

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.

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N. L. FINNELL,

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A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement to be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript or previously agreed upon between the parties.

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

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of the County and the adjoining counties of Campbell and Kenton, and the adjoining counties of York and Newport, one door from the Post Office.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of the County and the adjoining counties of Campbell and Kenton, and the adjoining counties of York and Newport, one door from the Post Office.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Gedge & Brothers

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

South Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of tobacco, which they will sell wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or exchange for country produce.

March 8, 1845. 33

OHIO LARD OIL

MANUFACTORY,

SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WHALE.

C. B. KELLUM & CO.

PROPRIETORS, NO. 18, EAST FRONT ST.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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

A sample of the oil is constantly on hand. Cincinnati, March 21, 1846. 35-yl.

S. KNOWLTON & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTURED BY

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-yl.

C. E. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET,

CINCINNATI.

W. & W. Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky. will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers prices.

Feb. 21, 1846. 31-yl.

H. A. Shaw 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, up stairs—above J. R. Stewart's

COVINGTON, KY.

apr 18—39yl

DR. W. C. RANDELLS, having located in

Covington, offers his professional services to

citizens of Covington and vicinity.

Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by

Wiley & 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 wanted

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. NIGHT.

J. B. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening a

superior assortment of STAPLE AND

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also—Groceries, Queensware, Boots and

Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of public patronage, as

these terms shall be as reasonable as those of any

establishment in this City or Cincinnati.

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

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

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

FASHIONABLE CANDLESTICKS.

300 pairs Brass Candlesticks, assorted, 44,

5, 54 and 61 in.

100 pairs Brass Candlesticks, square, with

Snuffers and Extinguishers.

75 pairs High Brass Candlesticks.

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

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

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

GRIFLIN HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin

Hoof Nails, for sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

126 Main St., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

A. McALPIN'S

Furniture Ware Rooms,

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

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, Hair Cloth,

Plush, Gimp, Looking 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. Steam Baths and Hotels furnished to

order on the best terms and at the shortest no-

rice. apr 18, 1846. 30-yl

BALL & DAVIS,

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN Iron, Nails, Castings, and

Heavy Hardware.

Manufacturers of

Premium and Patented Superior Cooking stoves,

all sizes.

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

Plain Grates and Fronts, new styles.

Ornamented do. do. with summer fronts.

Light Hollow Ware and Castings in general.

They respectfully invite the attention of the

citizens of Covington and the 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-yl

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 Scott and 4th sts.

123 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD

AND FOURTH—Watches, Jewelry,

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver

Watches, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and

Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Bracelets,

Gold Pens, Spectacles, Locks, Thumb-
screws, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, &c.,

which will be sold as low as the same quality

of Goods can be found in the city.

Watches, Jewelry, Music Boxes, Accordions,

&c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and

Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main

Street, between Third and Fourth.

SEP. 26, 1846. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

WINTER LARD OIL.—No. 1 Winter

Lard Oil, in good shipping order. This

oil will burn all night equal to Sperm. For sale

by THOMAS EMERY,

Lord Oil Manufacturer,

Nov. 7. 33 Water St., bet Main & Walnut

HARDWARE STORE,

IN COVINGTON, KY.

"Do a Home Business."

B. B. REYNOLDS,

Dealer in Hardware, South side of Market Space,

HAS on hand a complete assortment of For-

sign and American HARDWARE, CUT-

LERY and HEAVY GOODS, to which he is

unusually well supplied, and which he is offer-

ing at Cincinnati prices. His stock comprises

Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors,

Housekeeping articles,

Flaming Implements,

Plumbing and Mechanics' Tools generally,

Building and Joiners' Hardware,

Nails, Brads, Tacks, Spikes, &c. &c.

Please to call and examine goods and

prices before crossing the river.

Oct. 24, 1846. 14-3m.

BRUEN HOUSE,

Corner of Broadway and Short streets,

LEXINGTON, KY.

G. LEWIS POSTLETHWAITE, RICH N. BRADLEY,

POSTLETHWAITE & BRADLEY, very

respectfully announce to their friends, the

old patrons of the establishment and the public

generally, that they have leased the above es-

tablishment, and are now prepared to accommo-

date in the best manner all who may extend to

them their patronage. The house is now under-

going a thorough refitting and refurnishing, and

they think they can safely promise that in a few

days they will have one of the most comfortable

establishments anywhere to be found.

Unwilling, however, that the Travelling public

should be disappointed, they have, in the mean-

time, simply engaged a room from the Travelling

public, situated to rest their claims to its patronage

in the manner in which their House shall be kept.

Suffice it to say they will spare no exertions to

render their guests comfortable, and their Hotel

worthy of support.

The family rooms of this house are unsurpass-

ed in neatness and comfort, by those of any

house in the State, and they are prepared to

extend the best accommodations to transient or

resident families.

The present proprietors indulge the hope that

they will, if they merit it, receive a just propor-

tion of the public patronage, for which they

pledge their best exertions.

Nov. 7, 1846. 16tl

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Just re-

ceived, direct from the factories, 100 yds

of Queensware, consisting of the Scotch

pattern—

Flowering Blue Dining Tea and Toilet Ware;

Blue, mixed, light, blue, Coriath, and white;

La Perre, Dining and Tea Ware;

China Dishes, Bowls, Teacups, Mugs, Jug-

gows, Ewers and Basins, Ten Ware and

Tea; do do do

Edged Dish-bowls, Tawlers and Mullins;

C. C. do do do

Napkins, Bowls, Jugs, Plain and Verona

Teas, Ewers and Basins, and Chambers;

For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent,

Cincinnati, May 16, '46. 174 Main st.

To the Editor of the Licking Valley Register:

COVINGTON, KY., February 4, 1847.

DEAR SIR: The Legislature of Ken-

tucky has passed a bill to submit to the

people the question of a Convention, the

object of which would be to form a new

Constitution for the Commonwealth. Our

Legislature have acted wisely in taking

this step, since it is manifest that the peo-

ple desired it; and "experience has point-

ed out the necessity" of many changes in

our organic law. Now, it is important for

the people to consider seriously and calm-

ly what changes should be made, and de-

cide understandingly between the present

Constitution and the Constitution they may

reasonably expect at the hands of the pro-

posed Convention. They should make this

decision before they vote for or against the

Convention. Now is the time for the

friends of the Convention to show what

changes they would advocate in that

Convention, when called. A good many

changes have been already suggested, most

of which would be well. The friends of

the old Constitution—averse to changes,

when they can see no imperative necessity

for change—contend that the Constitution

secures to us all the important rights and

blessings, that a people can enjoy under

any government; and that the improve-

ments which might be made, are not suffi-

ciently demanded to authorize interference

with a Constitution, in the main good.

But if it is well understood before the

Convention is called, what changes are to

be proposed and made by the Convention,

there need be no interference with the just

provisions and principles of the present

Constitution. The Convention may assem-

ble with their course chalked out for

them by the people who sent them. Then

there need be no fears that the Convention

will do any thing which it was not before

hand understood it was called to do.

There need be no difficulty in informing

the Convention what changes the people

desire. It may be well understood, for

instance, that a change in the Judicial Sys-

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.
COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.

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

FROM FRANKFORT.

No United States Senator! After balloting just one week for United States Senator, without effecting an election, the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by resolution, postponed the further attempt to make an election to the 16th inst., in which resolution the Senate will of course concur.

The Licking Valley Rail Road, was among the orders for Tuesday last; but did not come up, the House having adjourned immediately after postponing the election of Senator.

We hope before the day now fixed upon for the election of Senator, the Whigs will come to some understanding among themselves, and elect one on the first ballot. If the friends of Letcher will not vote for Underwood, nor those of Underwood for Letcher, we hope the members will then unite upon some one else. The office does not belong to either of them, and if neither can be elected and some other man can, elect him and be done with it. The people of Kentucky will be pleased with either Metcalfe, Morehead, Davis, Allan, or Judge Tompkins, of the Green River country. What objection can any Whig have to either of these men?

FROM SALTILLO.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday last contains a letter from Surgeon HENSHAW, dated at Saltillo, Dec. 27, 1846, in which he says:—"On Christmas day, news came from Gen. Wool, that the Mexicans had attacked his command, cut off his sick, and that he (Gen. Wool) was fast retreating east towards us. Gen. W. has but 1500 men in his command, with 8 pieces of artillery. He reports the force of the enemy to be greater than 16,000.

"Orders were sent to Gen. Wool to fall back on the plain just south of the city, where a pitched battle will be fought, provided the Mexicans can be brought to engage us. We will have 18 pieces of artillery, provided Wool brings all his 8 pieces in. Gen. Butler is in command here. Generals Taylor and Twiggs are at Monterey. They had started for Victoria, when an express reached them sent from here by Gen. Worth, that the enemy was fast advancing on this point, which caused him (General Taylor, we suppose,) to retrace his steps. Wool's command consists of 1500 troops, that of General Worth of about 2,000 and our brigade of 800, which preparations to meet one of 16,000, on the plain south of the city."

We should judge there was a mistake in the date of the letter from which these extracts are taken, as we understand from a gentleman who read it, that a letter has been received from Major JOHN P. GAINES, by his family, dated January 1, 1847, in which he states that he was then some 10 or 12 miles in advance of Saltillo, and was ordered on 10 or 12 miles further, but makes no mention of the cutting off of Gen. Wool's sick, &c. nor of the advance of any Mexican force whatever, upon Saltillo. Maj. G. was in hourly expectation of falling in with scouting parties of the enemy, and having a brush. He had under his command four companies of the Kentucky Mounted Regiment; one company (Capt. M. Clay's) having joined him after he reached Saltillo.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we observe in the Cincinnati Times two letters from Saltillo, dated January 1, which explain the cause of the alarm on the 25th. "The alarm," says the writer, "from the best information I can obtain, was caused by a few hundred Mexican lancers having been seen in the vicinity of Gen. Wool's Camp. All is quiet now, and Wool's force remains in the vicinity of the pass, whilst Worth's is quartered in the city, where I suppose it will remain some time."

We have also received since the foregoing was in type, the following extract of a letter from Maj. J. P. GAINES, to his brother at New Orleans, dated:

SALTILLO, Dec. 30, 1847.

"I have been detached from my regiment and am now in command of four companies, Capt. C. M. Clay's having been added to it recently. My position for the last eight days has been at the Encantrado Pass, ten miles from this (Saltillo) on the San Luis Potosi road, but will hereafter be at the Palomas Pass, on a branch of the same road, eleven miles distant. It is a highly honorable position, and I feel myself somewhat complimented on being designated to occupy it. My duties will be, as it has been, to collect information of the enemy and prevent a surprise; and I trust I shall at least be able to prevent false alarms, of which we have had more than one lately.

I mustered my little command on Christmas day, under an expectation that a battle would come off that day or the next—Gen. Wool having received information from a Mexican butcher or herdsman, that somebody had said that Santa Anna was within eight leagues of him with a large army.

The only authentic and latest information is, that the Mexican forces are at San Luis Potosi, except a few thousand horse sent out in advance for the purpose of watching our movements and obtaining supplies for themselves more conveniently."

We have been permitted by the family of the late lamented Dr. JOHN BENNETT, to make the following extract from a letter from his son, Lieut. L. E. BENNETT, "The letter was written on the day after the death of Dr. B. As the reader will observe

the letter brings the melancholy tidings of the death of Lieut. J. W. POWELL, of the Covington Guards. The information of this sad event has cast a deep gloom over the whole city. We had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Lieut. P., he having left for the army a short time before our becoming a resident of the place; but from what we learned of his character before his death, and from the deep sorrow that pervades the whole city since the news of that event, we are constrained to say Covington has lost one of her most estimable citizens;—We learn that an effort will be made to raise by contribution, a sum sufficient to bring his remains home, and let them have a resting place among his family and friends. We hope they will succeed in a few days in raising the requisite sum.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY,

December 31, 1846.

DEAR FATHER—It has been only a week since I wrote to you, but my anxiety to hear from you impels me to write again. I wrote to you of our march from Saltillo to this place; since that time nothing has occurred to change my opinion in respect to a fight; nothing to mar the harmony of the camp, with the exception of the sickness of Lieut. Powell and Wade. Wade is getting better; not so with Powell; I fear he will die.

Col. McKee and Clay are becoming more and more popular with the Regiment every day. There was no truth whatever in the reports against them. They are good officers in every sense of the word; and what is more, they combine the gentleman with the officer. I do not know any stronger terms of praise I could use. This much I can say for them. Justice to them requires it of me, and I think of every officer in the Regiment, to pronounce the charges made against them, false. The charges were first made against them by a man who had suffered punishment justly awarded by them.

Our company is still improving in every form and feature. Covington will yet (we hope) have a name in this war.

JANUARY 3d, 1847.

I was called off, and was unable to conclude this letter on the 31st. I am truly grieved to say to you that Powell is dead. He died yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M. His death is felt by the whole Regiment. You can easily see his bereaved wife and numerous friends, that he had every attention paid him that his situation required. I was his attending Physician, and had with me as consulting Physicians, Dr. Burns of the U. S. A., and Dr. Hensley of the Cavalry. Too much praise cannot be awarded to them. Dr. Hensley especially, for his prompt and kind attention to him. Some four or five days before he died I had him removed to Monterey, fearing the tents were too cold and damp for him, and visited him daily. His funeral took place this evening. He was buried in the cemetery, built by the 1st Regt. U. S. Infantry. Every officer in the Regiment, with the two companies from Covington, turned out on the mournful occasion. After the funeral ceremonies were over, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"In consequence of the sudden and melancholy death of Lieut. J. W. POWELL, commanding Company H, 2d Regt. Ky. Vol., a meeting was held by the officers of said company, for the purpose of expressing their feelings and sentiments of the fellow-officers of the deceased. Col. W. R. MCKEE was called to the chair, and Lieut. L. T. LACY was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Lieut. L. E. BENNETT, the above preamble and following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting hereby tender their sincere sympathies to the afflictions and deep distress occasioned the family and friends of Capt. J. W. Powell, by his untimely death, at the city of Monterey, Jan. 2d, 1847.

Resolved, That Capt. J. W. Powell was held in the highest estimation by his fellow officers of this Regiment, as well from his estimable qualities as a gentleman; and for his estimable qualities as a gentleman; and that while his family and friends deeply mourn his death, they may find consolation in the reflection that he died in the service of his country, as a patriot and a soldier.

Resolved, That the officers of this Regiment wear crepe upon their swords for thirty days, and that the Secretary forward these resolutions to Kentucky, with the request that the papers generally publish the same.

W. R. MCKEE, President.

L. T. LACY, Sec'y.

After the meeting adjourned, it being the custom of the regular army, a collection was taken up to be sent to the widow, amounting to \$150 or 40 dollars, which will be sent as soon as an opportunity is presented.

Capt. May's rear guard was cut off some four or five days since, and but two men escaped. It is not known how many were engaged, but not less than 60 or 70. The two who escaped were a corporal and private; another party has been cut off near China, and some 30 or 40 of our men killed. We are all well and in good spirits—expecting an engagement ere long. The 1st Kentucky and 1st Ohio regiments have been ordered to this place and will be here soon, perhaps to-day or to-morrow. Some anticipate another fight at this place. I do not think so. The war, on the part of the Mexicans, is assuming a guerrilla form, and will be fought in that way.

Next President.

A meeting of the Whigs was held a few days since in Pittsburg, Pa., at which JAMES McLEAN, of Ohio, was nominated as a candidate. Another was held a short time since in Lexington Mo. at which JOHN J. CURTIS was nominated as a suitable candidate for the office.

The Democratic Members of the Missouri Legislature, held a meeting on the 8th of January and adopted resolutions recommending that a Democratic Convention be held at Baltimore on the 1st Monday in May, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and recommended Thomas H. Benton as a suitable person to run as a candidate for the Presidency.

The meetings in the 1st Presbyterian Church of this city are still continued with unabated interest. A large number have been received into the church on profession of faith, and some will unite with other churches in the city. We are informed that an interesting protracted meeting is also being held in the M. E. Church on Third street, and that the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church have the day commenced to hold similar meetings.—*Madison (a) Banner.*

Abolition. Mr. McLean of Essex, has introduced into the New-Jersey Assembly, resolutions requesting their representatives in Congress to vote men and money to prosecute the war with Mexico, which were unanimously adopted. This is highly creditable to the state.

New Jersey is a Whig State, and her Legislature is Whig by a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths. Such "aid and comfort" as their resolution affords the Mexicans will not be very acceptable to them; not half so much so, as that afforded by the Democratic Editors generally through the country, who stay at home and charge the Whigs with taking sides with the enemy, although many of the Whigs are now where very few of these gentlemen editors will ever be, let the war continue as long as it may.

The communication signed 'JEFFERSON,' which the reader will find in another column, has been on our files two or three weeks. We determined, upon first receiving it, not to give it a place in our columns; but at the urgent request of the writer, (who is a patron and an old friend) we have concluded to give it a place. We do not suppose that the insertion of Jefferson's will do any harm, unless it be to produce an impression abroad that there is an Abolition, or an Emancipation party in Kentucky, and that that will be made a prominent question in the Convention, should one be called. No such belief need be entertained. There is no such party in Kentucky and will not be in this age.—There are individuals scattered throughout the state, who are, in the broadest sense of the term, abolitionists, but their number is quite small, and they are circumspect enough generally, to keep their opinions to themselves. Once in an age a bold Cassius appears among them, but we soon box all such up and send them off. On the other hand, the publication of Jefferson may have a good effect. It will serve to put the people of Kentucky upon their guard; and to admonish them to be watchful; and let no one get into the Convention who is inured with Abolitionism, or any thing like it.

We have neither time, room nor the inclination, to say much to the Intelligencer this week. Nor do we suppose it would be necessary. The editor is evidently inclined to *crawfish* a little. He denies having applied the term "traitor" to the Whigs as a party; and dares us to publish what he said. We have too much useful and interesting matter on hand to insert the whole of his article; but will publish portions of it. Here is the commencement:

"Our attention has been called to the humiliating fact that there is a large and influential party in the country who spend all their energies to weaken the hands of government, by bringing it into contempt among our enemies." Letters written at New-York, sent to Mexico, and published in the papers of the capital, with other signed to encourage the enemy and mortify ourselves. This miserable remnant of rosysm would do any thing in preference to upholding the government."

If the editor of the Intelligencer did not intend to designate the Whig party, by the words "large and influential party," we are at a loss to know what he did or could mean. And if, by the term "royalism," he did not intend to charge this large and influential party with acting in a traitorous manner, and consequently as being traitors, we are wholly at a loss to know what he meant. It is true, many persons say things that they do not themselves know the meaning of; and this may have been the case with the editor of the Intelligencer, but it is not likely that it was; for in the next sentence he draw back his proboscis a little, being aware no doubt that he had protruded it rather too far, and that it might catch a *hooking* from some one belonging to this 'large and influential party.'

Here is what he said:

"We do not say that the Whigs, as a party, have done, or are doing, but we do say that many of their prominent men, (for so it appears to us) would rather the whole country were ruined, than that it should be respected under the present Democratic Administration."

This is certainly a sort of "I did, and I didn't" business. In the first place he says "that there is a large and influential party" doing all they can to injure their country, but in the next place, he does not mean the Whigs, as a party; but some of the prominent men of the party. That we might not do the Intelligencer any injustice, we copied this paragraph last week, and requested him to inform us who this 'large and influential party' is, that would give 'aid and comfort' to our enemies, and who those 'prominent men' of the Whig party are, that would do the same things; promising him at the same time to unite with him in denouncing them as unworthy of any further support or countenance from the Whig party. This request and this promise we renew; and hope he will not fail in his next paper to let us who those Whigs are, that have written letters to Mexico, and had them published in the papers of that city.

Until the Intelligencer gives us some better authority than the Washington Union for the charge it makes against the Whigs, we shall not again notice it, further than to pronounce it both false and slanderous, and the authors and circulators of it unpunished calumniators.

The bill granting three millions of dollars to Mr. Polk, to be sent as a present to Santa Anna, was taken up in the Senate on the 2d inst, but was not disposed of before the Senate adjourned.

Secretary Walker has responded to the resolution calling upon him to state what articles, if any, will bear a higher duty than that imposed by the present Tariff. He recommends a duty upon Tea and Coffee, and an increased duty upon Cottons, Sugar and Iron.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE, Jan. 27, the Judiciary committee reported a bill regulating the issue of attachments in the United States District Courts.

The committee on Land claims, offered a resolution providing for the suspension of the sales of the public lands at Dubuque, until next March.

The Treasury note bill passed, forty-two yeas to nays.

The resolution offered by Mr. Gilley, on Friday last, requesting the President to withdraw our troops from Mexico, was then taken up.

Mr. Gilley said that the object he had in view in offering the resolution was that the troops might be re-organized and sent back in a fit condition to conquer Mexico.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Niles, from the committee on Post Roads, reported a bill providing for the carrying of the mail to the army.

The Army bill being under discussion, Mr. Dayton (Whig.) New Jersey, having the floor addressed the Senate, and argued in favor of Volunteers over Regulars.

After he concluded, Mr. Corwin obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Jan. 27, the resolution offered by Mr. King, providing for the presentation of gold medals to the French officers who saved the crew of the Somers, passed.

The bill providing for the increase of the pay of volunteers passed by a vote of 171 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Davis moved to suspend the rules in order to allow him to offer a resolution asking of the President, whether there was a Representative of our Government at Mexico; the motion was lost.

The House then went into a discussion on the Naval appropriation bill.

In SENATE, Jan. 28.—Mr. Fairbank, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for the construction of four new iron steamers.

The Senate then discussed the bill for raising ten additional regiments; Messrs. Benton and Dayton of New Jersey, made a few remarks, and Mr. Jarnigan concluded the speech which he had commenced on yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Badger the proviso authorizing the President to appoint officers during the recess of Congress, was stricken out by a vote of 30 yeas to 18 nays.

Messrs. Butler and Crittenden followed, when the amendment offered by Mr. Atchison was rejected by a vote of 20 yeas to 30 nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. Allen to raise 10,000 volunteers, was, after considerable discussion, rejected.

HOUSE, Jan. 28.—The discussion on the bill making appropriations for the Navy, Mr. Ewing of Tenn., and Mr. Simms of Mo. addressed the House.

Much disorder and confusion prevailed during the day, the time being principally consumed in deciding points of order, till five o'clock, when the House adjourned.

On the 28th, Mr. Morehead presented to the Senate a memorial from an editor in Cincinnati, asking Congress to invest him with power, (we suppose in the way of money,) to make a Telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean. The project, he says, is practicable and at no greater expense than its cost for having a line on land.

Mr. Simmons of Md. on the same day offered an amendment to the 10th Regiment Bill, to add to it the words "and 800 acres of land in lieu of 80 acres, which was adopted."

WASHINGTON, Sat. Jan. 30, 2 P. M.

Mr. JARVIS offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. TAYLOR for his brilliant achievement at Monterey. Laid over.

The bill for appointing a Surveyor General for Oregon was recommended to the Judiciary Committee.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up, and it is still under consideration as this closes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The motion to suspend the rules to receive the resolution of thanks to Gen. TAYLOR, offered by Mr. COCKE, yesterday, was first in order.

Resolved, as follows: Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematic of this splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

From a hasty glance at the names in the Yeas and Nays, we perceive that the Democrats generally voted for the resolution, and the Whigs against it. This shows what General Taylor and his friends may expect from Mr. Polk and his party.—*Edt. L. V. Register.*

Mr. COCKE now moved to amend the title, by substituting the word "censure" for thanks—which was rejected—yeas 1, nays 117.—Mr. COCKE not voting.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, offered a resolution to communicate to Congress, if not incompatible with the public interest, the despatches received from Gen. Taylor, Gen. Hamer, and others, which have not been published.

He moved to suspend the rules to receive the resolution, and the House is voting on the motion as this report is closed.

Ireland.

Among the advices brought from Europe by the Hibernia, we find the following account of the suffering condition of the poor Irish. The reflecting mind will naturally ask what has produced this latter destitution in that ill-fated country? The immediate cause of the present starving condition of the people there, is the extensive failure of the crop they mainly rely upon for a sustenance—the potatoe. But that is not the cause of their general poverty and destitution. The cause of that is to be found in the heavy exactions to which they are subjected by the Priesthood; by the heavy calls made upon their generosity and liberality, and patriotism if you please, by such soundreals as O'Connell, in the shape of rents.

"IRELAND.—In no former period of her history, has this part of the United Kingdom exhibited such a miserable and alarming aspect as at the present time. Starvation of the most dire description stalks throughout the length and breadth of the provinces—disease and death are hurrying victims from off the stage of time, and millions of a brave but misguided people know not how and where to brave the awful misery which haunts their noontide walks and midnight visions. So great and unparalleled is the amount of destitution now prevailing, that the efforts of government to abridge and mitigate the sufferings of the distressed, prove unequal to the emergency. Private benevolence starts back at the horrifying picture of misery which daily demands relief. In fact, in many instances, the Irish cabins are like better than charnel houses, where the dead unwept for, unburied, lie festering by the side of the dying. Day after day are the details of wretchedness and suffering laid before the public through the medium of the Irish journals.

Liverpool has a practical proof of these statements. Her charitable finances have been swallowed up of late in awarding temporary relief to the innumerable number of Irish paupers who frequent the port. The accounts which have reached us since the sailing of the last packet, state that the laborers in the neighborhood of Bantry are mowed down by famine, and those who are yet able to brave starvation, look gloomily before them to the day, not far distant, when they will be found lying on the ground, as "ghosts on mountains, without the consolations of clergy or the comfort of the Corks."

Cork has addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, which contains a dreadful catalogue of the famishing horrors of the district. It is possible that such things can be in the nineteenth century, in the midst of a gigantic and prosperous empire, proud of its charity and wealth! We fear that fault is to be found with some party or other, for in many instances the commonest precautions seem to have been neglected.

We hear of remote districts where journeys of 40 or 50 miles including the going and return, are made by poor men before their family can be supplied with their slender provision of Indian meal. Such should not be the case. It is the duty of some, if not every, man, to place it in his power to reach it. It is the duty of government to establish in such places depots, where those who may be fortunate enough to possess the means can buy. Yes, and it is the duty of the whole nation, that while the necessities of life are placed within the reach of those who can purchase it, it should at the same time be given to those who cannot. We should save Ireland from starvation now, and by developing her numerous resources, governing her people with justice, and rendering them obedient to the laws and industrious in their dispositions, compel her to avoid a similar catastrophe hereafter.

Later from the Army.

The brig Georgiana, Capt. Crispin, arrived yesterday morning, having left Tampico on the 14th inst.

Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th inst. direct from Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Quitman on the evening of the 9th. Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles before getting to Victoria. The Mexicans were reluctant to give up the place. As General Quitman entered the town, the Mexicans were going out on the ranches. Gen. Taylor had no cavalry and could not pursue them. Col. Kinney speaks in the warmest terms of the prompt and soldierly conduct of this officer.

Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor at Monterrey and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria. From thence he made his way, and almost alone, to Tampico, taking Soto la Marina in his route, accomplishing a distance of nearly 350 miles in three days, and narrowly escaping from the advance parties of the Mexicans on several occasions. He spent part of the night at the old rancho of Croix, where Sanchez was stationed with twenty dragoons; yet in the morning he contrived to give him the slip. He also succeeded in evading Romano Falcon, the man who is reported to have killed Col. Cross. At Soto la Marina he found a company of sixty rancheros. He rode at once to the alcalde, boldly told the Gen. Taylor had sent him on a few hours in advance to prepare supplies, and by this ruse made out to come off safely—the rancheros at once dispersing.

We have no reason to suppose that Generals Butler and Worth have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday morning. We believe them, together with Gen. Wool, to have been still there or in the vicinity as late as the 1st inst., with at least 6,000 troops, and we further believe that a division of the Mexican army was not far off, watching our movements and ready to take advantage of any favorable opportunity which circumstances may afford. It may be, and this opinion is entertained by officers of the army, high in rank, that the Mexican soldiers even in the neighborhood of Saltillo are advanced parties of a force of some 1500 or 2000 men,

kept in position between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move in force in the direction of the latter city.

The view of the case precludes the idea of a serious attack upon Gen. Worth or Wool, the object of the Mexicans only being to keep a watch upon the American force, to retreat before any advance, and cut off the supplies of water as far South as the operations of our army may make it advisable to do so.

There is little doubt, as we learn from private letters, that there was a large Mexican force—probably mostly cavalry—at Tula at last dates, all under command of Gen. Valencia. Generals Urrea, Romero, Fernandez, and others, are also reported to be in the vicinity. It may be recollected that our last accounts from the city of Mexico, represented Valencia as on his march to Tula.

From a correspondent at Tampico we learn that on the 1st of January, General Taylor sent forward Col. May, of the 2d Kentucky, to examine a mountain pass between Monterrey and Labadores. On his return from Labadores he took another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off. This was effected by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. May managed to get through with the main body and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return to the succor of the rear guard, but it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prize. At one time during the passage of the gorge, the dragoons were cut off, and almost all the men were killed. The enemy had the latter discharged their pieces with any accuracy, for the position they occupied was directly over the heads of our troops. We cannot ascertain Col. May's loss, or whether he had any men killed.

At the present time, there can be no doubt, Gens. Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow are at Victoria, and with a large force.

TAMPICO, Jan. 12, 1847.—Afternoon.

GENTLEMEN: Orders and counter-orders. Col. Kinney, of Corpus Christi, arrived this morning with despatches from Gen. Taylor—he left Victoria on the evening of the 9th inst., having ridden over 200 miles in three days. He was attended a portion of the way by four dragoons, and came through with only two attendants. Gen. Shields receives orders from Gen. Taylor to suspend operations for the present.

The news from both armies, brought by Col. K. is of great interest. He says that the Mexican force at San Luis Potosi amounts to 30,000 men—he estimates their entire force in the field at 50,000.

The capture of Tampico, according to Col. K., has created the greatest excitement throughout the country. Gen. Butler, with Gens. Worth and Wool and 8000 men—considered the flower of the army—were at Saltillo. A Mexican force of 15,000 was reported on its way to attack them, and our men had taken position outside in anticipation, as the town was incapable of fortification. The engagement should have taken place on the 27th ult., and Col. Kinney speaks confidently of our success. The war seems to be commencing in earnest. You may rely upon the accuracy of Col. K.'s opinion of the strength of the enemy. He is perfectly informed, by Mexicans throughout the country in his pay, and I believe is better acquainted with them than any other person in the country. His account of his ride from Victoria is rich in his breath escapes and masterly details, and we are sure that our brave soldiers, and I think has given proof of it.

Gens. Taylor and Patterson are at Victoria with 6000 men awaiting orders from Gen. Scott. It is not supposed that any movement will be made against San Luis Potosi. It is pronounced the strongest fortified post in all Mexico, and Santa Anna has said that the man that takes it is welcome to the capital. I believe that a change of warfare will take place in Gen. Scott's assuming the command. The mountains will be the scene of the war, and Mexico! But you are doubtless better informed of the plans of our government than our selves. At all events there yet remains everything to be done.

I have given you Col. Kinney's ideas of the state of the war and force of the enemy; your readers know the man and I have the information from him direct.—50,000 men looks like a large number, but it is not asserted that they are all regular troops. An army of such a nature as theirs is quickly raised upon its own soil, and frequently quickly falls to pieces, but it is very evident that the utmost energy of which the nation is capable is aroused to the necessity of checking our advance.

I believe I have not growled about the mail for 24 hours; the fact is that we are becoming resigned to our fate. I haste yours.

We have received letters from Tampico to the 13th inst., one day later than the above, but they contain no later intelligence of importance. One of the letters describes, in glowing terms, the improvement which has taken place at Tampico within the last two months—since the Americans have had possession. Instead of the harsh blasts of the trumpet, the shrill notes of the fife, and the deep rolls of the drum, announcing some new pronouncement, and instead of the idle groups of ragged lepers hanging about, and the general stagnation and inactivity which prevailed, now all is bustle and life. Puffs of steam are heard instead of the trumpet, the shrill whistle of the hardy teamsters instead of the fife, and every thing denotes a new and better order of things.

Dreadful Murder at Vicksburg.

The Clerk of the Star Spangled Banner, just up, has furnished us with the following particulars of a dreadful murder at Vicksburg:

It appears that about 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th ult., Mr. Winn and another man were in a Coffee House. Mr. W. ordered a white boy to do something for his master. A Mr. Finny, who was there, considering this insulting to the boy, spoke and said that he did not know white persons had masters in this country; at which Mr. W. became angry and abused Mr. F. who told him that he could whip Mr. W. if he would mark him or that. As soon as night set in, Mr. W. and this other man went from coffee house to coffee house, inquiring for Mr. F., and at length they found him in one. This man (whose name I do not recollect,) approached Mr. F., and asked him if that was F., to which he replied it was. He, without any other ceremony, struck him a blow with a club over the head that brought him to the floor. He continued to repeat his blows some time. F., however, arose—staggered back and drew out a pistol (a revolver) and shot F. three times—once in the arm, once in the leg, and once in the back, and then he fled. The murderers made their escape.—*Ch. Com.*

"BOONE" has come to hand, and will appear next week.

Elder JAMES CHALLENGER, will preach in the Christian Church, to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and again at candle lighting.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 27th inst. by Elder James G. Arnold, Mr. ROBT. J. TELMAN, to Miss MARY PATTERSON HORDEN, all of this county.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. H. B. Clemens in this city, on the 31st of Jan. 1847, after a long illness, Dr. JOHN BENNETT, in the 53d year of his age.

Dr. Bennett was much beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances, and enjoyed in every community where he had lived, a high reputation as a physician, and an amiable man. In early life, he turned his attention to the science of medicine, and was a successful practitioner at different times, at Cynthiana, Falmouth, Newport and Covington. In 1813 he entered the army under the appointment of assistant Surgeon, and his usefulness and standing in that position were well attested. In 1841 he was elected to the Senate of Kentucky from the district then composed of the counties of Campbell, Kenton and Pendleton. His services in the Senate were creditable to himself and valuable to his constituents, whose interests he studied with an assiduity not surpassed by any of his fellow members. In 1845 he was induced by much invitation to become a candidate for election, and although there was a large majority of the party to which he did not belong, there was good hope of his success, because of his great popularity with all parties. He declined before the election on account of ill health, and a disease which has overcome him at last.

He has left a devoted family to mourn for him; who receive the sympathies of the whole community here, and his numerous friends and acquaintances elsewhere, all desiring to testify, that he was a kind, benevolent, generous, and an honest man.

"Calms on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spiritless thee now!
E'en while with thy footstep tread,
Dust to the

The One-Man Power.

It is high time that the people of the United States should have their attention directed to the fearful rapidity with which, under cover of the quarrel with Mexico, this Government is taking upon itself a Monarchical form and features. If the subject of the people is not awakened to a sense of the peril in which they are placed, by successive assumptions of power, we do not know what will, unless it be the last trump which calls to judgment alike the quick and the dead.

Truly it is time that the people should wake up from the slumber which seems to oppress and overpower their senses, when, after justifying the Executive in making war upon a ground which had been by law the subject of negotiation, we hear it declared, on the floor of Congress, to be a matter of serious doubt, now to be made in the war, whether the Government has any right to interfere with or to control its progress. Has it, indeed, come to this pass, that the twenty millions of People of the United States are to be regarded as the subject and necessarily passive slaves of the individual whom the chance of election has placed in the Presidential chair?

Where is the use of going through the idle mockery of electing Representatives to Congress, if, when they get there, they have nothing to do but obey the commands of his High Mightiness the President of the United States? What is the meaning of the provision of the Constitution that Congress shall have power to declare war? Cannot the same power that declares war put an end to war, when the public good demands it? Has not the power that raises a man also the power to disband him? What an alarming heresy would it not be to doubt this proposition? Not less heretical, not less hostile to every just conception of Republican Government, is the doctrine that the Congress has no power, in regard to an existing war, but blindly to vote for the appropriation of any amount of the blood and treasure of the People that the President may require to carry his views into effect.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Jefferson City (Mo.) Inquirer.

Organic Law of New Mexico.

Through the politeness of Lieut. EASTY, Superintendent of Public Printing at Santa Fe, we have received a pamphlet of fifteen pages, entitled "Laws of the Territory of New Mexico. Santa Fe, October 7, 1846." It is printed in parallel columns, the one in Spanish, the other in the English language. It commences with the declaration that "The Government of the United States of America ordains and establishes the following organic laws for said Territory."

ART. 1. The country heretofore known as New Mexico shall be known and hereafter designated as the Territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America, and the temporary government of the said Territory shall be organized and administered in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor, who shall reside in the Territory, and hold his office for two years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the said Territory, except when called into the service of the United States, and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs. He is empowered to fill all civil and military offices which may be established, the appointments to which shall not otherwise be provided for by law. The Governor is also a conservator of the peace throughout the Territory, and is required to cause the laws to be distributed and faithfully executed. He is also required to inform the General Assembly of the condition of the Government, and may on extraordinary occasions convene them. He can remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons for all offences against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves in all cases against the United States until the decision thereon is made by the President of the United States. In any office filled by the Governor until a successor shall be properly appointed and qualified.

The Secretary of the Territory shall hold his office for two years, unless removed by the President of the United States. He is to record and preserve all the proceedings and papers of the Executive, and all acts of the General Assembly, and every six months to transmit copies of the same to the President. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, until another be appointed and qualified, the Secretary shall discharge the duties of Governor.

The office of Marshal, United States District Attorney, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer for the Territory, and a Sheriff and Coroner for each county, whose duties shall be defined by law, are created by ordinance.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, to consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The members of the House shall be chosen every two years, and the Council every four years, by the qualified voters. No person shall be eligible to the House who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-four years; who shall not be a free male citizen of the Territory of New Mexico; who shall not have been an inhabitant of the county he may be chosen to represent at least six months preceding his election. A similar provision is ordained in case of the Council except as to age, there being no restriction as to residence in the District. The Legislative Council shall not be more than one-third as numerous as the House. The General Assembly is required to divide the Territory into convenient districts, a convenient number of counties, and to apportion the members of the House, until otherwise directed by the law of the United States. The whole number of members of the House shall not exceed twenty-one. Until otherwise directed by legislation, the Territory is to retain the division of counties and districts established by the decree of the Department of New Mexico of June 17, 1844. The representation will be as follows:

The county of Santa Fe, 3 members; county of San Miguel and Bado, 3; Rio Arriba, 3; Valencia, 3; Taos, 2; Santa Anna, 2; Bernalillo, 2.

In the Legislative Council the members are thus apportioned: Central District, 3 members; Northern District, 2 members; Southern District, 2 members.

The right of suffrage is given to all free males of the Territory who then are, and for three months next preceding the election shall have been, residents of the county or district in which they shall offer to vote, and they are entitled to vote for a Delegate to the Congress of the United States, and for all other officers elected by the people. The first election for delegate and members of the General Assembly is to be held on the Monday in August, 1847—on the day of the proclamation of the United States.

to Fe on the 1st Monday in December, 1847, and every two years thereafter, unless otherwise provided by law. The General Assembly shall have power to make laws in all cases, both civil and criminal, for the good government of the people of the Territory, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Several other sections declare at length the usual powers and mode of conducting business belonging to the Legislature, pay of the members is fixed at \$3 per diem, and \$3 for every twenty-five miles of travel.

The Judicial Power is vested in a superior Court and inferior tribunals, to be established by law. The Superior Court is to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President of the United States, and to hold courts at such times and places, and to perform such duties, as may be prescribed by law. The (supreme) court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts and tribunals of justice, and shall have power to issue original writs to compel inferior courts and their officers to perform their duties according to law, whenever they may fail or refuse so to do.

All officers, both civil and military, are required to take, in addition to the oath of office, an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The following is the article on the subject of the salaries: Members of the General Assembly, the Governor, whose salary shall be \$3,000 a year; the Secretary of the Territory, whose salary shall be \$1,200 a year; the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose salaries shall be \$1,500 a year; the Marshal of the Territory, whose salary shall be \$500 a year; the United States District Attorney, whose salary shall be \$500 a year; shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. The Auditor and Treasurer shall each receive a salary of \$500 a year, one-half of which shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and the remainder out of the Territorial Treasury. The Governor, Secretary, Marshal, and United States Attorney are to be appointed by the President; the Auditor and Treasurer by the General Assembly. The term of office of these officers is limited to two years. All officers in the Territory are declared vacant, except such as have been filled by the appointment of Brigadier General Kearney, and all offices created by this law shall be filled by appointment of Brig. Gen. Kearney, or his successors, until the Government is fully organized in accordance with the provisions of this law.

(There is a "Bill of Rights," too, which it is not necessary to copy.)

The whole concludes in the following manner: "Done at the Government House, in the city of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, by Brigadier General STEPHEN W. KEARNEY, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Government of the United States, this 22d of September, 1838. S. W. KEARNEY, "Brigadier General U.S. Army."

From the National Intelligencer.

From Mexico, Direct.

To the kindness of a friend we are indebted for a file of the Vera Cruz Locomotor, running from the 21st to the 27th December, inclusive. We have time left but to give a brief abstract of their leading contents.

The paper of the former date contains a letter from America, stating the causes which render it impossible to defend Monterey with success. He alleges that, arriving there only a few days before the invaders, he found the defences unfinished, ammunition, food, and artillery wanting, an entire brigade not arrived which had long been ordered up, and empty military chest. That he had instantly, to gain time, dispatched orders to Generals TORRES and CANALES to harass with their cavalry the enemy, and impede his advance as much as possible; but that those officers did not strike one blow at the invaders. In spite of all disadvantages, he boasts (falsely, of course) that he inflicted upon us, with a total loss of but 465 killed, wounded, &c., a destruction of 1,124 killed, of 1,080 wounded, and of more than 1,000 missing. In a word, according to the immortal practice of certain nations in war, he reports himself to have made terrible havoc with our men, and to have come off comparatively unhurt. This is quite like what happened in the wars between France and the Allies under Marlborough and Eugene, when, after every battle, *Te Deums* were always sung by both sides, as if for some great victory.

The paper of the 22d extracts from the Mexican Monitor a letter from the Californian, Monterey, under date of 5th October, giving what seems a candid account of the occupation of Upper California, by Commodore SLOAN and STOCKTON and Col. FREMONT. It adverts too to subsequent information of the investment of Captain GILLESPIE in Ciudad de los Angeles, and its surrender to the natives.

The paper of the 23d copies from the *Temperance* of Tabasco, the communications which have, since the late revolt in that city, passed between the Commodore of our blockading squadron and the new Governor of Tabasco. The Commodore, it would seem, at once offered to withdraw the blockade, and allow an unobstructed trade, except in military supplies. The Governor replied, in great indignation, that Tabasco would enter into no terms with the United States; that she had no other alternative than to resist to the last, and to maintain her authority the Confederation because it had neglected protecting her from the public enemy.

That of the 24th presents little of note except the journal of the proceedings of the Mexican Congress. These are almost entirely confined to internal affairs. That of the 25th equally abounds with every thing but the same sort of matter, and some government notices, acknowledging the receipt from such and such private persons (usually ladies) of boxes of clothing and barrels of provisions, presented to the Army of Defence and Independence. Such gifts are evidently numerous, and no doubt go far to encourage, though they cannot of course sustain, the forces in the field.

The paper of the 26th contains a speech of the chairman of one of the committees of the Congress, setting forth the extreme unpopularity of the country at large as to arms for the war. He asserts that, even in the capital itself the militia are without muskets, except about 600; and that it is still worse in the departments. He recommends that additional arms to equip their fighting population (estimated at 500,000 men) be purchased; and considers an appropriation of one million of dollars sufficient for the purpose. As to the manner of getting the arms, he insists that the blockade presents no serious obstacle; they can be had from abroad, they can even be had, overland, from Yucatan, where English establishments exist able to supply them within two months.

The paper of the 27th is again largely occupied with official acknowledgements of gifts for the soldiery. Under head of Vic-

torias and San Luis Potosi, extracts from their journals are given; but they contain little of which we are not already in possession.

The New Orleans Picayune is in possession of letters and full files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 31st ultimo. The papers (it says) repeatedly express their dissatisfaction with the course of SANTA ANNA. An apprehension appears to be half developed that he meditates using the army for other purposes than repelling the invaders, and he is warned against any such course.

Up to the last accounts the Mexican Congress had not acted upon our proposition of peace. So says the Picayune. But, on the other hand, the Times, which has also received late letters, states that the proposal has been rejected, only nineteen members voting to entertain it.

"A few days before the question was brought to a vote, a caucus meeting was held by a number of members of Congress, comprising a majority of that body, at which GOMEZ FARIAS presided, when a resolution was unanimously adopted that all present should take an oath to vote against any proposition of peace which might be made by the United States, and to reject any mediation on the part of a foreign Power so long as a single United States soldier stood upon the Territory of Mexico, or an armed vessel blockaded her ports."

We cannot decide which of these statements is the most to be relied upon.

All accounts agree that so far from paying their troops, the Mexicans have inflicted difficulty in procuring for them their daily supplies of provisions. Senor LAZAR has again been appointed the agent of the foreign debt of Mexico, and Senor LOPEZANA, residing in London, has been authorized to negotiate a loan of twenty millions of dollars.

By a decree of the 22d of December Gen. SALAS orders were issued for three consecutive days in all the churches of the Republic, to supplicate the Divine blessing upon the deliberations of the Mexican Congress.

Gen. LA VEGA arrived at the capital on the 25th. His representations as to the United States were greedily swallowed. He spoke of the very burdensome nature of the war to the United States, and encouraged hopes of peace on this ground. He advocated the policy of remaining steady upon the defensive, and thus prolonging the embarrassments of the United States.

For the Register.

Congressional Nomination.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Boone county, held at the Courthouse in Burlington, Mo., on Monday evening, February 1, 1847, Lewis WEBB, Esq., was called to the Chair, and B. F. STEVENSON appointed Secretary. Maj. EDWIN F. VAWTER stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of a Whig candidate for Congress for the 10th District. He paid a well merited tribute of applause to the services, worth, talents and gallantry of Major JOHN P. GAINES, and closed by nominating him for Congress; which was responded to with acclamation.

Thereupon Dr. E. S. Clarkson, Gabriel J. Gaines, James Corbin and L. L. Yowell were appointed a committee to embody and express the feelings and sentiments of the Whigs of Boone county. After a short absence the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting present the name of John P. Gaines to the voters of the 10th Congressional District as a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the U. S. States.

Resolved, That we regard his position in Mexico as no valid objection to him as a candidate; but only an additional evidence of that patriotism which we think renders him eminently qualified for a seat in Congress.

Resolved, That we can and will surrender our preference for our neighbors, only when the common cause, evidenced by common desire, shows that it is proper; then our cordial support will be given to any other Whig candidate.

Resolved, That the publishers of the Licking Valley Register and the Maysville Whig papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion adjourned.

LEWIS WEBB, Ch'm.

B. F. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

INDIAN CORN IN EUROPE.—The New York Express gives the following fact relative to the recent operations in Corn in Europe:

The introduction of Indian Corn into Europe has been most successful. It is not only a favorite article of food in Ireland, but in England, Scotland and France. By the last accounts it was selling for nearly, or quite, \$2 per bushel, and it was bought up with avidity at that price. All the shipments that have been made from this country have paid the shippers an enormous profit. We have seen several accounts of sales, which, after deducting every cost and change, left the shippers \$1.20 a bushel, which on Corn shipped at 60 cents, left a net profit of 100 per cent. We have very little idea here of an article reaching such an enormous cost, as Corn at \$2 a bushel, or about 4 cents a pound. Our average price even here is seldom over 55 cents, or a cent a pound, and in the Western States it is well sold at half this sum.

From the present appearances the demand for Corn for six months to come must be very great. It is a favorite food, and is admitted to England at a nominal duty of about three cents a bushel, a small sum compared with Flour and other grain.

Those locomotives in Congress who talk of the Whigs giving aid and comfort to the enemy should view on Fighting.—Here is what the celebrated Major Jack Downing said several years ago, on the subject of fighting. True as speaking isn't it!

"In the matter of fighting, there is one thing I always keep my eyes on, and I found Gen. Jackson of the same way of thinking, and that is, to depend less on folks who say they are ready to shed the last drop of their blood, than on folks who are ready to shed the first drop. Give a man eight dollars a day to make speeches in Congress, with the right of free postage, and you hear enough of 'last drop' matters when it comes to camp duty, then the 'first drop' folks have to stand the rack at eight dollars a month."

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal]

Affair at Vera Cruz.

We are just informed by Telegraph from Baltimore, of the arrival, on the 15th instant, of the United States Store Ship Relief, of the Blockading Squadron.

By this arrival we learn, that on the 3d instant a boat was discovered discharging cargo at the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Lieutenant Semmes, late commanding the

Brig Somers, was despatched to attack the vessel, and captured her in the most brilliant and handsome manner, in the face of a brisk fire from the Mexicans.

No more gallant little affair has been achieved by our Navy.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—The commercial advices by steamship Iberia, from London to 4th, and Liverpool to 5th January, published in this city Friday and Saturday last, gave a fine impetus to Western Produce for a few days, and carried prices of Flour and Meats up well nigh to fever height. The wave raised in the Eastern markets has already begun to recede, and the impulse will soon abate here. Whisky took a sudden start a few days ago, and our report below will show, we trust, rapidly up to 20 a 20s per gallon. There has been some movement likewise in leading articles of Groceries, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency in Molasses.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

FEBRUARY, 5, 1847.

BEEF—23s a 24c per lb.

BREAD.—We quote Pilot at \$2.50a2.75 per lb., Boston Crackers at 3.50; Butter and Water Crackers at 4.45c per lb.

CANDLES & SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 8c for Mould, 19 a 23c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 3 1/2 a 4c for No. 1, and 4 1/2c for ac line.

CHEESE.—A good article brings readily 6 1/2 a 6c per lb.

CORNGRASS.—Mantilla, per lb. 10 a 12c; Bala Rope 3 1/2a4c; Hemp, white, 5a10c; Tarred Sail 10c.

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &c.—Since the rise in Cotton, manufacturers have necessarily advanced their prices, and some are asking 20c per lb. for Yarns 25c for Wick and Warp; 23c for Coverlet Yarns, and 12 1/2c for Batting. The sales are just now extremely small. The nature of the foreign advices has entirely unsettled the Cotton market, and we cannot claim to quote closely. The asking rates are 3 1/2 to 1 c. per lb. above rates current a few days since, but no sales have yet been made. Consumers, of course, are likely to buy very sparing until they are well satisfied that prices are to be sustained.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is well supplied, and at present rather dull of sale. They command 14 1/2a15c per lb.

EGGS.—Have declined to 10a11c, per dozen, which are the rates paid by packers for family use 12 1/2 a 15c.

FEATHERS.—The best qualities from wagon command 22 a 26c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples and Peaches are in good demand. Apples bring in lots from the country 60 a 65c. Peaches 1.30 a 1.35.

GLASS.—A sale of 50 boxes 8X10 at \$2.25; 50 do 10X12 at 2.60.

GRAIN.—We hear of sales of 3000 bushels Wheat at 75c. The city millers, we believe, pay now 78c. We quote oats on last sales heard of at 34; Corn at 75c; and Barley at 45c.

GROCERIES.—The demand for leading articles continues firm. The transactions made public are as follows:—N. O. Sugar a 6 1/2 a 7c per lb., Coffee—Rio 7 1/2a8c. Molasses 25a30c per gal.

HAIR.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d a 4 1/2c per lb.; 8d a 4 1/2; 6d a 4 1/2; 5d a 5 1/2; 4d a 5 1/2; 3d a 6 1/2.

LEAD.—Lead of 50 lbs of Winter at 55a60c; Linseed—54a55c—dull.

PROVISIONS.—We take pleasure in noticing increased demand, and an upward tendency. Pork—Clear \$11.50; Mess \$12.00; 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 \$3.95a4.10; Timothy from \$2.00 to \$2.25.

SHOES.—Is held by the keg at \$13.50, and retails by bag at \$1.50a\$1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes retail now at \$1.30 a 1.35 per bu.—35 a 65 cts per bushel.

WINE.—Is in a 194c.

WOOL.—We quote at 20a22c.

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.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

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

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, will have the fullest advantages of this medium of news, and will have daily despatches 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 Pittsburgh 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 medium for advertising, the Journal has at least no superiors we believe it has no equal, in Pittsburgh; being 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.

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. RIDDLE, Editor & Prop'r

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7, 1847.

INDIGO & MADDER.—1 Ceroon 5

F. Indigo, 3 Bold Dutch Madder

For sale by J. B. JONES & Co.

Jan. 23, 1847. 27. Groer's Old Stand.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1847.

WE regret (and we do not regret) to say that we are under the necessity of breaking up the present series, and commencing a new volume of the HOME JOURNAL in January—the demand for the first and second numbers having so far exceeded our calculations, that we can no longer supply the new subscribers, who so rally wish to commence with the beginning. Our kind friends, who will have received five numbers of the HOME JOURNAL, will submit willingly, we hope, to having two or three extra papers to bind in with the Volume for 1847; and the new arrangement will be a great convenience to the distant subscribers, who had only heard of our present series after its first numbers were exhausted, and who now can fairly commence the Volume with the New Year. We shall issue, therefore, No. 1 of our new volume on the 2d of January, and, thereafter, keep even pace with *Eastern Times's* old-fashioned beginnings and endings.

The following are the only terms on which the HOME JOURNAL is furnished to subscribers:—One copy for one year \$2 00 Three copies, to one address 5 00

For the balance of the year, in advance.

Such as wish to subscribe, and commence with the JANUARY NUMBER, are requested to send at once to the Office of Publication, No. 107 Fulton-street.

Agents supply single copies only.

GEO. F. MORRIS, N. F. WILLIS.

A RESCUE TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE CELEBRATED

JEW DAVID'S

OR, HEBREW PLASTER.

A Certain Remedy for all fixed Pains in the side, chest, loins, back, bowels, muscles, Rheumatism in all its varied forms, Nervous Affections, Lung and Liver complaints, Spinal Affections, Female weaknesses, &c. &c. For the above complaints this plaster has no equal. The great celebrity which it has already acquired not only in the old but in the new world, 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 half 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 been universally acknowledged. Those who are laboring under weak backs, no matter from what cause the weakness may have originated, (even if the person have been misguidedly 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 monthly weakness, 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 *spand-plasters* now before the public.

These 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 sts. Cincinnati, Ohio. By THOS. BIRD, Covington. Purchasers are advised none can be genuine unless purchased from them or their agent.

BEWARE OF

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 heretofore 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. 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 RICHEY.

Wistar's Balsam is sold at 50¢ per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Sold at 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, and by THOS. BIRD, Covington.

HARDWARE.

Tyler Davidson & Co.

No. 126 Main, between Third & Fourth Sts. CINCINNATI.

ARE now in receipt of a very heavy stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

In addition to the annexed summary of heavy goods, direct from the American and European Manufacturers, they have at all times a stock of SHEET HARDWARE, which is complete and unexcelled.

A long and active business experience in this city, in connection with a thorough personal acquaintance with the European markets, has enabled them to establish extended and permanent relations abroad, and in this country, and they are now prepared to offer inducements to their customers, and the Western Trade generally, inferior to none in the United States.

They have now in store, in original packages, and for sale by the cart, box, bale, or package:—Sanderson, Brothers & Co's Superior Cast Steel; "Armstrong," "Foster," and "Parker's" Genuine Anvils; "O. Ames" Shovels and Spades, all descriptions; "Collier & Co." and "Hunt & Co." Axes and Edge Tools; "Simmons & Co." and "Mann's" do do Pittsburgh and English Solid Box Vices; German and American Saws, all sizes; Worsted Plush, Straining Wags, & Sino Threads; Trace Chains, Hooks and Hags, Coal Hooks; Dury Dumps, Bolt Screws, Fire Irons; Looking Glass Plates, 729 to 1830 inches; Blacksmith's Hammers, Sledges and Bellows; Junonia, Cincinnati, and Boston Nails; Common and Fine Cutlery; Files and Edge Tools; Tacks, Brads and Spunables; Horse, Wool and Cotton Cards; Percussion Caps, all brands, S. B. G. D. A. H., &c. Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846. 10

LIGHT'S QUICK TUBE.—A con-

stant supply of Light's celebrated Quick

Yeast For sale by J. B. JONES & Co.

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From the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1847.

In the debate in the House to-day, on the bill to grant a land bounty to, and increase the pay of, the privates in the army, regulars and volunteers, Mr. Rathbun, of N. Y., a prominent Locofoco, came down upon the Administration, for its financial mismanagement and for falsifying its principles in regard to retrenchment and to the reduction of the Government offices, like an avalanche. Mr. Rathbun is soiled and provoked just enough to let out some of the secrets of "the party." Peace will have to be made with him, or he will be apt to blow the polk Administration "sky high—sky high, sir!"

Aside from this speech, nothing of interest occurred to-day in either branch of Congress.

It was expected, all day, that Mr. Calhoun would bring forward his proposition for the withdrawal of our army from the Mexican territory and our fleet from the Mexican waters, preparatory to the settlement of a peace by treaty with the Mexican Government. It is understood that he has the project in readiness, and that he will soon bring it forward. Whether it will find much favor remains to be seen. If territory is to be obtained from Mexico, it is pretty well understood that a majority of this Congress, and perhaps of any future Congress, will apply the provisions prohibiting slavery in the same. In this case, the South will to a man go against the acquisition of any more territory, in California, or the Pacific, or any where else. And the North, it is well known, desires no further acquisition of territory unless the prohibition is nailed to the contract. Such being the state of things, what necessity is there for fighting out the war, say many persons. And if peace comes, and we are to have no slice of Mexico, how are we to get remunerated for the expense of the war on our part? Mexico has no funds and will not pay. The result will be that Mr. Polk will have to run the nation in a debt of about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and sacrifice the lives of thousands of our bravest citizens, and will go out of power covered all over with odium and reproach. He will have no party—no supporters—no defenders. And he will deserve none! Still I would say vote him men, money and supplies, and bid him fight out the war which he begun, to a successful termination! If he chooses to treat for peace, let him have the opportunity, and bid him do it up speedily! Give him rope enough, even if he hangs himself!

Why should our Congress refuse to give Mr. Polk a Lieutenant General, when he has been so kind and obliging as to furnish Mexico with a Captain General?

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1847.

The debate in the Senate to-day was highly animated and entertaining. The galleries were crowded with beautiful ladies and well-looking men. Among the most enchanting of the ladies present, the niece of General Taylor was pointed out to me. She is decidedly handsome and winning in appearance, and I am credibly informed that she is highly accomplished, a wit and a fortune teller. But bless me! what an I doing! I never praise the ladies in my correspondence—Heaven bless them and their conservative influence upon the impetuous lords of creation!—and therefore I must drop the vein I am in. However, a rule would not be general unless it had an exception.

I will begin again: The debate in the Senate was highly interesting. General SAM HUNTER led off with one of his own speeches in favor of his amendment to the army bill. His sentences and words are all pronounced with great precision. General HUNTER is a vain man—very vain—one of the peacock family. At the last session, he had a highly respectable looking head, pretty bald, and the hair respectfully gray! And when he returned in December, he still looked well. His whiskers, which were of a reddish cast, had grown considerably, and were well enough. But the General must needs go to New York during the holidays—and there he must have undergone some remarkable metamorphosis—for he returns with a profuse jet black suit of hair, almost curling in ringlets, and black whiskers to match! But then his white eyebrows are left uncolored, which makes him look funny enough. Would he but color his eyebrows to match his glossy hair and whiskers, and sport an eye-glass and six pair of white kid scented gloves, he would be present to the admiring world a live Sir HAROLD COURTNEY! But let the outward man pass. He stands up manfully for the rights of the volunteers side by side with CRITTENDEN, BAXTER and ARDISON, and CORWIN and CLAYTON—and I honor him for it. Let the volunteers elect their own officers, and new men will spring forth to astonish the country by their deeds of skill and valor. But let Mr. JAMES K. POLK do all the appointing, and a pretty set of Locofocos in regiments the country will have in the field!

Who would BAILEY PEXTON, Wm. B. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER MCCLUNG and Wm. H. WATSON have been, at the time of our army's victories in Mexico, if these gallant spirits had waited for Mr. JAMES K. POLK to single them out and give them commissions! "Look on that picture—and now on this!" See the Brigadier General that Mr. Polk has selected and commissioned! Except QUERMAN and the lamented HARRIS, who and what are they? What can JOSEPH DO? What TOM MARSHALL? (not our Tom, the Orator!) What MR. SHIELDS? What MR. PILLORY? Very well in their way, but what requisites have they as Generals?

Mr. ALLEN's speech was more like his old efforts than any I have heard him deliver since Mr. CRITTENDEN gave him that never-to-be-forgotten skinning! He was boisterous and earthquake-like, and struck his hands so violently together that they became blood red!

Mr. CRITTENDEN's speech was capital—magnificent. He was animated and sparkling, and the noble and patriotic sentiments came rolling forth as if from a heart full of goodness. Indeed he is a great and good man, that John J. CRITTENDEN! Mr. BAXTER's speech was patriotic and very able and covered the

whole ground. It was late when he commenced, or he would have had a much larger audience of attentive listeners than he did have. He advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Senate did not pass the bill, although it held its session until after 7 o'clock this evening. The Senate has adjourned over to Monday—so two more days will pass by before the bill can pass that body. When will it finally become a law?

The House was engaged on private bills, and adjourned early.

Light.

WHO does not desire to have a clear light to read and work by? Then call at the Drug Store, on the corner of 4th and Scott sts., Covington, and procure the most beautiful Lamp Oil.

Nov. 7, 1846.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY

AND PRINTER'S DEPOT.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry would respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to the following notices of WELLS IMPROVED AND EXTRA FINISHED WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES.

Having lately enlarged their works, and procured the best of workmen, they are now making Printing Presses of a superior finish, and of a size and make more adapted to the Press Establishment, and for workmanship and durability they differ themselves cannot be excelled East or West, and at fair prices, and on reasonable terms.

Their Type Foundry department has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with new moulds, matrices of the most fashionable cut, letter, both Plain and Fancy, and of an extensive variety. Feeling confident that Type made at this establishment are of as good a quality and finish as any made in the Eastern States, they have no doubt of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

They also keep on hand (and order if required) Fancy Type Cases, Borders, &c., from the foundries of L. Johnson, Philadelphia, Geo. Bruce & Co., and John T. White, New York. Also, German, Greek and Hebrew Type furnished to order.

Having made arrangements with ADAMS & Co., Boston, and FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, orders will be received at this establishment for the above named POWER PRESSES, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices, with cost of freight added to the Boston Presses.

HORACE WELLS, Agent.

Oct. 17, 1846.

Mackenzie's Tonic Febrifuge;

its infallible health-restoring properties fully established. It is now called the FEVER AND AGUE DESTROYER.

THE proprietor of this powerful and infallible (yet established) health-restoring tonic, now called the FEVER AND AGUE DESTROYER, has heretofore refrained from heralding it to the public as a certain antidote to Agues, chills and intermittent fevers. He had various reasons for his past silence—among them, first, the very improper practice every where existing of the use of the tonic, of blazoning and puffing as "cure-alls" of every form and manner of disease, various nostrums; thus rendering a two-fold injury—to the health of the person imposed upon, and also rendering them suspicious of medicines that would heal their disease, and give them back the priceless gift of strength and healthy blood, and secondly, because he was determined (although satisfied himself of the unrivaled curative properties of the FEVERIFUGE), that when he did make it universally known, his own statements of its triumphs and success should be backed up by AN ARMY OF IRRESISTIBLE FACTS.

This hesitation (some may call it, foolishly, false modesty) has been attended with one result, of which the proprietor feels justly proud. The steadily increasing testimony every where at hand, where the FEVERIFUGE has been used, as a cure for the Ague and Fever, &c., has been silent and unsolicited. Without noisy puffery—without parade or ostentatious newspaper display, it has so worked its way by practical and health-giving blessings, that it is now fairly and triumphantly hailed up as a MIRACULOUS WORKING RESTORATIVE.

The poor victim, while remembering the hours and days of almost hopeless wretchedness which have told the ravages of insatiable Ague, may indeed blame the proprietor that he did not sooner place within his grasp a prompt and efficient remedial agent. In this he may appear to be justified; but himself a citizen of the West, sharing in its blessings and sympathizing in its trials, attending the peopling of new settlements upon new soils the proprietor did not feel justified in withholding from the public all that he could do, until the fact of public opinion, unasked for and unsought, and therefore honest and trustworthy, should of itself give to the FEVERIFUGE the high place it deserves in the ranks of "Dis-ease Destroyers."

THE FEVERIFUGE HAS NOW ARRIVED, supported by an immense catalogue of voluntarily offered testimonials, with the "standing witness" in the neighborhood of all our agencies, with the triumphs of unintermitted cures, VITRIFIED A SOLID FEVERIFUGE, with a demand for it, growing out of the urgent requirements of the Ague-stricken, who have seen with their own eyes the seals of disease torn from their neighbors, and who pine as only pine the nerve-shattered and system-prostrated, for the consequent recovery and restoration to the bonds of reasonless Ague, in short, sustained wherever tested, as Ague-breaking, Fever-destroying, and Health-restoring.

Mackenzie's Tonic Febrifuge is now offered to the citizens of the Union, and especially those who are afflicted with the variously named and designated of the extensive West. It is submitted as an infallible remedy for the torrid local disease attendant upon our soils, and the misanthropic exhibitions arising therefrom.

MACKENZIE & HASKELL'S Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by THOS. BIRD, Druggist and Agent, Covington, Ky.

MACKENZIE'S COMPOUND LIVER PILLS.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Haskell—Gentlemen—Having proved the efficacy of Mackenzie's Liver Pills in my own case, I herewith cheerfully testify to their valuable qualities. I have been afflicted more or less for the last fifteen years with the Liver Complaint. In the use of a dozen different kinds of Pills and other remedies, I have not been able to obtain permanent relief, and all recommended for the Liver Complaint in the highest terms, but without any permanent benefit.

At the recommendation of Dr. Mackenzie, I was induced to give his Liver Pills a trial, and am happy to say that after the use of two boxes, I find myself fully restored and entirely free from all the pains and aches, &c., &c., that attended the chronic disease of the Liver.

I have two Journeymen Coopers in my employ, who have made use of the same remedy for the same disease, and with the same happy result.

A. C. McCLATHRY, Dr. Agent, Covington, Ky. Nov. 7, 1846.

BLUMBERG NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOT; Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Prizes, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Paints taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

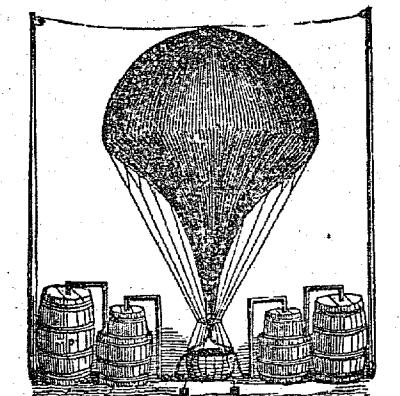
Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 35 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut St.; Baltimore, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover St.; Baltimore, 305 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va. Mechanics Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broad St.; and 147 North Main St., Troy, N. Y.

June 27, 1846.

40-ly.



CLAYTON'S SALOON VOYAGE, AND HIS DESCENT UPON THE WATER.

R. CLAYTON has made another trip to the east and has just returned with a splendid stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Watch Tools, and other articles, which he will sell at low prices, for that day and two might be six months, which would make the interest of the amount purchased more than balance the small profits he puts on his goods.

The fact is, that he is buying extensively with Cash of the different manufacturers, and then selling for cash and nothing else but Cash. Not even the wealthiest portion of the community can get a single article of him on credit. They might promise to pay in a day or two, and of course their pay would sometime or other be certain; but this promise and this certainty of getting the money, although they would satisfy most tradesmen, would not answer Clayton's purpose; for that day or two might be six months, which would make the interest of the amount purchased more than balance the small profits he puts on his goods.

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Ask for R. CLAYTON'S BALLROOM STORE, corner of Sycamore and Second sts., Cincinnati.

Nov. 21, 1846.

STEEL FIRE SETS.—100 sets of Steel Shovels, Tongs and Pliers.

Also, 50 sets Steel Pliers and Shovels for sale by 163 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening a stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pencils, Keys; Diamond, Ruby, Garnet, Amethyst, Topaz, Turquoise Set Finger Rings, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. C. HUNTINGTON, Jeweler and Watchmaker and Jeweler, 123 Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Nov. 21.

CLOCKS! OF! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

FRESH lot of clocks received this day and for sale by WM. GALLUP.

June 28, 1845.

GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

A manufactured and sold only by WM. E. CHILDS, No. 31, Fifth street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Girl.

"We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and now have in use Green's Patent, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, heat of fire and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully recommend the above Stove to all who wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any now in use."

P. C. Williams, Esq., John Roberts, W. K. Kinnalds, S. Brown, Esq., J. C. Bates, Esq., John Williams, Esq., J. T. Thompson, I. J. Wheeler, John Cummings, C. Whitcomb, Asa Bird, H. W. Evans, Esq., J. H. Harris, Esq., C. W. Childs, J. S. Stansbury, J. Milton, Esq., J. C. Bates, Esq., Chas. Montague, J. N. Wainright, Capt. Thorne, J. S. Wilson, H. J. Tracy, John G. Grant, John Green, Mr. Meyer, Ira Bristol, H. M. Baldwin, Thos. Conover, Esq., Wm. Williams, H. Starr, Esq., Saml. Baker, Esq., E. May, Esq., E. S. Oberholzer, H. Hastings, Esq., H. Green, Doct. F. Foster, S. J. Runtion, L. S. Folger, J. Hartwell, 2d A. Woodbridge, Z. Longside, Z. E. Comstock, Jr.

N. B. Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, after giving it a fair trial, and believe it not to come up to the above recommendations, may return the same and I will refund the money.

W. E. CHILDS.

The subscriber is also manufacturing and keeps on hand the Cook's Favorite, Hot Air, Premium, Ten Plates and all the late and most approved patterns of Stove, Office and Parlor Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B. Be sure to find the three Gift Stoves, Aug. 22, 1846.—5-ly W. E. CHILDS.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their supply of GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, which they offer on the best possible terms for Cash or country Produce of all kinds. They have on hand a complete and general assortment of Groceries and Groceries, and the public are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Cash paid for Wheat and Flaxseed.

GEDGE & BROTHERS, October 10 1846.—12-ly.

Mrs LANGDON & SISTERS,

MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,

Scott St., between 4th and 5th, Covington, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that they have opened a new Millinery and Dress Making establishment, in the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Read. They have employed a skillful Milliner, and are prepared to execute work in the latest and best style. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Nov. 22, 1845.

Notice.

JOHN MACKAY has removed his Store to Foot's New Brick Buildings, on Madison street, at the elbow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now receiving and opening a stock of GROCERIES, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and old customers. Produce of almost every kind will be received in exchange for goods.

Covington, April 4, 1846.

GUITARS! GUITARS! GUITARS!!!

Just received and now opening, at the New Jewelry and Music Store, 123 Main st., a good assortment of low priced Guitars.

ALSO—Violins, French and German Accordions, Flutes, Clarionets, Fifes, Music Boxes, French strings for the Guitar and Violin, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap at

HUNTINGTON'S,

123 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.

THOMAS EMERY has removed his

Oil Factory to 33 Water street, between Walnut and Main sts., where he will be pleased to see his customers.

Aug. 8, 1846.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

H. INGRAM & CO., return thanks for the recent notice they have been in Covington, and beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue their business on Madison St., four doors below Sixth where they have on hand and are manufacturing to order,

Boots & Shoes.

Of the best quality and latest fashion. They please themselves that their work shall be as good as any that is made in Cincinnati or any other place, both in style, fit and durability. Gentlemen that will call on us may be suited near home and without crossing the river. We hope that from our long experience to be able to please that will call on us.

ALSO—We have a good assortment of Kip, Calf and Boys Boots, not of our own make, which we will sell as low as any house in the city. Gentlemen will please call and examine before buying elsewhere.

N. B. One or two journeymen, who are first rate workmen, can find good employment and cash every Saturday, by applying to

H. I. & Co., Covington, Nov. 7, 1846.

16-ly

BIENEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE

PILLS.

It is well known to physiologists that vitality is in constant conflict with the physical and chemical influences to which all inanimate matter is subject. When the organs of digestion become weakened and the healthy tone, they fail to resist properly the chemical action of the various substances taken as food into the stomach; hence arises the fermentation and formation of new and injurious acids, which so materially affect the health and spirits of large classes of persons. Dyspepsia, involving in its train every form of bilious disease, and often death, is the inevitable result. To remedy these disorders and restore vigorous digestion, these pills are confidently offered to the public; and by the use of these pills, the virtues of which were lauded by the Indians of the prairies. These pills will not only if properly administered to effect a thorough cure.

Prepared by Birney & Brother, Druggists, S. corner of Lower Market and Sycamore sts., Cincinnati.

Sold by HOWELL & BENNETT, Druggists, corner of Turnpike and Madison sts., Covington, Ky. Beware of counterfeits.

Nov. 28, 1846.

Birney's Tonic Febrifuge,

A certain Cure of Fever and Ague.

A Tonic and Remedy for the Proprietors for their unfailing Remedy for that terror of all new countries, has become so great, that they have determined to put it into the reach of all persons in the United States.

The Indians of our country, especially those removed from the haunts of civilization, are known to possess the art of curing by extracts of simple herbs and roots, diseases which have baffled the skill and experience of the most eminent Physicians—a long residence in the Indian country, the North, and among the different wild tribes of the Prairies, has enabled the Proprietors of the Febrifuge to present a remedy which must command the gratitude of all individuals suffering from Fever and Ague.

Since the discovery of the principal ingredients as an active principle in the speed and certain cure of Fever and Ague, no remedy as a substitute has equalled it although from the difficulty of its preparation many have been tried by eminent physicians in the speed and certain cure of Fever and Ague.

Prepared only by Birney & Brother, Druggists, corner Lower Market and Sycamore sts., Cincinnati.

For sale in Covington at the Drug Store of HOWELL & BENNETT, Junction Turnpike & Madison sts.

Nov. 28, 1846.

Samuel Monk, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer & Manufacturer of

BOOTS & SHOES!

OF the latest and most approved styles in this city, the subscriber has now received his Fall stock, directly from the best manufacturers in the United States, and is prepared to furnish customers with as good an article and at as low prices as any other Shoe Dealer.

Please call at No. 70 Lower Market st., near Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

All orders punctually attended to.

SAMUEL MONK, JR.

Nov. 14, 1846.

17-3m.

BRASS STAR RODS.—Round, flat and

assort, from 2 1/2 to 30 inches, for sale by

W. C. OGDEN & CO.,

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

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

For Rent.

A FIRST RATE business stand on Market Street, suitable for the Dry Goods or Grocery business. Apply early to

S. T. WALL,

Covington, Nov. 7, 1846.

16

IRON STOVE COFFEES.—Just received

1 case C. J. Moore's Iron Stove Coffees, with and without handles, for sale by

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,

126 Main st., 3 doors above Commercial Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas.

BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned, having purchased of N. GURZEON, Editor, the entire establishment embracing the Atlas Newspaper, Job Office, &c., will take charge of it on the first day of January, 1847.

It is hoped the new arrangement will prove entirely satisfactory to all the former patrons of the Atlas.

The Editorial Department of the paper will be under the direction of THOMAS B. STEVENSON, long experienced as a political writer, and late editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Whig Journal at the Capital of Kentucky. The Departments of Commerce, News, Literature, City Items, &c., will be faithfully attended to by a strong corps of Regular Assistant Editors; while also, in all departments of the paper, the editor will be aided by numerous occasional contributors and correspondents. Regular correspondents will be employed at Columbus, Washington, and other important cities, so that the paper will be made, in its entire scope, if a liberal outlay of enterprise, industry, and other means can accomplish such a result, an interesting and useful Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, and General Readers.

Every arrangement will be made to secure and publish the earliest News from every quarter.

The political character of the Atlas will be WHIG—thorough WHIG. It will be every thing that the friends of Mr. A. PEABODY, of the Merchants' Exchange, and will, we hope, offer peculiar claims to the patronage of business men of every practical pursuit of life—Farmers, Traders, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., &c. It will present daily reports of the Cincinnati Market—sales and prices; a weekly review of the Market; the imports and exports by river, canal, and railroad, with a weekly tabular exhibit of the same; and also all other matters connected with the commerce and trade of our city. Notices of Domestic and Foreign Markets of latest date will regularly be given, with statistical and other commercial information as is necessary to make the Atlas a thorough Commercial paper.

Identifying our interests with this great city, we hope to prove ourselves worthy of, and confidently expect to receive, a liberal share of patronage, in the way of subscriptions to the Atlas, Advertisements, all sorts of Job Work, &c., &c. All the proprietors of the Atlas being Native of the West, we feel confident that we understand, and can in some measure promote, the vast interests of the great Mississippi Valley.

But knowing that the paper itself will be judged by its contents, we refer to it; being perfectly willing that it shall be approved or rejected according to its merits or demerits.

The Atlas is published on a Double Super-Royal sheet, of superior paper, with new Minion and Nonpareil type, on the terms following: DAILY, per annum, \$8.00. TRI-WEEKLY, 2.00. WEEKLY, 2.00.

Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri-Weekly payable half-yearly. All Mail Subscribers will be required to pay in advance.

Advertisements will be thankfully received, and inserted at the regular rates.

Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy this Prospectus. We will be happy to reciprocate the favor on any occasion.

THOS. B. STEVENSON, W. R. LOOKER, JAMES M. TODD.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23, 1846.

GUNDRY & BACON'S

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Vine and Fifth sts., Cincinnati, O.

The design of this Institution is to qualify young men