

in Kentucky, so that I can get him, or \$50, if he is apprehended in any of the counties bordering on the Ohio river, and \$25 if he is apprehended in any other county in the State, and lodged in Jail.

RICHARD D. SHIPP, Jr
Versailles, Woodford co., Ky., Sept. 28, 1847,

For the Register.
To J.—
My muse is mute and cannot sing,
O'er the lot of man I cannot tell,
What visions sweet are lingering,
Or thoughts in my bosom dwell!
A magic round me thine has thrown
In vain I strive to break,
Our souls like drops together flow,
A perfect union make.
But oh, it must not be, a stern decree!
To sorrow I'm consigned,
Then set my plating spirit free,
These fetters all unbind.
By a stern decree it must not be,
In friendship let us part,
Dear one, oh let my spirit free,
These chains will waste my heart—
And must we part forever?
O darkest thought of all,
To leave, again to see thee never,
Nor press thee to my soul!
KATE GARLAND.
Covington, Oct. 17.

THE NEGRO RACE.

The following article upon the subject of the Negro character, the capacity of the race as a race, will be read with interest at this time. It is taken from a standard of acknowledged ability, viz. Brandegee's Encyclopedia.
"It has long been a favorite theory of many philosophers that the negro races are naturally inferior in point of intellect, and do not possess the same capacity for improvement as the Europeans or people of the Caucasian variety. This supposition, however, has been repeatedly denied, and it has been contended, over and over again, that the peculiar circumstances in which they have been placed sufficiently account for the condition of the Africans—for their want of literature and their low civilization. That great weight should be attached to the considerations now mentioned is true; but still we do not think that they are really to be accounted for by the state of things. Egypt was, at a very remote period, the principal seat of science and art; and various sections of Africa were in contact with, and had pretty extensive intercourse with the Egyptians, and also with the Phœnicians, and afterwards the Romans. But they seem to have profited little or nothing by this association. And when the people of Greece, Asia Minor and Magna Græcia raised themselves in a comparatively brief period to the highest pitch of civilization and refinement, the nations of Africa continue, without a solitary exception, down to the present day, immersed in the gross barbarism. Surely, however, during the space of 3000 or 4000 years, opportunities must have been afforded them to make some advances. But if, so not one has had the sagacity to profit by them—Africa, in fact, does not seem to have produced a single great man. She had no Hercules, no Minos, no Theseus, no Confucius, no Marco Cæsar. Among all the varieties of superstition that exist in the world, there is none more gross than the divine honors paid in rude but improving nations in other parts of the world, by public gratitude, to departed heroes, legislators, and authors of important discoveries in the arts.
"With the exception of that of the ancient Egyptians and Ethiopians, whose descent is involved in the greatest uncertainty, almost all the civilization that exist in Africa seems to be of foreign origin. The introduction of Mohammedanism, though in a debased form, has gone far to banish cannibalism from Africa, and some of them have also adopted the letters and literature of Arabia. But the progress they have hitherto made is not such as to lead to any very sanguine anticipation as to their future advancement; and it would not indeed be philosophical to suppose that those who have been wholly unable to produce any thing original, should attain to much eminence in the practice of foreign arts and sciences.
"It is unnecessary to enter into an examination of the *seraxa quæstio* whether the varieties of the human race in Africa originally sprung from different sources or whether they all belong to the same stock, but changed to the station which we find them by the influence of circumstances in the lapse of age. Whatever conclusion may be come to on this point, cannot in any wise affect the question as to the comparative intelligence of the African people.
"The same conclusion is supported by those who contend for the original identity of the races have so greatly affected their appearance and physical capacities, could hardly fail to have an equally powerful influence over their mental faculties. This, in fact, is admitted by Dr. Pritchard, who has ably contended for their common origin, and the equality of their intellect with that of other races.
"The tribes," says he, "in whose prevalent conformation the negro type is discernible in an exaggerated degree, are uniformly in the lowest state of human society; they are either ferocious savages, or stupid, sensual, and indolent. Such are the Papas, Bultons, and other rude hordes on the coast of Western Guinea, and many tribes near the slave coast, and in the Bight of Benin; countries where the slave trade has been carried on to the greatest extent, and have exercised the most baneful influence. On the other hand, wherever we hear of a Negro State, the inhabitants of which have attained any considerable degree of improvement in their social condition, we constantly find their physical characters deviate considerably from the strongly marked or exaggerated type of the negro. The Ashantis, the Sefas, the Dahomans are exemplifications of this remark. The negroes of Guber, and Hausa, where a considerable degree of civilization has long existed, are, perhaps, the finest race of genuine negroes, on the whole continent, unless the Jolofs are to be excepted. The Jolofs have been a comparatively civilized people from their first discovery by the Portuguese."
Here we have distinctly laid down that the existence of the distinguishing features of the negro race in a strongly marked degree is uniformly associated with the lowest state of barbarism; and that as they receded from this strongly marked type, we find a greater degree of civilization and improvement. The inevitable conclusion is, that every variety of the negro race, which comprises the inhabitants of almost all of Africa, is indicative of mental inferiority; and that ferocity and stupidity are the characteristics of those tribes in which the peculiar negro features are found most developed.
We believe that this is a perfectly correct statement; and we do not know that anything that can be said could show more conclusively the radical inferiority of the great bulk of the African people.

Further from Mexico.

The N. O. Picayune of the 6th inst., has examined a file of Mexican papers from the 5th to the 10th of September, inclusive. The editor finds but little to extract, but gathers from them a very clear idea of the spirit of hostility with which the people are animated towards us. This editor says—A determined effort is made to excite prejudice against us for the execution of the Irish deserters. We find this execution made the subject of an entire supplementary number of the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 10th ult. It is in the form of an address to the Mexican people, without any signature, but evidently partaking in some measure of an official character. We give a translation of the whole document, though we have not a doubt that the circumstances following the execution are grossly exaggerated. It gives us the exact number of our soldiers, and otherwise punishes: "Mozambique! Among the European volunteers whom the American army has hired to kill us, there are many unfortunate men who are convinced of the injustice of this war, who profess the same Roman Catholic religion which we profess, but who being harassed by the misery which prevails in Europe from the want of employment and failure of crops, have consented to enlist. Some of these men, alighting their errors and following the noble impulses of their hearts, have passed over to our army to defend our just cause. From these, His Excellency the President formed the Foreign Legion, known under the name of the Company of St. Patrick. At La Angostura and at Churubusco they bore themselves with the highest intrepidity, and after the enemy had gained possession of this last place, they were only after their last cartridges, they were made prisoners. The Generals of the American army, who cannot count upon their soldiers in a war so iniquitous as through the influence of acts of ferocity, were determined to shoot these Irishmen. Scarcely was this known in this city, before every breast was filled with horror at the thought. His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, in a touching letter to her Excellency the consul, the estimable lady of the Britannic Majesty's Minister, various private individuals, both Mexicans and foreigners, we ourselves, and even the ladies of families residing at Tacubaya, intervened for these brave men; and we expected that if they could not be pardoned, they would at least be spared capital punishment.
"It would have been deemed base and repugnant to the laws of civilization as practiced in modern wars to offer the bloody spectacle of the execution of these men; and yet it could have been palliated to a certain extent by the part which these men took in the defence of Churubusco; but they had no share whatever in the slaughter which was made the day before yesterday upon the heights of the Kings' Mill. Well then will you believe it, my countrymen! this day, in cold blood, these men were executed by the hands of our countrymen! This day, with eighteen of these Irishmen, and among them the brave Capt. Keilly, whose head was stuck upon a pike and planted at Churubusco. To six others who proved that they had not volunteered but were made prisoners, they gave two hundred lashes each, and compelled them to dig the graves of their companions!
"Mexicans: These are the men who call us barbarians and say they come to civilize us, these are the men who have plundered the houses of the surrounding villages, who have stolen children from their families, who have slept in the niches devoted to the sacred dead, who have with blasphemy, reviled, clothed themselves in the ornaments of the altars, who have thrown upon the ground the body of Jesus Christ, and made themselves drunk in drinking out of the sacred vessels. Accursed may they be of all Christians as they are of God!
"Countrymen: The Supreme Government commanded its Commissioners, as you have seen it already published, that they should inquire of their Commissioners first, of all, why they had brought war upon our Republic with blood and fire! what injuries we have done to them that they should thus seek to revenge themselves! Their mole of concealing their confusion at not being able to reply to these inquiries and the loss of honor and respect because we would not be light up anew the flames of war, to send us from the Kings' Mill day before yesterday our assassinated countrymen who had in no manner offended them, and to glut their diabolical rage upon the defenceless men whom they had in their power.
"Mexicans: The Supreme Government commands us in the name of the honor of our race in the name of our dignity as men and of God himself, that we should all unite by one unanimous and continued effort to revenge these great outrages, to yield never to dismay and to wage this war without truce and without relenting. May remorse seize upon every selfish or cowardly Mexican who cannot say to himself, that he has fulfilled every duty as a public officer and a good citizen; who has not contributed by every means in his power towards this war—with his person, with the influence of his position, with a part of his fortune with his labor, by maintaining a number of soldiers, by aiding every way those who fight, and who has not so employed the means which God has given him for his service, and that of the country in which God has placed him, that his images shall not be cast down, nor his holy name blasphemed.
"Mexico, September 10, 1847.
The Mexicans appear in a great measure to have laid aside the contemptible boasting strain in which they formerly spoke of Americans before they had tried our prowess in the field. They have assumed a somewhat new, deprecating and reasonable attitude. It would appear that they have learned nothing of our views from the negotiations, and correspondence which have so recently taken place—the full details of which, save Mr. Trist's concluding letter, have been read before the country. We find such articles as the following in their papers written in the most earnest spirit—we translate one of the leaders of the *Diario del Gobierno* after the battle of the Kings' Mill.
Questions for Scott, for Polk, for that part of the people of the United States in favor of the war, for all that nation, and for the world.
What is the cause, what the impelling

motive that the United States of America have brought pillage, desolation and death upon the Mexican Republic?

"What offences have this Republic committed?
What reasonable or just aim does that Government entertain, to gain which it has adopted measures so barbarous and unworthy of a Christian and civilized people?
Does it suppose that by such conduct, worthy of freebooters and savages, it can vindicate rights which can only be legally asserted by means of pacific negotiations?
From the conduct pursued by the American Government, what can be reasonably expected, inasmuch as the Mexican Republic is determined to disappear from the catalogue of nations, rather than consent to humiliation and disgrace?
These inquiries very clearly to our mind that the Mexicans have had a surfeit of fighting, though their blind obstinacy is by no means subdued. The very next article in the *Diario* before us is a letter from the Governor of Guanajuato to the Minister of Foreign Relations, acknowledging the receipt of a letter announcing the determination of the Government to submit to no concessions which shall compromise Mexican honor. The Guanajuato official approves this determination of the Central Government, and tenders the assistance of that State, in money and men, to the full extent of its resources.
From the State of Jalisco, too, we have like accounts. The official proclamations, which were issued upon the receipt of the battle of Churubusco, or San Angel, as the Mexicans term it, breathe a new spirit. They must never lay down their arms so long as a single American pollutes the soil of the country; their remains must be consigned to the same earth in which repose the victims of Palo Alto, Resaca, Montejure, Angostura, Cerro Gordo and San Angel—the enumeration is not ours. Providence has reserved for Jalisco the honor of humbling the American pride. Let us say the Governor, give the whole occasion to say, "Jalisco was the cradle of the liberty of the Mexican Republic, and the tomb of the conquerors of the North." But in case the issue of the struggle should be unpropitious, it only remains for the Jaliscoes to find a common grave with their enemies, and an admiring posterity will exclaim, "Jalisco lost her independence, but she kept her honor with her tomb."
Under such auspices, it is given, but not a word is uttered by which we can learn whether Paredes is in Guadalajara. According to the last accounts received, instead of being at the head of 6000 men on the Puebla route, he was endeavoring to drum up recruits through Jalisco.
From Tamaulipas, too, we have an address suggested by the late renewal of hostilities. It encourages the citizens to rally once again for the contest, which may be determined by another effort. The Governor finds a good deal of encouragement in the partial success of their arms in resisting Gen. Scott's recent attempts upon the capital. But it cannot be necessary for us to go further into detail to-day to show that so far in no part of the country do we detect any signs of wavering on the part of the Mexicans; we can see no indication of a desire for peace. We will conclude our excerpts to-day with a translation of an address by Santa Anna issued upon the resumption of hostilities.
THE AXE-TROWER.—One of the latest of Dan Marble's yarns runneth as follows: It is by no means the worst anecdote we ever read:
Not long since on board a Mississippi steamer there were many passengers, and among them an athletic model of humanity, hoarsely dressed, who boasted of his high social connections and his skill in throwing an axe—a gymnastic amusement now nearly obsolete. During a prolix conversation by the crowd in the social hall, the centre of which was the congenial and manly, who was relating personal anecdotes of sundry great men upon his individual authority, it was suggested that he might be acquainted with Henry Clay.
"Clay," said he, "Henry Clay! know him! Why, gentlemen, him and me's in correspondence. I expect a letter from him at the next town."
No particular inquiry was made as to the nature of this correspondence—whether it related to the tariff or throwing the axe; but the crowd, enjoying the character, followed up with the names of other luminaries, and that of Tom Benton was mentioned.
"Tom Benton—big nose Tom—He! He drives two horses that I sent him."
He uttered this with an air that was "brookless of all dispute"; and when at length Tom Corwin's name came up, a smile lit up his face, and a wink darkened upon one of his eyes, as he said:
"Well, gentlemen, I know the man. We were children together—smoked the pipe that Gen. Jackson sent me, together, and went to the same school. I was counted on as being as smart a boy as him; and when spilling" tucked us as at the head, I was there as often as Tom, and sometimes of ten. Then, when we got all the education out of that school, we went to college together, and both on us graduated the same day. And for difference, gentlemen, between us, Tom was elected to Congress, and I went down the river! But I'll bet a thousand that I can throw an axe further than Tom Corwin or any other white man on this boat!" So saying he strode off to his bunk.
Tennessee Legislature.
This body met at Nashville on Monday last. In the Senate, Josiah M. Anderson (Whig) was elected Speaker over J. M. Williamson (Locofoco). The vote stood: Anderson 12, Williamson 11—neither one of the candidates voting. The House of Representatives, organized by the election of Franklin Buchanan (Whig) as Speaker. Mr. Buchanan received 40 votes and Mr. Blackmore 30. The Whig members of the House unanimously tendered the office to the Hon. John Bell, but he declined it. Shockley D. Mitchell was elected principal clerk of the House.
The editor of the Louisville Democrat has undertaken a labor that is herculean, namely: the vindication of the military qualifications of General Pillow from universal contempt. We congratulate that redoubtable and formidable warrior on having found at last a solitary admirer. Our neighbor thinks that Pillow exhibited profound skill in digging the ditch at Camargo, and miraculous foresight in the charge he ordered at Cerro Gordo, and though he doesn't say so, he doubtless thinks that the bullet the General so gallantly carried about in New Orleans, and exhibited to admiring multitudes of boys, was flattened against the fleshy part of the hero's arm. If our neighbor should ever take to poetry of the epic vein, Pillow will certainly figure in his poetic verse as the modern Achilles.
[Lon. Courier.]

Female Collegiate High School, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each—1st, commencing 1st Monday of September; 2nd, commencing 1st Monday of February.
A vacation of one month will succeed each session.
Ample arrangements are made for boarding pupils in the family of the Principal, under the care of a Matron; where the government will be mild, yet strict and parental.
TERMS.
Board and Tuition, per Session, \$70 00
DAY SCHOLARS.
Primary Department, 8 00
Collegiate Junior, 10 00
Collegiate Senior, 12 00
Music, with the use of Instrument, (extra) 25 00
French, 10 00
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
BENJ. GRAY, JOEL HIGGINS,
H. C. FAYNE, Dr. L. W. ARNOLD,
W. KIM, Prof. L. M. LAWSON,
H. BELL, N. SHAW,
Rev. S. CHAPLEY, D. M. CRAIG,
J. G. ALLEN, H. H. TIMBERLAKE.
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
Rev. W. H. ANDERSON, A. M., Principal, and Proprietor of Department,
Collegiate Junior, Collegiate Senior,
Music, with the use of Instrument, (extra) 25 00
French, 10 00
Rev. J. BARKER, A. M., Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.
Mr. W. M. LUCHO, Professor of Music.
Miss CAROLINE J. LANE, Preceptress, and teacher of Mathematics, French and English.
Miss JANE LAWRENCE, Assistant, and in charge of Primary Department.
For further information, see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.
Sept. 10, 1847.
COFFEE. Some of the best Rio for sale, cheap, wholesale and retail, at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space, Oct. 17, 1847. R. WHITE, Agt.
An Ordinance.
Sec. 1st. Be it ordained by the President and Council of the City of Covington, That any person who shall be guilty of playing upon the property fronting on each of the Pike or Cooper Street, for the purpose of gambling, shall be liable to a fine of \$100, and to imprisonment for six months, or to both, at the discretion of the Court.
Sec. 2d. Be it further ordained, That—Scott be and is hereby appointed collector to collect the tax as levied in Section 1st. Passed Oct. 11, 1847. A true copy. Attest. J. W. MENZIES, City Clerk.
J. B. Jones & Co.,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public generally, to their stock of Dry Goods, which they are now receiving. As regards the style, quality, and price of their goods, they have only to say "call and examine."
Oct. 1, 1847.
Take Notice
THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Store to their New Building, corner of Scott and 4th streets, where they will, with pleasure, wait upon all those who may favor them with a call.
GEO. G. & BROTHERS.
N. B. Clover and Timothy Seed and Ploughs kept constantly on hand, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Stoves and Castles, Iron, Castings &c. &c. which they will sell for Cash or exchange for Country Produce.
Covington, Feb. 6, 1847. G. & B.
W. H. STARK,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
COVINGTON, KY.
INFORMS the citizens of Covington and the adjacent country, that he still carries on the business of making Boots and Shoes in all its branches, on Scott St., three doors north of fifth, and is prepared to execute Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's work, in the most fashionable and approved style, and on as liberal terms as can be done in the West. He is a constant in giving satisfaction.
to all that may favor him with their patronage. To those who are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing their Boots and Shoes, he would say, that he can furnish them as cheap or cheaper than he can be obtained in that City. He solicits a share of public attention.
July 30, 1847—2-3m
Dr. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.
For the cure of Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Colic, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, and all the various forms of Bilious Diseases.
FROM S. F. CARY, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, TO THE AGENTS IN CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, October 11, 1847.
Messrs. Sanford & Park:—In June last I was attacked with that most afflicting and unpleasant disease, the Chill Fever. The paroxysms returned daily, and were very severe. My physical energies had been much impaired by a previous attack of Bilious Fever. Having tried several favorite remedies without relief, a friend in whom I had confidence recommended Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. I procured a bottle, and followed the accompanying directions. The consequence was, that I had but one paroxysm after taking the first dose, and my general health was rapidly restored without using any other medicine. I dispensed the remainder of the bottle to two other persons similarly afflicted, and with the same results. One of them had been shaking for eight months, and was relieved in two days by the use of the Cholagogue. I consider it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to recommend it, having the most entire confidence in its salutary power.
Yours truly,
S. F. CARY.
Sold by SANFORD & PARK, 4th and Walnut streets, entrance on Walnut St., General Agents of the West.
Sold by Thos. Bird, Covington; Gibney & Sullivan, Georgetown; C. Norton, Lexington; T. L. Norton, Winchester; Ray & Gilman, Paris; D. Woodruff, Cincinnati.
Sept. 10, 1847.
NEW GOODS.
S. C. PERRIN, has just opened a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, in the Madison House, on the corner of Madison and 6th streets, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries of good quality.
The citizens of Covington and adjoining country, are solicited after examining his stock, to give him a share of their patronage, as he is disposed to sell for reasonable profits, or he will take in exchange for Merchandise all kinds of Country Trade at liberal prices.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Covington, Ky., May 21, 1847—441f.
TOWN LOTS.
SEVERAL valuable Building Lots desirably situated for business or dwelling houses, for sale low for cash.
Apply to three Farmers convenient to the city. Acquire of WALKER & WINSTON, my 23 Madison st., one door above sixth.

Bourbon Whiskey. Fourteen year old Bourbon, for sale at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space, Sept. 17, 1847. R. WHITE, Agt.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

THE subscriber returns thanks to the citizens of Covington for their very liberal patronage to him since he has been with them.
He will remain but a very short time with them, and hopes all who have engagements and others, will call as soon as possible at his room. No. 13 Madison House, where they can have the benefit of some late and important discoveries in the art, which he has recently made.
Price of miniature and case, \$2. Complete miniatures neatly set in Pins and Lockets. Instructions given in the art and Licenses taken of the deceased.
Prof. J. BAILEY.
Sept. 17, 1847. 9-4f

Lots for Exchange.

WILL exchange some lots near the toll gate, just in the rear of Covington, for Stone, or brick, or stone work—I have a number for sale on good time.
JOHN S. DUSH.
Covington, August 27, 1847—6-4f

FOSTER HOUSE.

CORNER of Third and Greenup Streets COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
THE undersigned having permanently located in the City of Covington, has taken the above named House and opened it as a house of Entertainment for Travellers and others, and hopes to be able to accommodate all who may favor him with a call in the very best style. His House is new and has been newly furnished with the latest style of Furniture. His Table will be furnished with the best markets afford, and his servants attentive and ready.
He has engaged the services of Mr. LAWSON, Housekeeper, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847—4f-38

CATALOGUE OF TEAS.

For Sale at the PEKIN TEA STORE, In the Melodeon Building Walnut Street, between 4th and 5th.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, good, 40
Do Sweet Cargo, 50
Do Fine, 60
Do Silver Leaf, 75
GOLDEN CUP, 1 30
HYSON, very fine, 80
Do Plantation growth, 80
GUNPOWDER, good, 60
Do Superior, 1 00
Do Plantation, 1 30
Do Superior, 4 00
HYSON, extra good, 50
Do Superior, 50
HYSON PEKOE, 50

BLACK TEAS.

Powchong, good, full flavor, 35
Do finer, 40
Do Superior, 75
Souchong, good, 40
Do extra fine, 60
Oolong, fine, 50
Do superior, 60
Do extra fine, in Cansisters, 75
Do Plantation growth, 1 00
No. 100 ULTRA, 1 30
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, 50
Do extra fine, 60
HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, 80
Do extra fine, 80
PEKOE-FLAVORS, 1 00

The Teas mentioned in this Catalogue are done up in Lead wrappers, in Quarter, Half, and One lb. Packages, very convenient for retailing. Merchants can select as small a quantity in each kind as they like, and have them packed for Cincinnati, May 8th, '47—32-4f.

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to transact business in Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Barns, Stables, &c., and the contents of each against loss or damage by fire. This Institution is well known throughout the United States, for its solvency and promptness in settling losses. Property holders are invited to apply to the Agent, for a summary, to protect their property from the damages to which it is daily exposed.
The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to take the undersigned, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies.
JNO. M. KEOY, Agent.
Madison Street.
Office, at his Store in Foot's Row, opposite the Madison House.
Covington, Feb. 13, 1847. 30-4f.

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 County Trade.
WALKER & WINSTON.
Madison st., one door above 6th.
March 13, 1847 34-4f

COVINGTON FURNITURE.

CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware Room, on Scott st., opposite John S. Perry's Lumber yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Furniture and Chairs of every description, size and kind; such as:
Beautiful high post Bedsteads - \$4 00
Do low do do - 2 50
Bureaus, Mahogany front, - 8 00
Chairs per dozen, - 4 00
In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see.
N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size and form ready with fifteen minutes notice. A fine one for the poor, and one for the rich, in readiness at all times. Best in the city. Spunk Hacks, any number, can be furnished at any moment and all at the very cheapest rates.
The subscriber can be found, through the day, at the above ware room—at night, at his residence on T. Murphy st., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.
Covington, August 30, 1845 6-4f

100 LOTS FOR SALE!

Great Bargains in Covington. THE SUBSCRIBERS, associated for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estates, offer their friends and the public their services. They have for sale, on their own account, and that of others, a large number of lots, situated near the City of Covington. These lots are variously situated on most of the principal streets on Madison, Scott, Lyon, Robins and Eleventh streets, the lots are well situated for family residences. At the foot of Ninth, Tenth, Robins, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, immediately on the bank of Licking river, and adjoining Bank and Jordan's rolling-mill, on either side, an Half of one mile from the public wharf in Cincinnati, we will sell from one to three acres at the foot of each of said streets, to any person wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, on very accommodating terms. Call and see this ground before purchasing, as it is well located for the above purpose.
ALSO, We will sell a great bargain in a House and Lot, near the Union Mill, on the Lexington Turnpike Road; and Two Farms in the county of Boone, containing about one hundred acres each, located within eight or nine miles of Williams town.
WATKINS & CARLTON.
Office in Foot's Row, over McKays's store nearly opposite the Madison House.
Refer to P. S. Bush, Cashier of Covington Bank; B. W. Foley, Mayor of the city; or Maj. J. A. Goodson.
May 28, 1847—45-4f.

Light Light!

DR. WISE has just received a large supply of superior Lard Oil from the best factories, which he will sell at manufacturers prices, corner 4th and Scott sts, Covington, Feb. 6, 1847.

FURNISHED VISITING CARDS.—at 10 cents a pack, containing fifty-two cards!—Just received at HUNTINGTONS, Jewelry and Variety Store, 123 Main st., between 3d and 4th, Covington, Sept. 26, 1846.

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 Space, to which he will continue to make such additions as will keep his stock complete, and which will sell at as low rates as can be obtained in Cincinnati.
Covington, March 30, 1847. 1f

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

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

CATALOGUE OF TEAS.

For Sale at the PEKIN TEA STORE, In the Melodeon Building Walnut Street, between 4th and 5th.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, good, 40
Do Sweet Cargo, 50
Do Fine, 60
Do Silver Leaf, 75
GOLDEN CUP, 1 30
HYSON, very fine, 80
Do Plantation growth, 80
GUNPOWDER, good, 60
Do Superior, 1 00
Do Plantation, 1 30
Do Superior, 4 00
HYSON, extra good, 50
Do Superior, 50
HYSON PEKOE, 50

BLACK TEAS.

Powchong, good, full flavor, 35
Do finer, 40
Do Superior, 75
Souchong, good, 40
Do extra fine, 60
Oolong, fine, 50
Do superior, 60
Do extra fine, in Cansisters, 75
Do Plantation growth, 1 00
No. 100 ULTRA, 1 30
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, 50
Do extra fine, 60
HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, 80
Do extra fine, 80
PEKOE-FLAVORS, 1 00

The Teas mentioned in this Catalogue are done up in Lead wrappers, in Quarter, Half, and One lb. Packages, very convenient for retailing. Merchants can select as small a quantity in each kind as they like, and have them packed for Cincinnati, May 8th, '47—32-4f.

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to transact business in Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Barns, Stables, &c., and the contents of each against loss or damage by fire. This Institution is well known throughout the United States, for its solvency and promptness in settling losses. Property holders are invited to apply to the Agent, for a summary, to protect their property from the damages to which it is daily exposed.
The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to take the undersigned, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies.
JNO. M. KEOY, Agent.
Madison Street.
Office, at his Store in Foot's Row, opposite the Madison House.
Covington, Feb. 13, 1847. 30-4f.

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 County Trade.
WALKER & WINSTON.
Madison st., one door above 6th.
March 13, 1847 34-4f

COVINGTON FURNITURE.

CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware Room, on Scott st., opposite John S. Perry's Lumber yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Furniture and Chairs of every description, size and kind; such as:
Beautiful high post Bedsteads - \$4 00
Do low do do - 2 50
Bureaus, Mahogany front, - 8 00
Chairs per dozen, - 4 00
In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see.
N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size and form ready with fifteen minutes notice. A fine one for the poor, and one for the rich, in readiness at all times. Best in the city. Spunk Hacks, any number, can be furnished at any moment and all at the very cheapest rates.
The subscriber can be found, through the day, at the above ware room—at night, at his residence on T. Murphy st., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.
Covington, August 30, 1845 6-4f

100 LOTS FOR SALE!

Great Bargains in Covington. THE SUBSCRIBERS, associated for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estates, offer their friends and the public their services. They have for sale, on their own account, and that of others, a large number of lots, situated near the City of Covington. These lots are variously situated on most of the principal streets on Madison, Scott, Lyon, Robins and Eleventh streets, the lots are well situated for family residences. At the foot of Ninth, Tenth, Robins, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, immediately on the bank of Licking river, and adjoining Bank and Jordan's rolling-mill, on either side, an Half of one mile from the public wharf in Cincinnati, we will sell from one to three acres at the foot of each of said streets, to any person wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, on very accommodating terms. Call and see this ground before purchasing, as it is well located for the above purpose.
ALSO, We will sell a great bargain in a House and Lot, near the Union Mill, on the Lexington Turnpike Road; and Two Farms in the county of Boone, containing about one hundred acres each, located within eight or nine miles of Williams town.
WATKINS & CARLTON.
Office in Foot's Row, over McKays's store nearly opposite the Madison House.
Refer to P. S. Bush, Cashier of Covington Bank; B. W. Foley, Mayor of the city; or Maj. J. A. Goodson.
May 28, 1847—45-4f.

Light Light!

DR. WISE has just received a large supply of superior Lard Oil from the best factories, which he will sell at manufacturers prices, corner 4th and Scott sts, Covington, Feb. 6, 1847.

FURNISHED VISITING CARDS.—at 10 cents a pack, containing fifty-two cards!—Just received at HUNTINGTONS, Jewelry and Variety Store, 123 Main st., between 3d and 4th, Covington, Sept. 26, 1846.