

LOCKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

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A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

For advertisement to be considered by the editor, unless specified on the manuscript or previously agreed upon between the parties.

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

LAW NOTICE.
J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Cass and Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office on York street, Newport, one door from the Post Office.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Law Partnership.
B. W. POLEY & SEPT. T. WALL.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Cass and Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office on York street, Newport, one door from the Post Office.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Gedge & Brothers
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

323 Kentucky street, Covington, Ky.

March 8, 1845. 33

OHIO LARD OIL
MANUFACTORY,

SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WHALE.

C. B. KELLUM & CO.

PROPRIETORS. NO. 18, EAST FRONT ST.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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

A sample for inspection constantly on hand.

Cincinnati, March 21, 1846. 35-ly

S. KNOWLTON & CO.
SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTURERS.

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

CINCINNATI.

Walker & Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky.

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

Feb. 21, 1846. 31-ly.

C. E. Mullins
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER.

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 4th STREET.

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

Covington, July 11th, 1846.

JOHN W. VENABLE.
PORTRAIT PAINTER.

Scott Street, upstairs—above J. R. Stewart's

COVINGTON, KY.

Apr. 18—39-ly

W. C. RANDELLS, having located in

Covington, Ky., offers his professional services to a citizens of Covington and vicinity.

Office on Market Street, formerly occupied by Poley & Wall.

July 18, 1846. 52

Botanic Medicines.

THE largest and best assortment of Botanic Medicines in the Western country.

Also—Drugs, Paints, and Spices of every description, crude or powdered, and warranted fresh and pure—at the lowest wholesale prices.

A steam engine and mill is attached to this establishment for the express purpose of powdering all articles in the line.

Sign of the Golden Eagle, corner of 2d and Sycamore sts., Cincinnati.

Nov. 28, 1846. GEO. S. LIGHT.

J. B. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening a

complete assortment of STAPLE AND

FAIRLY LOW PRICES.

Also—Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of public patronage, as their terms will be as reasonable as those of any other establishment in this City or Cincinnati.

N. B. They will receive, in exchange for Goods, &c., either Cash or any kind of country Produce.

Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846. 7-ly.

FASHIONABLE CABINET FURNITURE.

S. J. Jones wishes to inform his friends, and the public that he has removed his

old store on Third St., between Main and Sycamore, where he has now and will continue to keep a large assortment of the most FASHIONABLE and MODERN STYLE OF CABINET FURNITURE consisting in part of—

French Sofas, Sevens, Rose and Mahogany, Centre Tables, Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs of the finest description, Secretaries, Mahogany Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, with a variety of other articles in his line, all manufactured in the best and most durable manner.

He assures those wishing to purchase that he will sell as low as any establishment in the West. He invites the public to call and examine for themselves, and if he cannot sell, he will not charge anything.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7, 1846.

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLES.

200 pairs assorted 44, 5 inches;

300 do do 5 1/2, 6 inches;

100 do do Square, with snuffers complete;

100 do Pillars, assorted, 6, 8, 10, 12 in;

This day received and for sale by

V. E. DAVIS & CO.

125 Main St., 3rd floor above Commerce Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

POWDER FLASKS.—A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and

for sale by the dozen or single at

HUNTINGTON'S,

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

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLES.—

300 pairs Brass Candles, assorted, 44,

5, 5 1/2 and 6 in;

100 pairs Brass Candles, square, with

snuffers and Extensibles;

75 pairs High Brass Candles;

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

No. 162 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

GRIFFIN HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin

Horse Nails, for sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

136 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

A. McALPIN'S
Furniture Ware Rooms,

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

HAS constantly on hand, and for sale at the

lowest prices, a large and splendid assortment

of Cabinet Furniture, Mahogany Chairs,

Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c., of the most fashionable

style.

Also—

A large and general assortment of Mahogany

Burds and Plank, Mahogany, Maple, Rose and

Satin Wood Veneers, Curled Hair, Chair Cloth,

Plush, Gimp, Locking Glass Plates, and Hard

ware suitable for Cabinet Makers.

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

the firm of Ross & Grey), commenced the

manufacture of Chairs, he is now prepared to

furnish his customers with every variety of

Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Settees, Rocking

Chairs, &c. &c. N. B. Stair Seats and Hotels furnished to

order on the best terms and at the shortest notice.

Apr. 18, 1846. 39-ly

BAEL & DAVIS,
Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS in Iron, Nails, Castings, and

Heavy Hardware.

Manufacturers of

Premium and Patented Superior Cooking stoves,

all sizes.

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

Grates and Fronts, new styles.

Ornamented do. do. with summer fronts.

Light Hollow Ware and Castings in general.

They respectfully invite the attention of the

citizens of Covington and the interior counties

in Kentucky to their stock. Builders will find

an assortment of Grates of the newest and most

beautiful styles.

April 5, 1846. 37-ly

Whitman's Liniment.

For Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dis-

locations, Fractured Bones, Bruises, Cuts,

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Pains in the Back

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

permanent relief, and it is perhaps the only ar-

ticle that can be depended upon for the cure of

the above diseases.

For sale, in Covington, at the Drug Store of

Dr. T. N. Wise, corner of Scotland and 4th sts.

123 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD

AND FOURTH—Watches, Jewels,

Silver, &c. W. C. HUNTINGTON is

constantly making additions to his stock, and is

able to furnish a large and complete assortment

of all the latest styles of Watches, Gold and

Silver Chains, Pins, Rings, Chain and Vest

Buttons, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Lockets, Trinkets,

Silver Ware, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, &c.

&c., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Watches, Jewels, Music Boxes, Accordeons,

&c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and

Popular Amusement—The Theatre.

(From Beecher's Lectures to Young Men.)

Desperate efforts are made, year by

year, to resuscitate this expiring evil. Its

claims are put forth with vehemence. Let

us examine them:

The drama cultivates the taste. Let the

appeal be to facts. Let the roll of

English Literature be explored—our Po-

ets, Romancers, Historians, Essayists,

Critics and Divines—for what part of their

memorable writings are we indebted to

the Drama? If we except one period of

our literature, the claim is wholly ground-

less; and at this day, the truth is so op-

posite to the claim, that extravagance, affec-

tation, and rant, are proverbially domi-

nated theatrical. If agriculture should at-

tempt to supersede the admirable im-

plements of husbandry, now in use, by the

primitive plow or sharpened sticks, it

would not be more absurd than to advocate

that clumsy machine of literature, the

Theatre, by the side of the popular lec-

ture, the pulpit, and the press. It is not

congenial to our age or necessities. Its

day is gone by—it is in its dotage, as might

be suspected; from the weakness of the

garrulous apologies it puts forth.

It is a school of morals. Yes, doubt-

less! So the gullotine is defended on the

plea of humanity. Inquisitors declare

their racks and torture-beds to be the in-

struments of love, affectionately admon-

ishing the fallen of the error of their ways.

The slave-trade has been defended on the

plea of humanity, and slavery is now de-

fended for its mercies. Were it neces-

sary for any school or party, doubtless we

should hear arguments to prove the Devil's

grace, and the utility of his agency

among men.

But, let me settle these impudent pre-

tensions to Theatre-virtue, by the home-

thrust of a few plain questions.

Will any of you who have been to The-

atres, please to tell me whether virtue ever

received important accessions from the

gallery of Theatres? Will you tell me

whether the Pit is a place where an ordi-

nary modest man would love to seat his

children?

Was ever a Theatre known where a

prayer at the opening, and a prayer at the

close, would not be tormentingly dis-

cordant?

How does it happen that, in a school

for morals, the teachers never learn their

own lessons?

Would you allow a son or daughter to

associate alone with actors or actresses?

Do those men who promote virtue so

zealously when acting, take any part in

public moral reprobations, when their stage-

characters are off?

Which would surprise you most, to see

actors steadily at Church, or to see Chris-

tians steadily at a Theatre? Would not

both strike you as singular incongruities?

What is the reason that loose and aban-

doned men abhor religion in a Church,

and love it so much in a Theatre?

Since the Theatre is the handmaid of

virtue, why are drinking houses so nec-

essary to its neighborhood, yet so offensive

to Churches? The trustees of the Trem-

ont Theatre in Boston publicly protested

against an order of Council forbidding li-

quor to be sold on the premises, on the

ground that it was impossible to support

the Theatre without it.

I am told that Christians do attend the

Theatres. Then I will tell them the story

of the Ancients. A holy monk reproached

the Devil for stealing a young man who

was found at the Theatre. He promptly

replied, "I found him on my premises, and

took him."

But, it is said, if Christians would take

Theatres in hand, instead of abandoning

them to loose men, they might become

the handmaids of religion.

The Church has had an intimate ac-

quaintance with the Theatre for eighteen

hundred years. During that period, every

available agent for the diffusion of moral-

ity has been earnestly tried. The Drama

has been tried. The result is, that fami-

liarity has bred contempt and abhorrence.

If, after so long and thorough an acquain-

tance, the Church stands the mortal enemy

of Theatres, the testimony is conclusive.

It is the evidence of generations speaking

by the most sober, thinking and honest

men. Let not this vagabond prostitute

pollute any longer the precincts of the

Church, with impudent proposals of al-

liance. When the Church needs an al-

liance it will not look for it in the kennel.

Ah! what a blissful scene would be—the

Church and Theatre imparadised in

each other's arms!—What a sweet conjunc-

tion would be made, could we build our

churches so as to preach in the morning

and play in them by night! And how

melting it would be, beyond the love of

David and Jonathan, to see minister and

actor in loving embrace; one slaying Satan

by direct thrusts of plain preaching, and

the other sucking his very life out by the

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

Maj. John P. Gaines' Letter.

The following letter from Maj. John P. GAINES, needs no introduction. Every one can see where it is from, and what it says. The letter was written to Dr. B. F. Bedding, one of Maj. G's near neighbors and special friends, who has kindly favored us with it for publication. That it will be read with interest by Maj. Gaines' numerous friends here and elsewhere, we cannot doubt. Major Gaines is one of those whom some of Mr. Polk's understrappers and flatterers would call traitors—who furnish "aid and comfort" to the enemy. How would some of these slanderers of Major Gaines and hundreds of others that are with him, like to furnish the enemy with such "aid and comfort." They would rather excuse themselves by saying "we are lovers of peace—we don't like to fight."

SANITULO, Dec. 21, 1846.

DEAR DOCTOR: I shall leave this place with my command, consisting of three companies, in about an hour, consequently my note shall be short. I left Monterey on the 10th and encamped about ten miles from the town, and just as I was leaving camp the next morning I received by the hands of the celebrated Capt. May, a note from Gen. Worth, requiring me to expedite my march and reach Sanitulo with the least possible delay. The Capt. in explanation informed me that Gen. Worth had received such information as justified the expectation that he would be attacked by Santa Anna, with his whole force, within three or four days;—nine o'clock that night found us in this town, having performed a march of fifty miles. Upon my arrival, I am informed that I was mistaken for Santa Anna's horse, by some of the Mexicans; and that they exhibited great delight at the event. Our friends were also taken somewhat by surprise, as I was not looked for so soon. The darkness of the night, and the rattling of our horses' feet upon the paved street, making a great noise, was calculated to excite a little fear on the part of our enemies, and some hope on the part of friends. But presently the shrill, clear cry of the American sentinel, "Who comes there!" being answered "Kentucky Cavalry," all is understood by both friend and foe.

I am sent forward to-day, to occupy a position in front of our Army, and to collect information concerning the enemy; but the occurrence in this vicinity of the last four days may occasion a needless apprehension in the United States. This is a beautiful town, containing some fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, who appear to be of a better class than any I have heretofore seen.

The finest and most elegantly decorated Church I have ever seen, I attended on yesterday. I have seen nothing to equal it in splendor in the United States. The building, vast as it is, was filled to overflowing, with well-dressed and well-behaved people; and so devoted and reverent, that some gentled looking females were seen walking to church upon their knees.

I see nothing hereabout to support the town. Indeed, I see no reason why there ever should have been a town here, except the very fine water with which it is abundantly supplied. We had ice here this morning, which I am told shows itself every winter; and yet there is not a stick of fire-wood within twenty-five miles of the place except what is brought here.—This is true.

You must have received many letters from me, that is, I suppose so; for I have written and mailed many, and have received one from you, and no newspapers. Oh! how I should be delighted to see a file of the Licking Valley Register from the time I left. I have seen but one, and that Dr. Bennett brought out for me to leave.—Before night I shall be on the outpost of the Army of Occupation—an honorable position if well filled.

Yours, as heretofore,
JNO. P. GAINES.

From Europe.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday last, bringing advices from Liverpool, whence she left on the 4th inst. twenty-three days later than previously received.

The news she brings is highly important in a commercial point of view. Cotton has advanced from one eighth to seven-eighths of a penny per pound. But the accounts, (if to be relied upon) of the rise in bread stuffs, is of still greater importance.

Flour it is said had advanced full five shillings on the barrel.

Corn, twelve to fourteen shillings per quarter.

Wheat, three to four shillings.

Meal, three to five shillings.

To this information is appended the following caution by the Pittsburg papers, which we think well enough.

These advances are so extraordinary, that our correspondent deems it proper to remind us that this is but a first report, which he does not guarantee.

The Bridge.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says, the Bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge Company, was defeated in the Senate at Columbus, last Tuesday, by a vote of 25 to 8. This decisive result will probably put the subject at rest at the present.

A mare's nest!—A mare's nest!

The editor of the Intelligencer has discovered a mare's nest, and is making a woful to do over it. Somebody has written letters from New York to the city of Mexico, stating "that we are divided among ourselves—that there is a strong and influential party opposed to the war—that the war is unjust and unnecessary—that the Mexicans have but to persevere for awhile, and all will be well, and our government will be compelled to make, at last a treaty inglorious to itself, and honorable to Mexico."

These letters are published in the Mexican papers, so says the Intelligencer, and afford the Mexicans much "aid and comfort."

The Intelligencer takes it for granted that they are written by Whigs; although he disclaims a wish to be understood as charging the "Whigs as a party, with having done or with doing this;" but says, "many of their prominent men would rather the whole country were ruined, than that it should be respected under the present Democratic Administration."

We should like to be told by the Intelligencer who these prominent Whigs are that he thinks would be guilty of such treasonable conduct. Name them out, Sir, and give your reasons for suspecting them. The whole country will thank you for doing so, and will unite with you in denouncing them—yes in punishing them. But has the editor of the Intelligencer any evidence that these letters were written by some Mexican editor, or some Englishman, Frenchman, or Spaniard? Or if written from New-York has the Intelligencer any evidence that they were written by an American? Are there not congregated in that city, hundreds—nay thousands of foreigners that would be much more likely to write such letters than any American, even though he cannot believe that James K. Polk is immaculate? For foreigners, we do not mean those "noble-hearted Irishmen of New-York, who of their little savings, send thousands of dollars to their suffering friends in the old country;" nor "those thousands and tens of thousands of German laborers in the country, who make every thing they have to do with bear the impress of skill and industry." No; we could not mean them, they are the better citizens, and but for them the government would long ago have been subverted by the native-born aristocrats. We mean Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans, and people of some other countries. Would it not be more reasonable, more charitable, and far more republican to believe that some one of the thousands of these people wrote those letters, than that any one of our own countrymen wrote them?

But to cut this matter short—we think some of these by authority gentlemen are beginning to carry their charges, or insinuations, against the Whigs, of affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy, a little too far. Men who have brothers, sons, and other relatives in the army, ready to endure every hardship and privation, and to meet death in any form, to sustain the honor of their country, do not like to be told these sons and brothers are traitors, because they cannot believe that James K. Polk is the country; nor do they like to be told that they would be willing to see those sons and brothers sacrificed, that the Administration might be disgraced. James K. Polk and his party brought the country into the war against the remonstrances of the Whigs; but as soon as they saw their country involved in the war, they lost sight of James K. Polk and every thing else but their country. All that they could then do was to aid that country by marching to the battle-field and fighting her battles, which they did in numbers nearly doubling those who brought the war on. Yet they are traitors, because they do not howling hosannas to Mr. Polk, and declare that every thing he ever has done, or ever can do, is right. It is time to stop it.

Our neighbor appears to have got all wrong side up, in relation to the pay of the soldier. He applauds Mr. Crittenden for not wishing to give them (the soldiers) bounty land. Mr. C. is in favor of giving it, but he did not wish to see that placed on the ten Regiment Bill—he wanted to do one thing at a time. The only difference we see between this neighbor of ours and our self, is, that he wants to give the soldier \$10 per month, and we want to give him that and bounty too. Now what!

Key Intelligencer.
We acknowledge that the Intelligencer very nearly got us last week; and it would be difficult for any one to predicate a remark upon anything it says, without being "got," unless he first gets an interpreter to explain what it means.

Hear what the Intelligencer said last week: "But the reason it has not been done [the pay of the soldier not raised] is found in Mr. Crittenden's objections to the amendment to the ten Regiment Bill, proposing to grant bounty land."

If this sentence has any meaning at all, it certainly means that Mr. Crittenden's objections to the amendment to the ten Regiment Bill, had defeated the passage of that bill, and that the increase in the soldiers pay contemplated by that bill, was bounty land. No other increase of pay is even hinted at. Upon the supposition that the soldier's pay was to be increased in no other way, except in bounty land, over \$7 per month, we really felt gratified that Mr. Crittenden had opposed and defeated the bill. It turns out, however, that the ten Regiment Bill increases the pay of the soldier, and an amendment was proposed to give him, in addition to his increased pay, a bounty in land. This changes the subject very much. If the Government pays the soldier something like a fair compensation for his toil and priva-

tions, a little show of liberality is not so objectionable; although of very little advantage to many of the soldiers. To the soldier who resides in a short distance of the land which he is to receive, it will be of some benefit to him, to obtain a bounty in land; but to one who resides five hundred or thousand miles off, it will be of very little value to him. He must either sell it, for the best price he can get for it, or he must expend nearly or quite the full value of it in going to it. The soldier from Illinois would be benefitted by receiving bounty land; while the soldier from Massachusetts would perhaps not be benefitted at all. If the land that Congress intend to set apart for the soldiers is worth anything, Government had better dispose of it and give the soldiers the money. Soldiers' land claims have always afforded, and always will afford, a fine field to the operations of the sharper and land-jobber; and nine soldiers out of every ten who have land claims fall into their hands, and are sorely fleeced by them; oftentimes to the full value of their land, and sometimes even more. Fifty dollars in cash, at the end of his term of service, would be of more substantial benefit to him, than a section of land, unless he had a guaranty that the land, after he obtained it, would be worth something, and he could get it without being at a heavy expense in doing so; which he never has. Hence it is, that we have always thought that land bounties to soldiers had more of show than reality in them; but it is better to give them even that than nothing. We think that Mr. Crittenden, under that view of the case, acted right in voting to give the land to the soldiers, when he found that nothing better could be done for them.

That editor of the Intelligencer has no authority for saying that we are opposed to paying the soldier more than \$10 a month. We have never said so; on the contrary, said last week, "even \$10 would be like the Indian's pay for preaching," which every body understands to mean, "very poor pay." We are in favor of giving him \$15 per month, and no land. But when did the editor of the Intelligencer get over to the Whig side on that question? It must be since last June, for his party in Congress refused, at that time, to raise the pay of the soldier from seven to ten dollars, and he uttered not a word of rebuke against them for it.

There would certainly have been displayed a great want of discretion and of statesmanship, if King Jimmy had involved his country in a war with England about Oregon; but after he had so valiantly proclaimed that our title to the whole of Oregon was clear and incontestible, it was manifestly his duty, as a man of spirit, to fight for such an unquestionable right.—But instead of coming up to our expectations, which were so properly formed from his strong talk, he was clearly guilty of a most shameful back out. To save his own character and the reputation of his party, he determined to whip Mexico, and take more territory than he lost in his treaty with England. The wisdom of the thing, consists in the fact that England was strong and Mexico was weak, and promised to be almost an unresisting enemy.

Russell's Herald.
Mr. Polk and his party could not have a stronger case against Mexico than they could have made against England, if they had stood firm upon the ground they first took—that our claim to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40' "was clear and unquestionable;" for our claim to the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers could not be made stronger than "unquestionable." That seems to be going about as far as any claim could go.

The conduct of Mr. Polk in yielding or rather conceding to Great Britain nearly all she asked in relation to Oregon, and endeavoring to take from Mexico all that we ever claimed of her, and a little more, reminds us of a story we have often heard of two brothers who commenced a mechanical business in partnership, in a village not a hundred miles from here. One of them was named William, the other George. The latter was the fighting partner of the firm; and when a journeyman's bill was a little too large, he used to pay him off by flogging him. In the course of time they employed a tall, athletic chap, by the name of Mc****n, that looked as if he might be a rough customer in anything like a flogging frolic. He staid with the brothers a considerable time, drawing but a small portion of his wages during the time. He at length concluded that as "short settlements made long friends," he had better have a settlement with his employers. He accordingly made out his account and went to the office or front shop for a settlement. George scanned his account very closely, and began to object to some of the items; but Mac stood up to his rights and the correctness of his items.—Something like a rupture seemed to be close at hand, when William, the elder, and more prudent of the two, took his brother one side and said "George, George, you had better pay him up and let him go; he's got a h—ll of a big foot you can't uptrip him." George took his advice; paid Mac what he claimed. If Mac's foot had not been so large and he could have been "uptripped," he would have got a flogging instead of his money.

Arkansas Congressional Election.
The Little Rock Gazette, of the 15th, gives the official returns from all the counties in the State, except Pike. The vote stands for Paschal, (L. F.) 1,713; Newton, (W.) 1,743; Noland, 854; Rust, 1,651; Harlowson, 136.

Pike county is said to have given but a majority for Paschal, which, if correct Newton is elected.

Pittsburg Commercial Journal.
We would call public attention to the Prospectus, in another column, of the Pittsburg Commercial Journal. It is one of the best papers in the country, either for commercial or political information,

"COUNTING CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED." Some of our contemporaries think the consumption of time in Congress in debating the question of permitting or prohibiting slavery in any territory our Government may acquire from Mexico, either by conquest or purchase, is premature—"counting the chickens before they are hatched." In this opinion we fully concur. So long as parties stand in Congress as they now do, there can never be a foot of Mexican territory annexed to the United States. No Mexican territory, in whatever way it may be acquired by us, or however useful and advantageous it might be to us, can ever become incorporated into or made a part of this Union, unless it be by treaty; and no treaty can be made without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators Counting Delaware as a slave state, there is an equal number of free and of slave states. Wisconsin will shortly come into the Union as a free state, giving the free states a majority of one. But that majority will not be sufficient to make or ratify treaties. And if the South should prove true to herself, as we presume she will, she will contend for the principle of the Missouri compromise, making all territory south of 36° 30' slave territory, and all north of that line free territory; while the north will contend for the principle of the ordinance of 1787. The parties will stand so nearly balanced, even if Wisconsin should come into the Union as a state, and Delaware vote with the North, that no treaty, for the acquisition of any foreign territory, will receive the sanction of that body. An attempt may be made to smuggle California and other portions of Mexican territory into the Union, as Texas was smuggled in, by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, and the Northern members may unite in favor of such a measure, if they can carry their point in prohibiting slavery in the newly acquired territory. But fearful would be the consequences growing out of such a measure. Not a Southern member would remain in his seat after its consummation. We therefore look upon the acquisition of any more Mexican territory, as wholly out of the question.

We are again under obligations to Messrs. MOREHEAD and DAVIS, for Congressional, and to Mr. THOMAS, our Senator, for Legislative Documents. And also to our Representative in the Legislature, Mr. J. W. STEVENSON, for several highly interesting letters addressed to us, in common with his other constituents, through the Intelligencer. We hope he will continue his favors.

The Legislature.
It is now supposed, will not adjourn until the latter part of February. The House of Representatives did not, as we erroneously stated last week, concur in the resolution of the Senate, to adjourn on the 10th of February. They only agreed to the motion to take up the Senate's resolution, which they referred to a Committee.

The Response of Ex-Governor Metcalfe, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, to a Resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for information as to the amount of money expended on Licking River, has been furnished us by our obliging and attentive Senator, Mr. THOMAS, and will be laid before our readers next week; by which time we hope to have some other information of interest from Frankfort, to lay before our readers; such as the passage of an act to complete the Turnpike Road from this city to Georgetown; of an act to incorporate the Licking Valley Railroad Company; and the passage, to the tomb of the Caplants, of certain Texas resolutions, that have been introduced into each Branch of the Legislature.

United States Senator.
Tuesday last was the day set apart by both Houses of the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator. The following, from the Louisville Courier, (no Commonwealth of a later date than Tuesday having reached us) comprises all the information we have on the subject:

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26, 1847.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Esq.

DEAR SIR: There were three ballotings had to-day for U. S. Senator, but no choice was made. The following is the joint vote of both Houses upon each ballot.

1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
R. P. L. Tether, (Whig)	36	36
Phns. Metcalfe, "	12	11
J. R. Underwood, "	44	44
A. G. Hew, (Dem.)	46	46

There are in the House of Representatives 63 Whigs and 37 Democrats, and in the Senate, 26 Whigs and 12 Democrats—in all, 89 Whigs and 49 Democrats, making a total of 138, of which 70 is a majority. You will thus see that if the voting continues as upon the first ballotings, there can be no choice. How long it may so continue, I cannot say. The Democrats, you will perceive, with three exceptions, voted for Mr. Hawes, upon every ballot. Whether they will start a new candidate to-morrow with the view of giving him a complimentary vote, I do not know, although it is the wish of a number of them to cast their votes for each of the men I named in my last letter. My opinion is that the contest will finally be narrowed down to LEITCH and UNDERWOOD. They may, however, continue their ballotings for several days before this takes place.

The committee on Executive Affairs have at length reported in the case of the Secretary of State. The committee consists of five Senators, Messrs. HARRIS, BURR, WALL, DRAFFIN and UNDERWOOD. The first four united in recommending a resolution, the purport of which was, that although the Senate believes Mr. KINKADEE to be well qualified to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, yet they cannot advise and consent to the nomination, from the fact that in their opinion there is no vacancy existing in the office.

Mr. BUTLER, on the part of the majority of the committee, and Mr. HARRIS, for himself, presented lengthy reports, setting forth the reasons which influenced them in the recommendation of the resolution. Mr.

THORNTON dissented from all the other members of the committee; both in their conclusion, and the course of reasoning which led to it; and without making an elaborate report, referred to the special message of the Governor, the reasoning of which he adapted as his own.

The reports of Maj. BUTLER and Mr. HARRIS will be printed. I doubt not that both have been carefully prepared, and are able documents, but not having had an opportunity of perusing them leisurely, I can now offer no opinion with regard to them. The reading I presume will be resumed to-morrow morning, at the point where it was suspended to-day, and will occupy the whole day until the hour for progressing with the ballottings for Senator shall arrive.

Frozen to Death.

The Georgetown Herald states "that a man named Scroggins was frozen to death in Scott county on Monday the 18th inst. He was returning home from County Court, and being under the influence of liquor, fell off his horse, and perished miserably."

What an end! We knew poor Scroggins well; he was our school-fellow; and a noble, generous hearted fellow he was. But early in life, he took to the bottle, the gaming table and the race-field. And see his end! Young man, if you would not that your end should be like his, avoid his footsteps. Avoid the dram shop, the card table, the race field, and the theatre. For more men who lead a miserable life and die a miserable death, commence their career in the theatre than in all the others.

The editor of the Pittsburg Commercial Journal, after noticing the irregularity in the arrival of his paper at several points says: "Mr. Cave Johnson should be entrusted with some other office than that of Post Master General. He is utterly unfit for it, or complaint of the disorders and mismanagement of the Post Office Department would not be universal."

We agree with the Journal, that if Mr. Johnson must have an office, he ought to have some other than that of Postmaster General; but we do not believe that he ought to have any office;—none at all events, that requires, in the discharge of its duties, either industry or business talents. In no office that requires either of these qualifications, can Cave Johnson shine.

THE MEXICAN ARMY AT SAN LUIS.—Mr. Gillespie, who was captured at China on the 16th September last, and taken to San Luis de Potosi in advance of the retreating Mexicans from Monterey, it will be recollected was one of the prisoners released by Santa Anna in return for a release of Mexican prisoners by General Taylor. Mr. G. has returned to Matamoros, and the American flag gives an account of his imprisonment, and his account of the Army at San Luis. The N. Orleans Times quotes as follows:

"He speaks in terms of the highest praise of nearly all the Mexican officers, save one, with whom he had any dealings; and one officer in particular, Capt. Gonzales of the 8th Cavalry, he thinks the prisoners can never forget for the kindness and consideration with which he treated them. The officer from whom the prisoners had received harsh treatment was, upon their representations, broken of his command and paced under arrest.

"The number of troops at San Luis, Mr. Gillespie states to be 27,000 at the time of his departure, with an additional force of 10,000 somewhere in the vicinity. This large force was under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service. Great enthusiasm and the most perfect subordination prevailed in the Mexican lines."

An Explosion.

About three o'clock yesterday our citizens were startled by a sharp, shrill report, resembling more the sound of a sharp clap of thunder than any thing else we could think of at the moment. It was soon discovered, by the dense cloud of steam that arose, to be caused by the bursting of something at Mr. McKickle's Rolling Mill.

What that something was, all seemed anxious to know, and a general rush to the scene of the explosion took place. It turned out to be nothing but the bursting of a connecting pipe, which caused but little injury—none personal.

Fires.

A fire occurred in Boston, a few days ago, which destroyed about one hundred houses, and made houseless at least fifty families.

In Chillicothe, Ohio, on Saturday night last, about fifteen houses were burnt down.

The jail in Shelbyville Ky., was destroyed by fire on Thursday last week. The Shelby News thinks if it was set on fire, the persons who did it was wrong in so doing; but if the fire was accidental, it was a good thing, as the jail was an annoyance and a disgrace to the County.

MARRIED.

On Jan. 27, at Baker's Hotel, in Covington, by the Rev. A. Criffield, Mr. Wm. ELSBERRY to LUCY ANN JENNINGS.

We wish to call the reader's attention to WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, that is advertised in another column. There is some peculiarity about this article that no other remedy has. It is completely master of all Pulmonary Diseases, even to the most malignant, such as our most prominent and skillful physicians after long treatment have given up in despair as beyond the reach of medicine, and their skill, are cured by this remedy. The reader may think there is some assurance in this, and with some reason too, if it was not plain matter of fact proved by many cases within our immediate circle of acquaintance. We recommend it to the afflicted as the best medicine before the public.

Twenty-Five Town Lots for Sale.—near the College, on Madison, Scott and Greenup streets, which will be sold low and on easy terms, by HIRAM MARTIN. Covington, Jan. 30, 1847. 25-6m

Elder ARTHUR CRIFFIELD will preach in the Christian Meetinghouse in Covington, to-morrow at 11 o'clock and at night.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.
THE completion of the Telegraph from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, placing this city in direct communication by Telegraph with all Atlantic cities, will give commanding interest to the newspapers of Pittsburg, for the readers at the West.

The Pittsburg Commercial Journal, will have the fullest advantages of this medium of news, and will have daily dispatches from the very highest sources of Political and Commercial information.

The Journal is a Commercial and Political newspaper. The editor is qualified by an experience of many years as a merchant in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, to conduct intelligently the Commercial department of his paper, which is altogether under his personal supervision.

The Political department is also held under his exclusive control, and presents no other claim to merit, than a steadfast adherence to Whig principles, and a firm and fearless advocacy of whatever he believes to be at once right and expedient. The River and Steam Boat business, are under the direction of an efficient Reporter, who confines his attention to that department.

The Commercial reports are made up daily and weekly with great care; the materials of a report once a week, being collected by the editor in person, and given in copious detail with caution and accuracy.

As a Commercial newspaper, the Journal is believed to be unsurpassed in the West, while a large share of its columns is appropriated to choice reading and general intelligence, fitting it for the family circle.

As a medium for advertising, the Journal has at least no superior, as we believe it has no equal, in Pittsburg; having in permanent subscription a much larger circulation than any other daily newspaper in the city.

The paper is mailed in season for the earliest morning mails with great regularity.

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$6 per annum
Six Months \$3
Tri-Weekly Paper \$3 per annum
Six Months \$2
(This paper is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and mailed at same time with daily.)
Weekly Paper \$2 per annum.
Six Months \$1
All in advance. Remittances of cash by mail at our risk.

ROBERT M. RIDGLE,
Pittsburg, Jan. 7, 1847. Editor & Prop'r

COUNTERFEITS.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The following letter from Dr. Richey, of Franklin, Indiana, who stands high in his profession, and ranks among the first politicians of the State, shall speak for itself in commendation of the Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild cherry.

FRANKLIN, Ind. April 14, 1845.
Messrs. Sanford & Park—I have but a few bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild cherry remaining on hand, of the last lot furnished me by you. I therefore waited until I sold out, and had obtained the money for one lot before I ordered another. But such is the demand for the article that I do not wish to be without it, and am therefore led to anticipate a little. The money for the last lot shall be forthcoming by the time the lot is disposed of, which from the sales I have made lately. I think will be but a short time. The effects of the Balsam are in many cases strikingly beneficial. It improves upon acquaintance more than any other Patent Medicine I have known of. Almost all others fail upon trial, and not being able to bear the test of experience, soon sink into disuse. This, however, seems to be most highly valued by those who have tested its virtues, and experienced its healing efficacy in their own cases.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES RICHIE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM is sold at \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Sold in Cincinnati at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, by SANFORD & PARK, Agents for the West, Entrance one door south of College Hall, on Walnut st. and by THOS BIRD, Covington.

ARE YOU THE AFFLICTED.
THE CELEBRATED
JEW DAVID'S,
OR, HEBREW PLASTER.

A Certain Remedy for all fixed Pains in the side, chest, back, joints, muscles, Rheumatism in all its varied forms, Nervous Affections, Lung and Liver complaints, Spinal Affections, Female weakness, &c. &c. For the above complaints this plaster has no equal. The great celebrity which it has already acquired and only in the use of the Hebrew Plaster, the extraordinary cures it has performed in the most extreme cases of suffering, have acquired for it such a reputation, that the proprietor has not (until recently) been able to supply the demand.

The sales throughout every city, town, and village in the United States are without a parallel! In Rheumatism either acute or chronic the claims of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been universally acknowledged. Those who are laboring under weak backs, no matter from what cause the weakness may have originated, (even if such persons have been misguided in previous applications) in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will find the affected part suddenly restored to its original soundness.

As a supporter in cases of constitutional weakness it will be found of great advantage. It is particularly recommended to Females who are suffering from sudden weakness, or general debility. In short, it embraces all the virtues which the most scientific mind was capable of compounding from valuable substances found in the old world, and will be found entirely free from those objections which are a source of complaint with the numerous spruce-plasters now before the public.

Cross plasters possess the advantage of being put up in air tight boxes, hence, they retain their full virtues in all climates. SANFORD & PARK 4th, and Walnut streets, Entrance on Walnut one door south of College Hall, by THOS BIRD, Covington.

Purchasers are advised none can be genuine unless purchased from them or their agent.

Annual Report of the City Clerk.

To the Hon. President and Common Council of the City of Covington.
In accordance with the duties imposed upon me by law, I herewith beg leave, most respectfully, to tender you my Annual Report for the year 1846, commencing January 1st, 1846, and ending 1st of January, 1847.

Receipts.
From process of tax bills 5,228 01
City Marshal delinquent tax bills 919 40 6,847 41

Sinking Fund.
Tavern license, auction, shows and exhibitions, 274 50
Wagons, carts, and dray licenses, 121 08
Fines, 253 05
Market house rents, 65 75
Groceries to retail fresh meat, 49 00
Rent of City Hall, 7 50 769 85

School Fund.
State of Kentucky, 253 10
Money borrowed from N. B. Kentucky, 2,500 00
Market house rents retained by the market master for his salary, 45 00
All cash advanced for weights and &c., 4 70
\$10,323 99

Appropriations and Disbursements.
Appropriated for streets, cleaning streets, culverts, dirt for fills, &c. 4,083 30
W. S. Johnson for grading streets, 1,333 00 5,416 30

Market Houses.
Building 7th st. market house and paving 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 Physician's fees for attending same before a regular Physician was appointed 320 53
To City Physician's 3 qrs Salary 56 25
Poor house and Jail fees for prisoners &c., 118 62
Repairing Jail, clothing for prisoners &c., 18 75 514 15

Printing.
Ordinances, Blanks, advertisements &c., 132 12
Interest, &c., 1,569 22
On City bonds, discount, &c., 202 13
Public Wells, Pumps, Cisterns, &c., 380 62 583 75

Fees.
Attorney's, Clerk's, Sheriff's, City Clerk's and Justice's fees, 94 15 94 15

Officers' Salary.
Treasurer's for 1845, 150 00
City Attorney's, 70 00
Police Comm'r's, 70 00
City Clerk's, 1846, 100

Correspondence of the Register.
Hemlock, Rensselaer, Lexington, Ky.,
Jan. 23, 1847.

FRIEND FINNELL: The excitement which existed in our city a week since has gradually subsided, and men are returning to their usual avocations—making money—worshipping at the shrine of mammon—We are a strange people here in "the Athens of the West," much given to idleness in all things, "non-supersatious." We have many gods and goddesses, which claim and receive our adoration. First—there is mammon, whose devotees are very numerous, including persons of all ranks, colors and conditions; all very devout and zealous. The usurer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer, the doctor, the laboring man; all marching onward in their career, striving to attain wealth, as the great end of our existence. Their course of "progress" is marked by the erection of palaces, dwellings and cottages; and to some observers, they appear to operate favorably on the cause of civilization—to the cause of the progress of humanity. Other observers of the school called "radical or progressive," contend that the "end is not yet," that what is called the mark of civilization, is but "the beginning of the end," and that the unequal distribution of wealth will some day operate to the injury, not only of the poor, but also of the rich. I confess myself unable to decide upon this question, and must therefore leave it to the "best of time."

Second in the Pantheon, comes Old Bacchus, whose red face, blood-shot eyes, and jolly appearance, proclaim him to be one of the "biceps." He too, has a long train of worshippers, who follow him through "evil and good report," especially the clergy, the course of the "progress" of this deity is marked by desecration and crime of every hue, bloodshed and rapine, and broken faith and disregarded vows. He tears down every thing; he builds up nothing. Hence, some philosophers called "conservatives," liken him to some of the "progressives" of the present age; but the Sons of "Bacchus" ahead regardless of the appearance of humanity or virtue, and show, together, a zeal worthy of a better cause. The "heavenly" and "understanding" is well patronized. Miss Little Dean, an actress of considerable merit, has been playing for several nights. Last night was her benefit, and there was a crowded house. The company, although, is much more respectable than the one a few years since, under the reign of Miss Duff and Miss Carnahan. As a proof of what I say, we have not had any "puffs" from a certain quarter.

Besides the idolatry of which I have spoken, we have many altars and temples erected "To the unknown God." Other city matters are as quiet as usual. We have had no fights for some time. The City Council met on Thursday last and elected all the city officers, with the exception of the City Attorney, for which office there were three candidates; but no one got votes enough to elect him, so the matter is adjourned until next Monday week, and if they elect one then, we may expect the charge of "bargain and intrigue" to be preferred against some one.

We have received news of the hanging in effigy of "philosopher Greeley," in front of his own office, in New York. Well, this thing of being hung in effigy is much better than being hung in propria persona; in addition to the fact that his life is saved, he has some capital to go on, to appeal to the public for "sympathy." Whether he will do so remains to be seen. The men who are "martyred" in our goodly city last summer in a similar manner, are very quiet about it, and have made no appeal to public sympathy, for the very good reason, that there is none for them, and they know it.

There is a crowd at the railroad a few evenings since when the cars arrived. Harry Bruen—everybody has heard of Harry—he was down there with his little wagon waiting for "baggage for the Phoenix Hotel." Among the passengers on the car was a Mr. Smith, of the great Smith family, and with an "ardent Whig." As soon as Harry spoke to him, he cried out: "Harry! I wish you would pay me that \$2.50 you owe me." Harry, who is newly taken aback, replied immediately: "Mr. Smith, are you not a good Whig?" "Yes," "Well then, you will have to forgive me that debt, for I lost every thing I was worth, and was brought in debt a hundred dollars, betting on Mr. Clay's election." The laugh was turned on Mr. Smith, and he had to "give it up."

Good night for another week. I would write further, but an interesting specimen of humanity, one of the "biceps" is at my elbow and disturbs me very much.

THE HERMIT.

Letter from General Taylor.

The New York Express of Tuesday publishes the following letter, which tells its own story too well to need any comment. The Express says: It is but just, however, to its heroic writer, whose courage and judgment are equalled only by its "honesty," and modesty, to state, that it was written "to a new friend and relative, now resident in New York, endeared to him by very many years of personal intimacy, to whom he unbosoms all his purposes, opinions and feelings, without the least reserve. This friend would not have taken the liberty of making public a communication of this nature, did not the recent manifestations of the envious malignity of the administration and its servile friends towards the man who alone has saved them and the country from the consequences of their rashness, ignorance, and incapacity, make it necessary and just that the object of their base destruction should, at this critical moment, be heard in his own defence, by the whole people, in his own simple and honest language.

We have, adds the Express, more of this sort to communicate, and shall soon be able to show that, in his defence against his own personal enemies, and selfish detractors, as well as against the armed enemies of his country, the old hero of the Rio Grande is ever "ROUGH & READY."

Balt. Pat.

His Army of Occupation, or Invasion.

Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 9, 1846.

My dear *****

Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 31st of August, ***** reached me only a short time since, for which I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks. [A few confidential remarks on certain public transactions are here omitted.]

After considerable apparent delay on the part of the Qu. Master's Department, in getting steamboats into the Rio Grande adapted to its navigation, I succeeded, towards the latter part of August, in throw-

ing forward to Camargo, (a town situated on the San Juan river, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande, on the west side, nearly 500 hundred miles from Brazos Island by water and 200 by land, and 140 from this place,) a considerable depot of provisions, ordnance, ammunition and forage, and then, having brought together an important portion of my command, I determined on taking this place. Accordingly, after collecting 1700 pack mules, with their attendants and conductors, in the enemy's country, (the principal means of transportation for our provisions, baggage, &c.) I left on the 5th of September, to join my advance, which, had preceded me a few days to Serravallo, a small village 75 miles from the route, which I did on the 9th, and after waiting there a few days for some of the corps to get up, moved on and reached here on the 10th, with 6250 men—2700 regulars, the balance volunteers. For what took place afterwards, I must refer you to my several reports, particularly to my detailed one of the 9th ult. I do not believe the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an answer (to my dispatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same) from the Secretary of War, stating that "it was regretted by the President that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to giving up the city,"—adding that the circumstances which dictated, no doubt, the change of policy, were, though the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course pursued. The proposition on the part of Gen. Aranda, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to him to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, which I knew was the case, without knowing the result, "which was then an er consideration by the proper authorities, and which (Gen. Aranda) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace." So, I considered the further efforts of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was essayed, but it was larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had been disposed to do so, could, any night, have abandoned the city, and entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat,—do what we could! Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded,—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which, if carried by the bayonet, must have been taken at great sacrifice of life and, with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required twenty or twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches.

That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified, and the direction of skillful engineers,—their works garnished with forty two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7000 regulars and 2000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens capable of, (and no doubt actually,) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence,—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery,—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the time.

I am decidedly opposed to carrying the war beyond Saltillo in this direction, which place has been entirely abandoned by the Mexican forces, all of whom have been concentrated at San Luis Potosi; and I shall lose no time in taking possession of the former, as soon as the cessation of hostilities referred to expires,—which I have notified the Mexican authorities will be the case on the 13th inst. by direction of the President of the United States.

If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and General Scott) under the necessity of "conquering a people," to that by the sword the capital of the country,—we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march on the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I consider out of the question. But, admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so,—say at the end of the next twelve months—will the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so, be equalled by the saved? I think not,—if the country we subdue is to be given up; and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo,—deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then seems to me, the most judicious course, which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation, will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume General Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias,—and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country!"—Winning on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war,—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace,—provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which, I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States,—say, ten or fifteen thousand,—(those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties,) I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than 200 miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande,—a very long

line on which to keep up supplies (over a land route in a country like this) for a large force; and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to contemplate when closely looked into.

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico, is three hundred miles,—one hundred and forty badly watered where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. I have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure success if we move on that place,—a city containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50,000, a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war.

In regard to the armistice, which would have existed, by limitation, in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo; for, strange to say, the first wagon which has reached me since the declaration of war, was on the 2nd inst. the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgment of my despatch announcing the taking of Monterey; and then I received only 135, so that I have been, since May last, completely crippled, and am still so for want of transportation. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80,000 rations, (fifteen days' supply,) with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c. to do which, all the corps had to leave behind a part of their baggage, necessary for their comfort, and, in some instances among the volunteers, their personal baggage. I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that, had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if not worse. I did so to sustain the Administration.

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their respective States to join me, in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former had not got to Matamoros at the latest dates from there. Admitting that they will be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time necessary to recruit their horses,) and were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time. The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan River, where it comes out of the mountains,—the city (which contains a population of about twelve thousand) being in part surrounded by them, at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, with their strongly inclosed yards and gardens in high stone walls, all looked for musketry, make them each a fortress in itself. It is the most important place in Northern Mexico, (or on the east side of the Sierra Madre,) commanding the only pass or road for carriages from this side, between it and the Gulf of Mexico, to the table lands of the Sierra, by or through which, the city of Mexico can be reached.

I much fear I shall have exhausted your patience, before you get half through this long and uninteresting letter. If so, you can only comfort it to the flames, and think no more about it, as I write in great haste, besides being interrupted every five minutes for blows, interjections and blunders, as well as want of connection in many parts of the same.

Be so good as to present me most kindly to your excellent lady, and accept my sincere wishes for your continued health, prosperity and fame.

I remain, truly and sincerely,
Your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

Later from Mexico.

The U. States steamer Eudora reached New Orleans from Brasos Santiago on the evening of the 17th inst. We copy the subjoined account of the news from the Evening Mercury of the 18th:

Captain Wilcox, of the U. States steamship Eudora, reports the steamer Griffo was lost on the 7th inst. in a heavy northerly, 50 miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and four persons perished; the vessel a total loss. Captain Eldridge and son had arrived at Brasos Santiago.

The following passengers arrived in the Eudora:
Mr. O. Hammond, bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott, to Washington; Colonel Croghan, and Dr. Finley, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wilt, Baltimore regiment Volunteers; Lieut. Jones, Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. Little, U. S. A.; Captain Evans, Indiana Volunteers, in charge of five Mexican prisoners; Captains Whitmore, Blythe, Smith, Merrill, and Capt. Sterling, U. S. steamer Major Brown; Mr. W. Storer, J. H. Bloom, J. Moore, G. W. Henry, S. P. Wolters, Redmuller, and Barnes; and 75 discharged soldiers.

We have received the American Flag of the 8th January. The only items we can find in it of any interest are the following: In giving place to the following letter, we dissent from the writer's surmises, and give him as authority for the intelligence he communicates. Few persons know better than the writer (Captain Jack B. Everett) what amount of credit can generally be attached to Mexican reports. They, we think, in this instance, he has not sufficiently studied the probabilities.

CAMARGO, Jan. 3, 1847.
DEAR FRIEND: I came down from Monterey yesterday, with Col. Croghan, who is en route to Austin, Texas, authorized to raise a regiment of Texas Rangers to serve during the war. From the most authentic information I have been able to gather from Mexican sources, a strongly intimated that a battle was fought yesterday between this side of Victoria, between Gen. Quitman, with 2000 volunteers, and Gen. Urrea, with 12,000 regular troops. Col. Croghan is not inclined to credit the report, but I consider the authority pretty good, having conversed with the Mexican who brought the express to Mr. Gen. Taylor is some six days in the rear of Gen. Quitman, with 3000 regular troops. So if Gen. Q. should find things too warm for comfort, he can fall back on Gen. Taylor, and their united forces can repel any attack which Urrea may make. Gen. Worth is still at Saltillo, having been reinforced by three regiments of volunteers, from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Gen. Wool is in camp fifteen miles from Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi, waiting orders. Santa Anna can, if deemed expedient, reinforce Urrea (by the Tula Pass) with a large force. Mexicans inform me that such is Santa Anna's intention, and that he has already raised Worth and Wool from Saltillo, when he would immediately occupy that place.

Fifteen hundred lancers are now hovering around Gen. Wool's encampment, waiting a favorable opportunity to strike.

Our troops still continue to suffer from chills and fevers at every post.

Gen. Scott is here in Camargo, but returns again to-morrow to your city. Suppose he will proceed north from there to Tampico, at least such is the impression here. If any thing occurs worthy of notice, I will write you again soon.

JACK B. EVERETT.

Gen. Scott returned from Camargo on Wednesday morning last, on the steamer Corvette. The General did not leave the ship, which remained but a couple of hours at the landing, and then passed on to the mouth of the river. The next movement of his we shall have to record, will probably be his departure for Tampico.

We have received no tidings of General Patterson's whereabouts for several days. A communication from our correspondent "B." dated the 30th ult., states that the army had advanced eight miles from San Fernando, and would probably reach Victoria on Monday last, and we may expect that news of the arrival of both Patterson's and Taylor's division at Victoria will reach us very soon.

The 1st Indiana regiment, under Col. Drake, reached here yesterday, from Camargo, and will immediately relieve the 3d Ohio regiment, now occupying this post, who await the orders of Gen. Scott. Two companies of the Indiana regiment, (Capt. Wilson's and Evans's commands) are to be stationed at the mouth of the river, the remainder to be posted in and around this city.

CONGRESS.

This body has been doing very little, and hardly that, since it met. Whitewashing James K. Polk, appears to be the principal business done by his friends; but the more they whitewash him the less he appears whitewashed. The only chance they have to save him from public execration and condemnation, is to pass a law, under the previous question screw, declaring it treason in any man, editors of newspapers and members of Congress especially, to speak of him otherwise than in his praise.

On the 25th and 26th, our latest dates, the following proceedings took place in the two Houses:

SENATE, Jan. 25, 7 P. M.
Mr. Benton took the floor on the Army Bill, and proceeded to make a long speech which was rather of an explanatory character. He entered into a defence of the Administration and gave Mr. Polk's reasons for asking the appointment of a Lieutenant General at length.

When he had concluded, the Treasury Note Bill was taken up and debated. Mr. Evans leading off in the discussion. Mr. Bayly then took the floor, and made a speech on the bill. The Senate took no further action on the bill.

James M. Mason, member elect from Virginia in place of Senator Pennybaker, was duly sworn and took his seat.

Nothing else of interest done, and Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 7 o'clock P. M.
A letter was presented by the Vice President from the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John Y. Mason, giving reasons in detail for the turn of the Steamship Mississippi and Frigate Cumberland, in the blockade of Mexico to the United States.

Both needed repairs, particularly the machinery and boilers of the Mississippi. The Treasury Note Bill was then taken up and debated.

Mr. Wescott moved a modification of the provisions of the bill, but his motion was not adopted.

Mr. Niles then offered several amendments, providing for the sale of the notes at par, which were adopted.

Mr. Bayly then took the floor, and made a speech on the bill.

At the conclusion of the debate on the Treasury Note Bill, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rathbun stated that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, refused to answer his resolution of December 8th, requiring him to report with all convenient despatch to the House whether any person or persons, had been employed between March 4th, 1845, and December 1st, 1846, as secret inspectors of Customs, or Agents, or in any other capacity than ordinary officers; their names; districts in which employed; by whom appointed; pay; and how, and by whom appointed and paid.

Mr. Davis moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether he refused, and why.

The speaker ruled this motion to be out of order.

At this stage of the proceedings a very intense feeling pervaded the House, and great excitement was manifested.

Mr. Bayly arose and the confusion, and the angry feelings, in a conversation with him on the subject, had told him it was impossible, for certain reasons, to answer the inquiries of the House.

The subject was then dropped for the time.

Mr. Macloy presented a Memorial from the Councils of New York City, representing the grievous imposition upon the country, and tax upon its citizens, and especially upon New York, from the great immigration of Foreign paupers. They present a strong case to the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution to the effect that the United States withdraw all their troops now in Mexico to the east bank of the Rio Grande, but that the blockade of Mexican ports be vigorously prosecuted, and her Customs Houses held for the purpose of collecting Revenue as indemnity for debts due by her to the United States, and for the expenses incurred in prosecuting the War.

The resolution was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Lynn Boyd's Bill for giving the Volunteers extra pay, being the order of the day, was then taken up and discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 7 o'clock P. M.
As soon as the journal was read, The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up Lynn Boyd's bill granting extra pay to the Volunteers.

The bill having been debated by members, the debate was closed and various amendments offered.

asked leave to offer a resolution ordering medals to be struck for presentation to the French officers who so gallantly risked their lives to save the crew of the U. S. Brig Somers when she capsized off Green Island.

A suspension of the rules to receive it was refused.

The House adjourned at the conclusion of the debate on the bill increasing the pay of Volunteers.

We have seen it suggested by some of our contemporaries that as Santa Anna has been elected President of Mexico, and still retains the command of her armies as Generalissimo or Captain General, we should send an officer of equal grade against him. The suggestion we think a good one, and hope soon to see a joint resolution adopted by Congress, requiring President Polk to take immediate command of our Mexican army—we ask pardon of our neighbor, we mean our army in Mexico. The fitness and propriety of such a measure, must be manifest to all, and would probably receive the sanction of all. But before Captain General President Polk took up his line of march to Mexico, it would be necessary, and proper that Congress should vote him the two millions—three are now asked—to take along with him. It might, and doubtless would, have a very happy influence upon the mind of Santa Anna, to see Mr. Polk brandishing the sword with one hand and a three million bag of dollars with the other. Such an exhibition would very soon incline him to peace; and with all his treachery and villany, he would hardly have the boldness and impudence to look Mr. Polk in the face and deny the conditions of the agreement under which he was permitted to pass through our fleet and enter Vera Cruz. No, no, he can never do that. He has heard too much of the prowess of James K. Polk, and of the generalship he displayed during the last war between Franklin and Columbia, Tenn.

NOT DEAD. O'Leannis, the murderer of FRANK COMBS, was not killed at Metamoras, as was stated in this and many other Journals. He was at New-Orleans on the 12th, so says the Tropic, on his way to Point Coupee, to stand his trial.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—Business has been fair this week, but no new feature has shown itself in the market, calling for special remark. Four has advanced to \$4.50 with an upward tendency. The river was still declining last evening. It has been raining all day.

At Pittsburgh there was 5 feet in the channel on Tuesday and on a stand.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

JANUARY 29, 1847.

BREWERY.—23½ a 24c per lb.

BREAD.—We quote Pilot at \$3.20; 27½ per barrel, Boston Crackers at 35c; Butter and Water Crackers at 44½c per lb.

CANDLES & SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 84c for Mould, 19 2½c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 3½ a 4c for No. 1, and 4½c for No. 2.

CHEESE.—A good article brings readily 6½ a 6c per lb.

CORNGR.—Manilla, per lb. 10 a 12c; Bale Rope 34½c; Hemp, white, 8a10c; Tarred 8a10c; Bagging, per yard, 8½ a 10c.

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &c.—The governing rates are now 18c for Yarn; 10a11c for Batting and 20c for Wick and Warp.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is well supplied, and at present rather dull of sale. They command \$1.45 a 40c per bush.

EGGS.—Have declined to 10a11c, per dozen, which are the rates paid by packers.

FEATHERS.—The best qualities from wagon command 22 a 26c. Retail sales from store 25 to 27c.

FISH.—The transactions are confined to small sales. No. 3. Mackerel, large size, at \$7a750; No. 1 do at \$11a10a12; No. 2 at \$7a50, per bush; and dry Cod at 44a45c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples and Peaches are in good demand. Apples bring in lots from the country 60 a 65c. Peaches 130 a 135.

GLASS.—We note only one sale—25 boxes 10X12 at \$3a60 per box.

GRAIN.—Light receipts of Wheat, active demand and the firmness of Flour, have induced the city millers to advance the price to 75c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The demand for leading articles continues fair. The transactions made public are as follows:—N. O. Sugar a 64 a 62c per lb. Coffee—Rio 74a84c. Molasses 28a30c per gal.

NAILS.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d 4 a 4c per lb.; 8d 44 a 42; 6d 44 a 54; 5d 54; 4d 54 a 52; 3d 64 a 7.

ONLS.—Lard—Sales of Winter at 55a62c; Linsseed—50a52—dull.

PROVISIONS.—We take pleasure in noticing increased demand, and an upward tendency.—Clear \$11.50; Mass \$10.50; Prime \$8.50.

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

SEEDS.—The supply of Clover is limited.—Sales from wagons and canal, from \$3.62a3.75; Timothy from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

SIRO.—Is sold by the keg at \$13.50, and sold by bag at \$14.50 a 25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes retail now at \$1.25 a 1.30 per bush.—33 a 35c per bushel.

WHEATY.—164 a 165c.

WOOL.—We quote at 20a33c.

Covington Cattle Market.

CATTLE.—The supply in market is still very limited. Those coming in are readily taken at \$3.75a4.25, according to quality. We think we can venture to say to our friends in the interior that there is no danger during the present Winter and Spring of over supplying the market. They may calculate upon ready sales and fair prices until Summer sets in.

P. S. Since the above remarks in relation to Cattle were in type, we have been informed by one of our most respectable butchers, that there is not now a single beef in market, and that inferior beef has been sold at \$4 to \$4.25.

HOGS.—The Hog market is over. Last sales in Cincinnati \$4.25.

GRAIN SHOVELS.—50 doz Nelson and Morgan's Grain Shovels, for sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.

126 Main st, 3 doors above Commerce Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

"CHEAP GOODS."
WALKER & WINSTON,

Madison St. et., one door below Sixth, Covington Kentucky,

ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable to the City or country trade, and of the latest FALL and WINTER patterns, which they will continue to sell, as heretofore, at the lowest Cincinnati prices.

Confining themselves strictly to a cash business, they will be enabled to sell Goods at an extremely small advance, believing in the old adage, "That a little sacrifice is better than a slow shilling." CASH at all times paid for SEGARS and TOBACCO.

ALSO.—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beezwax, Ginseng, Feathers, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods and prices.

ENAMELED VISITING CARDS.—at 10
A cent a pack, containing fifty-two cards—12
Just received—J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
Jewelry and Variety Store, 123 Main st, between 3rd and 4th.
Cin., Sept. 26, 1846.

GRIFFIN'S HORSE NAILS.—10 bags best
60 doz Ames' Plain Shovels, Nos 1, 2, 3,
20 do do Black Strap do, Nos 1, 2, 3;
20 do do Coal Shovels, Nos 4, 5, 6, 7;
Also—20 do Spades, assorted, Nos 1, 2, 3.
For sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,
126 Main st, 3 doors above Commerce Bank.
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

AMES' SPADES AND SHOVELS.—
60 doz Ames' Plain Shovels, Nos 1, 2, 3,
20 do do Black Strap do, Nos 1, 2, 3;
20 do do Coal Shovels, Nos 4, 5, 6, 7;
Also—20 do Spades, assorted, Nos 1, 2, 3.
For sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,
126 Main st, 3 doors above Commerce Bank.
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE.—
20 doz Bright Trace Chains, 7 feet;
10 do Curry Combs, assorted;
5 do Bed Screws, 6 to 10 inches;
6 do Locks, Fire Irons, Bolts &c. &c.;
5 Crates Waterloo Coal Hods and Shifters;
5 Scales Shoe Hump, Webbing and Pliers;
5 Boxes Long Chains and Hooks and Hinges;
Now opening and for sale by
TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,
126 Main st, 3 doors above Commerce Bank.
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

PRESERVING KETTLES.—Enamelled Kettles of various sizes, an excellent article for preserving, for sale low by
J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
No 162 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock.
Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846.

John W. Applegate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgement of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for the following States, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.

Office north east corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dec. 26, 1846.

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

