

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1846.

CONGRESS. The proceedings of this body have not yet become very interesting. The resolution of Mr. Davis, calling upon the President for information in relation to the authority given to Commodore Sloat to annex California, and to Gen. Kearny to re-annex Santa Fe to the United States, and to establish civil governments in them, has been adopted, after being amended so as to request, instead of require, the President to communicate the information. This was a pretty nice disjunction, truly, but served to enable some of the tender-footed gentlemen in Congress to say to Mr. President Polk, "your will be done, Sir, not ours, nor that of the people we represent." Some sharp shooting took place in Committee of the Whole of the House, between Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Payne, of Alabama, and others, on the motion to refer the President's Message to the appropriate Committees. Giddings denounced the Mexican War as unnecessary, &c., and Payne and some of the same stripe, denounced as traitors, all who have said any thing in opposition to war, including, of course, Senator Benton, who said the march of our troops beyond the Nueces would be a direct aggression on Mexico.

On the 10th Mr. Pollock of Pennsylvania proposed a Resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill restoring the Tariff of 1842, instead of imposing a duty on Tea and Coffee.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. THOMAS F. JOHNSON, for a Military School at Georgetown, K. Mr. J. is a graduate of West Point Academy, and is every way well qualified to take charge of such an institution. Mr. J. is also the Principal of a large and flourishing Female Academy in Georgetown, which he will continue, the two in no way interfering with each other.

We complained of our neighbor, for charging abolitionism upon the Hamilton County Democracy. He tries to sustain his charge, in an attempt to prove, they are opposed to any further extension of slavery. Is there no difference between extending and abolishing.—Ky. Intell.

Just as much difference as there is between light and darkness, or any other two opposites; but there is very little, if any difference between confining slavery to its present limits, and abolishing it, if the addition of free territory is to be continued; for what more could the abolitionists ask, than a large majority of members from free states in each branch of Congress? And with such a majority how long would it be before they would consummate the abolition of slavery, if they had, to accomplish man, woman and child, in the slave states? Who was at the bottom of the effort to prevent Missouri from coming into the Union unless she would prohibit slavery within her borders? The abolitionists; and they have been foremost in every effort of the kind made since then, and will be foremost in every effort that may hereafter be made.

We shall now drop the controversy with the Editor of the Intelligencer about the Hamilton County Democracy, by asking him one or two plain, simple questions, which he can answer or not, just as he pleases.

Do you not believe that Wilcox's proviso was an abolition movement? and if so you had been a member of Congress at the time, would you have voted for it?

Do you not believe that the Carthage Convention of Hamilton County Democracy substantially sustained Mr. Wilcox? and if you had been a member of that Convention would you have voted for their resolution? By your answers to these questions, if they be made in language that we can understand, we will know where you stand. And that you and all others may know what our position is, we will here state that we would have voted against both Wilcox's proviso and the Carthage resolution; and we do not believe that Congress ought to interfere with the question in any way whatever, but should leave it with the people, to form their state constitutions, and permit slavery to exist in their respective states or not, as might best suit their own views.

BENTON vs. POLK.

Every man who reads a newspaper, or who has taken any part in the discussion of political affairs for the last twenty years, knows who Thomas H. Benton is, and what have been his politics—they know that he has been one of the most uncompromising Democrats in every thing but the "progressive" principle and tendency of the party. Mr. Polk, in his late message, has accused the "very few" who have called into question his right to bring on a war with Mexico in the manner he has, with furnishing the enemy with "aid and comfort." See what Mr. Benton, one of the most prominent members of his own party, said before the act of annexing Texas had been consummated. Senator Benton, was with Henry Clay and others at that day, opposed to the transfer of Texas to Spain in 1819, under the Florida Treaty, and has ever been decidedly in favor of her return to the United States as a part of our territory, embracing the same boundaries that she had originally embraced, and no more. But here is what he said. Let Whigs and Democrats read it, and compare what he said with what Mr. Polk says in his message, and then say if Whigs deserve to be denounced as traitors, by James K. Polk, and all the barkers and yelpers throughout the country, that he feeds from the public treasury.

From the Richmond Whig.

Why was Corpus Christi selected in August, 1845, for the encampment of the army? Mr. Donelson, then our Charge d'Affaires in Texas, gave the reasons in one of his despatches to the Government, among them, that it was the "most warlike spot in Texas," an opinion in which we are bound to believe, for the reasons already stated, that the President at that time entirely concurred, as our own Congress unquestionably did when it provided, in its joint resolution, for the future adjustment by negotiation of the question of boundary between Mexico and Texas. But we will go further back and sustain our view of the subject by the authority of an able and distinguished Democratic Senator, who, on a long and judicious question, from his well-known habits of investigation and the remarkable extent and accuracy of his information, are entitled to more than ordinary respect. We shall appeal from Mr. Polk to Mr. Benton. When the question of the "re-annexation" was first broached, he wrote a letter to the members of the Texas Congress, in which we find the following paragraphs:

(With respect to Texas, her destiny is fixed. Of course I, who consider what I am about, always speak of Texas as constituted at the time of the treaty of 1819, and not as constituted by the Republic of Texas, comprehending the capital and forty towns and villages of New Mexico, now and always as fully under the dominion of the Republic of Mexico as Quebec and all the towns and villages of Canada are under the dominion of Great Britain.) It is of this Texas—the old Spanish Texas—of which I always speak; and of her I say, her destiny is fixed. Whatever may be the fate of the present movement, her destiny is to return to her natural position—that of a part of the American Union.

And again: While the Tyler treaty was pending in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Benton submitted to that body a resolution affirming "that the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande) into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, CHUHUAS, AN ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO, for all the consequences of which the United States are and must be responsible." Yet this is precisely what President Polk did without the authority of Congress, and, indeed, in opposition to the spirit, if not the language of the annexation resolution adopted by that body, and it is for this that we hold him "responsible" to the country, which by that unauthorized and unconstitutional act, he has involved in an expensive and bloody war.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We intended to publish this document in extenso, but upon reading it find that the greater part of it is occupied with an account of the movements of our forces sent against Mexico, commencing with the occupation of Corpus Christi, and ending with the latest accounts received from the different detachments. With these accounts all are familiar.

Report, taken up with a minute and detailed account of the movements of Col. Fremont, in California, which he winds up by stating that the whole province of California (Upper and Lower) has been yielded up to the United States and is now in our military occupancy, and that a small part of the force sent out to conquer this province will be returned; the remainder will be disposable for other objects of the war. He states the whole military force of the country at the commencement of the Mexican war, at 7,640; and that our preparations for an expansion of the army from that number to more than 30,000 were very deficient, and that the duties of the Department have been arduous and embarrassing. He then sums up in a reasonable compass, the result of the operations of our army, since the commencement of the war "satisfactorily forced upon us."

The recruiting of regular soldiers, he says, has not been attended with the desired success; which he thinks is in some degree owing to the large number of volunteers called into service, that service being preferable to the regular; and that so long as volunteers continue to be called for, it will be difficult to fill up the ranks of the regular regiments, unless additional inducements are offered, or the terms of service modified. A small pecuniary bounty given at the time of enlistment, or a bounty in land at the end of the term would, he thought, have a good effect; and thinks that it would have a favorable influence upon the recruiting service, if the recruits are allowed the privilege of leaving the service at the end of the present year, instead of continuing five years.

The volunteers, he says, who have encountered the enemy in the present campaign, have more than justified the high expectations formed of them, but thinks regular troops preferable, and expresses a wish that the subject should receive the early attention of Congress, and that a body of troops to serve during the war be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their first service, which will be about the first of June next. He recommends an increase of field officers in the regiments of regular troops. In 1812, he says, each regiment had two majors, and thinks that the necessity for having two, instead of one, as at present, could never be greater than at present. He also recommends the adoption of a plan recommended by Gen. McComb, in his annual report in 1837, which is in substance as follows:

"It proposes to withdraw from command such officers as have become superannuated or incapacitated, continuing to them only their monthly pay, and giving to those who succeed to the command the other allowances to which the former are now entitled by existing laws. Thus, a colonel who had become incapacitated from age, or any other cause, would receive on the full pay of his rank, without

any other emoluments; the lieutenant colonel, highest in rank, would succeed to the vacancy, with the rank of colonel, and receive only the pay of lieutenant colonel, with the emoluments of the colonel, who would be withdrawn. So the major would, by promotion, become lieutenant colonel, and the lieutenant colonel would receive the rank of major, with the pay of captain and emoluments of major; and so with the other grades in succession. Should this suggestion be adopted, it would be proper that the mode for designating the officers to be withdrawn from service should be regulated by law, in such a manner that their disability shall be fairly and fully ascertained."

He thinks that the volunteers should be furnished with clothing, at cost, by the Government, instead of money, as they may in some cases, spend the money allowed in lieu of clothing, upon other objects, and suffer for the want of necessary clothing, or have to pay extravagant prices for clothing. Thinks that the want of suitable clothing has been the cause, in a great manner, of the volunteers being more unhealthy than the regulars.

The Secretary thinks that the sum of \$493,600 will be sufficient for the works of defence on our seacoast, instead of \$1,300,000, asked for and appropriated last year. This reduction, he says, can safely be made, as our peaceful relations, with those foreign powers who could command the means of assailing us, particularly on the seaboard, are now better settled than when he submitted his last annual report.

He recommends that further aid be furnished both to the Paymaster and Surgeon General's Departments, to enable them to execute, in a satisfactory manner, the duties of their respective departments, and hopes that the magnitude of the inconveniences and the embarrassments experienced in the departments, for want of the aid asked for, will induce Congress to give its early attention to the subject.

He states that the leases of mineral lands were six hundred and twenty-one, and the amount of rents received during the last year, ending the 30th of Sept., over the expenses of management, &c. was \$4,794 15, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures the whole time the lead mines have been under the War Department, amount to \$84,002.

The number of pensioners, he says, amount to about twenty thousand, besides the navy pensioners, and the number of agencies to forty-four. He thinks that under the Subtreasury law it was intended to dispense with these agencies, and that the duties should be performed by the officers appointed to carry that law into effect; but this, he thinks, cannot be so well done, as by the agencies as heretofore, and recommends their continuance; and that a reasonable compensation be allowed them for the performance of the duties of their agencies, they having received nothing heretofore, except the privilege of using such balances of public money as might remain in their hands.

He concludes his Report by the following general view of our Indian Affairs; which is, upon the whole, quite satisfactory.

By the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and those by the Indian Agents which accompany it, you will be informed of the complicated and important transactions of the last year in that extensive branch of the public service. Since the last annual report, 3,434 Indians have been removed from the west to the Mississippi river, consisting principally of the Choctaws from the State of Mississippi, and the Miamies from Indiana. About 200 have also been removed from the State of N. York. By the 1st of June, it is expected that the remaining Choctaws will have left the State of Mississippi and joined their prosperous brethren in the west.

By the treaties concluded with the Kansas, and the kindred bands of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, a common home has been provided for the latter, where they can unite and reside together with community of the interests, and it is hoped the causes of jealousy and dissatisfaction among them will be removed. The treaty with the Cherokees has so far, had the happiest effect in putting a stop to violence and bloodshed among them, and there is reason to believe it will effectually heal the bitter feuds, political and domestic, which have so long distracted the tribe.

Not a murder or outrage, previously of such frequent occurrence, has been reported since the equitable and judicious provisions of the treaty were made known among them. Those who had fled to refuge to Arkansas and Missouri from justly apprehended violence and outrage, are returning to their homes to resume their wonted pursuits; and a commendable spirit among all parties seems to be cherished, to forget their past dissensions and to become a united and prosperous community. An important treaty has been recently negotiated at this place with the Winnebago Indians, by which, if ratified, the United States will acquire all the land owned or claimed by this tribe in Iowa, estimated at several millions of acres, and known to be of excellent quality.

This treaty, and that with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, when their provisions are fully executed, which may be done, at farthest, in the course of two years, will entirely free Iowa from an Indian population, and open for unobstructed settlement and cultivation a large extent of valuable country, fast coming into demand by reason of the rapid increase of that young and rising State. The removal thence to their new homes will free our citizens in that State from a fruitful source of annoyance, and the Indians from the bad influence incident to their proximity to a white population.

The Government could give no higher proof of its solicitude to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes than the care it has taken to provide funds for the purposes of education, and to secure them from being directed to other objects. Particular attention has been directed to the establishment of manual labor schools among them, as the most suitable and successful means of educating and christianizing them, and inspiring them with a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The department is under obligations, which it takes pleasure in acknowledging, to several Christian associations for the valuable assistance they have rendered in carrying out this measure of improvement.

The schools of this description, now established, have produced, and promise to produce, results so beneficial and satisfactory, that the department will continue to increase them as fast as the Indians can be induced to consent and co-operate in the measure, and as the means at its disposal will permit.

The views of the commissioner on this subject, and particularly in respect to the importance and benefit to the Indians of concentrating, as much as possible, the expenditure of the funds of their own country, for their improvement in education, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, appear to be wise and judicious, and to merit special commendation.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. MARCY,
To the President of the U. States.

CINCINNATI ATLAS. We learn from the Atlas of Wednesday last, that Thos. B. STEVENSON, (late Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth,) W. B. LOOKER, and Jas. M. TOWN, have become the proprietors of that paper. We shall publish their prospectus next week.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. We learn that a portion of the Pennsylvania Volunteers passed down the River on Wednesday last, on the steamers Messenger and Circassian. We had not the pleasure of seeing them, but learn from those who did, that they were a noble looking set of fellows.

The remains of the Texas Navy were sold at public auction on Monday; and, like the independent sovereignty of the country, went for about nothing; leaving Texas with a heavy debt for the acquisition, and yielding but little to the coffers of the Union by the transfer of ownership. *Galveston Citizen, 2d inst.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We received yesterday, says the N. O. Picayune of the 10th inst., papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of November—fully two weeks later than our previous advices from the capital.

Attention is very much engrossed by the preparations for the meeting of the Congress, which has here this assembled in the capital. About forty deputies were in the city on the 17th ult., and we note a request from the Secretary of the State that they should enrol their names, &c., that they might be summoned for the preparatory meetings so soon as a quorum should be present.

The papers are filled with amendments to the constitution of 1824, proposed by the assemblies of the different States and those subjects form prominent topics of discussion for the press. The official journal says the Executive is anxious for the assembling of Congress even before the day fixed by law, in consequence of the urgent nature of the subjects to be brought before it. As first in importance are enumerated "the events of the war with the United States of the North; the necessity of great resources to sustain it, and to some other points relative to this important business." This is the nearest allusion which we see to the offers of our Government to negotiate for peace.

In an urgent appeal to the new Congress, made from San Luis, the deputies dictatorial powers for the prosecution of the war. Above all they are solicited not to barter away the rights of their posterity to secure present relief, but the rather, if succumb they must, "like ancient Rome, to the power of the invasion of the barbarians of the north"—to bequeath their imperishable rights to another generation, which, "like the handful of heroes who took refuge in the mountains of the Asturias, in some day succeed in exterminating their unjust invaders."

We see nothing definite in relation to the army concentrated at San Luis; nor do we find any mention whatever of the dissensions which are reported by way of Tampico to exist in Santa Anna's ranks. But we find the following paragraph in general terms in regard to their troops:

MEXICAN ARMY.—From every part of the Republic are arriving, to incorporate themselves with our army, bodies of troops of all arms, and we believe that within a few days we shall be able to see a considerable number of troops, which will serve for the defence of this city. In truth, also, the general-in-chief has directed that it be fortified with energy, and at this day the defensive works are in an advanced state in the town of Tlascala, as an advanced point towards the north of the capital.

From the position of this paragraph in the Diario, we supposed it had reference to the city of San Luis; but from the context, and the situation of Tlascala, it may possibly have reference to the defence of the city of Mexico itself from any invasion by the route of Vera Cruz. We know of but one town of Tlascala—once an important town within the limits of the territory of Puebla. Possibly there is some village of the same name north of San Luis, which would resolve our difficulty.

Gen. Otho, Governor of the State of San Luis, in view of the immediate approach of our army, and in order that when the Mexicans leave that city to meet us the city may not be undefended, calls upon the alcaldes of the different neighboring towns that they bring with them the villagers to assist in strengthening the fortifications of the city. This call is dated the 24th October, and only demands a week's work of them with shovel, pickaxe, &c. It is to be presumed, we think, that the defence of the town have been very much strengthened by this time.

It may not be out of place to suggest here that these dissensions among Santa Anna's troops, the official journals, which are all we have, are not very likely to record them.

Deplorable accounts are again received from Durango, of the ravages of the Indians in that State and Chihuahua. In one paper we find a list of killed, wounded and prisoners made by the savages in a fight near the end of October. The miserable country appears quite unable to protect itself from those Indians.

On the 10th of November, Gen. Santa Anna, transmitted to the Secretary of war from San Luis Potosi, his correspondence with Gen. Taylor relating to the termination of the armistice. The first

letter is from the Governor of Coahuila, covering Gen. Taylor's letter forwarded by the hands of Major Graham. We should not do such injustice to Gen. Taylor's letter as to translate it from the Spanish, into which we find it rendered, were it not necessary to render intelligible and more pointed the reply of Santa Anna: HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846.

Six.—In the convention agreed upon on the 24th of September it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, "or until they should receive orders or instructions from their government. In conformity therewith I have the honor of informing you that my Government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities, and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at Chihuahua and other points, are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoice the forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners who I am told are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your headquarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and I shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Major General of the Army of the United States.

To GEN. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Commander-in-Chief.

LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY. }
San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846.
Dear General—At 10 this morning, by an official communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 8th inst., I received your letter of the 8th apprising me of your intention, by order of your Government, of breaking the convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of Sept. last, and passing on the 13th of the present month the line therein designated, by which date you supposed I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be rigorously observed by both parties, I had taken no step which should tend to vacate it; but in view of the obligation you deem imposed upon you by the orders of your Government, I have no alternative but to do as you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say that there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and, relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven referred to, whom the Commissary of this Army will supply with \$70 for their sustenance upon the road.

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Laying out of the question whether that convention was the work of necessity or of the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American in arms treads upon the territory of this Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadrons which make war upon them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital towards the end of the present year, and this August body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and the interests of the nation.

Major Graham has not arrived at my quarters. Had he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor of offering you the assurances of my distinguished consideration, God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Senior Major-General Taylor, General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of the North.

The following is a list of the prisoners whom Sergeant Mariano Hernandez conducted to San Luis Potosi, and who have been sent at liberty by Gen. Santa Anna: Charles W. Tufts, John Harrison, Edward F. Feeny, Henry P. Lyon, James Q. Read, Elisha Putt, Thomas Gillespie.

It is probable that there may be some slight inaccuracy in the above names. Two of the men thus named were Texans, who, it was supposed at Monterey, among their comrades, were dead. The readers of the above correspondence may be curious to know how the Mexicans regard the resumption of hostilities. We translate the leader of the official journal of the 14th ult., which is by no means so arrogant and self-confident as is usual with Mexicans editors.

By the communications which we this day insert our readers will learn that Gen. Taylor has declared that he is about to recommence hostilities upon the Republic. The moment has arrived—the result is to decide the future lot of the nation.

The enthusiasm of our army is great; it is determined to kill or triumph, and we trust it will know how to avenge with

honor the Mexican blood which flowed at Matamoros and Monterey.

The whole world is contemplating this struggle; its eyes are fixed upon our Republic, whose rights and prerogatives as an independent and sovereign nation have been as audaciously as perfidiously trampled upon by the United States of the North. If the Republic rises with the emergency—if by the elastic impulse of all its citizens it shall chastise its enemies, and if by force of arms it makes its international rights respected, from that day forth the fate of Mexico will be eternally fixed, since it assures its independence, its respectability, abroad and its liberty at home.

Mexicans! this is not a question of party—it concerns our political existence. Let us, then, assist by every means in our power in the national defence; let us sacrifice ourselves, if it be necessary, but succumbing, let our last words be "Independence and Liberty!"

John W. Applegate, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c. for the following States, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin. Office north east corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dec. 26, 1846. 23-ly.

WESTERN MILITARY SCHOOL.

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY. T. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent. Vm. F. HARRIS, Professor of Nat. Science, &c. Vm. J. MARTIN, Professor of Mathematics, &c. J. WYCHE, A. M. Professor of Languages. A. H. FORESTER, Esq., Professor of Law.

AN ABLE TEACHER will be chosen, as PRINCIPAL of PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. The design of this Institution is, to afford to young men of the West and South, a more practical and varied course of instruction, than can be found in any seminary of learning west of the mountains. Military discipline and military uniform will be enforced as far as desirable: the uniform to be neat and simple, so as to be at the same time serviceable and cheap.

In the Department of Languages, will be taught Greek, Latin, French, German, and Spanish. In the Department of Law, will be taught the elements of Constitutional, International and Common Law; the object being, to communicate to the Student, such a knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of his country, as may be necessary to make him an intelligent citizen. A Preparatory Institute will be connected with the School, to qualify young men for the business of public and deliberative assemblies.

In the Military Department, special attention will be paid to Field Fortifications, to the Infantry, Rifle and Artillery Drills—while in the Scientific and Mathematical Departments, will be taught, Chemistry, with its application to Agriculture; Mineralogy, Geology, the principles of Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Navigation; Surveying, Drawing, &c.; together with the other branches usually taught in those departments of our Western Colleges.

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A prominent object of the Institute, will be, to impart valuable instruction to those young men who are desirous of entering the Military and Naval Schools, or directly into the Army; as well as to those who have in view, various civil pursuits.

The Superintendent begs leave to refer to his numerous Patrons and Pupils throughout the West and South, while he takes it upon himself to say a few words of the Professors individually, whom he now presents to the notice of the public.

Prof. HARRIS was, for eight years, professor of the Scientific and Mathematical Departments, President of the Norfolk Institute, Va., and recently elected Principal of the Rensselaer Institute, N. Y.

Prof. MARTIN, after graduating at West Point, had valuable experience in drilling and preparing recruits for the Army, and served during the campaign of '37 and '38 in the Florida War.

Prof. WYCHE was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Va., and the University of N. Y., where he graduated with distinction, and was retained as assistant Professor, till elected to the Chair of Languages in Jefferson College, Va. He bears testimonials from Prof. Long of the Virginia University, Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, Gen. Quitman, of Miss. and other eminent individuals.

Prof. FORESTER was a public speaker, a practiced writer, and was for some years a member of the Pittsburgh Bar.

The Institute will be open on the 1st day of February, 1847. Terms—\$20 per session, in advance, for the higher classes, and \$13 per session for the Preparatory Department. Good Boarding can be had in Georgetown at \$2 per week.

BEAULIEU COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The 15th Session of the Female Collegiate Institute will commence on the 11th day of January, under the management of the subscribers, under the former experienced Assistant, and will close on the 25th day of June, 1847. T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., Principal. Georgetown, Dec. 26, 1846—2m

Family Groceries &c.

S. H. Molasses Stoneware
S. O. do Candles
Soap Calfskin
Coffin Sugar
Starch
Indigo
Pepper
Alpico
Mace
Capers
Ginger
Cloves
Cinnamon
J. B. JONES, & Co.
Dec. 26, Greer's Old Stand—23-46.

101 BAGS Rio Coffee.

30 Kegs Junia Nails assorted sizes. 20 Boxes Pittsburgh Glass assorted sizes. Just received and for sale low by J. B. JONES, & Co. Dec. 26, Greer's Old Stand—23-46.

RICHWOOD STATION

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the 1st Monday in February next, (being county court day) before the Court House door, in Burlington, the above desirable farm, situated in the county of Boone, 16 miles from Cincinnati, near the Turnpike, containing about 500 Acres of Land.

About one half cleared and in cultivation, and the other well set in grass. This land is equal to any land in the State, is well timbered, and watered and is well calculated for all farming purposes. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling and all necessary out Houses. The title will be guaranteed.

It is unnecessary to give a further description, as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises. They can ascertain the terms, &c. by application to Jas. P. Gaines, Esq. living adjoining this farm, or to the undersigned at his brother's (J. K. Duke's) in Scott County. Dec. 26, 1846—23. N. W. DUKE.

Lexington Observer & Reporter, and Patriot—Will insert the above, till sale, in lieu of the one already in.

Queensware. A Complete assortment of desirable style and patterns of Queensware on hand, and for sale by B. JONES & Co. Dec. 26, 1846—23. Greer's Old Stand.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance to amend the several ordinances regulating the Covington Markets.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Common Council of the city of Covington, that the new building recently erected on Market space, and the space between Market and Scott streets be, and the same are hereby set apart and dedicated for a public market.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of all ordinances heretofore passed regulating markets within the city of Covington, shall be and they are hereby, extended so as to embrace the new building and space dedicated in the foregoing section.

Sec. 3. That no butcher or other person shall offer for sale any meat, or other articles of provisions in either of the markets of the city of Covington, except on a lawful license, to be given by the Mayor, in the said houses respectively—that is to say, markets are not to be held in both houses on the same days, under a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered on conviction thereof, before the Mayor, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. That there shall be appointed by the city Council, at their first regular meeting in the month of January, annually, a suitable person to act as clerk of the markets, who in addition to the duties and powers which devolve upon that officer by the ordinance to which this is an amendment, is hereby required to remove all vagrants and disorderly persons from loitering within or about the market houses of the city; and shall be the especial duty of said clerk of the markets, to cause all violations of the provisions of the ordinances now in force and in addition hereto, to be passed in relation to said markets, to be prosecuted before the Mayor, and to enable the clerk of the markets to carry into effect the duties aforesaid, he is hereby invested with the power of police officer of said city, in reference to the market ordinances.

Sec. 5. That said clerk of the markets in case of wilful neglect, on his part, to perform any of the duties required of him as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof before the Mayor, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or in any sum not exceeding five dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bitch or tie any horse, or other beast to the railing, or other parts of the market houses or to break, injure, or in any way deface any part of said market houses or the fixtures, or apparatus thereon belonging, or to drive any beast, wagon, dray or other carriage through or on the floor of either of said market houses, and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. That no person or persons shall have the privilege of occupying any stall or vegetable stand without the permission of the clerk of the market and any person or persons disregarding this ordinance shall be fined on conviction thereof before the Mayor, in any sum not exceeding two dollars with costs of suit. But any person or persons may rent a vegetable stall or stall for a term of not less than one month, nor more than twelve months by paying to the clerk of the market the sum of fifty cents per month, when rented for a term not exceeding 6 months or twenty five cents per month if rented for the year.

Sec. 8. That if any person or persons shall offer for sale in any of the markets of said city, any butter, lard or other articles purporting to be of one or more pounds weight, or shall employ any device for imposition or fraud in the sale of any provisions, or if the articles so offered shall upon being weighed or measured by the clerk of the market, in the presence of two disinterested persons, householders, said lard butter or other provisions shall be forfeited to the city and taken possession of by the clerk of the market, who shall sell the same to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the city, and place the proceeds thereof in the city Treasury.

Correspondence of the Register

HERBERT'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky.,
Dec. 18, 1846.

At the end of another week I sit down to inform you of passing events in our city. We are all as usual as we can be considering our "ardent temperaments," as you know we were raised under a Southern sun. Our annual city election comes off in two weeks, when we, the people, assemble in our "majestic" and determine who are to be our servants for the next year. We have four candidates for the Mayoralty—three of them are "conservative Whigs," the other is a "fierce Democrat." It is expected that the "progressives" will also form a separate ticket. The candidates have all been elected by "Merry Voters," on various subjects, to all of which they have given "categorical" answers. Our city has been divided into "immortal" into two sections, called "Frogmen" and "Stock-raisers," rather upper and lower parts of the city. About eighteen months since, the lower part had the new Market House built, and wished the other part to divide with them and give them one of the regular market days. This caused a "great excitement" in the city. The one party contended for equal division of market days, while the other party charged them with being "disorganizers," and called them a set of "restless spirits," who wished to interfere with their "vested rights." The candidates for the Mayoralty last year were divided on this important subject. The candidate of the lower part, desiring the election to be a question of "bread" to the citizens of his division. Another candidate was an "upper market house" man with "lower market house" principles. Then came in another and proposed his plan of a "compromise" act, which was adopted, and he was elected. Thus ended, for the time, this "unhappy" contest, which at one time appeared almost to threaten our existence as a city. But like all other compromises, I fear that the question is not settled; it only slumbers, and may some day break forth in a flame, which will burn with the greater rage from being smothered, and may yet live to see the day when the "dark banner of disunion" will hang out from some of the battlements in the lower part of the city, for the people there believe that they are deprived of their rights. Some of the voters have it in contemplation to ask our candidates a few more questions, among others, whether or not they are in favor of a convention to revise our State Constitution, and what they think of re-annexing New Mexico, California, and other Mexican States, and whether they are satisfied with the settlement of the Oregon Question. Our city was thrown into a great consternation on last Saturday, caused by the arrival of the President's Message. On Monday morning I started out to hear what the Philistines would say of the Message of Goliath.

Monday—Met an "unfriendly" democrat; he thought a "valuable document," "Pleased him," "valuable document," etc.

Tuesday—Met a Whig who told me that he sat on the cold steps in front of his door and read the Message until it "brought tears to his eyes!" He did not say whether they were tears of sorrow, joy or pity; but I supposed they were tears of deep contrition for his past errors.

Wednesday—Met with a man from the country, who had just received the Message, and had taken his seat on a cold grindstone, before breakfast, and was lost in "abstraction" in perusing it. I was struck with the recollection of a definition of "hard times," which I once read; I forgot now where.

The editor of the Observer & Reporter says, this morning, that he defers his remarks on the Message for a few days. One of the "unfriendly" comments on this "important announcement" is as follows: "Mr. Polk is now in the condition of a culprit condemned to die; but the editor of the Observer has granted him a respite for a few days, when the execution will actually take place in the presence of a large number of spectators, and there will be no postponement on account of the weather."

Thursday—Slight snow on the ground this morning. Friday—One of those dull gloomy days, when nothing sells but whisky and brandy.

Saturday—The execution of President Polk took place this morning, in the Observer & Reporter, according to the announcement, on Wednesday last. The editor of that paper devotes two mortal columns to the consideration of the President's Message; the essence of which is, that Mr. Polk has "violated the Constitution" and "involved us in an unnecessary war," played the demagogue on the tariff question, etc. He also alludes to Mr. Polk's insinuation of treason about the "aid and comfort," and turns the tables on the President by insinuating that the "aid and comfort," by permitting Santa Anna to return to Mexico, to rally the people against us. He also ironically expresses his fears that he "may get his neck into a halter" by saying what he does; but conscious of being in the right, he "musters up courage" sufficient to write another column.

Now let us hear what the editor of the Gazette says about the Message. "An able and sagacious," "complete justification of the war," etc. etc. In short

"'T was all his fancy painted it."

I have made strict inquiry concerning the effect of the Message on trade in our city during the past week. "Cincinnati Rectified" has advanced. The Whigs and Union men are all in the "necessaries" of life to the recommendation of the President to tax some "free articles," (the "Rectified") comes without paying duty while the Democrats say that it is caused by the cold weather and near approach of Christmas. Not being a politician myself I cannot decide. Tea and Coffee have advanced in anticipation of a duty. One old lady who has heretofore bought both at retail has, this week, purchased 1 lb tea and a dollars worth of coffee. A customer from an adjoining county said that he must get some few neighbors to join him and buy fifty pounds of coffee and two or three pounds of tea. I hope my Democratic friends will not accuse me of trying to create a "panic." I give the facts as they were communicated to me. Good night for another week. THE HERMIT.

For the Register.

Mr. FINNELL: Allow me to call your attention, and through you, that of the public, to a subject which has been neglected by those who ought not this long, to have preserved silence upon it. I mean the subject of changing the location of our county seat. This is a question that has, and will continue to figure in our elections, until an effort on the square is made to establish the Court-House at Covington. It is this, I should not be delayed. Let the subject be brought before the Legislature,

which will soon convene. It cannot be done by petition for removal, because such petitions would require longer notice, than the sitting of the Legislature would now allow. But our member could be instructed to have a law passed for submitting the question to the people next August. If our city Council would say, that the city would furnish the buildings necessary there would be no difficulty in obtaining a controlling instruction, for our member to go for submission. Then the question would come up fairly at our next annual election. Then it would be fairly understood, that removal could not take place unless Covington furnished all necessary public buildings. Those opposed to submission, or to removal, can entertain no fears, that the act for submission, if obtained this winter, will be obtained unfairly as to them, since our member is known by his public avowals to be devotedly attached to the present location. It is not probable that he will favor the act of submission unless he is clearly instructed. The friends of removal can instruct if they will try, and perhaps the opposite side had better not oppose the submission next year, since, sooner or later, every man must see, that it will take place; and according to the suggestions which I have thrown out, it is probable this question could be settled without connecting it with candidates, and without affecting political parties in any way.

Yours, &c.

COVINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

15 Days later from Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 11 P.M.

The telegraph lines to the North being all broken, we have just received the steamer's news by the Pilot line from New York, an abstract of which I forward you by telegraph.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, after a passage of little over twelve days from Liverpool. The most prominent political news by this arrival, is the obliteration of the Republic of Cracow, the last remnant of Poland, by the combined powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The cotton market has been very excited. The Manchester trade feel very indignant at the present movement, supported by speculators only. Upwards of 28,000 bags being taken by speculators since Thursday last, at a rise of three-eighths of a penny.

The English ports are not to be opened. Indian corn is quoted at 56 a 58s per bushel. American flour had advanced one shilling per barrel, in Liverpool, closing on 31st inst. with a downward tendency.

The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save that country from falling into the American Union.

Ireland is enjoying more tranquility, and landlords have adopted efficient and successful measures for the relief of the people.

Gen. Flores, the South American renegade, is reported to have sailed from Spain with one thousand non-combatants to conquer the Republic of Ecuador.

The steamer Great Britain is still on the rocks. Belgium has opened her ports until Oct. 1st, 1847, and the export of wool is positively prohibited.

The pope has authorized the people of Rome to organize their own local police, which is deemed an immense concession. The queen of Portugal is in a critical position. The rebellion is very general, and it is supposed that she will be compelled to abdicate.

Fresh troubles have broken out in India. The British are preparing for new conquests. England has protested against the occupation of Cocon.

Parliament meets 19th of January.

CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

The Senate was in session to-day. House of Representatives. In the House, the private calendar was taken up. Among the bills passed, was that for the relief of the heirs of Sergeant Champe, who was sent by General Washington to secure the traitor Arnold, and to save the unfortunate Andre. It allows a sum equal to the commutation pay of an ensign. A large number of private bills were disposed of.

During the day, Mr. Foy reported a bill from the committee on Military Affairs to increase the pay of the army, and to grant bounty lands.

The first section increases the pay of all who have served or may serve in the war, as regulars or volunteers, two dollars a month. The second, a hundred and sixty acres are allowed, in addition, to three and six months volunteers, to be located on lands which have been ten or more years in market. The third, to those who serve during the war, the same quantity, to be selected from any land subject to entry at the date of their warrants. The fourth confers the lands that may be due on account of those who were killed in battle, or have died from wounds, to their widows, children, or parents.

This bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and will probably come up on Monday.

N. O. Pic. 12th.

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

DIED.

In this city on Sunday morning, last, Mrs. ISABELLA HAWKINS, wife of James Thomas Hawkins, aged 26 years. Only one child, a son, (late) Bulletin.

In Boone County, Ky., on the 10th inst., after a protracted and painful illness, David W. RAYMOND, Esq., in the 63th year of his age, the deceased emigrated to Kentucky upwards of forty years since, from Pennsylvania, his native state, settled in Boone County, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the "Bluebon Academy," which situation he filled for several years, with general approbation.

Dec. 18, 1846.

DR. T. N. WISE.

HAS removed his office and Drug Store to the corner of 4th and Scott sts., where he may at all times be found, unless previously occupied, during the day. Residence, Scott between 4th and 5th sts., opposite the store of George and Bro's. may 2-4-49.

C. NATHAN J. JACKSON, Silk Manufacturer, 4th and 5th Streets, Covington, Ky.

Has removed his office and Drug Store to the corner of 4th and Scott sts., where he may at all times be found, unless previously occupied, during the day. Residence, Scott between 4th and 5th sts., opposite the store of George and Bro's. may 2-4-49.

AN ORDINANCE, Defining the Boundaries of the Ward.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That the Ward 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 the center of the city to the center of the Ohio river, shall constitute the First Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Second Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Third Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Fourth Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Fifth Ward.

Sec. 2. Be it further Ordained, That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of January, 1847.

JOHN COLVIN, City Clerk.

December 18, 1846.

ELECTION NOTICE.

On Monday, 18th of January, 1847, at the Ward of this City, on Saturday, the 23d day of January next, for the election of two Councilmen from each Ward, to serve the ensuing year.

First Ward.—At the house of A. Connelly, on Grand street. Inspectors—G. B. Connelly, Jas. Doyle, & C. Quinn.

Second Ward.—At the Mayor's office. Inspectors—John R. Stewart, H. B. Clements, & J. Abbott.

Third Ward.—At the Public School House. Inspectors—Samuel B. Laird, Charles Martin, James Penick, & J. M. Connelly.

Fourth Ward.—At the Tobacco Factory of A. I. B. W. on the Turnpike. Inspectors—Wm. I. Burgess, C. Carpenter, Wm. Vestal.

Fifth Ward.—At the Tobacco Factory of G. J. Connelly, on the Turnpike road. Inspectors—G. B. Connelly, J. M. Connelly, & J. M. Connelly.

Polls open at 10 o'clock, A. M., and close at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN COLVIN, City Clerk.

December 19, 1846.

COMMERCIAL.

To make room for much other interesting matter, we omit our extended commercial table to-day.

Upon the receipt of the news by the Cambria from Liverpool, a little, ranging from \$3.68 to \$3.75.

Wool.—The price has advanced since our last. Sales have been made of very superior at \$15.15 per hundred—\$3.10 appears to be the highest price at which sales can be made, unless of superior quality. There appears to be an increased confidence in the market, arising from a belief that the supply would fall short of the demand.

Cattle.—The demand is still good for Bevers, and the supply rather limited. The range of the prices paid is \$3.30 to \$4 according to quality.

Sheep.—24th; Coffee, 72nd.

Liver—34th.

Whisky—134th.

Wheat—16.

MANSON HOUSE.

Corner of Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky.

A. B. WEST, of late of Cincinnati, and Mrs. E. P. GILLESPIE, of the Ohio Springs, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken this large and commodious establishment, and are prepared to entertain their guests in the best manner. The house is elegantly situated, being about equidistant from the Steamboat Landing, and the Capital grounds, is now undergoing a thorough re-fitting and repairing, in such a style as will make it rank among the very best Hotels in the Western Country.

The proprietors will endeavor, in all things to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit, and hope that their long experience in the business will enable them to merit a liberal share of public favor.

The house is well adapted for a Hotel; the rooms are large and comfortable; the family table is supplied with the most select and unobtrusive, and comfortable, and unsurpassed in all things, and comfort by any house in the State. Guests and their baggage are taken to and from the Railroad depot at Steamboat Landing in coaches, free of charge. All the State necessarily pass by, or start from this house, only.

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The proprietors will endeavor, in all things to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit, and hope that their long experience in the business will enable them to merit a liberal share of public favor.

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AN ORDINANCE, Defining the Boundaries of the Ward.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That the Ward 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 the center of the city to the center of the Ohio river, shall constitute the First Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Second Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Third Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Fourth Ward. All that part of the city lying between the center of the Ohio river and the Southern boundary, shall constitute the Fifth Ward.

Sec. 2. Be it further Ordained, That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of January, 1847.

JOHN COLVIN, City Clerk.

December 18, 1846.

ELECTION NOTICE.

On Monday, 18th of January, 1847, at the Ward of this City, on Saturday, the 23d day of January next, for the election of two Councilmen from each Ward, to serve the ensuing year.

First Ward.—At the house of A. Connelly, on Grand street. Inspectors—G. B. Connelly, Jas. Doyle, & C. Quinn.

Second Ward.—At the Mayor's office. Inspectors—John R. Stewart, H. B. Clements, & J. Abbott.

Third Ward.—At the Public School House. Inspectors—Samuel B. Laird, Charles Martin, James Penick, & J. M. Connelly.

Fourth Ward.—At the Tobacco Factory of A. I. B. W. on the Turnpike. Inspectors—Wm. I. Burgess, C. Carpenter, W

