

HICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

NUMBER 22.

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N. L. FINNELL.

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Single numbers in wrappers 5 cents.

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

Advertisements, of 13 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 Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office on Sixth street, Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 331f

Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office on Sixth street, Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 331f

Gedge & Brothers

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scott Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of

in 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.

Can be had by order of the Cincinnati branch.

Cincinnati, March 21 1846. 35-ly

S. KNOWLTON & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 7, Water St., Between Main and Walnut,

CINCINNATI.

Walker & Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky.

will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers prices.

Feb. 21, 1846. 31-ly.

C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAVE now on hand a good stock of Groceries

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

Covington, July 11th, 1845.

JOHN W. VENABLE,

POURTRAIT PAINTER.

Scott Street, up stairs—above J. R. Stewart's

COVINGTON, KY.

apr 18—391f

D. W. C. RANFALLS, having located in

Covington, Ohio, as his professional services to a citizens of Covington and vicinity.

Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by

Poley & Wall.

July 18, 1846. 53

SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS.

WALKER & WINSTON, just received and has for

sale at his store on Scott Street, a superior

lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and made

in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as

any house in this City or Cincinnati. Also a

large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful

article. He invites the public to call and ex-

amine his stock, as he is sure he can satisfy pur-

chasers, and in regard to quality and price.

Covington Dec. 6th 1845. 20 1f.

2000 STONE JUGS.—This day we

are receiving per steamer John Dren-

non and for sale low.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co.

No. 15, West Front St., Cin.

SAD IRONS.—2000 lbs. Ball & Davis' brand,

just received and for sale at manufacturers

price. G. B. MARSHALL & Co.

No. 15, West Front St., Cin.

June 20.

J. B. JONES, & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening a

complete assortment of STAPLE AND

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also—Groceries, Queensware, Boots and

Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of public patronage, as

their terms shall be as reasonable as those of any

establishment in this City or Cincinnati.

N. B. They will receive, in exchange for Goods,

&c., either Cash or any kind of country Produce.

Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846. 7-1f.

FASHIONABLE CABINET FURNI-

TURE.—S. J. Jones wishes to inform his

friends and the public that he has removed to

the new free store building, directly opposite his

old place on Third st, between Main and Syn-

crone, where he has now and will continue to

keep a large assortment of the most FASHION-

ABLE AND MODERN STYLES OF CABINET FUR-

NITURE, consisting in part of—

French Sofas, Seating—Rosa and Mahogany,

Centre Tables, Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs of the

first description, Secretaries, Mahogany Bed-

steads, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, with a

variety of other articles in his line, all man-

ufactured in the best and most durable manner.

He assures those wishing to purchase that he

will sell as low as any establishment in the West.

He invites the public to call and examine for

themselves, and if they cannot call, he will not

charge anything.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7, 1846.

Dr. WISE, at the corner of 4th and Scott

streets, offers, on the most liberal terms, a

full and complete assortment of Drugs and Medi-

cines, warranted pure. Families may rest as-

ured that any article procured at this place is

good, having been selected with the greatest care.

Covington, Nov. 7, 1846.

POWDER FLASKS.—A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and

for sale by the dozen or single at

HUNTINGTON'S,

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. No. 123 Main st.

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLES.—

300 pairs Brass Chamber Candles, assorted, 48,

5, 54 and 6 in:

100 pairs Brass Chamber Candles, square, with

Snuffers and Extinguishers;

75 pairs High Brass Chamber Candles.

For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

No. 163 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

GRiffin HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin

Horse Nails, for sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

126 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

A. McALPIN'S

Furniture Ware Rooms,

No. 10, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale at the

lowest prices, a large and splendid assort-

ment of Cabinet Furniture, Mahogany Chairs,

Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c., of the most fash-

ionable style.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Mahogany

Boards and Plank, Mahogany, Maple, Rose and

Satin Wood Veneers, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth,

Plush, Gimp, Looking Glass Plates, and Hard-

ware suitable for Cabinet and other uses.

Having in connection with Wm. H. Ross, (of

the firm of Ross & Geyer,) commenced the

manufacture of Chairs, he is now prepared to

furnish his customers with every variety of

Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Settees, Rocking

Chairs, &c., &c.

N. B. Store Boys and Hotels furnished to

order on the best terms and at the shortest no-

tice.

apr 18, 1846. 30-ly

BALL & DAVIS,

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN Iron, Nails, Castings, and

Heavy Hardware.

Manufacturers of

Premium and Patented Superior Cooking stoves,

all sizes.

Egg, Common, Box, and Parlor do. do.

Plain Grates and Fronts, new styles.

Ornamented do. do. with summer fronts.

Light Hollow Ware and Castings in general.

They respectfully invite the attention of the

citizens of Covington and the adjoining coun-

ties to their stock. Builders will find

an assortment of Grates of the newest and most

beautiful styles.

April 8, 1846. 37-ly

BRASS STAIR RODS.—Round, flat and

oval, assorted, from 24 to 30 inches, for sale

by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

No. 163 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

Whitman's Liniment,

For Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dis-

locations, Fractured Bones, Bruises, Cuts,

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Pains in the Back

and Side, &c. &c. It affords an immediate and

permanent relief, and it is perhaps the only ar-

ticle that can be depended upon for the cure of

the above diseases.

For sale, in Covington, at the Drug Store of

D. T. N. WISE, corner of Scott and 4th sts.

D. R. C. W. HOWELL has just received a

full and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Vanishes, Brushes,

Putty, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

which he offers for sale as cheap as can be

procured at any other store in the city. Please

call and judge for yourselves at the New Drug

Store on Madison street, junction of Tampine.

Covington, Sep. 5, 1846.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY

AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type

Foundry, beg to inform the public that they

have just received a full and complete as-

sortment of the following:—

Notions of WELLS' IMPROVED and EXTRA

FINISHED WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES.

ES.

Having lately enlarged their works, and pro-

duced the best of workmen, they are now mak-

ing Printing Presses of a superior finish, and

capable of printing as much as any other Press

Establishment; and for workmanship and du-

rability they flatter themselves cannot be ex-

ceeded. They also have a large stock of

English and French type, and at fair prices, and on rea-

sonable terms.

Their Type Foundry department has been

greatly extended, and furnished with new

moulds, matrices of the most fashionable cut

letter, bold and fancy, and an extensive

variety. Feeling confident that type made

at this establishment are of as good a quality

and finish as any made at the Eastern Found-

ries, they have no doubt of giving satisfaction

to all who may favor them with their orders.

They keep on hand (and are ready to re-

quire) Fancy, French, and English type, of the

foundries of L. Johnson, Philadelphia;

Geo. Bruce & Co., and John T. White, New

York. Also, German, Greek and Hebrew type

furnished to order.

Having made arrangements with Adams & Co.

Boston, and Fox & Co. Cincinnati, orders

directed to be sent to this establishment for

the above named POWER PRESSES, which will

be furnished at manufacturers' prices, with cost

of freight added to the Boston Presses.

HORACE WELLS, Agent.

Oct. 17, 1846.

FAMILY PILLS.—Price, 15 cents for twen-

ty. Purely vegetable, and safe and cer-

tain in their operation. Prepared and sold by

C. W. HOWELL.

Madison street.

Sept. 8, 1846.

123 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD

AND FOURTH—Watches, Jewelry,

Silver Ware, &c.—W. C. HUNTINGTON is con-

stantly making additions to his new and fash-

ionable stock of Watches, Gold and Silver

Chains, Pins, Rings, Gold and Silver Brace-

lets, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Lockets, Trimbles,

Silver Ware, Cutlery, Musical Instruments,

&c., which will be sold as low as the same qual-

ity of Goods can be found in the city.

Watches, Jewelry, Music Boxes, Accordeons,

&c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and

Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main

street, between Third and Fourth

Sts. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 26, 1846.

Light.

WHO does not desire to have a clear light

to read and work by? Then call at the

Drug Store on the corner of 4th and Scott sts.,

Covington, and procure the most beautiful Lard

Oil.

Nov. 7, 1846.

IRON 8 POUND COFFEES.—Just received

1 each C. J. M. Iron Stone Coffees, with

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

TWO DOLLARS a year—paid in advance.

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

Office—Corner of Scott st. and Market Space.

Advertisements being to the mutual advantage of the subscriber and the Proprietor, it is hoped that mode of payment will be adopted whenever convenient.

Agents.

C. H. BARKLEY is our regularly authorized Agent in Lexington. Persons in that section, who wish to subscribe or pay for the REGISTER, can apply to Mr. B.

JAMES FLANAGAN is our Agent at Winchester.

Capt. HENRY JONES, at Mount Sterling.

CHAS. TALBUTT, Esq. and F. H. AEBOTT, at Paris.

H. R. FRENCH, at Georgetown.

THOMAS SANDFORD, of Burlington, for Boone County.

TO POETS.

A copy of the Register one year and three copies of the Address on satin will be given by the undersigned, for the best New Year's Address, to be handed in by the 20th inst.

THE CARRIER.

A number of the articles which appear in this paper, were prepared for our last, but were crowded out by the President's Message. We have several communications on hand, that we shall endeavor to dispose of in two or three succeeding numbers.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President seems determined not to give his partisans in Congress this winter room to say any thing new in his defence. Standing, as he consciously does, arraigned before the high tribunal of public sentiment, he seeks, by the prolixity and minute ingenuity of his arguments, to divert the scrutiny of that inexorable judge, from the naked, unvarnished fact, that this war with Mexico, is purely a presidential war, which never would have occurred under the administration of a Whig president, nor even of such Democrats as Van Buren, Calhoun, or Benton.

Admitting that on account of the failure of Mexico to pay the indemnity money, and her evasion and violation of treaties, a war was justifiable, (which point Mr. Polk elaborately argues) still for these causes war should have been regularly declared, and the president would have been as guilty of usurping powers not recognized by the constitution as the Whig party contends that he really was, by virtually declaring the present war without special Congressional sanction. But whatever may be the merits of those subjects, it is clearly too late for Mr. Polk to urge them in extenuation of that executive action which induced the war, and which had not even in his dreams, any connection with those causes of complaint.

The question of boundary and jurisdiction is discussed in the same vein. The diplomatic history of the western limit of Texas is arrayed in connexion with the treaty promised by Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto, and the act of Congress establishing a post-road west of the Nueces, as conclusive proofs that Santa Anna, and all the region east of the Rio Grande belonged to the Republic of Texas, and became ours by annexation. This position of the president, so confidently assumed, and so necessary for his defence has been ably controverted in Congress by Mr. Benton and other eminent partisans of the administration, and being unwilling to reiterate their arguments we leave it, confessedly a debatable question: And if debatable, if perchance it should ultimately result, as did our "undisputed title to the whole of Oregon," in the success of the Benton section of the party, so far as the abstract question of the actual boundary of Texas is concerned, then, although our title now by virtue of conquest is indisputable as far as Saltillo, yet Mr. Polk would stand self-condemned before the American people, of having, *per se*, made the war, by ordering the army of occupation to the Rio Grande. But it is needless to pursue this branch of the subject further. The broad and well defined fact exists, that the President, and he alone, made the war, and his arguments are unavailing, because the people know it. And it is equally absurd, and worse than absurd—it is in shamefully bad taste for the President of the American Republic, to attempt to screen himself from the just censure of that people, whose servant he ought to be, by broadly hinting that every man who questions the propriety of his official acts and dares to doubt the infallibility of James K. Polk, Esq., is a traitor to his country, and gives "aid and comfort" to the national enemy. Verily Mr. President Polk seems so much accustomed to think and speak of Herrera, of Paredes, and of Santa Anna, as such in his day being the government of Mexico, that he fancies himself to be actually and exclusively the American Government.

Since Mr. Polk throws the gauntlet, let actions and facts supercede argument; and let the people determine, whether Whigs or Democrats most clearly demonstrated their patriotism by flocking to their country's standard when the call was made for volunteers. We mean nothing invidious by this, for we have implicit faith in the patriotism of both parties in the aggregate, but we mean indignantly to repel a charge as unworthy of an American President as it is groundless.

Mr. Polk says if he had not let Santa Anna go into Mexico openly, he would

have stolen in. Our President therefore makes a virtue of the necessity and gave him free ingress. He says he had hoped that Santa Anna was for us, and he hints, although appearances do not favor the idea; that Santa Anna will yet tinker up a peace for us. We are not one of those who doubt that Mr. Polk meant fairly by his country in his extraordinary intercourse with the Mexican Tyrant, we merely believe that he was miserably humbugged by him. But after Santa Anna's arrival in Mexico was greeted with the most extravagant demonstrations of national joy, and he had assumed the command of her armies, and breathed death and extermination against the "northern barbarians," it is certainly very unbecoming in Mr. Polk who foolishly gave the enemy all this "aid and comfort" to intimate that the whole Whig party are traitors and give the enemy "aid and comfort." The world may well hesitate whether most to admire his sagacity or his modesty.

But the message is so long, and so rich that we must defer the conclusion of our remarks upon it till next week.

POPULATION OF COVINGTON.

The census of Covington has just been taken, which shows a population within the city or corporation limits, of 4,976; and within what is considered the city, there are estimated to be about 1000 more; making the whole population of what every one would call the town, very near 6,000. In 1840, the population within the city limits, was 2,800. In February last, the population was 4,300. Showing an increase since 1840 of 2,576, and since February last of 946. What other town in Kentucky can show as rapid an increase in her population as Covington?

And while we are so rapidly increasing in numbers, our elder sister, Newport, does not appear to be idle. We have not the means of knowing what is her population, nor in what ratio it is increasing; but from a recent visit we paid her, we are well satisfied from the number of new buildings we saw, that had recently been erected, and those in progress of erection, that she was doing quite well in the way of "increasing and multiplying." We regret that the facilities for a more general intercourse between us are not greater, so that we might, by seeing each other often, become better acquainted. Eut, never mind, that Bridge will be completed after a while, when Covington and Newport will become "one and indivisible." A word or two some time hence about that Bridge. For the present we shall only ask the question—why was the building of the Bridge suspended? The reader may think this a curious article, beginning with noting down the population of Covington, and ending with asking a question about a bridge. If so, we will say to him that population and bridges sometimes go together, as the fellows who were on the old bridge at Frankfort, no doubt thought when it fell with them some years ago.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia commenced its session on Monday the 7th inst. E. T. SCOTT was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and W. O. COOPER, of the House. The Governor's Message is unusually long for the Message of a Virginia Executive. Among other matters noticed and discussed by the Governor, is the present number and the rapid increase of the free negroes in the state. He recommends the passage of a law to compel them all to leave the state. The free negroes in Virginia, as they are every where else, are certainly a very great nuisance, a burthen to themselves and a curse to the community in which they are located; but it would be cruel and inhuman to force them to leave the state without first providing them a place to go to and the means of getting away. They are human beings, and although we are not among the number who carry their sympathies so far as to wish to see them invested with the privileges of white men, we should dislike to see them driven like brutes from their homes, without knowing where to go, or having the means to go with. Even the Abolitionists are unwilling they should go and settle among them, as was seen in the case of the Randolph negroes, who were not permitted to settle and live upon the land, provided for them by the will of their master. If driven from Virginia, where could they go? For if the people of Ohio would not permit those who had been provided with homes and the means of subsistence for a time, to go among them, it is not at all likely that they, or the citizens of any of the other free states, would permit those who are wholly destitute—having neither the means of subsistence nor land to live upon, to locate in their neighborhoods. They would be compelled to go into the large towns and cities in the states where the laws are the least severe upon them, and there obtain a precarious subsistence. Let Virginia pass what laws she pleases to prevent the further manumission of slaves by her own citizens, unless provision be made to remove them out of the state, and to prevent free negroes from other states from going into that state; but it would be acting unjustly towards her sister states to drive the most worthless and vicious of her population into their borders, to become vagabonds and thieves, and of consequence, inmates of their workhouses and penitentiaries.

The Governor gives a favorable account of the financial affairs of the state, showing a surplus in the treasury after paying

the expenses of the state, of \$150,000. He recommends the construction of two Rail Roads, by the state, and the appropriation annually of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to each of them. One of the proposed Roads is to pass through the Southwestern Valley to the Tennessee line. The other to commence at Gordonsville and terminate either on the Kenawha or Ohio River.

If the Legislature should carry out the views of the Governor in constructing these important works, Virginia will soon place herself alongside of the most flourishing states in the Union. No state stands more in need of works of Internal Improvement, to develop her resources and infuse energy and activity among her citizens, than Virginia; and from the exposure of her financial affairs, no state is better prepared to commence and prosecute such works.

The Governor thinks it would not comport with good policy for the Legislature to grant to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road the right of way through the state, to terminate at Wheeling. In this, we think, the Governor evinces a selfish policy; but to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Company, it will make but little, if any difference. The Company now have an opportunity, if they embrace it, to take their Road through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. If Virginia acts wisely, her Northern Rail Road and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will unite long before they reach the Ohio River, if the latter Company should not now prefer the Pittsburgh route.

U. S. SENATOR.

The Bardstown Gazette expresses its preference for BEN. HARDIN, as U. S. Senator to succeed Jas. T. MOREHEAD, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next, if Mr. Hardin desired the office, which, it says, he does not. The next choice of the Gazette, it says, would be JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD; but would be satisfied with either of the other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connexion with the office.

The Gazette closes its article with the following paragraphs:

"We see that the Danville Tribune and one or two other prints have nominated Mr. CLAY as the successor of Mr. MOREHEAD. We know nothing of Mr. Clay's desires in regard to this matter; but we have not the least idea that he has any thought of permitting his name to be bro't before the Legislature in connexion with this subject. And we will say that we would, for many reasons, dislike to see him put in nomination for that office this winter."

By the by, has the Hon. Jas. T. MOREHEAD given any indications that he wishes to leave the Senate? And if not, have his claims not been disposed of rather summarily by those editors who have said so much upon the subject of the coming election?

Living, as we do, in the same city with Mr. MOREHEAD, and having been his warm personal and political friend for many years, it may be supposed that we know something of his views and wishes as to a re-election to the Senate; but we do not; never having heard him say a word on the subject, except to make a casual remark in the presence of oneself and others, expressive of a gratification that the approaching session of Congress was a short one, and that his term of service expired with it. He would then, he said, be relieved of the cares and troubles of a public life; enjoy the sweets of domestic retirement; and be able to attend more closely to the duties of his profession. From this remark, we might suppose that Mr. Morehead was desirous of leaving the Senate when his present term expires; but this desire or feeling, may have been superinduced by the circumstance of his claims having been, as the Gazette says, summarily disposed of by certain editors. Why his claims have been thus disposed of, without some public declaration of a wish on his part, to leave the Senate, we have are entirely at a loss to know. We have looked about for a reason, but have been unable to discover one. But, as we have been in the habit of looking at matters of that sort through a different medium from some others that we could name, and have never enjoyed the distinction of a mouth-piece of a clique, we have not been able to see things, nor willing to speak of them, as others have seen and spoken of them.

That Mr. Morehead has been faithful to the Whig party, and true to their principles; that he has well sustained the reputation of the state in the Senate, taking rank with the ablest debaters and most brilliant orators in that body; no one will deny. But his services to the Whig party, and his advocacy of Whig principles, did not commence with his entrance into the Senate of the United States. He served several years in the State Legislature with great credit to himself and benefit to the state. In 1832, he was selected by the Whigs as their Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and was elected, although Judge Buckner, our Candidate for Governor, was beaten by a considerable majority. All who recollect the events of that day, know what effect his election had upon the Whig party, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Union. His election served to buoy up the drooping spirits of the Whigs, and encouraged them to make a desperate effort to save the state for Mr. Clay in November. They succeeded; but does any

one believe they would have done so, if James T. Morehead had been defeated at the previous August election? No one can believe it. Mr. Clay would not only have failed to obtain the electoral vote of Kentucky, but in all probability the vote of the other states that he obtained; for it would every where have been said "Mr. Clay cannot get his own state, why should we strive to give him the vote of ours?" All would have felt that way and talked that way, and have sunk into apathy and despondency. But the drawn battle in Kentucky kept hope alive and incited the Whigs everywhere to renewed exertions to carry their respective states for Mr. Clay. It is true, he was not elected, but the respectable vote he obtained, satisfied the Whigs that to be ultimately successful, it was only necessary they should keep up their organization and persevere in their efforts.

MAP OF MEXICO.

We are indebted to some one, but to whom we cannot say, for a new Map of Mexico. It is a pity the publisher had not sent a copy to Mr. Polk before he wrote his late Message. It would, perhaps, have enabled him to speak more understandingly in relation to the boundary of Texas; and saved from committing the egregious blunder of claiming all the country east of the Rio Grande as included in Texas, and then informing Congress that the troops under the command of Gen. Kearney had captured a portion of the territory included in Texas, which had been ceded to us and which ought, in justice to the people there, to have been laid off into counties and districts, to enable them to vote for members of the Texas Legislature and Members of Congress.

CAUGHT THEM! Four of the burglars who broke open Mr. Gallup's Jewelry Store on Wednesday night of last week, have been caught, and a part of the watch stolen, recovered. They were pursued on Saturday last by Mr. Perry, an officer of our city, and Deputy Marshal Hulse, of Cincinnati, to Louisville, who came up with and apprehended two of them, Ell Barritt, (or Barnett) and John Dennis, on Sunday morning, and returned with them to this city on Sunday evening. On Monday two others, against whom there are well-founded suspicions, if not clear proof, were apprehended in this city. They have all had a hearing before an examining court, and been committed for trial at the next May term of the Kenton Circuit Court. The two last apprehended are residents of this city. Their names are George Anderson and Charles Clements.

Earnett was once a resident of Mayville, and for offences committed there, had to "do the state some service."

We understand that since Miss NANO HAYES obtained that verdict of six thousand and her faithless lover, the revenue of the Louisville Post Office has increased amazingly, so great has been the number of billets-deux received by Miss NANO. It is also said that from a very passable and amiable young lady, she has become transcendently beautiful and irresistibly lovely. A friend of our elbow suggests that Miss NANO is the identical "beautiful lady" that visited the Cincinnati Hotel one day last week, run half the young beaux of the city crazy, and so dazzled the optics of an Editor over there, that when she left, old nature seemed to have been attired in deep mourning—noon day appearing to wear the sombre shades of night.

Who's right? Some weeks ago we stated that the Democracy of Hamilton County, Ohio, at the Carthage Convention, had sustained Mr. Wilmot's proviso to Mr. Polk's two million bill, prohibiting slavery in any territory that we might acquire from Mexico, either by conquest or purchase. At this statement our neighbor got almost into a passion, and charged us with making an "untrue and unfounded charge against the Democracy of Hamilton County," and declared that if we had any magnanimity in our composition, we would forthwith retract the charge; that it was easily seen that the said Democracy meant Oregon, by the expression "Pacific Empire," and not Mexico, and could have had no reference whatever to Mr. Wilmot's proviso.

In the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer of Monday last, we find an article headed "Mr. Calhoun and the Herald," in which the editors say—"We must be allowed to say a word in vindication of the Wilmot proviso, and the resolution of our county Convention, SUBSTANTIALLY ADOPTING IT."

The Enquirer is the special organ of the Democracy of Hamilton County, and one of the organs of the party in the state, and is therefore at least capable of knowing what the county Convention meant in their resolution as our neighbor. We shall therefore, now leave the decision of the question, "what did the Hamilton county convention mean in their resolution?" with the Enquirer and the Intelligence; with the expression of a hope, that the editor of the Intelligence, if he still believes, as he professed to believe a few weeks ago, will take his brethren of the Enquirer to task for slandering the Democracy of Hamilton County; or if he is now satisfied that we were right and he wrong, in the construction put upon the resolution, that he will make a show of his magnanimity by a retraction of his charge against us. The Good Book says "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you;" and the editor of the Intelligence, we have been told, professes to make that Book the rule and guide of his faith and practice.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. Convened at Columbus on Monday last. Mr. Edson Olds, a true blue Locofoco was chosen Speaker of the Senate by a vote of 18 to 16 given to Seabury Ford Whig, and one blank. Two Whig Senators, had not, on account of sickness been able to take their seats.

In the House, Wm. P. BUTLER Whig, was elected Speaker receiving 38 votes to 32 for C. L. Vallandigham, Loco, and one blank. E. G. SQUIER, Whig and Editor of the Scioto Gazette, was elected Speaker on the 2d ballot. The vote was for Squier 37, for H. A. Swift 32—both Whigs. On the first ballot Squire received but 4 votes, but was voted for on the 2nd by the Democrats, and elected. It looks rather suspicious for a Whig Editor to be elected by Locofoco votes.

A very bright mulatto man, charged with the triple crime of violence, murder, and house-burning, was apprehended in Cincinnati a few days since, and taken to Pike County, in this state, where the crimes were committed. A confederate in the deed was hung in November last. He stated a short time before execution, that the fellow apprehended in Cincinnati, was a free man, had hired him to assist in the accomplishment of his foul purpose.

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.

A Dinner was given to Daniel Webster, in Philadelphia on the 2d inst, in "testimony of the gratification of his friends at his triumph over a desperate attempt to crush him by calumnies affecting his public fidelity and personal integrity." It is said by the Philadelphia papers and the correspondents of other papers to have been a magnificent affair. Mr. Webster made one of his best speeches, which we shall endeavor to give hereafter. There were thirteen toasts drunk. The 12th was.

"Kentucky—Music to the ears of every Whig!" This toast elicited a most signal outburst of applause!

Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN reached Washington City on the 2d inst.

U. S. TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, is a document of much length, embracing quite an elaborate argument in favor of the Tariff of 1846, and against that of 1842. Some of the positions Mr. Walker has taken in this argument, he will find it very difficult to maintain; while some of his premises, if admitted and pushed to their legitimate conclusions, will make more against him than for him. But in an abstract is not the place for animadversions.—Mr. Walker's tabular statement of the Finances of the Government, is as follows:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1846, were as follows:

Receipts and Means.	
From customs	\$2,712,667 57
From sales of public lands	2,694,452 40
From miscellaneous sources	91,236 71
Total receipts	29,499,347 06
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1845	7,668,305 32
Total means	37,157,553 28
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to the sum of	28,031,114 90
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1846, (as appears in detail by accompanying statement A) of	9,126,438 08

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows:

Receipts, viz:	
From customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns of the collectors, \$1,153,826 33	
For the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated	21,681,904 62
Total from customs	22,835,731 00
From sales of public lands	3,400,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	100,000 00
Total receipts exclusive of Treasury notes and loans	31,335,731 00
From Treasury notes, under the act of 22d July, 1846	\$3,000,000 00
From loans under the same act	5,000,000 00
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1846	9,126,438 08
Total means as estimated	\$3,492,179 08

Expenditures, viz: The actual expenditures for the 1st quarter ending 30th September, 1846, (as appears in detail by the accompanying statement B) amount to

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous purposes	5,310,022 61
Army proper including volunteers	19,574,437 83
Fortifications, ordnance, armaments, &c.	2,371,753 38
Indian Department	1,643,772 15
Pensions	1,403,612 62
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes	1,036,986 32
Redemption of the residue of the loan of 1841	3,000 00
Treasury notes which are yet outstanding and payable when presented	430,183 97
Naval establishment	9,378,711 41
	55,241,312 09

Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1847 The estimated receipts, means, and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the 1st July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, are as follows, viz:

From customs for the four quarters	\$28,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	100,000 00

Total revenue 33,000,000 00

Deduct deficit on 1st July, 1847 4,779,043 01

Total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848 27,220,957 99

Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1848 18,561,836 52

The expenditures during the same period as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postmaster General, viz:

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year	\$124,284 31
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	3,340,144 72
Specific appropriations asked for this year	41,773,355 48
Total estimated expenditures	\$15,741,784 51
This sum is composed of the following particulars:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$1,044,399 80
Army proper	6,370,213 25
Volunteers	17,932,331 00
Fortifications, ordnance, armaments, &c.	1,672,165 00
Pensions	2,109,693 00
Indian Department	1,246,913 00
Naval establishment	9,074,737 74
Interest on public debt	1,403,314 72
	\$45,781,784 51

Deduct total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848 27,220,957 99

Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1848 18,561,836 52

This excess of expenditures over means on the 1st of July 1848, the Secretary says, for reasons which he states, should be estimated at \$19,000,000, which will cover all expenditures, including that of the war, if continued up to that date. The Secretary recommends that a loan be authorized of \$25,000,000, to cover this deficit of \$19,000,000, and furnish a balance of \$6,000,000 to be kept in the treasury for exigencies. The loan to be for a period of 20 years.

The Secretary proposes that Congress shall authorize a duty of 25 per cent. on Tea and Coffee, as a means of lessening the amount of this loan. The value of the yearly import of these two articles, he states at \$11,786,231, which, at 25 per cent. would yield an annual revenue of \$2,946,557 75. And this, he thinks, would reduce the amount of the loan required to \$19,000,000. He recommends that this duty be laid at once, to take effect on the 1st of January next at latest. And for this haste, he gives good and substantial reasons.

In compliance with the proviso of the 1st section of the act of the 10th of August last, the Secretary communicates a full statement of all treasury notes paid under the provisions of that act, amounting on the 1st December inst. to \$17,446,000.

He states the amount paid up to this date, since the 4th of March, 1845, of the principal of the public debt, at \$1,680,605 03; and of the interest of same at \$1,428,042 69—"making an aggregate of public debt paid since the 4th of March 1845, of \$3,108,647 74, of which (except the sum of \$513,600) the whole amount consisted of debt, or interest upon debt, incurred before the 4th of March, 1845." He states the total amount of treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of 22d of July last, at \$3,833,100, of which the amount of \$1,766,450 bore an interest of one mill per cent. on every hundred dollars, and \$2,066,650 an interest of five and two-fifths per cent. per annum. The amount paid into the Treasury on account of the \$5,000,000 00 of loan negotiated under the act of the 22d of July last, he states at \$3,461,600 on the 1st of December. The gross public debt of every description, principal and interest, due by the United States, including loans, treasury notes, &c., the Secretary says amounted, on the 1st of December last, to \$24,256,494 60; of which \$17,783,799 62 was contracted before the 4th of March, 1845; leaving the whole debt incurred since that date \$6,462,694 98, embracing \$330,000 of the Mexican treaty indemnity debt assumed by Congress at its last session.

That part of the Secretary's Report devoted to Free Trade and the Tariff of 1846, follows the matters above abstracted. Mr. Walker declares that "experience is against the protective policy;" and says "we are beginning to realize the benefits of the new Tariff, many imports having been warehoused, in anticipation of the new duties, and some already paid."

The Secretary again submits to the consideration of Congress, the suggestion made in his annual report, in regard to the reduction and graduation of the prices of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, as a certain means of augmenting the revenue. He thinks that if a graduation bill, in the form of that which passed the Senate on its return from the House during the last session, should become a law, it would increase the revenue from the public lands from half a million to a million of dollars per annum; and if adopted, together with the proposed duty on tea and coffee, the loan might be safely reduced to eighteen millions of dollars. And still further, the Secretary thinks that if Congress, at an early day of the present session, would extend the pre-emption system to the unsurveyed lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and authorize the sale of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other valuable ores, the loan might safely be reduced to seven millions of dollars.

The Secretary next passes an eulogy upon the warehousing system, and pro-nounces that "under its beneficial influence our own great commercial cities will soon rival, and ultimately surpass, the largest marts of European commerce, augmenting most rapidly the wealth and business of the whole country."

He deems it important that our revenue laws should be extended to Oregon; thinks that the light-house system a matter that should continue to receive the attention of Congress; and, in conclusion, states that the survey of the coast of the United States has made rapid and satisfactory progress during the past year.—*Cin. Gaz.*

MARRIED.

On the 7th Dec. by Elder James G. Arnold, DANIEL EACKET, of Cincinnati to Mrs. LEVINA BAYLEY, of this county.

On Tuesday morning Dec. 8th by the Rev. Saml. J. Pinkerton, Mr. W. J. SANDFORD, to Miss ANNA C. CALVERT, daughter of Maj. WILLIAM CALVERT, of Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky.

DIED.

At his residence in Boone county, on the 10th inst, of a protracted illness, Mr. DAVID W. RANDELLS, aged 69 years. Mr. RAND was a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Kentucky in 1809.—In 1813 he commenced the publication of the Union a weekly newspaper, at Washington, Ky, which he continued for some years. He died, as he had lived, an honest and good man.

COVINGTON DIVISION No. 4, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, will meet hereafter on MONDAY EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

William Snyder, Compt. In Chancery. Pursuant to a decree of the Boone Circuit Court in the above case, I will expose to sale at the CITY HALL, in Covington, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, on a credit of one, two and three years, a certain Lot in said city, situate on Greenup street and near Second street. Said lot is 4 1/2 feet front, on Greenup street, and 190 feet deep, and numbered on the plat of the lot in 33, and has on it a frame dwelling house. Bonds and approved security will be required for the purchase money, bearing interest from the date.

JOHN CAVE, Com'r. December 19, 1846. 22-3t.

AN ORDINANCE, Defining the Boundaries of the Wards.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That the Wards of this City shall be as follows, to-wit: All that part of the city lying between the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, and extending from Licking river to the center of Scott street and the centre of Madison street, and extending from the Ohio river to the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Third Ward.— All that part of the city lying between the center of Madison street and the center of Russell street, (and when Russell street stops, or is not open, the same line of direction shall be continued,) and extending from the Ohio river to the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Fourth Ward.— All that part of the city lying between the center of Russell street and the Western boundary of the city, and extending from the Ohio river to the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Fifth Ward.

Correspondence of the Register.

HERMIT'S REVERIE. Lexington, Ky., Dec. 5, 1846.

Friend Fennell.—We are getting pretty much as usual. We have had three or four "pretty good" fights during the past week. No lives lost—one arm broken—is all the damage done. Whisky trade quite active. The "progressives" have advanced somewhat, even in our good city. The doctrine of the "vote-yourself-a-farm-party" is making some converts here. Only think of it. How comfortable the idea of having a "share" laid off to you in a fine "Pavette" or "Dourton" farm. Is it not very charming? Is it not for better than Democracy or Whiggery? Depend upon it, if there's "any thing in a name," this party that goes for an "equal division of property" will make the most converts; but we shall see what we shall see. The Whigs are in rather high spirits over the result of the recent elections, while the Democrats bear their reverses quite philosophically, and rely on the "sober second thought" of the "dear people," as Mr. Van Buren once said. Whether or not they are doomed to disappointment, is beyond my ken. The news from the "re-annexed" territories of New Mexico give the Democrats some comfort, from the fact that the inhabitants there refuse to receive the "pavement" from our soldiers. They want nothing but gold and silver. We make good Democrats! Real metal currency men! If they can only get to vote in 1848 look out for an avalanche. Father Ritchie should begin in time to exhort them not to stay at home on account of a storm.

I have to report only one more curiosity this week: The Barn which the politicians in New York have been trying so long to burn.

THE HERMIT.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 12, 1846.

Friend Fennell.—Our city is barren of interesting news this week. We have been cursed with another "nuisance" for a few nights past in the shape of a thing or two, calling itself a "professor" (I of Mesmerism, Phenology, Clairvoyance, etc.). I am glad to see that the "sovereign people" in our goodly city are at last coming to their senses with regard to the extravagant pretensions of the loafers who go about, swindling society by their ridiculous exhibitions and disgusting violations of morality and decency. We have at last discovered an effectual way of "removing" these "nuisances," and for the benefit of society generally, I will make it known, and if the people of your city or other is ever afflicted with a similar bore, let them try the plan we have adopted—no starve them out, and we shall have no more of this "science," the greatest humbug of this age of humbugs. In the good old days of Mesmerism in our city, the houses were always filled to overflowing; and then it was that, not visions, but realities of "mind drops," filled the purses of the renowned professors of this new science. The first one that came here had with him a "Miss Hine" who was a very pretty woman and said a great many pretty things; another had with him "Miss Mary," who was also a woman "fair to look upon," and when in the clairvoyant state, she said a great many smart things, and there were some smart things she didn't say. She likewise played well on the piano, and the music caused a great many persons to go, and what was still more comfortable, they paid a quarter for it.

"Sure the pleasure is as sweet
In being cheated as to cheat."

It appeared like we were all run mad by strange things. Our worthy Mayor, at that time, ranked their exhibitions in the same class with circuses and jugglery, and made one of the "professors" pay the usual tax for his exhibition. He laid on a tariff for "revenue," but it was not high enough for "protection" against their imposition. A newspaper controversy grew out of it, between our Lord Mayor and one of the "professors;" the Mayor contending for the right of "taxation without representation," and the professor contending for "freedom in mesmerism." At length one of the converts of the new science got elected to the City Council and managed to get the money refunded to the "professor." One of the converts of the science told me seriously that he believed he could defeat the re-election of the Mayor, by making it a question against him. "Science anti-science." Would not that have been a funny trick? The next professor was Spencer, from New York, a little over a year since; and he exhibited at the several houses. He had with him letters of commendation from some "distinguished" citizens of the Empire State; among others, some of the great Spencer family. The next news we had of him was, that he had murdered his wife; and that he was acquitted on the plea of insanity; and that his relatives, who were very easy about the matter when he was travelling over the country making money; testified to his insanity, and his wife's death.

This caused some of the members of the "free list," here to open their eyes a little, and themselves, and the result has been that the "professor," now here, has not had more than a dozen hearers, and come of them, I suppose, must have been on the "free list," from the fact that they glory in the title of "professor" themselves.

The "suspicious vessels," of whom I wrote you last August, have succeeded in running a "rotting" out of this county, who had lately come into the possession of a respectable patrimony. They fell in with the gamblers, and they soon fledged him, and in a short time he committed forgery to obtain money, and when found out he decamped for parts unknown. Let all the young men take warning, is the advice of

THE HERMIT.

We copy the following interesting letter from Col. Humphrey Marshall, from the Louisville Journal.

CAMARGO, MEXICO, Nov. 11, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: I presume it will be interesting to the friends of volunteers who left Kentucky under my command to hear a correct account of their fate thus far, and I have accordingly made out a complete list, which I hope you will publish:

Deaths in the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. 1st. Capt. Price's company Garret and company. Joseph Hamon, private, died of fever, at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 1st; John Miller, private, died of fever, at Caddo river, Arkansas, August 3d; Moses V. Grant, Lieutenant, (Covington), died of dysentery, at Lavaca, Texas, October, 5th; Hamilton Huffman, bugler, killed himself accidentally by the discharge of a carbine, at camp on Placido creek, Texas, October 6th. 2d. Capt. Lillard's company, Gallatin county: James Moore, from Louisville, died of abscess, (internal), at St. Francis river, Arkansas, July 10th; Ennis J. H. Morton, died of fever at Caddo river, Arkansas, August 17th; Jaba M. Jones, died of fever, at Port Lavaca, October 11th; George W. Lee, died of fever,

at Camargo, October 26th. 3d. Capt. Milham's company, Franklin county: James Beale, private, died of fever, at Port Lavaca, Texas, Sept. 26; Wyatt Williamson, private, died of fever, at Port Lavaca, Texas, October 14th. 4th. Capt. Shawham's company: Worthen Cummings, private, died, at Memphis, Tennessee, of fever, 23rd July; W. O. Duncan, private, died, at Capt. Fryer's (Gaudaloupe river) of fever, Sept. 17th; W. B. Bawner, from Louisville, (blacksmith), died, at Dr. Physick's, Ark. of fever, August 13. 5th. Capt. Ready's company, Jefferson county: W. A. Ford, died, at Memphis, of fever, July 30; A. M. Milligan, died, at Washington, Texas, of fever, Sept. 19. 6th. Capt. Marshall's company, Woodford county: Lowdon Ellison, private, died of fever, at Little Rock, Sept. 12. 7th. Capt. Pennington's company, Jefferson county: George Applegate, private, died of fever, at Sabine river, Sept. 10; Isaac McBride, private, died of fever, at Sabine river, Sept. 8. 8th. Capt. Stone's company, Madison county: W. J. Chenault, corporal, of fever, died at Lavaca, Sept. 16; Lewis M. Benden, private, of fever, at Louisville, July 24; Peter Baker, of Louisville, of fever, July 23; Lorenzo Hendren, at Victoria, Texas, of fever, October 5; Samuel B. Doughty, at Victoria, of fever, October 9. 9th. Capt. C. M. Clay's company, no deaths. 10th. Beards' company: H. Cummings died of fever, Smith county Texas, Sept. 15; C. Jackson, died of fever, at Victoria, Texas, Sept. 25. Total deaths to this date, as far as I am advised, 26. Many discharges were made, as it is believed, given. If I had time I would send you a list for publication. I will send it in a few days. Some desertions have taken place. These also I will publish. Some are absent without leave. These also I will send you.

Shawham's company went forward to-day to Monterey. He had fifty mounted men besides his officers. He is from Harrison county, and his conduct throughout the campaign commands my entire approbation. No news here as to military movements worth communicating, because we know nothing proper to be told. I have just heard of the loss of young W. T. Berry, son of a widow Lady of our town. He was assassinated in the chapparral. It is supposed, near Seralvo. He had not been heard from for several days, and his horse without the rider had come into camp. The health here is tolerable, but the weather is awfully hot. The thermometer ranges from 90 deg. to 98 deg. in the middle of the day. The boat leaves and I must close.

Yours, &c., H. MARSHALL.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 1, 1846.

FRIEND FENNEL.—I concluded I would write you a few lines to inform you of the irregularity of the mails between this place and Covington and Cincinnati. I have been taking the Register since you took charge of it, and have sometimes got it in two or three days, and at other times, not under a week. Your last Saturday's paper I received on Monday, and at the same time that of the previous Saturday. Last summer I mailed a letter to my brother in Cincinnati, containing a check for \$150 that I have never yet heard of, and there has been no robbery of the mail between the two places. I feel constrained, therefore, to believe that its failure to reach its destination has been the effect of carelessness. I think it high time for the Post-Office Department to look into these irregularities, and endeavor to regulate its operations a little better.

We have no news here, except that we have four candidates for Mayor, to wit: JOHN HENRY, Sen. George Vasson, W. P. Brown, and Jesse Bayles.

Truly your friend, J. W. C.

We have before had complaints made to us of the irregular arrival of our papers at Lexington, but forborne to say any thing in the Register, hoping that the irregularities complained of would not be of frequent occurrence. Most of our papers are printed off on Friday, and put into the Post Office in this city in time to be sent over to Cincinnati by Saturday morning's mail. The packages for Lexington and other places in that section are all directed via Maysville, and should reach Lexington on Sunday morning, if the Mail Boat reaches Maysville in time to connect with the Lexington stage that leaves at 8 o'clock in the evening, and we are told it does. But if it should not, our papers should reach Lexington on Monday morning. We have complaints from other places, to which the above statement must serve as a reply.

The direct mail from this place to Lexington, through an excess of economy, has been reduced to twice a week, and leaves here on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 or 4 o'clock; but when it arrives at Lexington, we have not been able to learn; perhaps in two or three days after leaving. So far as Lexington, Covington and Cincinnati are concerned, it would be as well, or better, to discontinue it altogether. It only serves to produce confusion and delay. If justice were done this section of the state, we should have a daily mail through to Lexington, making the trip each way in a day, in four horse stages; but instead of that, we have a mail only twice a week on horseback! We will notice the subject again.

Hon. WILLIS P. MANGUM has been re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of North Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Geo. E. BADGER has been elected to the same office in place of Mr. Haywood resigned. Mr. B. was a member of General Harrison's cabinet.

We see that our fellow-citizen, Gwyn Page, Esq., has been suggested by several of our friends as a candidate for the chair of Speaker of our next House of Representatives. Mr. Page is a gentleman of distinguished attainments, fine abilities, pleasing manners, and is noted for his firmness and decision. We doubt whether a more suitable person could be found to fill that responsible and honorable station.

Lou. Cour.

We have no doubt all you say for Mr. Page is true, friend Haldeman, but all the folks in this section are in favor of making General Combs Speaker. Whigs and Democrats, to a man, go for him; and the ladies are more anxious for his election than the men. So, if you are a lady's man; go for Gen. Combs, and when you visit Covington, you may look out for a kind and smiling reception. What more could you desire!

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