





LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.  
COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

We have received no Commonwealth since Tuesday. By the excellent arrangement of the mails between this place and Frankfort, we get papers and letters from there almost as soon as from Washington City. Should we continue to improve in mail facilities for a few years more, as we have for the last few, we shall be able to hear from our state capital in about ten days! We hope Cave Johnson will go on with his improvements!

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

On the 4th inst the President sent a message to Congress recommending that provision be made by law for the appointment of a General in Chief, to take command of the forces in Mexico.

The message was read in both Houses, and referred to the military committee in each. This little Mexican war that was to be ended in sixty days, is likely to become quite a big affair before it is done with.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Our readers will find on our front page the annual Message of Governor OWSEY to the Legislature of Kentucky. We received a copy of it on Sunday last, and furnished our city readers with an extra containing it early on Monday morning; and should have sent it to our distant subscribers, if the mail facilities from our city had been such that they could have received it in a day or two; but as it would have reached very few of them much in advance of our regular edition, we thought it unnecessary to be at the expense of printing and mailing extras.

COVINGTON CITY ELECTION.

An election for ten Councilmen, to serve the ensuing year, was held on Saturday last, and resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen:

- 1st Ward—H. J. Groesbeck and Samuel Kennedy.
- 2d Ward—J. G. Arnold and C. A. Withers.
- 3d Ward—F. C. Gedge and William Wasson.
- 4th Ward—William Ernst and John Mackay.
- 5th Ward—Wm. E. Ashbrook and Lewis Roach.

THE BRIDGE.

The question of granting the right to build a bridge across the Ohio River between this city and Cincinnati, is now before the Ohio Legislature. Its passage is thought by some to be doubtful; while others appear to entertain no doubt of the passage of the bill, nor of the construction of the bridge in a very short time. A few days, we suppose, will settle the question of the passage of a law by the Ohio Legislature authorizing its construction; but the next question, and in our opinion, the one that involves the most serious difficulties, will be the raising of the funds necessary for its construction.

The Louisville Courier claims to have printed the President's Message at an earlier hour than any other paper in the state. In that he is mistaken. We have no doubt we were several hours in advance of the Courier, or any other paper in Kentucky, that issued it upon its own type, and with its own hands. We could have had it out by 11 or 12 o'clock on Friday, by purchasing extras at one of the offices in Cincinnati; but we preferred letting the people of Covington see what could be done in Covington, without calling to our aid any office in Cincinnati. We never boast of what Cincinnati can do or has done; but we have a right to boast of what we can do or have done, if we do better than any of our neighbors; and we can say that the first copies of President Polk's Message that were printed in Kentucky, were printed at the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER OFFICE; and we can say further, that we put more of the Message in type ourselves, than was put in type by any other printer of our age in Kentucky.

DEATH OF SENATOR BARROW.

The Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, Senator in Congress from Louisiana, died at Baltimore on the morning of Tuesday the 29th ult. of a very short illness, having been taken sick on the preceding Friday night. His remains were taken to Washington for interment in the Congressional burying ground. The National Intelligencer, in speaking of Senator Barrow says: "with him died one of the noblest spirits that ever adorned and dignified the Senatorial body."

A NEW PAPER. J. SPRING CHAMBERS.

Mr. J. SPRING CHAMBERS, Esq., has issued proposals for publishing a Tri-weekly and Weekly newspaper in the city of Meysville, to be called the MAYSVILLE HERALD.

The Tri-weekly Herald will be published at \$1.00, when paid in advance; \$4.50 in six months; or \$5 at the end of the year. The Weekly Herald will be \$2, \$2.50, and \$3.00.

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Whig Delegates from the counties comprising the 6th Congressional District met in convention at Manchester, Clay county, on the 29th ult. to nominate a suitable whig to be run for Congress at the next August election. Messrs. Othen Adams of Knox, Wm. Chenault, of Madison, and Edwin Trimble, of Floyd, were put in nomination, and a majority of votes appearing for Mr. Adams, he was declared the nominee of the convention.

Harmony and good feeling prevailed in the convention, and the members pledged themselves to give their hearty and united support to Mr. Adams.

An excellent address was prepared by a committee and adopted by the convention, which we will endeavor to lay before our readers in a short time.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON TURNPIKE.

This is the most important public improvement now on hand and unfinished in the State; and notwithstanding its great importance, it has been suffered to move on towards completion at a snail's pace for about twelve years, and is yet far from being finished. But it is hoped that the present Legislature will provide the necessary means for its speedy completion. We have been informed by those who were well informed upon the subject, that \$200,000 or less will fully complete the road. If that sum is sufficient, and we do not doubt it, it surely can and will be raised. The interest upon it will be only \$6,000; which sum would be more than doubled by the increased tolls that would be paid upon the road, as the travel upon it would be, when completed, more than four fold what it now is. That portion of it lying between Georgetown and Lexington has, for the last seven or eight years, produced a better dividend than any other piece of road in the State; and the whole road if completed, would yield equally well, or better than that portion of it has. By permitting the road to languish longer the public will suffer great inconvenience, and the State a considerable loss on the money already expended on the road, for it is now dead capital.

PARIS AND GEORGETOWN TURNPIKE.

We are truly glad to see that the citizens of the counties of Scott and Bourbon have gone to work, apparently in good earnest, to make a Turnpike Road between the two places. There is no section of Kentucky through which a road is more needed or would yield a better dividend, than that between Georgetown and Paris. It passes through as wealthy a section of country as there is in the State—every foot of the land being fit for cultivation; and most of those owning the land lying along its line, being either wealthy or in good circumstances. We have really been puzzled for a reason why the people did not take the business in hand and go right on with the work. They possess ample means, and the work is of sufficient importance to induce them to apply those means, and then having so long delayed to use them, is rather a reproach upon them. The ball is now in motion; let them relieve themselves of that reproach. The distance from Paris to Frankfort will be eleven miles less by Georgetown than by Lexington—one route being forty-four, the other only thirty-three miles—a difference of just one fourth. We hope the Georgetown Herald and the Paris Citizen will keep up the excitement, by keeping the subject continually before the public. Lose no opportunity to urge upon the citizens of the two places, and those upon the line, the great importance of commencing the work immediately and pushing it on to completion at the earliest possible period.

Some of the Democratic papers seem to think, that Governor OWSEY's late message will be felt as a severe rebuke by some other Governors and those editors who have furnished our enemy 'aid and comfort.' We are at a loss to know who those editors are that furnished 'aid and comfort to the enemy. We have heard of some that promised 'aid and comfort' to the families of those who volunteered to fight the enemy, but have failed to comply with their promises. We heard of others who were so loud and clamorous for an opportunity to flog the vile Mexicans for their manifold sins, that it was thought they could not wait until the word was given at headquarters for the work to begin; but when the time for action came, they concluded, as the old man did when his wife communicated a certain fact to him, that it would be better to 'let somebody else do it.' An act of omission is sometimes said to involve as much guilt as an act of commission. If so, those who clamored for the war but when it was brought on us, failed either to take part in it themselves, or furnish 'aid and comfort' to those, or the families of those, who did, are as much guilty of 'aiding and comforting' the enemy, as those who either believed the war unnecessary, or that it was improperly brought on, but were willing, after we had got in to it, to take part in it themselves, or 'aid and comfort' those who did.

We have heard of but one who has by an overt act furnished either aid or comfort to the enemy; but we doubt whether he will take Governor OWSEY's rebuke to himself, although he certainly furnished more 'aid' to the enemy by permitting the ablest commander that Mexico has, or ever had, to pass through our fleet, than he would have furnished by permitting ten thousand well disciplined and well armed British troops to pass through; and if it had not been for an untimely speech of one John Davis, would have furnished them with about two millions of 'comfort.'

TEA AND COFFEE.

Notwithstanding the urgent appeal of Mr. Secretary Walker to the Committee of Ways and Means to have an immediate duty of 20 per cent. imposed upon Tea and Coffee, the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by a vote of 115 to 48, decided that it was inexpedient to impose any duty upon those articles. That is right; let an additional duty be imposed upon articles that come in competition with articles of our own country; and if that will not do, let a tax of five dollars per barrel be imposed upon every barrel of whiskey distilled in the U. States. We should have a revenue then sufficient to carry on the war, and two millions for Santa Anna besides.

FROM THE ARMY.

As the time approaches for something like active operations to commence again with our army, advices from there begin to be more important and are looked for with increased interest.

We give below the substance of the latest news we have from the seat of war. The Steamer Fashion, from the Brases, arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. having left the Brases on the 24th.

Gen. Twiggs and Gen. P. H. Smith, with their respective commands, were at Victoria. Gen. Quitman, with his brigade, left Monterey on the 14th; and Gen. Taylor, with a squadron of Dragoons, left on the 15th, for Victoria.

Gen. Patterson was to leave on the 22d, accompanied by the Tennessee regiment of cavalry, for Tampico via Victoria.

Gen. Worth was still at Saltillo, with 1500 men; and Gen. Butler with 2000 men, were left at Monterey.

Gen. Wool with 2,900 men, had encamped within two miles of the city of Parais, where he had orders to establish a depot, and levy upon all supplies belonging to the Mexican Government. He has already taken large quantities of flour, wheat, and corn.

Lt. Col. Henry Clay, with six companies of the 2d regiment Kentucky volunteers, was at Cerulvo. Capt. Willis was at Mier with two companies of the same regiment.

An express had reached Gen. Patterson to the effect that Santa Anna was advancing upon Saltillo for the purpose of cutting off Gen. Worth.

About 450 regulars were to leave Camargo on the 20th for Monterey.

The Mexicans are making great exertions to raise troops in all the small towns on the Rio Grande, and with some success. About the 15th inst. Capt. Stone, with a detachment of 70 men, proceeded to a rancho the Rio San Juan, a distance of thirty-seven miles, where he found about 200 Mexicans collected, and among them Capt. Cantoo, who was the particular object of his search. Capt. C. was captured, and the muster-roll of his company, and letters of instructions from Gen. Ampudia and Paredes, with a quantity of blankets, 50 stands of arms, ammunition, etc. were secured. Capt. Cantoo was carried to Camargo, and put in prison.

On the evening of the 16th inst. a Mexican was taken by the guards at Camargo, having made an entry into the powder magazine with a design, it is supposed, of blowing it up.

Tampico Attacked!—Repute of the Mexicans!—We learn from a passenger just arrived from Tampico, on the schooner H. M. Johnson, and who came to the city, from the South-West pass, on the steamer Fashion, that on the 18th inst. Tampico had been attacked by 7000 Mexican cavalry, thinking to carry the place by a coup de main. Our troops, however, were on the alert, and on their approach opened on them a brisk fire of artillery, when they broke and fled.

GREAT FLOODS.

Many of the streams in our neighboring state have risen to a great height—one or two of them to a greater height than ever before known, by which immense damage has been done to property of almost every kind.

At Dayton, the Miami and Mad Rivers rose to an unprecedented height, inundating a portion of the city, and causing a great loss of property, of every kind sweeping bridges, mill dams, fencing, lumber, and indeed, every description of property that water can destroy or injure.

The Scioto likewise has been very high, and has done incalculable damage. We take the following from the Ohio Statesman.

GREAT FLOOD.—This morning the Scioto river was 22 inches higher than at the time of the great flood in 1832. At that time it was higher than ever known before, except in 1306, when it is thought by our oldest citizens, it was somewhat higher than in 1832. The National Road between this city and Franklinton, and from Franklinton to Sullivan's mill is covered with water. The largest sized trees, rails, and shocks of corn are drifting in abundance. The loss to the people in the Scioto valley is incalculable. Nearly all the corn left in shock in the field, and the quantity is immense, has been swept away. The fences in the valley are well nigh gone. The National Road between this city, and the hill, three miles west, must be considerably injured.—The railroad from the prison to the stone quarry is considerably damaged; a part of one of the bridges of the road has settled in one place some 18 or 20 inches, and may yet fall. The embankment between the bridges is also much damaged.

Since the above was in type, a part of the railroad bridge has fallen. The water has made its way into the lower rooms of all the pork houses, and much damage has been done. The dwelling house and mill of Rollin Moler, two miles below the city, are completely surrounded by water four feet deep. Some of our citizens went to the family in a boat, and rescued them. Many cattle stood in the water up their mid-ribs.

The river has broken through the banks of the Columbus feeder in several places. The amount of property destroyed is immense. P. S. The pork house of Col. John McElvay has been swept away, which contained about \$25,000 worth of pork. It is thought that a great portion of it will be lost. It belonged to Mr. Bryant.

INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO.

Correspondence between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor.

One of our New Orleans papers of the 26th ult., received by the Andrew Jackson yesterday, contains later news from Tampico. We subjoin the following, from which it appears that there has been another correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, and that the tone of the Mexican leader is as warlike as ever:

A private letter mentions that while the squadron was at Tampico, the men suffered a good deal from intermittent fever, but they departed, as is mentioned in letters below, in great spirits, and we may expect to hear of port after falling into our hands. From another letter we make a short extract:

"I can hear of nothing of interest from the interior.—The general impression is that Herrera will be elected President of Mexico upon the opening of Congress, and overtures of peace will be immediately made to our Government. We have no doubt that the citizens are disposed for peace; but as soon as Santa Anna hears of such an occurrence his steps will be turned towards the capital, and whoever is elected President will enjoy his functions but for a short time."

We have heard of this Herrera movement from several quarters, but never before from Mexico. We have no doubt that whatever in the good disposition of the Mexicans never having met a trace of such a feeling in any of their papers.

We have further correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, which we find in El Eco de Tampico of the 12th inst. We have not room for it this morning, nor is any more than one passage of it important. Gen. Taylor writes from Saltillo on the 20th of November, acknowledging the courtesy of Santa Anna in releasing the seven prisoners. He then quotes from the terms of the armistice of Monterey to justify the action of our Government in putting an end to it—thus meeting a reflection of Santa Anna upon our Government in his former letter. He concludes by expressing the hope that the Mexican Congress will accept the offers of the United States, and enter into negotiations for the termination of hostilities and the establishment of a permanent peace.

Santa Anna replies on the 24th November from San Luis Potosi. After a courteous introduction, he recalls to Gen. Taylor the case of General La Vega, and says that he is ready to make any arrangement which may effect his immediate release—Santa Anna supposing him at the time to be still in New Orleans. He concludes the letter as follows:—We find the italics in the Mexican copy:

"I will conclude this note by assuring you that I entertain the hope that the sovereign National Congress, which is immediately to be installed, will act as shall be most conducive to the interest of the republic; but I believe that I do not deceive myself in assuring you, that neither the Congress, nor any Mexican, will ever be able to limit to Mexico the peace and the national territory to first evacuated by the forces of the United States, and the hostile attitude of their vessels of war be withdrawn. This must be without doubt, the preliminary of whatever negotiation may be opened; and it may be permitted to me to declare to you, that the nation, moved by a sentiment of patriotism, and determined to defend at every hazard and inch by inch its territory, will never cease to qualify as it deserves, and as the world has already qualified it, the conduct of the United States, and it will leave the national territory to first evacuated by the forces of the United States, and the hostile attitude of their vessels of war be withdrawn. 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Correspondence of the Register.  
HERMIE'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky.,  
Jan. 4, 1847.

Friend Finnell.—We have got through the Christmas without any person being killed—I have not even heard of a fight. Whisky and brandy have suffered some. Our municipal election passed off very quietly on Saturday last, and resulted in the election of Mr. JOHN HENRY, Sr., to be our Lord-Mayor for the year 1847.

On Saturday night the people were out in their majesty, with drum and fife, and their musical instruments, and they made light musical until the town clock admonished them that Sunday had come, when they dispersed and went quietly to their homes. A short history of the night's proceedings may not be uninteresting. Soon after dark the assembly collected on the parade and were harangued by a magistrate (one of the "unfettered," who proposed to lead them "round town.") The shouts of the "sovereigns" now ascended in one long, loud and clamorous yell for "Henry the First and the Constitution." After this they proceeded en masse to serenade the town; stopping at the different places where the "critter" was to be had, the drinking of which was preceded by an appropriate toast, whereupon the sovereign people opened wide their "sovereign throats" for the purpose of adding to the two free articles—air and liquor, and for the purpose of effecting another free article—putridism. The air was rent with cries of "vive la Henry!" "retrenchment and reform!" "free schools!" "free fights!" "free people!" "give every thing to every body!" and "let every body do as every body pleases;" and so they went on until a late hour, as I told you above.

It may be asked, What was the cause of this "great excitement?" This uprising of freemen in their night? Was any great principle involved in this contest? Yes! It was emphatically a Whig triumph, and such you may congratulate your readers, at least such is my information at present. I know nothing about it myself, but a friend of mine, a real Clay Whig, gives me these items. There were three Whig candidates, and so one of the "unfettered" supposed it to be a good chance for him to slip in, and therefore, the impression would be abroad that even the Whigs of Lexington were willing to endorse Mr. Henry. Accordingly he announced himself a candidate for the Mayoralty; took the stump in favor of Mr. Polk; shouted aloud for 440, Santa Fe, California, etc. etc.; took a high stand about the "aid and comfort," and declared that every man who failed to vote for him to be Mayor was a traitor to his country. His friends "got up" superlatives at different points of the city; one at the point: one at the "bee-hive," "the me kin," "bear wallow" and other places, at all of which he spoke furiously—but in all of no avail, he could not come. Even many of those who have heretofore gloried in the name of "democrat," allied to vote for him; and a leading democrat, a magistrate, voted for the Whig candidate who was elected, and joined in the glorification at night. Of the 12 councilmen elected, only four are Democrats, and they would have been defeated if it had not been that they were in favor of the "right of instruction." They are bound to vote for the recharter of the U. S. Bank if the question be brought before them. So take it altogether, it was a total rout of the Democracy in our city. May the Constitution still be preserved amid these political revolutions, is the wish of THE HERMIT.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.  
THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1846.

This being the day fixed by law for the annual meeting of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers in the Capitol.

IN SENATE.

At eleven o'clock, the Hon. ARCHIBALD DICK, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate, took the chair and called the Senate to order.

Mr. JAMES STONESTREET, clerk at the last session, called the roll, when thirty-three Senators answered to their names—Senators WALK and McNARY being absent.

The newly elected Senators present, viz: F. M. BRISTOW, J. V. WALKER, JOHN W. RUSSELL, JAMES BROWN, J. SPEED SMITH, JAMES R. HAWKINS, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS and DAVID THORNTON, appeared, presented their credentials, took the oath of office, administered by the Hon. WILLIAM B. KINKADE, and took their seats.

Election of Clerk.

Mr. HELM nominated JAMES STONESTREET, and he was unanimously elected, with the oath of office was administered to him, by Judge KINKADE.

Assistant Clerk.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution, that the Senate proceed to the election of an assistant clerk, who should be responsible to the Senate for the faithful performance of his official duties, and whose compensation, should not exceed five dollars per day.

The question being taken upon the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative; whereupon, the Senate proceeded to elect an assistant clerk.

Mr. SPOPE nominated ED. W. HAWKINS.

Mr. FOX nominated THOS. D. TILFORD.

Mr. HARRIS nominated THOS. KINKADE, and the following ballots were taken to-wit:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
HAWKINS,	7	6	*
TILFORD,	16	16	9
KINKADE,	13	14	17

\* Mr. Hawkins' name was withdrawn after the 2d ballot.

THOS. D. TILFORD having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

Election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. HELM nominated JOHN D. McCLEURE.

Mr. RUSSELL nominated MR. STEADMAN.

On first ballot, Mr. McCleure received 34 votes; Mr. STEADMAN received 2 votes.

JOHN D. McCLEURE having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected.

Election of Door Keeper.

Messrs. BEN. SELBY, LEWIS B. FENWICK, ALEX. A. HARVEY, CHAS. N. JOHNSON, A. ROSS LINDSEY, MR. ELY, WM. MCGINNIS, and GREENUP KEENE, were severally nominated; and the following ballots were taken to-wit:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Selby,	10	12	15	18	17	22	
Harvey,	4	5	7	7	8		
Fenwick,	6	6	5	9	10	11	14
Johnson,	3	8	7	*			
Ely,	3	3					
McGinnis,	1						
Keene,	1	2	5	5			
Lindsey,	1						

\* Withdrawn after the 3d ballot.—Withdrew after 2d ballot.—Withdrew after 1st ballot.—Withdrew after 4th ballot.

After the sixth ballot, Mr. HARRIS,

moved a resolution, that after the next ballot, the candidate having the fewest number of votes be dropped; which was adopted.

Mr. HARVEY was dropped after the 5th ballot.

Mr. SELBY having received a majority of the votes given on the 7th ballot, was declared duly elected Door Keeper.

The officers were then sworn in by Judge KINKADE.

Mr. PEYTON, moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senate being organized is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. PEYTON was appointed by the Speaker to bear the Message.

The House not being fully organized the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 11 o'clock, the house was called to order by Mr. HELM, the clerk of the last session. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, of the Methodist church.

The oath of the Constitution was severally administered to the members present, by HENRY WYOMING, Esq., of Frankfort, and they took their seats.

The Clerk next announced the order for the election of Speaker.

Mr. BROWN nominated Mr. LESLIE COMBS.

Mr. GRAVES nominated Mr. DAVID MERIWETHER.

Mr. WORTHAM nominated Mr. MARTIN D. McHENRY.

Mr. HAGGARD nominated SHEROD WILLIAMS.

Mr. MAYHALL, nominated Mr. GWYN PAGE.

At the request of Mr. McHENRY, his name was withdrawn from nomination.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows: For Mr. COMBS, 42; for Mr. MERIWETHER, 34; for Mr. PAGE 10; for Mr. WILLIAMS 9.

Mr. PAGE remarked that this was the first time he had ever taken his seat in a representative body and as he wished to preserve harmony, he would ask his friends to withdraw his name from the nomination.

Mr. WILLIAMS tendering his thanks to his friend from Cumberland for the honor which he had done him, begged him to withdraw his name from the nomination.

The second vote resulted as follows: For Mr. COMBS—Messrs. Alexander, Beeler, A. G. Bots, W. S. Bots, Bowman, Bowman, Boyd, Bradford, Brown, Bush, Cobb, Crawford, Crockett, Gayton, Dayreux, Durbin, Evans, Foley, Gilbert, Haggard, Hall, Hanson, Harrison, Hay, Hobbs, Hord, Hoy, D. Irvine, W. L. Jones, Jordan, Martin, Mayhall, McCallister, McHenry, Mitchell, Moore, Munford, Owens, Page, Pearl, Phillips, Proctor, Purdon, Reed, Rhea, Salter, Smith, Soery, Spurr, Steele, Stewart, Talbott, Tandy, Thomas, Thompson, Vertess, Waller, White, Williams, Wortham, and Young—61.

For Mr. MERIWETHER—Messrs. Abell, Abell, Armstrong, Bell, Board, Clark, Coleman, Oestre, H. Emerson, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, English, Fletcher, G. G. Finger, Ireland, J. Irvine, Johnston, J. R. Jones, Mansfield, Marshall, Mays, McArthur, Morton, Oglesby, Riddle, Rouse, Spalding, Stevens, Stevenson, Towles, Wade, Walker, Wheeler, Wright—35.

So Mr. COMBS was declared duly elected.

Messrs. HOBBS and D. IRVINE were appointed to conduct the Speaker elect to the Chair.

On taking the chair, the Speaker remarked nearly as follows: GENTLEMEN—I shall not detain you at this time to express my sense of the honor which you have conferred upon me. I have always been satisfied with my lot; to have been born in a free land, to have a free wife, and free born children. I would have been content to have remained so, but my fellow citizens have conferred honor upon me. In their service I have endeavored to forget party, and to remember only that I represented the whole country of Fayette. You also have elevated me to a high position. I shall endeavor to discharge its responsible duties faithfully, doing justice to my God, my country, and my conscience. Possibly, you may sometimes differ in opinion. We are to make laws for a great State, containing many people. Our mission is to carry on the experiment of free government. Each one should seek to discharge his own duty, and assist also others as much as possible. You can assist me much in maintaining order, and I shall look to you for much aid. On this occasion I have no speech to make. No time has been allowed for preparation; but what I have to speak comes from my heart. May God bless you all, and prosper your deliberations!

The order for the election of Clerk was next announced. Mr. ALEXANDER nominated Mr. HELM; who was unanimously elected.

After Mr. HELM had taken the oath of office, Mr. GLENN nominated Mr. GRAY for Sergeant at Arms who was also unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were nominated to the office of Door Keeper: CAMPBELL, BROWN, LEATHERS, GOGG, STOCKTON, EMERSON, LIVINGSTON and HITCHMAN.

The several votes resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Campbell,	15	22	25	28	31	33	55
Leathers,	33	34	36	37	38	43	
Brown,	11	13	12	16	19	23	
Emerson,	10	10	10	10	13		
Livingston,	11	7	9	9			
Gogg,	8	9	6	†			
Stockton,	2	3	3				
Hitchman,	1	*					

\* Withdrawn.—† The lowest were successively dropped.

So Mr. CAMPBELL was declared elected.

Mr. F. PEYTON announced a message from the Senate, that body having been duly organized, were prepared to proceed to business.

Mr. MERIWETHER was deputed to announce to the Senate that the House having completed its organization, is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. W. S. BOTS moved that a committee be appointed to inform the Governor that the House is duly organized. Messrs. BOTS, WILLIAMS and STEVENSON were appointed such committee.

Mr. McHENRY moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of last session be adopted as the rules of the present session.—Carried.

The same gentleman also moved that in addition to the usual committee, a standing committee on Federal Relations be appointed.—Carried.

Mr. HAGGARD moved that the House now proceed to the election of an assistant clerk. Carried.

Mr. STEVENSON moved as a substitute for the above, that the clerk appoint his assistant. The substitute was not sustained.

Mr. HAGGARD nominated as a suitable person for assistant clerk, Mr. RICH MAXEY.

Mr. BROWN nominated Mr. J. C. HERNANDEZ.

Mr. EVANS nominated Mr. Wm. COLEMAN.

Mr. SALTER nominated Mr. T. J. BURFORD.

The several votes resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Maxey,	35	37	41	45
Hernandez,	45	45	47	53
Coleman,	10	9	10	
Burford,	9	7		

So T. C. HEARNON was declared to be elected.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1847.

The speaker laid before the Senate, a letter from JAS. STONESTREET, resigning his office of clerk of the Senate. The Senate proceeded immediately to the election of a clerk. Mr. THEODORE KOHLBASS was put in nomination by Mr. Peyton, and elected without opposition.

On motion of Peyton a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering Mr. James Stonestreet the acknowledgements of the senate for his able and faithful performance of the duties of clerk of that body.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution, which lies over one day, fixing up Saturday the 9th (this day) for the election of Senator in Congress.

Mr. WALL, announced the decease of Dr. A. H. INNIS, late Senator elect from the 29th district, and addressed the Senate in substance as follows, viz:

Mr. SPEAKER: If in order, I will avail myself of the present moment, to discharge the melancholy duty which has devolved on me, of announcing to the Senate, the death of one of its members elect, Dr. A. H. INNIS, of Harrison county, who since his election in August, to a seat in this body, has departed this life.

It is not intended on this occasion, to pronounce any further eulogy upon the life and character of Dr. I., than simply to give a brief outline of his history; for in order to insure our highest esteem for his character, it was only necessary that we should know him.

Dr. Innis was a native of Franklin county, Ky. He was educated in Transylvania, and graduated in the Medical Department of that institution. He soon after located in Harrison, and engaged in the practice of medicine in the village of Claysville. Although a young man, and a stranger, yet by his open, frank and manly course, and correct moral deportment, combined with his assiduity and skill in his profession, he very soon acquired an influence and popularity, to which few men of his age, and under similar circumstances, have attained. The best evidence, however, of his high popular confidence, and his deserved popularity, arises from the fact, that at a period of high political excitement in the country when both parties were casting about for their strongest men, Dr. Innis was selected in the old county of Harrison, as the most available candidate of the Whig party, and his after success proved the wisdom of the choice, for he was several times elected, notwithstanding the large majority of the opposite party in that county. Dr. Innis, after serving in the House of Representatives, much to his own credit, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, retired to private life, and the practice of his profession, and so continued until within the last year, when, in conformity to the wishes of his friends, he again entered upon the political arena, and although his health had become greatly impaired, so as to disqualify him in a great degree from performing the labors of the canvass, still, he proved successful and was elected.

An inscrutable Providence, however, has pleased to cut him off in the midst of his usefulness, and we must bow in submission. In the death of Dr. Innis, this body has lost an able, efficient and zealous member, the severity to which he belonged, one of its chief ornaments, and his wife and orphan child have sustained a loss which I cannot command language to portray. I will, therefore, through respect to his memory, offer for the adoption of the Senate, the resolutions which I hold in my hand.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow, of the death of Dr. A. H. INNIS, Senator elect from the counties of Harrison and Bracken.

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of 30 days.

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

And the Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1847.

The speaker laid before the House the annual reports of the Treasurer, the First and Second Auditors, and of the Penitentiary committee. A number of Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Graves reported a bill for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to revise the Constitution: The second reading being dispensed with, the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Waller reported a bill for the removal of the county seat of Mason from Washington to Maysville. Ordered to a second reading and committed to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A number of bills were reported and referred to the appropriate Committees, and among them one by Mr. McArthur to amend the charter of Newport.

Mr. Stevenson asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Licking Valley and Lexington Rail Road Company.

THE WEATHER. Last week we complained of warm weather; now we have the mercury down to within 10 degrees of zero—23 degrees below freezing. Cold enough now, and some to spare.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal assembled at Washington, on the 7th inst. Present—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; Hon. McLean, Hon. John Catron, Hon. Peter V. Daniel, Hon. Sam'l Nelson, Hon. Levi Woodbury, and Hon. Robert C. Grier, Associate Justices.

THE PARKERSBURG CASE.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper that the General Court of Virginia have ordered the discharge of the three citizens of Ohio, who were arrested for seducing Slaves from Virginia. A majority of the Court decided that the offense, if any, was committed beyond low water mark of the Ohio, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—The Christmas week has not been one of very remarkable operations, in any branch of trade. Staples, it will be seen, sustain previous prices. Hogs have still further advanced. The Western Waters are nearly all at this time very high. The weather is exceedingly cold.

The river at dark last evening had risen about 2 feet 10 inches within the previous 24 hours, and was still swelling. There were about 24 feet water in the basement story of the buildings at the foot of Main street, and the water had reached the buildings at the foot of Broadway.—Cin. Gaz.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

JANUARY 8, 1847.

BREAD.—24 1/2 cts per lb. Bread.—We quote flour at \$3.50a2.75 per bbl, Boston Crackers at 3:00; Butter and Water Crackers at 44 1/2 cts per lb.

CANDLES & SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 84c for Mould, 19 a 22c for Stair, and 25c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 34 c for No. 1, and 44c for No. 2.

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

COOPERAGE.—Lard kegs 30a35c; Pork barrels 70a80c; Flour bins 33a35c; Whisky do 80a85c.

CORNBAGS.—Manilla, per lb. 10 a 12c; Bale Rope 24a44c; Hemp, white, 3a10c; Tanned 8a10c; Bagging, per yard, 84 a 10c.

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &c.—The governing rates are now 18c for Yarn; 10a11c for Batting and 24c for Wick and Warp.

CRABAPPLES.—Are worth \$4.50 per bbl—supply abundant of prime quality.

EGGS.—We quote at 12 1/2 a 14c, wholesale and retail.

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

FISH.—The transactions are confined to small sales. No 3. Mackereel, large size, at \$7a7.50; No 1 do at \$11.50a12; No 2 at \$7.50; per bbl; and dry Cod at 44a45c per lb.

FLOUR.—Since our last about 10,000 barrels have changed hands at prices varying from \$3.00 to 3.35. The market is very firm with an upward tendency in prices.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples and Peaches are in good demand. Apples bring in lots from the country 60 a 62c. Peaches 1.20 a 1.25.

GRAIN.—The millers are paying for Wheat 62 cents. We still quote Corn at 24a25c for large and small; Oats 22a25c, and Barley at 38a 43c.

GROCERIES.—The demand for leading articles continues fair. The transactions made public are as follows:—N. O. Sugar a 64 a 7c per lb, with an upward look. Coffee—Rio 7a8c. Molasses 28a30c per gal.

LARD.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d a 44c per lb. 84 a 44c; 6d a 44c; 5d a 44c; 4d a 44c; 3d a 44c.

OLDS.—Lard—Sales of Winter at 55a60c. Lard—50a52c.

PROVISIONS.—We note some sales of new Lard, but there are yet no movements in new meats worth special mention. Pork—Sales of superior Prime at 46c; Mess at \$8.25a8.50. Bacon—Sides, 44c; Shoulders 24c; Hams 44c.

SALT.—Kanawha No 1 at 15a 16c and Kanawha Alum at 35c per bushel.

SALERATOS.—A sale of 100 boxes at 44c; 2,500 lbs at 5c, an advance.

SEEDS.—The supply of Clover is limited.—Sales from wagons and canal, from \$3.25a3.50; from store 3.50 to 4.00.

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

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes retail now at \$1.20 per bbl.—33 a 35 cts per bushel.

WHEAT.—15 a 15c.

WINDOW GLASS.—Sale of 60 boxes at \$1.95 for 10X10; \$3.40 for 10X12; 3.49 for 10X14; 4.50 for 12X18.

WOOL.—We quote at 20a21c, the former rate generally offered.

Covington Cattle Market.

The Cattle Market is now quite bare, and but few coming and those of rather inferior quality. Sales at \$3.50a3.60.

The Hog market is pretty well over for Kentucky. The prices have advanced to \$3.70a3.75.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

William Snyder, Compt. In Chancery. Against J. Snyder's heirs &c. Defts. 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, situated on Greenup street and near Second street. Said lot is 47 1/2 feet front, on Greenup street, and 190 feet deep, and numbered on the plat of the town 53, 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. 23-3t.

JONATHAN JACKSON, Silk Manufacturer, Old 24 1/2 cts per lb. Greenup, Ky. Sewing silk, Saddlery silk, Floss silk, Fur silk, and SILK PRIME MADE TO ORDER.

N. B. Agency at the old Post Office, near corner of Scott and 5th streets: Oct. 24, 1846. 14-1t.

Queensware.

A complete assortment of desirable style and patterns of Queensware on hand and for sale by J. B. JONES & Co. Dec 28 46-23 Greenup, Old Stand

SILK PURSES.—A supply just received and for sale at HUNTINGTON'S. Dec 28 46-23 Greenup, Old Stand

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky. J. WEST, late of Cynthiana, and Mrs. A. E. GRIMES, of the Olympia Springs, 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 refitting and repainting, 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 pews in the hall, the apartment are unobscured in neatness and comfort by any house in the State. Guests and their baggage are taken to, and from the Railroad depot and Steamboat Landing in coaches, free of charge. All the Stages necessarily pass by, or start from this house, only.

A. J. WEST, A. J. GRIMES, Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8, 1846.—21-1m.

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 the days fixed by ordinance for holding markets 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 found loitering within or about the market houses of the city; and it shall be the especial duty of said clerk of the markets, to cause all violations of the provisions of the ordinance now in force for the holding of markets, hereafter 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 willful neglect, on his part, to perform any of the duties required of him, shall be liable on conviction thereof before the Mayor, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars nor less than five dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hitch 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 horse, wagon, dray or other carriage through or on the floor of either of said market houses; and every person so offending, shall for each offence, 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 fifty 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 provision, or if the articles so offered shall be found deficient in weight, or measure 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 at the highest bidder for the benefit of the city, and place the proceeds thereof in the city Treasury.

Sec. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or harboring any dogs or bitch, and who may be using or occupying any of the stalls or side benches, in any of the markets of said city, to suffer any such dog or bitch, to remain in or about such stalls or side benches during market hours, and any butcher or other person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence on conviction thereof before the Mayor any sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or harboring any dog or bitch, and who may be using or occupying any of the stalls or side benches, in any of the markets of said city, to suffer any such dog or bitch, to remain in or about such stalls or side benches during market hours, and any butcher or other person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence on conviction thereof before the Mayor any sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 11. The Clerk of the Market shall have authority and is hereby empowered to rent the stalls annually, at such price and subject to such regulations as the city council may from time to time determine.

Sec. 12. Be it further ordained, that all ordinances or parts of ordinances, which conflict with the foregoing ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

JOHN COLVIN, city Clerk. Dec. 23, 1846.

MARKET NOTICE.



Also—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash, Linen, Cotton and Woolen Crumb Cloths, Colors of figured Damask and watered More