

APPRENTICES.—One or two active, sprightly boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, would be taken as Apprentices at this Office.

"AID AND COMFORT." While President Polk and his minions are insinuating that the Whigs are affording aid and comfort to the Mexicans, because they think a war with Mexico was not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our national honor, and that since it was commenced, it has been conducted without either system or energy, forget to tell the public which party was desirous of affording a little aid and comfort to our volunteers, who had flocked around their country's standard, ready to fight her battles, and sustain her honor. They forget (or rather omit) to tell that a Whig proposed to increase the pay of the private soldier from seven to ten dollars a month, and nearly every Whig in the House voted for the proposition, while nearly every Democrat in the House, with his eight dollars a day in his pocket, and his fine broadcloth cloak thrown around his shoulders, voted an indignant NO! "The American soldier fights for his country's honor," says he, "and is prompted to do so by patriotism, and not by money!" Yes; if a volunteer, who is poor and has a family, wishes to take part in the defence of his country, he must leave his wife and children at home to subsist upon patriotism, for seven dollars a month would not support them, even if he could bestow it all upon them, which he could not do, without depriving himself of many articles that he is compelled to have, especially if sick, in addition to the rations allowed him by Government.

Let the Whig Editors keep the fact before the public that the Whigs, although they opposed the policy of the President which plunged the country into a war, from a belief that it could and ought to be avoided, were, after we got into it, in favor of bringing it to a close as soon as possible, by prosecuting it with all the energy and vigor that the resources of the country would admit of, and of allowing the common soldier, who is to bear the fatigues and hardships of a campaign, enough to live upon and a little for his family, if he has one, or for a widowed mother and orphan brothers and sisters, he being perhaps their only reliance for a support. And let the soldier recollect too, that while the Whigs were willing to allow him ten, twelve, or perhaps fifteen dollars a month, that he might live like an American freeman ought to live, whether in the service of his country or laboring at his vocation, the Democrats, who had an overwhelming majority in Congress, and could pass or defeat any measure they pleased, presented an almost undivided phalanx against any and every proposition to increase his pay beyond the pitiful sum of seven dollars a month—thus sustaining and carrying out, as far as they possibly could, the principle they have advocated for years, that wages were too high in this country, and ought to be reduced; and that an American who could not be prompted by patriotism to fight for his country, could not be induced to do so by money; at the same time showing their patriotism, by holding on to their eight dollars a day.

We are not done with this subject.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON. This distinguished hero, statesman and patriot, is now on a visit to the seat of government. The Colonel is in excellent health, and says he feels young enough, with two thousand such troops as he commanded at the Thames, to whip Santa Anna's whole army.

We are glad to hear of the old Colonel's health. He is, in many respects a fine old fellow; possessing as much goodness of heart and personal courage, as any one, but we think the above remark, if the Colonel made it, was certainly a very injudicious one, and does great injustice to the brave officers and soldiers now in Mexico; and at the same time exhibits himself in the light of a braggadocio. That Colonel Johnson possesses as much personal courage as any man, we have never doubted, though we have never viewed him as being any thing superior as an officer; and that the troops under his command at the battle of the Thames were equal to any that ever faced an enemy, no one can doubt, but not a whit better than those now in Mexico; and with two thousand Kentucky, Ohio, or Tennessee troops, or those from the other states, that are now there, he could accomplish as much as he could with two thousand such troops as he had under him at the battle of the Thames. But if Col. Johnson really thinks he could whip Santa Anna's whole army with two thousand such men as he had command of at the Thames, we should be much pleased to see Mr. Polk place twice that number under his command and start him to Mexico, and let him and the war at once, and save to the country the millions that yet have to be spent before it is brought to a close. But even with double that number—say eight thousand—of as good troops as Col. Johnson commanded at the Thames, he would be apt to find himself on a "fortuitous hope," in making an effort to whip Santa Anna's whole army.

That the appointment of Col. Johnson as one of the Brigadier Generals would have been a better one than several of those made by Mr. Polk, no one will deny. If he had not succeeded before this time, in whipping Santa Anna's whole army, he would have succeeded in having the soldiers better paid, better fed, and better clothed, than they have been, if constant importunities of the War Department, in

their behalf, would have accomplished it. And if Col. Johnson had been a member of Congress when the proposition was made to raise the pay of the poor soldier from seven dollars a month to ten, and was voted down by the Democrats, he would have been found voting with the Whigs to give the man who was then perilling his life for his country, and enduring all the hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life, something to support himself and family upon; he would not, like a large majority of the people-loving Democrats in Congress, have been willing to receive eight dollars a day himself, and allow the poor soldier only seven dollars a month!—No; the 'kin' feelings of the good colonel, as his friend Blair once said of him, would have 'led him astray'; then, and he would have been found with those who voted to give "aid and comfort" to the men who were to fight the battles of their country.

THE GEORGETOWN HERALD. This paper, which has hitherto been printed on a super royal sheet, has just been enlarged to an imperial size, and exhibits a handsome appearance. This Herald is a well-conducted paper, and ought to be well patronized by the citizens of Georgetown and Scott County. Eighteen years ago, we published a paper in Georgetown, the Kentucky Sentinel—of the same size that the Herald now is, which was very well patronized by the citizens of the town as well as of the county. Georgetown has nearly doubled its population since then and the population and wealth of the county have likewise greatly increased, and we can see no reason why the Herald should not be well sustained. One thing we can say for our old friends of Scott—they pay better and more promptly for their papers than any subscribers we ever had to a paper. We published a paper in Georgetown nine years, and rarely ever found one-fifth of our subscribers in arrears at the end of the year. We wish the publishers of the Herald a long list of prompt paying subscribers.

The **SHELBY NEWS** has been enlarged from an imperial to an extra double medium size; makes a handsome appearance, and is edited with spirit and ability. The News is now the largest paper in the state, except two or three of the Louisville weeklies and the Frankfort Commonwealth; and is about the size of the Lexington Inquirer, published by us in that city a short time ago; but which the good folks there did not well sustain, from a belief, we suppose, that any improvement in the size or appearance of their newspapers, would be injurious to the character of their city. The News advocates with zeal and ability the principles of the Native American party, which, judging from the signs of prosperity exhibited by the News, must be popular in Shelby; and if we are not mistaken in our own views upon that subject, must become popular in every section of our country, where our government is thought to be worth preserving.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE. For want of room we omitted, at the proper time, to notice the further enlargement of this old and well established Whig paper; which the proprietors say had become necessary to enable them to accommodate their numerous advertising patrons and at the same time furnish their readers with a due proportion of reading matter. The Gazette has ably and zealously sustained sound Whig principles through good and evil report. During the late war, the *Liberty Hall*, of which the Gazette is a continuation, sustained the Republican Administration of Mr. Madison.

The improvement of the press in Cincinnati has been wonderful; greatly exceeding that of any other city of the west, or perhaps of the Union. In 1812, when we first commenced handling the types, there were, according to our recollection, but two papers published in Cincinnati—the *Liberty Hall* and *Western Spy*—both printed on royal or super royal sheets, with large type; not exhibiting more neatness in their appearance than some of the papers in the small towns in the interior of Kentucky. There are now published in the Queen City, eight daily papers, besides a number of weekly papers, periodicals, &c. and more Book and Job Printing Offices, than we think can do well, if they do work as low as some of our citizens say they do, when they wish to give us down to two and half degrees below the starving point.

At the time we speak of, our little city was no where. It had neither a name nor an existence; the place where it stands being mostly a dense forest, affording the boys of Cincinnati a fine hunting ground for small game. We have at this time a population of about six thousand and three weekly newspapers. While we were in the woods several of the towns in the interior that had a paper, now have none; and even the "Athens of the West" had then double the number of newspapers she now has.

From the Army. The late advices from our Mexican army leave no room to doubt, that ere this a bloody battle has been fought—perhaps about the 25th ult.

The fire which appeared to us to be in Cincinnati on Thursday night last, was about three miles from the corporation limits, on the Leland road. The barn stable, dairy, &c. of Mr. Sam'l Cloon, were destroyed.—Loss about \$2000.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT.—The building set apart for the use of the servants at the Weisiger House, took fire on yesterday, about 2 o'clock, and was partially destroyed.—Commonwealth.

The City Council. The new Council met at the Council Chamber on Thursday evening the 7th inst. and organized by electing H. J. GROESBECK, President.

JOHN W. MANZIES, was elected Clerk; G. F. LANEY, Marshal; S. M. MOORE, Treasurer; JOHN COLVIN, Assessor; S. T. WALL, Attorney; WM. CASEY, Jailor and Sexton of the Grave Yard; SIMON PERRY, Clerk of the Markets; JACOB HARDING, Street Commissioner.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President: **Propositions and Grievances**—Withers, Ernst, and Roach.

Laws—Arnold, Gedge, and Ashbrook. **Way and Means**—Gedge, Ernst and Withers.

Internal Improvements—Makoy, Wasson, Kennedy, Roach and Arnold.

Claims—Ernst, Ashbrook, and Wasson.

Fire Department—Ashbrook, Makoy, and Kennedy.

Education—Arnold, Ernst, Gedge, Kennedy and Roach.

City Hall—Withers, Gedge & Wasson.

Markets—Withers and Ashbrook.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO. A day or two since, Mr. J. C. W., of V., Boone County, called upon us, subscribed for the *Register* for himself and Mr. J. A., of U., Boone County, and forked over the cash in advance for both! Such incidents do not often occur in a printing office, and especially in these parts. We regret that we were absent from our office at the time Mr. C. called (a circumstance that does not often occur) as we should have been pleased to give him a hearty shake of the hand. He left for us, however, a very good little story on a neighbor or countryman of his, Mr. M. J., who resides near H*****, Boone County.

Mr. J., who is a widower, and has a fine farm not far from the Ohio river, was in need of some assistance to rid his corn of the grass and weeds that had grown up a little too rapidly during the long continued rains that visited this section last spring and the early part of the summer. To obtain the required assistance, he repaired to one of the *Landings* on the river. He very soon discovered a fine looking, black eyed, smooth faced youth, apparently about 16 or 17, land from a boat, who immediately enquired of all present if any one of them wanted a hand to work on a farm. This was exactly to Mr. J.'s hand, and although he thought the youth's hands were rather too fair and soft, and his face exhibited a little too much effeminacy for a good ploughboy, he soon struck a bargain with him, and taking him up behind him on his horse, soon reached home, much gratified at having so soon obtained the required assistance. Feigning to have slept with persons infected with the itch, the youth asked permission to sleep alone, which was readily granted. Next morning Mr. J. gave him a good plough and a gentle horse, and although quite awkward at first, he soon got to plough a pretty good furrow, and all went on very well for two or three days, when it was discovered by some of the female domestics, that Mr. J.'s ploughboy was a female!

The story soon went abroad, and the widows and maids thereabout were greatly alarmed, fearing that the neighborhood might be scandalized by the affair, and whenever Mr. J. approached one of them, which he often did—widowers always being fond of the company of widows, and of maids too, when not over 16—they would rather shy off from him. But being of a jovial disposition, and fond of a good joke, even when told at his own expense, he soon laughed the matter off, quieted the fears of his fair neighbors, and often tells, with much glee and good humor, the story of his pretty plough-boy.

Death of a U. S. Senator. Hon J. S. PENNYBACKER, a Senator in Congress from Virginia, died in Washington, on Tuesday last of a very short illness.

FIRE IN LEXINGTON, KY.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in Lexington, in a brick building on Main street, occupied as a clothing store, by Mr. Lyons, and owned by Mr. John Norton, and entirely destroyed it. Two other buildings, one on each side of it, were much injured.

Our neighbor is trying to become witty and slight.—*Ky. Intelligence.*

Ye shades of Walker and Webster tell us what *s-l-i-g-h-t* means, so that we may know how to appreciate what our neighbor says of us.

On the first inst. the Northern Bank of Kentucky declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the six months ending on the 31st of December.

CONGRESSIONAL. INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The following message from the President of the United States was opened and read, viz: **To the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States:**

In order to prosecute the war against Mexico with vigor and success, it is necessary that authority should be promptly given by Congress to increase the regular army, and to remedy existing defects in its organization. With this view, your favorable attention is invited to the annual report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied my message on the 8th instant, in which he recommends that ten additional regiments of regular troops shall be raised to serve during the war.

Of the additional regiments of volunteers which have been called for from several of the States, some have been promptly raised; but this has not been the case in regard to all. The existing law requiring that they should be organized by the independent action of the State Governments, has, in some instances, occasioned considerable delay; and it is yet uncertain

when the troops required can be ready for service in the field. It is our settled policy to maintain in time of peace as small a regular army as the exigencies of the public service will permit. In a state of war, notwithstanding the great advantage with which our volunteer citizen soldiers can be brought into the field, this small regular army must be increased in its numbers in order to render the whole force more efficient.

Additional officers as well as men, then, become indispensable. Under the circumstances of our service a peculiar propriety exists for increasing the officers, especially in the higher grades. The number of such officers who, from age and other causes, are rendered incapable of active service in the field, has seriously impaired the efficiency of the army.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that about two thirds of the whole number of regimental field officers are either permanently disabled or are necessarily detached from their commands on other duties. The long enjoyment of peace has prevented us from experiencing much embarrassment from this cause; but now in a state of war, conducted in a foreign country, it has produced serious injury to the public service.

An efficient organization of the army, composed of regulars and volunteers, whilst prosecuting the war in Mexico, it is believed, would require the appointment of a general officer to take the command of all our military forces in the field.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the services of such an officer would no longer be necessary, and should be dispensed with upon the reduction of the army to a peace establishment.

I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of such general officer to serve during the war. Early action should be had by Congress upon the suggestions submitted for their consideration, as necessary to insure active and efficient service in prosecuting the war, before the present favorable season for military operations in the enemy's country shall have passed away.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 29, 1846.

As soon as the reading of the foregoing Message was concluded, it was on motion of Mr. Haralson, referred to the committee on Military affairs, and ordered to be printed. On the next day, Mr. Haralson asked leave to make a report from the Committee on Military affairs. Leave was granted; and he stated that he had been instructed to ask that the Committee be discharged from so much of the President's Message as relates to the appointment of a General officer, and that it be laid upon the Table. The report was agreed to and the *Lieutenant General* laid upon the table!

On the 6th, Mr. Hamlin of Maine moved to reconsider the vote laying the *Lieutenant General* upon the table, which, after many changes, much dodging, and some drumming up of votes was carried by yeas 88 yeas 84! The question upon laying the bill upon the table again came up and was decided in the negative by yeas 92, yeas 97, and the report of the Military Committee referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On the 9th, on motion of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi the bill for the increase of the army was amended, so as to authorize the President to appoint a Lieutenant General, of all the forces of the United States, which was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 84 to 67. The bill was then reported to the House.

Mr. Thompson then offered the amendment, which he had offered in Committee to the army bill, and the vote being taken thereon, it was rejected by yeas 90, yeas 120; a maj. of 30 against Mr. Polk's proposition for a Lieutenant General.

Mr. Rathbun's amendment which was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 96 to 83, to make the force to be raised by the army bill, a volunteer one instead of a regular one, was rejected in the House by a vote of yeas 103, yeas 104.

Before the question was taken on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

The Baltimore Patriot's Washington correspondent of the 6th, says: Mr. TREBATS made some sensible remarks on the subject of raising more revenue in order to carry on the war more vigorously. He offered an amendment to the bill to restore the Tariff of 1842, with an addition of 5 per cent on all the articles in it until the end of the war. There was no provision in the amendment, as I understood it, respecting the free list of articles in that Tariff, which is large and ought to be modified. He was decidedly opposed to taxing tea and coffee, war or no war!

The same writer in his letter of the 7th says:

On the bill to fill up the regiments in the regular army by enlistments, Mr. CARRINGTON came out boldly for prosecuting the war vigorously to a successful termination. The more vigorous it could be prosecuted the better. The sooner would we have peace restored to us.

Mr. ARNOLD took similar patriotic ground. While he would endorse the Administration for its unwarrantable conduct in bringing on the war, he would, now that we were in it, vote men and money without stint to fight it out successfully!

Mr. Senator Niles of Connecticut, who was Post Master General under Mr. Van Buren, and is now a Democratic Senator in Congress, took occasion on the 6th to give the Administration a severe raking down, which has created in the circles at Washington a good deal of speculation and some surprise. He portrayed in strong colors the conduct of the Administration in emptying the Treasury by reducing the revenue at a time when a high revenue was necessary to carry on the war.

He knew of but one parallel for it in history, to wit: The Government of France during the Revolution. The wise Republicans of that day took care, as our Administration does now, to reduce the revenue of the Government as the readiest and best means of carrying on the war they were waging.

Poor Jimmy Polk! we do not know, what is to become of him. His friends seem to have deserted him, or to be deserting him on all sides, and treat his recommendations not only with disrespect, but with indignity. He will have to throw himself upon

the magnanimity of the Whigs, and invoke their aid in his time of trouble and difficulty. Let him send that old Federalist, James Buchanan, back to Pennsylvania, and call upon John J. Crittenden to take his place and advise him what to do. He will soon get out of his difficulties in that way.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The length of the Governor's Message, in relation to the Secretary of State, has thrown us woefully behind with our Legislative proceedings. Nothing, or at least, not much, of special importance, has yet been done by the Legislature.

The Convention bill passed the Senate on the 7th, by a vote of 30 to 8, and the House on the 8th by yeas 81, yeas 17.—We shall give the yeas and nays upon this question, next week.

On the 9th the House took up the resolutions, which had previously passed the Senate, with an amendment to the House resolutions, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of Kentucky in Congress, to exert themselves to procure an increase of pay to the soldiers in Mexico. The amendment of the Senate was concurred in.

On the 11th the joint resolution from the House, appointing the 10th of February for the final adjournment of the Legislature, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 30 to 1.

On the 12th Mr. Peyton, from a select committee, reported a bill providing for a special term of the Franklin circuit court, to commence on the 18th day of January, to hear and determine the suit of Benjamin Hardin against the 2d Auditor, now pending in said court, and for a special term of the court of Appeals to commence the 25th day of January, to hear and determine any appeal that may be made in said case from the decision of the circuit court.

After a considerable debate the bill was, on motion of Mr. Helm, laid on the table by a vote of 22 to 15; and the question is still before the Senate.

The bill for the removal of the county seat of Mason, from Washington to Mayville, was before the House.

REJECTION OF THE PEACE PROPOSITION BY MEXICO.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst., has been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter to a commercial house of that city:

TAMPA, Dec. 23, 1846. Gentlemen:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that flies the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept of no foreign intervention whatever, to bring about a peace.

The letter further states that the \$500,000 loan guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 3.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Virginia came to town last evening, but the further intelligence which we derive from the letters and papers brought by her, leaves us still in uncertainty as to the authenticity of the news from Saltillo, which we gave yesterday morning. The latest paper we have seen is the Flag of the 23d ult., the morning of the day on which the express is said to have arrived at Matamoros. Of course, the paper of that morning could not contain the news, but we find an article in it which alludes to a diversity of reports about in regard to the positions of the different divisions of the army. The editor scarcely dares give these reports, fearing to mislead the public, but finally he determined to state "such as well informed officers of the army consider entitled to credit," and does so in the following form:

Since our last publication, several officers have arrived from Saltillo and Monterey, who report all quiet at the time of their departure. On Monday evening last, Col. Forno of Louisiana, arrived direct from Camargo, and reported that he had passed through Saltillo and Monterey on his way down. From him we learn that Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 15th for Matamoros, now garrisoned by Col. Riley's command, taking with him a squadron of dragoons, the 7th infantry, 1st infantry, Gen. Quitman's brigade, with other troops. The 3d and 4th infantry, with two regiments of volunteers, two batteries of artillery, and a portion of dragoons remain, under Gen. Butler, in charge of the captured city.

Everything was quiet, both at Parras and Saltillo, and every soldier, from the highest to the lowest, in the best spirits. Betwixt Camargo and Mier, Col. F. met the 3d Indiana regiment on the march to Monterey.

Maj. Gorman, of the 3d Indiana volunteers, informed the editor of the Flag, by a letter dated Camargo, Dec. 14th, that his regiment was to leave on that day for Monterey and Saltillo—an order to march in haste having been received the evening previous. Five hundred regulars left Camargo, on the 12th, for Monterey. The only troops remaining at Camargo were the 2d Ohio volunteers and a part of the Kentucky cavalry.

The Flag informs us that Maj. Gen. Patterson, with his staff, left Matamoros on the 23d of December for Matamoros, about sixty leagues on the route to Victoria. The informant of the Evening Mercury says that Gen. Jessup left Matamoros for the mouth of the river on the 24th, immediately upon learning the alarming news from Saltillo.

From the whole tenor of the article in the Flag, we judge that the people in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a feverish state. The Mexicans improve every opportunity to commit outrage. The American citizens of Matamoros capable of bearing arms are called upon to enroll their names to enable the Ordnance Department to furnish the necessary arms, ammunition, &c., for their use in the case of an emergency.

The Steamer Edith brought to N. Orleans three days late advices from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 30th, and

brought a confirmation of the advance of Santa Anna with a large force to Saltillo.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had gone only six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Generals Twiggs and Sherman were but 12 miles in advance.—Orders were immediately issued to the division to retrace its steps and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Gen. Butler, who was left in command at Monterey, had already marched with all the troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th. General Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capt. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, reports having prevailed several days before positive advices were received of the movements of Santa Anna. Gen. Wool was 80 miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join Gen. Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

COMMERCIAL.

We omit our extended Commercial report to-day, to make room for important army news. But little variation has taken place in the prices of most articles since our last, except in Flour and Hogs.—Flour, on Tuesday, was down to \$3.30; \$3.70. Hogs from \$3.50 to \$3.80, except for a small lot of light weight, which brought \$5.30 to \$4.00.

CATTLE.—Although there appear to be but few in market, do not command high prices. The Cincinnati Gazette reports the sale of a lot of 40 good at \$3.50. Loss upon the lot of \$15. We advise our up country friends not to pay high prices for Cattle for this market. They must base their calculations of profit upon \$3.50 as the highest price they will be able to obtain for good cattle. Very superior might go a shade over that.

Boone Farm for Sale.

OFFER for sale my FARM, in Boone county, on the East bend Road. The tract contains One hundred and Forty acres, of which there are about 70 acres of arable land, of which there are about 30 acres of good Meadow; a considerable portion of the tract is well set with blue grass. The improvements are substantial log buildings nearly new and in good order; the whole tract is well watered and there is on it a thriving young orchard of apple and peach trees just beginning to bear.

Terms—One third in hand and the balance in one and two years. V. M. CALVERT. Dec. 12, 1846. 21-7t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned owns a most beautiful tract of land in Clarke County, Missouri, containing Eight Hundred Acres; two hundred of which are heavily timbered—the residue high, rich, and rolling prairie. About forty acres improved. Said land is well situated on a branch of the N. W. R. R., about eight years ago, and is considered one of the best entries made in the country. I will sell the above land at a "great bargain," and upon easy terms, or exchange it for Covington property. Any person wishing to engage in the stock business cannot do better than to purchase this valuable tract of land.

W. G. BERRY.

Covington, Jan. 16, 1847. 27-2m.

Annual Report of the City Clerk.

To the Hon. President and Common Council of the City of Covington:

GENERAL STATEMENT.—In accordance with the duties imposed upon me by law, I have with great respect, to tender you my Annual Report for the year 1846, commencing January 1st, 1846, and ending 31st of January, 1847.

Receipts.

From process of tax bills \$5,282 01

City Marshal delinquent tax bills 919 40 6,847 41

Sinking Fund.

Tavern license, auctions, shows and exhibitions, 274 50

Vagrants, carts, and dray licenses, 121 68

Fines, 253 05

Market house rents, 65 75

Groceries to retail fresh meat, 48 09

Rent of City Hall, 7 50 763 88

School Fund.

State of Kentucky, 263 10

Money borrowed from N. B. Kentucky, 2,500 90

Market house rents retained by the market master for his salary, 48 09

Also cash advanced for weights and measures, 4 70

\$10,523 93

Appropriations and Disbursements.

Appropriated for streets, cleaning streets, culverts, dirt for fills, &c., 4,083 20

W. S. Johnson for grading streets, 1,333 00 5,416 20

Market Houses.

Building 7th st. market house and paying for same as per contract, 500 00.

Building market house on old market space as per contract, 885 00

Cupola for same \$25, after deducting work dispensed with on said market house, 17 50

Painting Cupola, 15 00 1,417 50

Poor.

To poor and for Physicians' fees for attending same before a regular Physician was appointed, 320 53

To City Physician's 3 qrs. Salary, 56 25

