then in command a Jalapa, to his superior, Col. Wilson, at Vera Cruz, giving an account of his march from the latter to the former place. Our Washington correspondent, it will be remembered, stated that a portion of this letter was suppressed by the Union, and he gave its purport.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette on the authority of a gentleman,

who had seen the original, states that the following paragraph of Major Lally's letter was suppressed in the publication.—

The Richmond Whig says: We are not surprised at the solicitude of the Government to conceal from the eyes of the world facts so discreditable to the national character, but we doubt the propriety of so doing. There is a certain sort of fascination in the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," not only for the vulgar, but even minds of a higher stamp. It is well occasionally to throw aside the diabolical drapery of Mars, that we may catch a glimpse of his mutilated limbs and his unsunguined visage. There is always a reverse side to the brightest pictures; and the suppressed extract furnishes it in this instance. Robbery and sacrilege, and oft times blacker crimes, are unfortunately too often the immediate fruits of victory.

"JALAPA, Sept. 11, 1847—

"You speak of rumors in relation to me. I have no doubt they are true. It appears that Col. Wynkoop heard I was in great danger, and three days after my arrival in this place he came down with three hundred men,—a company included. The men were drunk when they came to town, and remained so until they went out. Several robberies were committed here, but the most reprehensible act was in going to Chapultepec, where they met with no resistance, but the robbers almost every house, and to the church, robbed the Church, and destroyed, what to them was useless, but to the church valuable. The same thing was done at San Miguel. I have promised to pay the Church for its losses, under General Scott's proclamation."

**LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.**—The Washington Union has been favored with extracts of letters received at Washington from officers in Vera Cruz, which we lay before our readers.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 25, 1847. We are without any news from the army since they went into the city of Mexico but momentarily expect the express.

There was a letter received yesterday from Mexico, which stated that Santa Anna was desirous to keep open the negotiations until intelligence could be received from Washington; the wealthy citizens of Mexico were urging upon him this measure.

Gen. Lane was last at the bridge, and sent back for further supplies.

Gov. Wilson has been sick for the last four days, but is somewhat better this morning. The city has become much more healthy of late.

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, September 26:

"Sir: Yesterday I saw a letter from a Mexican, in Mexico, dated the 18th inst., which stated that Gen. Santa Anna had left the city with 15,000 cavalry for Oajaca; that he had delegated his powers as President to Sonora Pena y Pena and two of the judges of the Supreme Court—that is, he had resigned his Presidency and placed the above-named gentlemen in his place to act. Last evening however, to our surprise, we heard by letters from Jalapa, that Santa Anna had reached Puebla with 2,000 cavalry, and that Col. Childs, who has command of the forts above the city, had commenced bombardment, and had hove 3000 shells into the city. This, sir, is the strange news we received last evening from Jalapa. My own opinion is—and I am not alone—that Gen. Santa Anna is endeavoring to make his way to the sea-coast to embark, or was on his way to Oajaca; for with so small a force he could not think to cut off the reinforcements of Gen. Scott."

"I think that Pena y Pena and his associates will call Congress together, and will endeavor to open negotiations."

**NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN OR ISSUE.**—The N. Y. Express has the following:

"It is difficult to sustain the market for Treasury notes, and one to one and a quarter per cent, premium is all they will command. It is now given out in the moneyed circles, that if the government cannot raise a loan of fifty millions at par, to meet the expenses of the Mexican War, should it continue, that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the issue of fifty millions in Treasury notes, of the denomination of \$10 and upwards, bearing no interest, and redeemable for debts due the government. This will furnish a convenient medium of circulation, such a convenient medium of circulation, that they would be readily received."

Should an issue of Treasury Notes to the amount and in the manner stated above, we may expect to see a good deal said by the Democratic papers about "Government shin plasters." It will certainly afford them a most excellent theme for the display of their wit and wisdom."

## Col. John S. Williams.

We observe with great pleasure that this gallant and excellent officer has been appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to command the 4th Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and that he possesses in an eminent degree not only the gallantry and chivalry which are united in the character of all Kentuckians, but is also an experienced and skillful officer, having devoted the time he was in the service, to close study of the duties of military command.

Col. Williams commanded a corps of his friends and neighbors from Clarke county, Kentucky, who, having the misfortune not to be included in any of the regiments from that State, (they had already been filled,) united to the battalion of Regular Infantry, under the brave Maj. Bonneville, of the 6th Infantry, and accompanied Gen. Wool in his long march from Lavaca to Monclova.

Capt. Williams entered upon his military duties, with knowledge which should be possessed by all of our volunteer officers and soldiers, that obedience and discipline are the first and important virtues of the soldier. He therefore demeaned himself with unflinching respect and ready obedience to all the orders of his superior, and maintained in his company a discipline as regular and vigilant as that which was enforced by the regular officers. The consequences of this wise and judicious conduct were, that his company equalled in discipline and knowledge of their duties, any of the companies in the regular army.

Capt. Williams' company did good service at the siege of Vera Cruz, and led the attack on the right Col. Haskell's regiment, against the powerful batteries on the enemy's right at Cerro Gordo. In that attack his company was dreadfully cut up,

but the officers and men maintained their position until they were withdrawn by order of the commanding general.

We predict that the fine regiment, to the command of which Capt. Williams has just been so worthily appointed, will be second to none in the service, not only in desperate bravery, which is innate in the character of all Kentuckians, but in those orderly, obedient and peaceful duties of the soldier, which are scarcely less valuable in war, than in bravery, gallantry and fortitude.—*N. O. Delta.*

**GEORGIA ELECTION.**—The Georgia papers of the latest date are at hand. Returns from the entire State have been received, and Towns, the Loco-foco candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of about 1600.

The Whigs have a majority of no less than three, and probably five in the Senate, and two in the House, making a majority of at least seven on joint ballot—thus accomplishing the very important object of securing two United States Senators!

## DOCTOR MAJOR.

WOULD respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Covington, in the several branches of his profession; having been engaged for seventeen years in the practice of Medicine, he claims to have some experience in the management and treatment of diseases. Travellers and

He has devoted much time and attention to the investigation of *Obstetric Medicine* and *Midwifery*, and also to *FEVERS*, *DYSPEPSIA*, the two last completely and radically cured. Dr. M. is permanently located, and may be found at his residence on Fourth Street adjoining the Presbyterian church.

Covington, Oct. 22, 1847.—14-1f.

## Candy at Wholesale.

At the Rooms of S. Rockwell, at Cincinnati prices. Covington, Oct. 22, 1847.—14-1f.

**TEAS.**—An excellent assortment of fresh Teas, with coffee, sugar, nuts, fruits &c., at Rockwell's Eating Rooms. Covington, Oct. 22, 1847.—14-1f.

**AT ROCKWELL'S EATING ROOMS.**

Corner of Scott and Fifth Streets, may be found a Table set at all times, with a variety of cold checks, suitable to the season, with hot tea and coffee.

The proprietor has made an arrangement to be constantly supplied with Oysters, direct from the East, which will be served up in any style to suit the taste.

Covington, Oct. 22, 1847.—14-1f.

## COVINGTON DISPENSARY.

Scott Street, a few doors north of the Post Office.

**J. H. BROWN, & CO.**

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**  
WOULD inform the Physicians and citizens of Covington, and the public in general, that they have opened a store at the above named place, for the sale of

**MEDICINES,**

Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Varieties, Botanic, do, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Dye-Woods, &c. &c. In short for all articles ever embraced in their line.

We would beg leave to say that, having been thoroughly bred to the business, are prepared to offer our Medicines and Medical compounds as correct, pure, and genuine, so that no fears may be entertained in purchasing from us, that Medicines will not be properly dispensed—we would also further state that our general assortment has been selected with special reference to their quality, so that customers may rely upon obtaining none but those that are *first and pure*. Our stock will be complete, including all the French, English and German chemicals, thus enabling us to prepare the most complicated prescriptions.

Being determined that none shall undersell us, we can also safely assert that all articles can be obtained from us satisfactory as to price.

To Painters and all those in want of their articles, we would ask them to pay as a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can save money by buying from us.

We shall pay undivided attention to our business in all its details, and by so doing we hope to merit at least a proportionate share of the custom. Covington, Oct. 22d, 1847.—14-3m.

**COOPER'S TOOLS, &c.**

ON hand, and for sale low, Cooper's Adzes and Board Axes. Following, Backing, Heading and Channelling, Knives. Hoop Iron, best quality. Also—Stock Holes, Crozes, Froes and Truss Holes, furnished to order, at Cincinnati prices, by B. B. REYNOLDS. Hardware Store, Market Space. Oct. 22, 1847.—14.

**Lath Nails.**

**FINE** Blued 3d Nails, the best in the market. Also, a general assortment of cut & wrought Nails, for sale low, by B. B. REYNOLDS. Hardware Store, Market Space. Oct. 22, 1847.—14.

## An Ordinance.

**Sec. 1st.** Be it ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That the property holders or owners of lots fronting on each side of Garrard Street from Front to Fourth Street, and on Greenup from Front to Sixth Street, and on Scott from Front to Sixth Street, and on Madison Street from Second to Tenth Street, and on Front from Garrard to Greenup, and on Second from Garrard to Scott, and on Third from Garrard to Madison, and on Fourth from Madison to Madison and 130 feet west of the alley which runs between Second and Fifth from Greenup to Madison, and on Market Street from Greenup to Scott, be and they are hereby required to pave with suitable paving brick or stones, five feet in width of each side walk next to the curb, on the above named streets, to be completed in ten months.







