

LUCKING VALLEY REGISTER.

Devoted to General Intelligence, Politics, Morality, Literature, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, and Advertising.

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

NUMBER 18.

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Persons wishing to discontinue the paper, must settle all arrears before it can be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers.

Advertisements, of 12 lines, or less, will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement to be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript or previously agreed upon between the parties.

The number of insertions must be marked on the advertisement, or it will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

LAW NOTICE.
J. W. TIBBATS & CHARLES HELM, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties. Office on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-1f

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES T. MOREHEAD and JOHN W. STEVENSON have united themselves in the practice of the Law, under the firm of Morehead and Stevenson.

They will attend the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison. Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one of them will always be found, unless at attendance upon their clients.

March 8, 1845. 33-1f

Law Partnership.
B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL, HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, whenever necessary. Office on Market Space, in Covington.

N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to. September 13, 1845. 8-1f

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.
WM. GALUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, Scott, between 4th & 5th sts. Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of Jewellery, which is disposed of at low prices, as he has purchased in Cincinnati. Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

April 17, 1845. 33-1y

Gedge & Brothers, TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE. Scott Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of their line, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash or exchange for country produce.

March 8, 1845. 33

OHIO LARD OIL MANUFACTORY, SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WHALE.

C. B. KELLUM, & CO. PROPRIETORS, NO. 18, EAST FRONT ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. B. The Oil Manufactured at this Establishment is warranted equal to any that can be offered in the United States.

A supply for exportation constantly on hand. Cincinnati, March 21, 1846. 35-1y.

S. KNOWLTON & CO. SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, No. 7, Water St., Between Main and Walnut, CINCINNATI.

Walker & Winslow, Agents, Covington, Ky. will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers prices.

Feb. 21, 1846. 31-1y.

C. E. Mullins WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, 3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAS constantly on hand a good stock of Groceries which he will sell for cash or country produce.

Covington, July 11th, 1846.

JOHN W. VENABLE, PORTRAIT PAINTER. Scott Street, upstairs—above J. R. Stewart's.

Covington, Ky. Jan. 18—39-1f

DR. W. C. RANDELLS, having located in Covington, offers his professional services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity. Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by Foley & Wall.

July 18, 1846. 52

WASHINGTON HALL, NEW LOCATION, Corner of Walnut and Water sts. Cincinnati.

BENNER LONGSHORE, late proprietor of that long established Public House, on Water st., between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, known as Washington Hall, returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received, and informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to that large, airy, and commodious building on the corner of Walnut and Water sts., and having fitted it up in a superior style, is now ready to receive their calls, and also travellers by river or otherwise.

Sept. 12, 1846. 3m.

J. E. JONES received direct from New York, and is opening on the corner of 4th and Scott sts. a beautiful article of Hair, Tooth, Clothes, Nail and Shoe Brushes, together with a large supply of Paint, (all numbers) Sash tools and white wash brushes. For sale lower than ever offered in this market.

July 3, 1846. T. N. WISE.

2000 STONE JUGS—This day received from steamer John Dren non, and for sale by

G. B. MARSHALL & Co., No. 15, West Front st., Cin.

SADDLERY—3000 lbs. Ball & Davis brand, just received and for sale at manufacturers prices. G. B. MARSHALL & Co., No. 15, West Front st., Cin. June 30



GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

Manufactured and sold only by W. M. P. CHILDS, No. 21, Fifth street, South-side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gilt Stove.

"We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and now have in use Green's Patent, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, light 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."

P. P. Cornell, Esq. Nelson Brown, D. K. Williams, John Collins, Doct. Allen, J. W. Brown, Wm. Reynolds, J. C. Bates, Esq. James Walters, Robt. Jones, W. McClure, Dr. J. E. Wheeler, Wm. Watts, John Harding, H. W. Evans, Esq. W. H. Harris, Esq. D. D. Mills, D. H. Batesman, Ky. James Walters, John Conklin, Mrs. Cummings, W. Fisher, Adam Apple, Saml. S. Spear, Doct. Miles, E. A. Wilson, Chas. Stewart, Dr. Stone, Esq. S. J. Campbell, David Bond, Samuel Spears, Rev. N. L. Rice, Thos. Wakefield, Dr. Stone, Esq. D. V. Barnes, Rev. Wm. Burch, Danl. Sands, N. Ward, G. Hill, W. Vassett, J. Nulton, James Combs, Wm. Warren, Jr. A. Woodbridge, Z. Longside, Philip Henry.

N. B. Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, after giving it a fair trial, and believe it not to come up to the above recommendations, may return the same and I will refund the money.

W. M. P. CHILDS.

The advertiser 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 Stove, Oil and Padst Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B. Be sure to find the three Gilt Stoves. Aug. 22, 1846. 3-1y W. M. P. CHILDS.

Her Life has been Spared, BY THE USE OF DR. RUSSELL'S EXpectorant REMEDY.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED!!

Mrs. Margaret Clemons, of Columbus, Ohio, has been suffering with a "DISEASE OF THE LUNGS," for the last three years. She at length became so weak and debilitated that she could not leave her bed. Her husband procured all the different medicines set forth to cure the Consumption; but unfortunately there was none of them afforded her any decided relief. At last seeing a notice in the "Ohio Statesman," of a cure that was performed upon a young lady similarly affected, which gave hopes of a cure, your Expectorant Remedy was sent for, of your agent Mr. Mattoon, and used according to the directions. The good effects were visible after using the Medicine one week. Her Coughing subsided, and the chocking by phlegm, which she distressingly experienced, and after using the Expectorant six weeks her strength returned to its natural vigor, and now enjoys perfect health. I write you these lines in sincere gratification of the speedy cure your Medicine performed upon my sister.

Yours, truly, PHILLIP HENDERSON.

Columbus, O., Sept. 10, 1845.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

BOOTS, SHOES & PALM-LEAF HATS.

I AM NOW receiving my Spring and Summer stock of Boots, Shoes & Palm-leaf Hats, and will continue to receive during the season, every variety, price and style, suitable for the trade. Those wishing to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine my stock.

Constantly on hand of my own manufactory, Gentlemen's fine Calf and Morocco Boots, Brogans, Ladies' "kid Buskins and Slippers, Children's shoes of every variety.

I will sell them at the lowest price, and satisfaction to those that favor with their patronage. Sign of the BIG RED BOOT.

JOHN GATES, No. 5 Lower Market, 21 door East of Main street, Cincinnati.

March 14, 1846. 34

PEPEL'S CUT TOBACCO—We have received the agency for the sale of this celebrated Tobacco. This day received per steamer "Felix Grundy," 50 packages birds-eye snuff tobacco, at manufacturers prices, adding freight and charges.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co., No. 15, West Front st., Cin.

Agency Withdrawn.

I HAVE this day withdrawn the Agency of Hannon's Franchise from Mr. James A. Hannon, of Cincinnati, and all persons in either place claiming to have had an agency, and placed it, prepared by myself, in the hands of Mr. John Jano, of Covington, alone, where it will be found in its purity at all times.

Persons wishing a supply of this medicine for their own use or for retail, can obtain it by addressing us at Louisville, post paid.

JESSE HAMPTON, Oct. 31, 1845. 15-2m

MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF MONTEREY.

We copy the following from the Washington Union of last night.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Despatches have been received from our squadron off Vera Cruz. Along with these letters, journals have been transmitted, from which the following extracts have been made. "What a beggared people are these! Before the battle Ampudia boasted that we should be defeated, and not one of our troops would be left to taste the waters of the Rio Grande. And since the Mexicans were driven from Monterey, they are misrepresenting every thing—making our loss to be 1500—and some say near 3000—and stating that they left behind them only about six pieces of artillery, not fit for use. Private letters from Vera Cruz, however, appreciate the depth of the blow they have sustained—Monterey being considered one of the strongest places in the world, &c."

A few numbers of the Locomotor of Vera Cruz, to the 8th of October, inclusive, have been received at the Navy Department. The intelligence of the capture of Monterey is copied from other papers, with few comments.

The following is a translation of the official despatch of General Ampudia, to the Mexican Secretary of War, announcing the surrender of Monterey:

Most Excellent Sir: After a brilliant defence, in the course of which the enemy was repulsed, with the loss of fifteen hundred men, from various posts, he succeeded in possessing himself of the heights commanding the Bishop's Palace, and another to the south of it, and likewise of a detached breastwork, called the *Teneria*, and continuing his attacks towards the houses, which he pierced in a direction towards the centre of the city, he succeeded in posting himself within half gun-shot of the principal square, where the troops were posted, who suffered much from the hollow shot.

Under these circumstances, I was requested by various principal officers to endeavor to come to such terms as would diminish our losses: for to open our way with the bayonet, surrounded as we were by entrenched enemies, would have resulted in the dispersal of the troops, and nothing of the material would have been saved. These considerations having been taken into account, I also took into view what the city suffered, and would suffer, from the attacks by the piercing of the houses, as well as the destruction by the bombs; the scarcity of ammunition, which was beginning to be felt; the provisions which we were losing, as the enemy's lines approached the centre; the distance from our supplies, and finally that to protect this state of things for two or three days, even if it were possible to do so, could not end in a triumph, and I consented to open negotiations, which resulted in the present terms of capitulation.

My excellency will perceive that they preserve the honor of the nation and that of the army; and it is to be observed that, if they do not grant us as much as was perhaps expected, that of itself proves the superiority of the enemy, not in valor, which he displayed in most of his combats, but in his position within the squares of pierced masonry, which surrounded the square and cut off any supplies of provisions, food, or other articles necessary to subsistence.

With the greatest regret, the army withdraws from their capital, abundantly watered with its blood, leaving under the guarantee of the promises of the American generals the severely wounded and the neighboring population of the State, whose civil authorities will continue in the exercise of their functions. To-morrow I shall continue my march to Saltillo, where I will await the orders of the supreme government. And in communicating this you, for the information of his excellency the President, I have the honor to reiterate the assurances of my highest respect.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA. God and Liberty! Headquarters in Monterey, September 25, 1846.

The following is the proclamation of General Salas, the acting President, to the people of Mexico, announcing the loss of Monterey:

Mexicans! A government established against the will of the nation is interested in concealing from it events which are disastrous to its future, when the responsibility of their occurrence must fall upon the government. A government whose sentiments and interests are no other than those of the nation, and which has emanated from the movement by which it threw off its oppressors, has no need to conceal anything from it, for the nation itself must come at its preservation and for its honor.

Monterey has fallen. It was not enough to defy death, as our valiant fellow-countrymen did for four days; it was necessary to die more, to die in every shape, and the insufficiency of means of resistance. The intention of the enemy to occupy the whole republic is manifest; but the government is determined to triumph or perish with the republic. Partial disasters are of no importance; the Spanish nation suffered much more in the space of six years, and the result of her heroic efforts, and the co-operation of all her sons, was that the bones of half a million of unjust invaders whiten the fields of the peninsula. Shall we become unworthy of independence, by not showing ourselves sons worthy of our fathers? That independence was achieved by us alone, only after ten years of constancy, and it is not possible that an organized nation should show less strength than its oppressed sons, such as our first leaders were.

Mexicans! The time to act has come—Will you suffer your population to be decimated, sending to perish by handful on the frontier, one to-day, another to-morrow, and to perish less by the enemies' balls than by neglect? The government will exert all its power in the defence of rights; but it has a right to expect that indifference or inactive contemplation shall not be the recompense of its plan of operations; for the nation will prefer that not one stone should be left on another, rather than behold its sovereignty, its rights and its temples trampled under foot.

The invincible general called by it to place himself at the head of the troops is resolved not to surrender the dishonor of his country. Will it be less so? No. Our blood and our property will be the sacrifice that we offer up; and when you are in the full enjoyment of the rights which you claimed, I do not doubt of your co-operation, and with it

we will snatch from fortune a complete victory, which in the end will ensure to us existence and honor.

JOSE MARIANO DE SALAS. Mexico, September 30, 1846. The Republicans of the 1st of October says:

"The disagreeable intelligence which arrived yesterday from the northern frontier, and which we copy, in continuation, from the *Diario del Gobierno*, is perhaps the prelude of still more disastrous news, which will put the patriotism of Mexicans to the test. No effort can be too great, when the object is to defend our lives, our honor, and our independence. No one who feels all the force of the world country will fail to experience the utmost indignation against this treacherous enemy, who has dreamed of lordly it over our territory: a barbarous undertaking which he cannot accomplish, as we trust, while a single son of Morelos lives."

It is asserted that the terms of capitulation agreed upon by General Ampudia, stipulated for the withdrawal of the Mexican troops, and that the republic is lost. The artillery for the purpose of taking post at Saltillo, and that the general was reduced to this necessity after four days of the severest firing.

"We shall always lament that in this matter no attention was paid to the advice of General Santa Anna, who besought the government to send orders to our army to withdraw from Monterey, a place which could not be defended in any event on account of its being commanded by heights. We shall, on this occasion, repeat what we have already said: the war must be carried on against the Americans as the Spaniards in this century warred against the French, by the system of guerrillas, capable of destroying the most numerous and best organized army. The establishment of the national guard should be devoted to the practice of the system. In any other way the republic is lost. The artillery of the North Americans is very much superior to ours, and we must counteract that powerful element by calling into play all the resources of which history, experience, or reason has taught us the efficacy. Shall these lessons be lost upon Mexico? Are we deficient even in the natural instinct of avoiding death?"

No mention is made in these papers of Santa Anna, except that he had been ill with a severe constipation, from which he had recovered; and that, after he learned the capture of Monterey, he wrote several letters to his friends reminding them of his advice to the government to withdraw the troops from Monterey.

It is mentioned in one of the papers, as some indication of public spirit, that the deal *res pulque* (a kind of beer) in the city of Mexico, had requested the government to double the tax on that article, which would yield it an increase of revenue, in the capital, of a thousand dollars a day.

The most exaggerated statements are made of the loss sustained by our troops at Monterey, one account estimating it at three thousand.

FROM THE ARMY.—Despatches from Gen. Taylor.—The Washington Union says that on Monday night the War Department received despatches from Gen. Taylor. They were written on the 6th 11th, 12th and 13th October. But the detailed official letters of the operations before Monterey did not accompany them—much delay having occurred in making out complete returns from the various subordinate commanders of the army. The despatches which were received on Monday evening, are brief and comparatively unimportant in their character.

The Union gives this synopsis of their contents: In his letter of the 6th of October, General Taylor states that he had mustered out of service the entire force of mounted Texas volunteers. One company of Texas foot volunteers, which has rendered excellent service in the campaign, was then on the march to Camargo, there to be mustered out of service.

The General states, that a small force is to be stationed at Laredo on the east bank of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of protecting that frontier of country from Indian depredations, and enabling the government of Texas to extend its jurisdiction with more facility to the river. With the advice of Governor Henderson, he has authorized General Lamar, ex President of Texas, to raise a mounted company of eighty men for this service, for twelve months. As a very small force is now in service from the State of Texas, he trusts that this step will be approved by the department.

The 2d infantry, with some of the artillery companies left in the rear, and an additional volunteer force, has been ordered forward to Monterey, together with a heavy battery train.

No credible intelligence has been received from the interior at the date of this letter. General Ampudia, as the late papers of the *Saltillo* clearly show, with the whole or greater part of his army. [But subsequent accounts, in private letters, reported that Ampudia had retreated from Saltillo, and would make San Luis Potosi his rallying point. He was expected to make a stand there, and perhaps to be joined by Santa Anna, in case General Taylor should extend his advance in that direction.]

The general states, that he had been unable as yet to prepare his detailed official report of the operations before Monterey—the last report from his subordinate commanders having been at that moment received. General Taylor, however, and missing, will very little from 500—400 of which was sustained in the attack on the lower part of the city on the 21st.

Lieut. Dilworth, 1st infantry, had died of the wounds received on the 27th ult.

In his letter of the 13th October, Gen. Taylor encloses a statement of a recent atrocious murder, which had been perpetrated on the 5th, in the street of Monterey, upon a Mexican lancer, by a man named Fitzsimons. Captain Hays of the Texas Rangers, was present, soon after, at the scene, and had no doubt of the guilt of the man. He is now in confinement. Some difficulty had occurred as to the proper disposition of the accused, as there seems to be no American tribunal competent to meet the case. The Mexican governor had complained of the act, and desired that the man might be brought to merited punishment. The general replied that the case should be submitted to his government before any action would be taken there.

In his last letter, General Taylor deeply regrets the necessity of reporting the death of the brave Robert H. Graham, 1st Lieut. of 4th infantry, who died, on the previous night, of the wounds which he had received in the engagement of the 21st September.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS—THE COURSE OF THE WHIGS—MR. POLK—MR. WRIGHT—NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS—THE TARIFF, &c.

Washington, Nov. 11, 1846.

It is generally remarked here that the tone and manner of the rabidest of the Loco-foco Office-holders towards the Whigs, have been essentially changed since the recent Whig victories have been heard from. They have not observed this so much myself, for I have nothing to do with the rabid portion of the Loco-foco party. Among the other and better portion of that party I am always well treated.

There are Loco-focos in office in this city; however, who can snap and snarl about the Whigs at such a rate, that one would suppose they would like very much to bite their heads off. This species of ventriloquism, go doubt, will feel very bad and uncomfortable from this forward, until the Presidential election takes place in 1849.

But there is no hope for them! The Whigs are triumphant! They have battled for great causes and principles and for the best interests of the people. Their opponents, on the contrary, have abused the power conferred upon them by the people. They have administered the government for their own advancement and behest, and turned a deaf ear to the wants and demands of the people!

Under these circumstances, can the Loco-focos expect to retain power? They see the Whigs triumphant everywhere. And that a Whig President can be elected. Now that is a fact which they will not dispute.

It is well understood that the Whigs in all sections of the country are resolved to yield all private preferences in the matter of selecting a Presidential candidate, and to unite cordially and energetically upon that eminent statesman who shall receive the support of a majority of the delegates that will assemble, at the proper time, in a National Convention to make the nomination. There will be no requirement of the odious, anti-republican Loco-foco rule to make the nomination. The delegates will of course be instructed to support, as their first choice, some one distinguished statesman, and some another, but to unite ultimately upon the man who shall receive a majority of the votes of the Convention.

Possessing, as the Whigs do, in their ranks so many able, upright and meritorious statesmen, who would do honor to the country in the Presidential chair, it is reasonable that preferences and partialities should be entered into, and candid sections of the Union will be honorable and right in such should be the case. But they will not interfere with, or in the slightest degree mar, the success of the Whig cause in the next Presidential election—for all are resolved to unite heartily upon the nominee of the Whig National Convention, knowing that he will be none other than an able and a competent statesman, an upright man, and an unwavering Whig, who will firmly and steadily carry out the great principles of the Whig party.

This is the understanding—the voluntary agreement among the Whigs of the whole Union, North, East, South and West. Let the Loco-focos know it and give over anticipating success, two years hence, from divisions in the Whig ranks! We are on the high road to victory—and we all mean to march straight to it!

It is reported that the President is very much distressed at the signs of the political horizon, and cannot account for them, who call to converse with him, the subject for the mighty revolution that is going on all around him; in every quarter, from Loco-focoism to Whigism! He is sure it cannot be the result of the leading measures of his administration, for they have not yet gone into operation and been proved!

The late *Silas Wright* has been heard from! One of his warm personal and political friends in this city wrote to him the day before the election in New York, and told him that he would be elected. Mr. Wright has replied and says to his friend: It is a pretty time to inform a man that he is beaten, when it is too late for him to escape the catastrophe!

One of the New York Loco-foco members of Congress, who has been re-elected, Timothy Jenkins, is a fast friend of the Tariff of 1842, and esteemed in Congress a very worthy and upright man. It is reported that he talked very candidly to the President at the time the British Tariff bill was before Congress. Being on a visit with a friend at the White House, Mr. Polk expressed a hope that Mr. Jenkins was prepared to go with the Administration, and the people who were for the me sure, for the new Tariff bill! Mr. Jenkins' reply is thus given: "Mr. Polk, I must be allowed to judge whether the people I represent are in favor of this bill. I think they are decidedly opposed to it, and I assure you I must receive my opposition!"

It is also reported that on one occasion in the House of Representatives, a Southern member went to Mr. Jenkins and asked him to change his vote on some particular question. "What, sir?" said Mr. Jenkins, with much warmth, "change my vote? Sir, what do you take me for?" The Southern Loco-foco took him and departed.

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Correspondence of the Register,
HERMIT'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky.,
Nov. 14, 1846.

Friend Fennell—Another week has passed away, with very little to disturb the peace of our good city. We had, what might be called, a small "difficulty," between two young bloods the other evening, which was attempted to be settled by pistols, and kept them from hurting each other; so their precious hides are still spared. Came of it—some violation of the rules of etiquette.

During the past week we received news of the defeat of Silas Wright in New York, and of the "modern Cato," as his friends call him. The news depressed the spirits of the "democrats" somewhat, and excited those of the Whigs. The Democrats here attribute his defeat to a coalition of the Whigs and Antislavery; while the Whigs say that the Democrats have no reason to charge such a coalition, for that they (the Democrats) have always claimed and promised the "largest liberty." I know nothing of the merits of the question, and shall not offer any opinion. I heard one of the "unfettered," however, perpetrate the following, and as he is a man who takes things easily and never expresses himself very violently, I cannot be accused of showing partiality by telling you what he said.

"Far more true peace, our 'Cato' felt, than 'Young with all the 'Antislavery' at his heels."

Some of the boys who started from here to the "Halls of the Montezumas" have returned; among them a "free man of color," who went to assist in extending the "area of freedom." He went as a body servant to one of the volunteers and was at the battle of Monterey. He came home a few days since on the cars, dressed a *la ranchero*, with a Mexican blanket, lance, and beard grown to its full length. He had also a few copper bullets, some of the weight of 23 grains, which he brought home as trophies of victory. I have read, lately, accounts of collections of "curiosities" in the museums of other cities. Some of the enterprising inhabitants of our city, determined not to be surpassed in encouraging "Antiquarian Researches," have established a museum here in "the Athens of the West," and have already collected a very respectable cabinet of Natural, Moral and Artificial curiosities; among which are the following:

An improved map of the United States, including the late extension of the "area of freedom," by "A. Progressive Democrat."

A bottle of water from the "River of Tears," which flows beneath "the Bridge of Sighs."

A lamp burning with "the Light of other Days."

A lock of beard, clipped from the chin of "the Wandering Jew."

One of the "claws" of the Sub-Treasury animal, so much spoken of lately by the Whig Editors.

The box of stuff, out of which John C. Calhoun takes a pinch, to cause every person in South Carolina to sneeze.

One of the chords of Sympathy, which is touched when an Englishman hears of the oppression of the African race in America; sent over as a present from the London Punch, very carefully wrapped in a newspaper containing a "report of the condition of the operatives in the coal mines of England."

The blank commissions of the officers of Van Buren's Standing Army, which was never "mustered into service."

One of Prentiss' "Oregon Gallinippers."

A bottle of the Mexican fluid.

A type of the original "Book of Fate" was printed.

The last will and testament of "the Sovereign People."

The original draft of the first "pronunciamento" ever issued in Mexico.

One of the foundation stones of the original "Hall of the Montezumas."

A moral daguerreotype of "the depravity of human nature."

One of the links of a chain of circumstantial evidence.

A calculation in moral mathematics, showing the exact length of the arm of a moral lever sufficient to move the world.

A recent crucible. This crucible contains the elements of our Federal Union. Mr. Calhoun once thrust it into the fiery furnace of Nullification "seven times heated," to see if he could not "dissolve the elements;" but like the Hebrew children of old, it came out without even the smell of fire, while he who attempted to become its executioner was consumed by the flames.

An historical painting, founded on a fact in modern history—Represents Mons. Guizot, John Bull and Brother Jonathan, dividing the "spoils" between themselves, for which purpose they are using a pair of scales. Mons. G. is the weigher. John Bull is putting in the weights. Brother Jonathan by a well timed coup de main manages to shift the position of the fulcrum, and lo! "the balance of power" falls to his share; he then turns to John Bull with a sinister wink of the eye and slips into his hand a "deed of gift" for "five acres and forty rods" of very valuable lands situated in the "Oregon Territory," and whispers something to him and retires from the scene. Mons. G. becomes enraged, and proposes to John Bull that they draw up and sign a protest against Brother Jonathan. Bull replies—"I know that Jonathan was always a slippery chap from his youth up; yet he is my brother, and has done me many favors. See the fine present he has just made me (holds up his 'deed of gift') and besides, he has promised to send me a whole cargo of his celebrated 'Oregon' brand beef; which, you know, I will very much need for the great family dinner which I intend soon to give my children." John Bull then retires and leaves Mons. G. "alone in his glory," who raises both his hands and is heard to utter "cries both loud and deep" against the "progressives" on both sides of the ocean.

With the above I must close for the present. I will try to tell you something more about the "Whigs" next week.

Good night. THE HERMIT.

From the New Orleans Picayune Nov. 7.

LATEST FROM THE SQUADRON.

Second Abolition Attack on Alvarado—Expedition against Tabasco.

Off Alvarado, Oct. 13, 1846.

Gentlemen—We are on the eve of another attack on Alvarado. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, Com. Conner issued orders for the sailing of the squadron, frigates Cumberland and Raritan excepted, for the mouth of the Alvarado river.

The Commodore takes the command of the expedition in person, making use of the steamer Vixen as his flag ship for the occasion. One o'clock to-morrow morning is the hour fixed, and already the steamers Mississippi, Vixen and McLane are firing up. Besides these vessels, the force consists of the cutter Forward, schooner Reeper, Petrel, and Bonito, and

prize schooner Monata. This latter vessel was recently captured from the Mexicans and was formerly the American schooner Belle, out of your port. She now mounts 400 forty-two pounders.

For the last month we have been drilling our men as Infantry upon a small island, and Jack is so anxious for a fight that he marks time with a good grace, and every one appears pleased at last we are to have a chance at the enemy. At the mouth of the River the Mexicans have a ten gun battery, and we know of a brig of War and two gun boats being anchored inside. A number of their small merchantmen have taken refuge in the harbor and there must be a smart sprinkling of prize money in store for us.

Oct. 16th.—Our sailing orders for the morning of the 14th were countermanded in consequence of its blowing too fresh for operations, occasioning a delay of however, 24 hours. Yesterday, we sailed however at 1 A. M., yesterday, but I regret to state that we are all at anchor again to-day and Alvarado yet in the possession of the Mexicans.

You were pleased to call the former attack on Alvarado an abortion; and I suppose you will not be sparing of hard names for the present failure; but I trust when you examine the facts of the case you will understand that it is owing to inefficiency of the means at the disposal of Com. Conner, and the natural defenses of the place, rather than to any want of skill or courage on his part, or lack of spirits and support of the officers and men under his command. We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at daylight, and stood slowly into shore, it being dead calm, the Vixen and McLane towing the schooner. The Mississippi anchored at long shot distance, and commenced her fire. Up to this time every thing appeared bright and favorable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar, the Commodore leading the vessels over the rest of the force following, passed by the Fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance. A long 18 in the Forward sent a shot directly in the Fort.

This movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened. The Forward made a most beautiful shot, in the meantime, the Mississippi had closed on and exploded her Paixhans about the heads of the Mexicans, in the way that must have made some of them see more stars than the Lord ever made.

One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of theirs from a stockade. This they soon remedied, but thus far all their shot had fallen short.

During the morning, several of our boats sounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with much impunity as indifference. The vessels outside the bar having somewhat subsided, the line was formed, as follows: Steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gun boats Reeper and Bonito; steamer McLane, the Bonito, cutter Forward and gun boat Petrel; then two launches, three cutters and a barge, containing a considerable force destined for boarding the vessels of war, brought up the rear; the Vixen with her tow passed the bar and took position within point blank range; but the McLane stuck fast, and the Commodore, finding himself deprived of the support of one-third of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of 12-gun battery with his four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retire. The force in the boats were now exposed to the heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape it would have knocked some of us into fits. We escaped, however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls, it being now too late in the day for any further operations signals were made for return to anchor, and thus ended this bloodless conflict—not because each and every man of us would not have shed our heart's best blood to have gained the day—not because our plan of attack was not good, or that we were not properly equipped, but because Providence has provided for us with such natural defenses as cannot be overcome by a naval attack with such means as Commodore Conner has at his disposal.

The McLane is an abominable abortion—to make use of your own words—drawing too much water to be serviceable, and not sufficient power to drive her over two and a half knots per hour. But it is due to Captain Howard to say that as soon as he got his vessel aloft again, he proceeded to make another attempt to pass the bar, but the Commodore declined and it was now too late in the afternoon. There remains one way to take this Alvarado, and mark my word, it will be done before many weeks.

Meanwhile we must expect to be severely handled by the newspapers at home, and by people who expect us to accomplish impossibilities and win glory on the field where none is to be won. No man with two ideas in his head, who witnessed our recent defeat, can attribute blame to any one.

October 25th.—On the night of the 19th inst. the cutter Forward, schooners Bonito, Reeper and Monata, under command of Commodore Perry, left Alvarado for an attack on Tabasco. On the night of the 17th, the Mississippi made a prize of American barque Coasa, Capt. Heikling, off Alvarado river, and sent her into this place, on suspicion of her being about to land her cargo on the Mexican coast. This vessel was cleared from New Orleans on the 17th inst. for Havana by 350 tons. It was laden with 1600 bales of cotton, put up in 200 lb bales; and there appears good reason to suppose that it was intended for Mexico. She will sail for your port on the 27th inst., in charge of Passed Midshipman Barret, son of one of your former collectors.

The Yucatan schr. El Telegrafo arrived from the Tobacco expedition on the 23d, reports a great standing off the land, waiting for weather to go into the river. The following vessels were discharging coal for the steamers—Bataques, Aveson and Morgan; schr. Abrasia and Juan I. de Carthagena; schr. Regina Hill and Sarah—the latter vessel having lost her rudder on her passage from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, was blown down here, and her coal has been made use of by Com. Conner. Also schr. Portia, from New Orleans and Lulus, from New Haven, with supplies for the squadron. Yours. S. A.

FIRE.—The Hat Store of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moreland took fire on Thursday night last, by which almost the whole of their stock was damaged or destroyed. Lexington (Ky.) Gaz.

MARRIED.

In this city on Tuesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Hill, Mr. LORENZO D. SEES, of Bracken county, Ky., to Miss SUSAN M. BREWSTER, of the city of New York.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—Receipts of Southern Staples, and shipments of Western, give a very animated appearance to the Wheat Squares, and fill the commercial streets with loaded drays. The speculative demand for Flour, also, for a day or two preceding and following the arrival of the late foreign advices by the Britannia, created a good deal of stir on "Change, and swelled materially the usual size of the daily reports of transactions. But aside from these signs of prosperity, business generally is really very fair, and Cincinnati has now her customary appearance at this season.

There is at last something which seems like a breaking up of fair weather. Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a gentle shower set in, which strengthened into a steady rain by 6, and at the hour of putting our paper to press, there was a good prospect of a considerable fall of water.

Last accounts from Pittsburgh represented the river as rising. At this port the decline has ceased, and we have water enough out to the Mississippi for the largest of the regular traders.

Since the above was written, we have received the Pittsburgh Gazette of Monday, which says:—"The rise in the rivers on Friday soon reached a maximum. On Saturday morning there was 6 feet 4 inches, and in the evening 6 feet 2 inches. The weather continued very pleasant indeed throughout the day. There is no immediate prospect of any rise in either river above this."

At Wheeling, Saturday, 7 feet 8 inches, and falling.

The Nashville Gazette of 15th inst. says:—"The weather yesterday was fair. The river is falling slowly, with sufficient water on the shoals for small boats."

The St. Louis Era of the 13th inst. says:—"The river opposite here is at a stand with five feet of water in the channel to the mouth of the Ohio. Boats down yesterday from the Upper Mississippi report it falling from the Rapids down. The Illinois from last accounts was swelling slightly near the mouth, but falling high up—3 feet in the channel. 3 feet seen is reported in the channel of the Missouri."—Cin. Gaz.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

NOVEMBER 20, 1846.

BEANS.—Most of the lots in market have been picked up at low rates for the South. We quote as average rates: \$2.75 to 3 per lb, containing 3 bushels each. Mixed or colored Beans, no sale.

BREWER.—\$2.25 to 2.40 per lb.

BREAD.—We quote Pilot at \$2.50 to 2.75 per lb, Boston Cracker at \$3.00; Butter and Water Crackers at 44 1/2c per lb.

BUTTER.—The receipts are large, and in the face of a rather overstocked market prices look down. The packers are paying 74 1/2c for common to prime, 84 1/2c commanding a very good article. Retail in market, 10 to 20c per lb.

CANDLES & SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 84c for Mould, 19 to 22c for 81st, and 35c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 3 1/2 to 4c for No. 1, and 4 1/2c for No. 2.

CHEESE.—A good article brings readily 64 to 65c per lb.

COFFEE.—The leading rate of Flour barrels is 31a35c. Park and Whiskey barrels 100a 103c. Lard kegs 35 to 36c.

CORN.—Mailla, per lb. 10 a 13; Bale Roast 34 1/2c; Hemp, white, 7a 8c; Tarred 8c; Baggins, per yard, 9 a 11c.

COTTON, CORROS YARN, &c.—Prices of Yarns have been advanced generally to 17 a 18c, wholesale and retail. We now quote Baling at 10c, and Candle Wick and Carpet Warp at 30c. Cotton is firm and the stock small. Sales of Mississippi at 84 a 94 have been reported.

CRANBERRIES.—Are worth \$3.75 a 4.00 per bushel—supply abundant of prime quality.

DRUGS & OILS.—Drugs continue in fair demand, at fair prices. One of White Lead we notice regular sales at \$1.75 per keg, and 5 cent off of Sales of Spirits Turpentine in a small way at 55a60c. Some holders are now asking 70c.

EGGS.—Maintain the recent high rates wonderfully. One shipment took 4,500 dozen yesterday at 16c. We quote 14a. 6c by quantity, and 16a18c as the retail market rates.

FEATHERS.—The best qualities from wagon command 22 a 24c. Retail sales from store 25 to 27c.

FISH.—The transactions are confined to small sales. No 3. Mackerel, large size, at \$8 No 1 do at \$12; No 2 at \$9, per lb; and dry Cod at 44a45c per lb.

FLOUR.—Has declined since our last review 10a45c per lb; the current rates now being \$4.00 a \$4.06—sales mostly at \$4.05 for round barrels.

DRY FRUIT.—Apples and Peaches are in good demand. Apples bring in lots from the country 35 a 40c. Peaches: 10 to 12c.

GINSENG.—Is in good demand. We quote it from 30 to 32c, as in lots and quality.

GRAIN.—Wheat 70c per bushel of 60 lbs.; Corn sales from store at 24 a 26 per bushel.

GROCERIES.—Sugar 7a 8c per lb. Rio Coffee 7a 8c. Molasses 26a30c; Sugar House 37a40c.

HAIR.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d 4 a 4c per lb; 8d 4 a 4c; 6d 4 a 5d; 5d 5d; 4d 5d a 5c; 3d 6d a 7c.

OILS.—Lard—Sales of Summer at 45c; Fall at 50c, and Winter 53c. Lard—Sales of 50 lbs city at 48c, and 55 lbs do at 50c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess and Clear \$7.00 a \$7.25. Bacon—prime 3a 4c, packed.

SALT—Has advanced very much. Kanawha No 1 at 16 a 17c and Kanawha Alum at 35c per bushel.

SALERIES.—Cincinnati manufactured sells to the trade at 4c per lb. The common price for single cake from store is 4 1/2c, with an occasional sale at 4c.

SKINS.—The supply of Timothy is better—Sales from wagons of good fair at \$1.75. Clover at 3.25 to 3.50.

SNOW.—Is held by the keg at \$13.50, and retails by bag at \$1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes retail now at \$1.20 per bushel—30 a 32c per bushel.

WHEAT.—71 a 73c.

WINDING GLASS.—Sale of 60 boxes at \$1.35 for 8X10; \$3.40 for 10X12; 3.40 for 10X14; 4.50 for 12X18.

Covington Cattle Market.

CATTLE.—There are now very few Cattle in market. We have a prospect for cold weather. If it should be so, our interior friends may expect a good demand and fair prices.

HOGS.—There are several thousand head now in two or three of the pens, but the weather is still entirely too warm for packing, and buyers do not enter the market. The few sales that have been made, are in an irregular way, and do

not afford the slightest indication of the rate at which the market will open. We therefore make no further mention of them. We are still of opinion that the first week's operations will be at about \$2.50 per 100 lbs net, though we feel by no means certain that the efforts which are making on the coast of drovers and some others to open at \$2.75 will not be successful. —Gaz.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the town of TAYLORSVILLE, situated in Boone county, Ky., on the river, at the mouth of Bishop's creek, 13 miles below Cincinnati, offers for sale Lots in said Town at moderate prices, and will give time for payment to purchasers, for a part at least, or the same can be discharged by chopping wood near the town at 50 cents per cord. This town is a good location for Steam Boats and a ferry across the river, lately established at that place. Several lots have been donated to Mechanics who have located there, and the subscriber will donate to a Tanner, Wagon maker, and a Blacksmith, each a lot, if they will establish and maintain their shops, and comply with the conditions as stated on a plan said town in the possession of James Robinson. There is a Post Office and two Stores in the place, and the regular Packet boats touch at that point twice a week.

On Friday, the 13th of this month, the subscriber will attend at said place to receive sealed proposals for renting a Farm two stories high, with six rooms and cellar and other conveniences attached to the same—possession of said house to be given on the 1st day of March 1847. Also a large Warehouse 414 by about 25 feet, which would make good Tobacco Factory. Said property to be rented from one to five years, at a yearly rent; and if rented approved security will be required for the payment of the rent. The subscriber, however, reserves the right to decline the proposition of any one if he deems the same too low.

The subscriber has in progress several dwelling houses and a warehouse, which will be finished by the first of January next, and will be of great use to the community. He is now offering for sale lots, and is empowered to give title bonds; and when the lots are paid for a General Warranty deed will be given the purchasers.

He has a plot of town and can show the lots. Several lots of cleared land adjoining the town will be rented on the 13th inst. Persons are invited to attend on that day.

JAS. TAYLOR.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 7, 1846.

NOTE.—There is an excellent Tanyard seat, a good spring and overhead water, back of the town, not a mile off, on which is a good Frame Dwelling House and all necessary buildings.—The year has in operation some time since, and before the ice sets in, the subscriber will be in a position to offer a lot of land for sale, or to rent, or to build a farm adjoining, which I will rent with or without the yard. Apply to the undersigned or to his son James, or R. T. Thornton at J. Taylor, Jr., office in the said town. I have a full quantity of land in this State, much of it in this State, and will be glad to sell or to rent, or to build a farm adjoining, which I will rent with or without the yard. Apply to the undersigned or to his son James, or R. T. Thornton at J. Taylor, Jr., office in the said town. I have a full quantity of land in this State, much of it in this State, and will be glad to sell or to rent, or to build a farm adjoining, which I will rent with or without the yard. 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