

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 13, 1847.

NUMBER 30.

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N. L. FINNELL,

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Advertisements, of 12 lines, or less, will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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. TIBBETTS & CHARLES HELM.

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

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

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, who is a member of the bar.

Office on Market Space, in Lexington.

N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to.

September 13, 1845. 8-yl

Gedge & Brothers

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scot Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of

in their line, which they will sell, wholesale or 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 supply for exportation constantly on hand.

Cincinnati, March 21 1846. 35-yl.

S. KNOWLTON & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTURERS,

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

CINCINNATI.

Walker & Winslow, Agents, Covington, Ky.

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

Feb. 21, 1846. 31-yl.

C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAS now on hand a good stock of Groceries

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

Covington, July 11th, 1846.

JOHN W. VENABLE,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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

COVINGTON, KY.

apr 18—39yl

DR. W. C. RANDELL, having located in

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

Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by

Foley & Wall.

July 18, 1846. 52

Botanic Medicines.

THE largest and best assortment of Botanic

Medicines in the Western country.

Also—Drugs, Powders, and Spices of every

description, crude or powdered, and warranted

pure and genuine.

A steam engine and mill is attached to this

establishment for the express purpose of powdering

all articles in the line.

Sign of the Golden Eagle, corner of 2d and

Sycamore sts. Cincinnati.

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

J. B. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening a

superior assortment of STAPLE AND

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also—Groceries, Queensware, Boots and

Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of public patronage, as

their signs 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 CABINET FURNITURE—S. J. Jones wishes to inform his

friends and the public that he has removed to

the new five story building, directly opposite his

old store on Third st. between Main and Sycamore,

where he has now and will continue to

keep a large assortment of the most FASHIONABLE

AND MODERN STYLE OF CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting in part of—

French Sofas, Seating—Rose and Mahogany,

Centre Tables, Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs of the

latest description, Secretaries, Mahogany Book-

cases, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, with

a variety of other articles in his line, all man-

ufactured in the best and most durable manner.

He assures those wishing to purchase that he

will sell as low as any establishment in the West.

He invites the public to call and examine for

themselves, and if he cannot sell, he will not

charge anything.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7, 1846

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS.—

200 pairs assorted, 44, 5 inches,

300 do do 5, 5 1/2, 6 inches,

ALSO—140 do Square, with snuffers complete,

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

This day received and for sale by

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,

126 Main st, 3 doors above Commerce Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

POWDER FLASKS:—A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and

for sale by the dozen or single at

HUNTINGTON'S,

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

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS.—

300 pairs Brass Candlesticks, assorted, 44,

5, 5 1/2 and 6 in:

100 pairs Brass Candlesticks, square, with

Snuffers and Extinguishers;

75 pairs High Brass Candlesticks, with

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

No 163 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

GRIFFIN HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin

Horse Nails, for sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

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 assort-

ment of Cabinet Furniture, Mahogany Chairs,

Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c., of the most fash-

ionable style.

ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Mahogany

Boards 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.

Light Hollow Ware and for sale at the

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

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

Very late from Mexico.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the schooner Mills, very late dates from Mexico had been received.

The papers brought a report that Santa Anna had been assassinated, but the report was not fully credited.

The Mexican Congress had passed a law for raising \$15,000,000 by sale or mortgage of the Church property, which had given great offence to the clergy, who were open and loud in the denunciations of Congress. Santa Anna it is said had taken sides with the clergy, declaring that he could support the army six months out of his own private resources.

Nothing was said in the late Mexican papers in relation to our overtures of peace from the United States.

It was believed at Vera Cruz that an attack on that place would soon be made. There was about 3,900 men in the garrison, and only a few days provisions.

Gen. La Vega has been raised to the rank of Major General by the Mexican Government.

Despatches sent by General Taylor to the Government, had fallen into the hands of Santa Anna. They were entrusted to a Frenchman who was captured by Canales. The Frenchman was killed in attempting to escape.

The Mexican account of the capture of the rear-guard of Col. May's squadron, magnifies the affair into a great victory.

The Mexican papers appear well informed as to all the movements of Gen. Taylor, Wool, &c.

The foregoing is the substance of the advices brought by the Mills.

Destructive Fire.

On Thursday evening last between three and four o'clock, the extensive Pork-House, situated on the Lexington Turnpike within the city limits, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had progressed too far, aided by a high wind, to be arrested by the prompt and energetic efforts of our firemen, who were early on the spot, and worked like men determined to save their neighbors property. The whole building was soon a pile of ruins. The building belonged to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and we learn was fully insured. The House contained a large quantity of Bacon, Barreled Pork, Lard &c., belonging to Col. JOHN MORGAN, of Nicholas County, and others, and we are pleased to learn they were fully insured.

We hardly know how—indeed we cannot find terms or language in which to express our admiration of the alacrity of the Cincinnati Firemen, in crossing the River and repairing to the scene of destruction. In about 20 or 30 minutes after the first alarm, seven or eight Engines with their Horse Carriages came over to our aid—which was "aid and comfort" indeed!—some of them pulling their Engines from one to two miles.

May they never want a friend when they need one, is our wish, and that of our whole population.

We regret to learn that several of the Cincinnati Firemen were badly hurt by the falling of a portion of one of the walls.

Fire in Cincinnati.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out in the Cigar and Tobacco store of W. S. Johnson, Jr., on Walnut, between Front and Columbia streets, and destroyed that and the commission store of J. A. Skiff, on the south side. A store on the north was also much injured on the roof.

The papers over their speak in high terms of commendation of the conduct of the Fireman.

Congress.—On the 9th the Three Million Bill was before both Houses of Congress, but neither House took any final action upon it. Mr. Morehead made a skinning speech against the bill.

Mr. Calhoun had the floor for the next day, and it was thought, would define his position.

The Tea Regiment Bill was also before the Senate.

Post-Office Department.

Complaints against this Department of our Government have been so frequent during the last year or two, without producing any beneficial effect, that it appears to be an act of supererogation to say any thing more on that subject. But it has become to some extent necessary as an act of self-vindication, that we should say something at present upon the subject—enough at least to explain to our subscribers on the route from here to Lexington the reason that their papers fail so often to reach them at the proper time. Our papers are invariably worked off and made up into packages on Friday evening, and sent to the Post-Office before sun rise on Saturday morning, in time for all the mails that leave on that day; and we have been a good deal puzzled to know why our papers did not reach the nearest Post-office on the route sometimes for two or three weeks after they were printed and put in the office. But the matter has been explained to our entire satisfaction by our worthy Postmaster, and we can hardly doubt that our good natured subscribers will all be perfectly satisfied when they have explained to them the unavoidable causes of the irregular arrival of their papers, and with us will say "long live Cave Johnson and his Mail Contractors!"

live Cave Johnson and his Mail Contractors.

It appears that the contract for carrying the mail twice a week on horseback from Cincinnati to Georgetown was given to a Mr. DeCoursey, living somewhere in this region, and that Mr. DeCoursey let it out to some other gentleman, (with the same understanding and proviso, that the mail was to be carried on horseback,) who immediately entered upon the fulfillment of his contract, so far as one horse was capable of performing it. But in process of time, the good people on that route became a little more curious than the Hon. Cave Johnson could have expected that a set of semi-barbarians would ever be, to know how Mr. Polk was getting on with his Mexican war, enlarged their subscriptions to newspapers to such an extent, that one horse was often found incapable of taking them; and as the contractor or sub-contractor, had bound himself to carry the mail on horseback only, he did not feel bound, or perhaps not at liberty, to depart from the strict letter of his contract, by carrying the mail on horses' backs. All of the mail, therefore, that cannot be carried on one horse, (which happens, we believe, once a week) must necessarily remain in the office until there happens to be a small mail, when it is sent.

This explanation will certainly satisfy all reasonable men, and if we hear any more grumbling from our subscribers about not getting their papers, we must conclude they are a grumbling set, and cannot be pleased let Mr. Johnson do what he may for them!

We understand that our Postmaster, not exactly agreeing with the contractor and his sub., in the nice distinction they draw between horseback and horses' backs, has submitted the question to the arbitrament of the Postmaster General, who, being a wise and just man, and ever anxious to have the public served in mail facilities, to the full extent of the means of the Department, will decide that the contractor must get a very large, strong horse, capable of carrying an immense burthen, and when the mail is too large, with the addition of the weight of the driver, for the horse to carry, the driver must walk and lead the horse! Should this be his decision, and we have no reason to doubt that it will be, the whole world will stand in mute astonishment and admiration of the wisdom and justice of Cave Johnson!

But to be serious about the matter; for to us it is a serious matter. We cannot expect people to take our paper and pay for it, unless they can get it regularly, which they have not done for months past. How long things are to continue as they now are, we cannot even conjecture. The Postmaster in this city informs us that every time the carrier has refused to take all the mail, he has advised the Department of the fact, and that he understands the Department has written to the contractor, and expects that something will be done very soon, to correct the evil.

That it was the duty of our Postmaster, upon the first refusal of the carrier to take the mail, to employ another carrier and horse, and send the mail on, we have no sort of doubt, but he thought and acted differently. He permitted the mails to remain in his office until he could send a letter five hundred miles and receive an answer, by which time most of the mail matter had become stale, and useless to those to whom it belonged. Old Hickory would have "taken the responsibility," and in that respect we should have been a disciple of Old Hickory. We should have sent the mail on, and if JOHN McLEAN had been Postmaster General, Mr. DeCoursey would have had to pay for it. That we know; but we do not know when any thing will be done to enable us to send our papers regularly to our subscribers.

The Kentucky Intelligencer says that the Union says that the New Orleans Picayune says that the Mexican papers say that the people of Mexico say they derive great aid and comfort from reading the extracts their papers take from the Whig papers of the United States. We wonder what amount of comfort they derive from the perusal of Thos. H. Benton's speech in the United States Senate in opposition to the Tyler treaty for the annexation of Texas, and his letter to the Members of the Texan Congress. We feel a little curious also to know what amount of comfort they will derive from reading Mr. Sevier's statement in the Senate of the President's reasons for wanting three millions of dollars as a pre-requisite to the commencement of negotiations for peace. This statement of Mr. Sevier, our readers will find in another column, and extracts from Mr. Benton's speech and letter will be found below. We should be glad that every Democrat in the country would read them, and then ask himself if he had ever seen any thing from either Whig editor or Whig orator half as violent against the Mexican war, as either of those extracts:

"I wash my hands of all attempts to disseminate the Mexican Republic, by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas. The treaty, in which she surrenders the boundary to the Rio Grande, is an UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE ON MEXICO. It is the seizure of two thousand miles of her territory, without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas to which she is no party. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States' Charge in Mexico, and seven days after the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that he was conscious of the enormity of this outrage; knew it was war; and proffered volunteer apologies to avert the consequences which he had provoked.

I therefore propose, as an additional resolution, applicable to the Rio del Norte boundary only—the one which I will read and send to the Secretary's table, and on which, at the proper time, I shall ask the vote of the Senate. This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican Departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be an act of DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

The foregoing extract is taken from the speech of Col. Benton, against the Tyler treaty for the annexation of Texas, May 6, 1844. The following is an extract from a letter from the same gentleman to the members of the Texan Congress, April 30, 1844.

"With respect to Texas, her destiny is fixed. Of course, I, who consider what I am about, always speak of Texas as constituted at the time of the treaty of 1819, and not as constituted by the Republic of Texas, comprehending the capital and forty towns and villages of New Mexico; now and always as fully under the dominion of Mexico as Quebec and all the towns and villages of Canada are under the dominion of Great Britain."

According to the opinions expressed in these extracts, by a man who stands a head and shoulders higher than any other one of his party in Congress, we have committed a "direct aggression," an "unparalleled outrage upon Mexico." Any Whig who would express such an opinion, would be denounced by Mr. Polk, his organ, and all the little echoes throughout the country, as a traitor; while they seek, not only to place Mr. Benton at the head of our military forces, over the heads of able and more experienced officers, but to place in his hands, or at his disposal, three millions of dollars, to be used as may seem to him best to put an end to the war!

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

We find very little of interest in the proceedings of our Legislature. Most of the time of both Houses is occupied in local and individual affairs.

The election of United States Senator was postponed from Wednesday of last week to last Thursday, when we suppose a choice was made—we hope so at all events, as we think there was children's play enough up to the time of postponement, for one session. We have not heard whether Messrs. LETCHER and UNDERWOOD, or either of them, would be voted for when the balloting was resumed, or not. Among the names of gentlemen likely to be put in nomination when the balloting was resumed, we have observed that of Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Lexington, late Chief Justice of the Appellate Court. A better choice could not be made. With JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and GEORGE ROBERTSON in the Senate, and JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, as Governor, in 1848, any Kentuckian might feel proud of his state.

The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution on the 10th to go into the election of the Public Officers on Monday next.

The Licking Valley Rail Road Bill came up in the House on the 8th, when the House went into Committee on the Whig, Mr. DeCoursey, of Harrison, in the chair. After considerable discussion upon various propositions to amend the bill, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On the 9th, the Bill again came up among the orders, and underwent further discussion. Mr. W. S. BORTS proposed an amendment, imposing a tax upon each share of the stock. Mr. J. W. STEVENSON, Representative from Kenton, addressed the House at length in favor of the bill. [The sketch of Mr. S's speech, as given in the Commonwealth, will be published next week.]

After the conclusion of Mr. STEVENSON'S speech and a suggestion from Mr. MERRITT, the Committee again rose and reported progress to the House.

For the Register.

The Convention.

Mr. EDITOR.—In the accomplishment of any important measure, depending upon the consent and action of many persons, concert, activity and perseverance are indispensable. Especially will this be found true in the present attempt at a revision of the Constitution of Kentucky. Hear the Constitution itself—the very subject to be operated upon—from which we wish to extirpate and remove the diseased parts—as if sentient and alive to our purpose, resists our action and interposes obstacles almost insurmountable to our success. Not content that the vote not given for the Convention shall be counted against it, not content that the Convention shall undergo two successive elections before the people, the Constitution has also warned into life and action a host of powerful, fierce, and influential friends and advocates in the persons of those who hold office by tenure of good behavior, and others who wish to see the rights and privileges of the people restricted rather than enlarged.

The framers of our present Constitution must have had an overweening confidence in the perfection of their work, if, in addition to the safeguards incorporated in that instrument, they also cast their view down the streams of time and comprehended the vast accession of strength to its perpetuity to be derived from its offices.

Did they comprehend that our Judges, Clerks, Surveyors, Coroners, Magistrates, (Sheriffs in the chrysalis,) Sheriffs full fledged, together with the long catalogue of other officers, whose tenure is that of good behavior, aided by their friends and relatives, and all others who look upon popular right with suspicion and distrust, would be found arrayed against any alteration however necessary and desirable? Could they have comprehended these things and the difficulties which at present embarrass all efforts at alteration and improvement without a most exalted opinion of their own sagacity and a determination to impart a never-ceasing vitality and tenacity of life to that instrument?

But it is not our purpose to detract from the wisdom and enlightenment of those of those who gave us the Constitution of '90. It contains many good, wise and salutary provisions. These we wish to see preserved. But it has also some that are neither good, nor wise, nor salutary; and these would have altered. To point out the latter class is the chief object of this article; and it is rendered the more necessary just now, inasmuch as our opponents unjustly and slanderously charge us as organized, acting under the influence of demagogues; acting for corrupt motives; without any conformity of sentiments with regard to the amendments desired, &c. &c. These accusations are false. There is not unanimity as to the parts of the Constitution which require alteration, and most sacred regard for regular government, and the just and equal rights of citizens, entertained by those in favor of the call of a Convention.

Who amongst us does not wish to see the Judges of all our Courts, at all subordinate officers exercising a jurisdiction co-extensive with the state, elected by the joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, and holding office a term of years, and re-eligible if found efficient and faithful?

Who amongst us does not wish to have our Sheriffs, Clerks, and other county officers elected by the people of their respective Counties, and re-eligible if found competent and faithful?

Who amongst us does not wish our disorderly and inefficient County officers eradicated from the Constitution, and replaced in a practical point of view, by good and useful Court, with a general jurisdiction for county business, such as probates, administrations, &c. and the election of debtors?

Who amongst us does not wish to have our elections limited to one year; biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, with power in the Governor to convene it at other times if necessary; and a host of the petty subjects of legislation transferred to the Courts and County authorities, and the Legislature relieved therefrom?

We do not wish his Constitution amendable in one particular, without subjecting the whole to revision!

And lastly, who does not wish to see some limit set to the power of the Legislature to invade the state in debt?

The propriety and expediency of these several amendments, are believed to be apparent and admitted by all. We therefore present them as the exponents of our design. Under the present form of our government, we know the Legislature will be proposed—many of them by our opponents with a view to distract and divide us—but as yet these have not attracted such general attention and approbation as to be admitted into our creed of amendments. Besides, it will be time enough to discuss these when we shall have attained our present object—the call of a Convention.

There is one subject, however, the agitation of which we both deplore and condemn—we mean slavery. No, we are not abolitionists; No, we are not advocates of their numbers; the odiousness of their principles, and the danger of promulgating them; but we deprecate the agitation of the subject on account of its inflammatory character; from commiseration for the slave; and because we are firmly persuaded that the present provision is as good, just and perfect, for both master and slave, as human wisdom can devise and we condemn its agitation, because of the persons who will employ it, and the purpose for which it will be used.

We regard not Abolition—but the man who will dare shake its vile and polluted garments in our face, with a view to intimidate us from the pursuit of our just purposes, entitled to, and has our unqualified contempt—let him alone beware—he may himself become suspected—men do not think of the abolitionists as a party; they have no existence in Kentucky. When spoken of, our minds involuntarily turn north and northeast—there upon the branches of the great federal tree of our Republic, you may easily see the insidious and poisonous parasites. Occasionally one crawls over and shows his ugly face upon a southern limb, and occasionally he there meets the same summary treatment that his kindred insect meets when found on our fruit trees.

Friends of a Convention, be not diverted from your just and reasonable purpose by the wiles and artifices of your opponents. They will try to alarm you with terrible tales of abolition; they will form thousands of false issues; and they will propose as many monstrous and conflicting amendments; and all for the purpose of dividing, distracting, and defeating. Against these deceptive efforts, let us oppose firmness, union, action, and perseverance; and when our existing Constitution shall have governed us just fifty years, which it will have done before it can be legally amended, we shall have the pleasure to see engrained into its alterations and amendments as half a century of free inquiry and great advancements in the amelioration of our conditions and in the science of government, may suggest as useful and proper.

BOONE.

"We cannot say quite so much of his political half brother, the gradual Emancipator, and we propose, in another number, to show that this character is little better than the Abolitionist—he is really one in embryo; and so far as slavery is concerned, that he is just nowhere. We also think of taking up the amendments we have proposed, and offering some arguments in their favor."

For the Register.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Gallatin county, at Warsaw, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1847, being County Court day, GEORGE M. CUTTS, Esq., was selected Chairman, and Dr. H. M. SMITH, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being to express the sentiments of the Whigs of the county in relation to their next candidate for Congress, E. W. HAWKINS, W. H. TURNER and J. A. RITCHIE were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting; who having retired a short time, returned with the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Your Committee approach the subject referred to them with diffidence. The importance and political character of the District, and the claims of so many gentlemen qualified for even higher trusts considered—all render the subject embarrassing—of some of our embarrasment, however, we are relieved, by recommending, as we at once do, that any sentiment this day expressed by Gallatin, shall be effectual only with the consent of our friends elsewhere throughout the District.

JOHN P. GAINES, besides that he is our neighbor and friend, without less is just that sort of man that we love to honor; and according to our judgment is just the man for the times and the occasion. We always know the place where to find him, and always find him in the right place. He has mind enough to think for himself; he has virtue in his demagoguing age. He has mind enough to think right, and he has mind enough to favor what is right in the face of storm, tide and death. From poverty, with his own hard rough hands, he has carved his own bright and shining way of good and glory to his country—ever, and at a nation's warning, ready for any and every emergency—in the

cabinet, capitol or camp, you will everywhere find him most emphatically a Major. Go to him at night, after a hard and long day's labor at the plough, and consult him on great and difficult questions of law and government, and with a flash of his clear mind he will tell more about those laws than "the men that made them." And they say that although taken, as he was, but a few months ago from the plough-handle, he already leads the gallant bands of our army in the camp, and had been called in from his boyhood. We conclude by proposing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Gallatin present to the people of this District, the name of Major JOHN P. GAINES as a suitable candidate to represent them in the next Congress.

It was ordered that these proceedings be published in the Whig papers of the District.

GEO. M. CHILDS, Chn.

H. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

Movements of Troops, &c. &c.

We copy the following very interesting intelligence from the seat of war from the New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship McKim, Capt. Pillsbury, from Brazos via Galveston, we have dates from the former place up to the 24th January and from the latter up to the 29th. The McKim remained at Galveston long enough for the editors there to make up the intelligence, and from the News we make up the following summary.

By far the most important news is the arrival at the Brazos of Gen. Worth with his command. He arrived there on the 23d ult., by way of Camargo. The News says that Gens. Scott and Worth are to have command of the main and regular army which is now concentrating at Tampico or at some place in the neighborhood. The new recruits have their place of rendezvous at the new island of Lobos, about sixty miles to the south of Tampico. The opinion is almost universal that a movement is now to be made against Vera Cruz. It is understood that that place is to be invested both by land and water. Col. Harney, with five companies of the 2d Dragoons, was expected in Matamoros on the 21st ult., on which day Col. Duncan arrived there, and his battery was hourly expected. Lieut. Kearney had arrived with his company the day before.

From the news we also learn that Gen. Taylor has returned from Victoria to Monterey with a small escort. He is to remain at the latter place in command of the volunteers. His orders to this effect proceed from Gen. Scott, who now holds the chief command.

Gen. Wool was in command at Saltillo or in the neighborhood, retaining his original force, 3,000 men. He was encamped on an elevated and commanding position ten miles to the south of Saltillo on the road to San Luis Potosi. This place is called Buena Vista, and gives General Wool, with a battery of twelve pieces of ordnance, command of the only passable route to and from San Luis. His orders are to maintain this position.

Col. Harden and his regiment from Illinois—a part of Gen. Wool's command—are spoken of in the highest terms. The discipline of this regiment is said to have been carried to an almost incredible degree of perfection. In fact, the whole of Gen. Wool's army is represented as composed of excellent troops, in whose valor and good conduct every confidence may be placed.

The country from Reynosa to Camargo and on, and through to Monterey, is filled with marauding Mexicans, robbing and murdering wherever they can do so with impunity.

The kindness and hospitality of the Mexican ladies at Parras are highly eulogized. At the time of Gen. Wool's departure from that place there were thirteen invalid soldiers too much worn by sickness to accompany the army. On this occasion some fifty or sixty Mexican ladies favorable to the American cause, visited the hospital, every one of whom sought it as a favor that she might be permitted to take home one of those suffering soldiers, where she might be able to nurse and restore him to health. All, of course, would not be gratified in this benevolent desire, and great was the disappointment of those who had to return without an American soldier. Another similar case is given of the two daughters of Don Lorenzo Yarto, a citizen of Parras, who took a sick soldier in their charge, and for several days in succession they kept a constant watch over him, the one sitting by his bedside by day, and the other performing the same service by night. These instances of kindness and humanity are related by Dr. Woodworth, who is direct from Parras, and should be recorded. They will certainly not be forgotten by those who have thus had their sufferings alleviated.

A Mr. Laing, who has been engaged in the wine trade between Parras and Chihuahua, recently returned from the latter city, and reports that Gen. Cuilly, late Governor of Chihuahua, was posted at San Rosalia as early as the 10th of December, with a force of 2,000 citizen soldiers or rancheros, with a view to intercept Gen. Wool, who was expected to march upon Chihuahua from Monclova.

The above is all the intelligence of importance we can find. The arrival of Gen. Worth, with his division, at the Brazos, is of moment, as it would prove almost conclusively that an immediate attack upon Vera Cruz, by land, is contemplated. We shall soon hear of stirring events.

Postscript—Still later.

At 1 o'clock this morning the United States steamship Alabama, Captain Waddle, arrived from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Saturday evening last, the 31st ult., making the run to the harbor in forty-eight and to the city in fifty-six hours—the quickest trip ever made.

Among the passengers by the Alabama were Maj. Morris, Captains Irwin and Fulton, Lieut. Hamilton, Dr. W. R. Smith, and Mr. Smith. Besides these were Messrs. J. A. Banks and Dr. Vanvolvre, with the remains of Lieut. Woods, Capt. Johnson with the remains of Gen. Hauser, and Mr. C. G. Miller with those of Capt. Williams.

We have received several letters from Mr. Lumsden, who sailed for Tampico on the 30th ult., in the schooner Eliza S. Leper. We have not room for them to-day, but can state that they mention the arrival of the ships Sharon, Archibald and Ondiaka, with Louisiana volunteers, and their departure for either Lobos Island or Tampico, also that the regiment of "Rifles" have been disbanded, and further that Col. Harney has been arrested by Gen. Scott for disobedience for orders, and was to be tried immediately by court martial. More full particulars to-morrow.

We have also received letters from Mr. Haile, who is with Gen. Worth's division, but which the lateness of the hour prevents our giving this morning. His last letter is dated "On the Rio Grande, near Palo Alto,"

on the 27th ult., in which he states that Gen. Worth is quite unwell, but still able to give orders. He has between two and three thousand men with him—the pick of the army.

Gen. Scott and staff still remained at Brazos, but it was thought would sail in a few days for Tampico. The news brought by the McKim that Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey is confirmed.

The vessels with the 1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers on board had arrived off the Brazos—all well. They have been ordered, it is said, to Lobos.

From Tampico we have dates to the 26th ult., brought by Maj. Morris. He informs us that Gen. Patterson arrived there on the 23d with 4,500 men. Gen. Twiggs, Quitman and Pillow were along—troops all in good health.

The steamer Cincinnati was lost on the night of the 22d ultimo, about 25 miles to the northward of Tampico. She had on board two companies of troops and two 9 pounders, and was bound on an expedition against Soto La Marina. Two soldiers and the two pieces of cannon were lost. The vessel was sold as she lay high and dry for \$50.

Trade at Tampico was described as dull, and the market overstocked with most kinds of merchandise.

We announced on yesterday, the death of Lieut. JOSEPH W. POWELL, of the Kentucky volunteers, who died at Monterey, on the 2nd ultimo, and was interred upon the 3d at that place, with all the honors of war!

Lieut. POWELL was a young man of no ordinary promise. He entered the army, with one of the two volunteer companies that were, during the past summer, raised in the city of Covington, of which place he had been a resident for many years, a most worthy and industrious inhabitant. Though thrown in his early boyhood entirely upon his own resources, he had, by his own industry and high moral worth, gained an enviable popularity among all to whom he was personally known. As soon as the requisition was, during the past summer, made upon this State for a contribution of volunteers, Lieut. POWELL was foremost in urging a tender of the company in which, for several years, he had been an active and energetic member. Though a large and interesting family were entirely dependent upon his individual exertions for a support, he deemed it his duty to obey the call of his country, and commended his family to the host of friends he left behind him, he gave up his business and went forth to seal, if it was necessary, his patriotism, with his blood!

From the time he entered the army, to the time of his death, he had been found always at his post! Punctuality to his duties, fidelity in the discharge of all that was intrusted to his care, and a philanthropic devotion to the comfort of those soldiers who served under him, rendered him a very general favorite in the army. All accounts that we have received from the army, have spoken of him, as one of its most promising young officers; and we doubt not his loss will be keenly and severely felt.

He has been cut off in the morning of his usefulness, before the opportunity was offered him for gaining that distinction, for which he so ardently thirsted, and which he would so certainly have achieved. His friends, however, have the proud satisfaction of knowing, that he has died upon the field of duty, universally regretted and embalmied by the tears of his gallant comrades in arms!—Commonwealth.

Struck a Snag.

Miraculous Escape.—The steamer Thomas Jefferson arrived yesterday from New Orleans. She struck a snag at Plumb point, which carried away the inside of her stern wheel house, broke a clump, and passed up through the cabin, completely riddling two of the state rooms, tearing up the floors, and over the berths through the partition. The berths of both state rooms were occupied, and the escape of the occupants, was indeed miraculous, as everything about them was completely jammed up, except the berths themselves. After making temporary repairs, the Jefferson proceeded on her way, without further obstruction.—Cin. Com.

The Senate of Kentucky, on Friday last, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, organized itself into a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of "the Commonwealth vs. John A. Duff, surveyor of Perry County." On motion of the counsel for the respondent, the case was continued until the 10th day of the next session of the General Assembly.—Commonwealth.

A CARD.

The Covington Fire Company No. 1, hereby respectfully tender the sincere acknowledgments to their Brother of Cincinnati, especially the Washington No. 1; the Northern Fire Co. No. 7; the Invaluable No. 5; the Relief No. 2; the Independent No. 2; the Union; and Independent Western, for the prompt and efficient aid at the Fire in the Pork-House of Messrs. Morgan and Campbell, the 11th inst.

LEWIS ROACH, President.

C. CARPENTER, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Covington Hose Company, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be, and the same are hereby tendered to the firemen of Cincinnati generally, and to the following Engine and Hose Companies in particular, viz: Engines—Relief, Jefferson, Ocean, Pacific, Pat. Lyons, Victory and Cataract—Hose—Wave, Hope, Pioneer, Columbia, Washington, Honet, Duvy Cockett, for their manly, able and efficient exertions in extinguishing the fire on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

H. B. CLEMONS, Sec'y.

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

See advertisement.

NOTICE.

WHERE will be an Election held at Florence, Boone county, Ky., on Monday the 8th of March next, for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Company the ensuing year.

THORNTON TIMBERLAKE.

Feb. 13, 1847.—4t

Treasurer.

MARKED.
On the 8th inst., by Elder J. G. Arnold
ALFRED RICH to CYNTHIA LEEBEE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Barns, Stables, &c., and the contents of such against loss or damage by fire. This Institution is well known throughout the United States, for its solvency and promptness in settling

Correspondence of the Register.

HERMIT'S RETURN, Lexington, Ky.,
Feb. 6, 1847.

Friend FENNEL—Another week has passed away without any thing having occurred to cause much excitement. Our City Council have at last elected the City Attorney for the coming year, and it is generally believed that the Legislature will appoint a Senator for the U. States Congress very soon. One member of the City Council told me that he had a letter from a member of the Legislature, stating that they were awaiting the action of the Council before they could elect a Senator. He wrote to Frankfort yesterday, giving his friend the *modus operandi*, and I have no doubt but that the example of the Council will be followed, and that a Senator will be elected at the next ballot.

The fever for speculation is raging to an alarming extent in this part of the moral vineyard, and some of the knowing ones predict that there will many, very many, fall victims to it; but "we shall see what we shall see." Meantime, while every one is trying to get rich, it is well enough to "remember the poor."

Who can form any idea of the destitution which exists in cities where the extremes of Wealth and Poverty are very great. In our good city this feature of society presents itself on a very small scale, yet a detail of the cases of actual suffering for the necessities of life would sicken the heart. They are so frightful and sorrowful that one can hardly believe that they exist in the land of the greatest plenty in the world.

We keep up, to some extent, with the spirit of the Age—I mean that spirit of practical benevolence which characterizes the 19th century; hence we have several Benevolent Societies here, among which are the "Ladies Benevolent" and "Home Relief." The former extends its deeds of charity all over the city—the latter is divided into committees for each ward. It is the duty of each committee to seek out the poor and needy in their respective wards, and report the cases to the "General Committee," who furnish the relief, and it is devoted to the object intended. I have conversed with some of the committee, and the account they give of the sufferings would seem incredible to those who are content to look only at the surface of the Great Social Deep. But by those persons who are in the habit of looking at things as they really are, and not as they seem, their report would be readily believed. Who can search out and understand all the mysteries of Society? Who can tell the secret principles and impulses and feelings now at work, all tending to a dissolution of the elements of the social system? What is society? This is a subject on which Philosophers and Statesmen have thought, written and spoken, and yet, like the ocean, its mysteries have never been found out. Who can tell of the precious gems hidden for ages and ages in the bottom of the great deep? Who can tell of the fate of millions of immortal minds, which die for the want of culture beneath the surface of society? Who can tell of the oppression of the poor? Who can predict the result of a mighty revolution? Who could have told an hundred years since the reign of terror in France? Are the accumulated lessons of experience to be lost on this generation? Must the rich continue to oppress the poor? I trust not; and this feature of modern society—the spirit of benevolence which characterizes the age, gives promise that

"A better time is coming."

In our Republican country the poorest son of toil may become a statesman, if he have within him and cultivate that genius which rises above external circumstances. The son of the poor man, who now labors for the rich man, may some day become a lawyer for the sons of the rich. How necessary then for Americans to cultivate the feelings of Benevolence and Charity!

Reader, are you blessed with wealth? Despire not the children of your poor neighbor; but rather whisper in his ear words of promise and encouragement. Be gentle and kind. Remember that no conventional enactments can ever smother the fire in the breast of man. Nothing else than the ties of love, charity and good will can ever curb the violent passions of fallen man.

Reader, are you poor in respect to this world's goods? Does the chilling reflections of poverty and adversity press on your spirit like a mighty incubus? Shake it off, and be a man. Toil on, toil on: be honest and upright, and never for a moment doubt that an overruling Providence will sustain you—will watch over you—"Get wisdom, get understanding." Remember there is no poverty which can compare with the poverty of the mind—the poverty of the soul.

"Who will believe it? Sterling Truth and firm Integrity. Are holy precepts to active youth, And make him firm and true."

A great deal is said, now-a-days, *pro et contra*, about "Agriculture" and many other "isms," for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. I have nothing to say for or against any of them at present. I have only to say that I regard all benevolent institutions as the true cultivators of the public good. Is any one apprehensive of internal commotions at some future day? Does such an one really wish to avert so dire a calamity? Let him by all means in his power promote benevolence, and thereby create feelings of good-will among all classes of society. The present rich man may be the future poor man, and the present poor man may be the future rich man. How necessary then that the rich should be kind to the poor.

And now, dear reader, if I have said any thing above which you regard as truth, receive it as such and act upon it. If I have said any thing which you regard as error, have charity for it. Set it down to the account of human frailty; and above all cultivate the feelings of benevolence towards all men, including, of course, your friend.

THE HERMIT.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Feb. 2, 1847.
Mr. Barren gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the \$3,000,000 bill, which was read as follows, and ordered to be printed:

"Provided always, And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this Government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or the acquisition by conquest of any portion of her territory; that the Government ever desires to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations; and particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter into negotiations, with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict on terms which shall secure the

just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring Republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico, for the prompt and equitable settlement of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic."

Mr. Badger then moved that the message of the President of Friday last, relating to the same subject, should also be printed, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dix—
Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate such information in the possession of the Executive Departments in relation to the importation of foreign criminals and paupers as he may deem consistent with the public interest so to communicate.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Niles came up for consideration:
Resolved, That to meet the expense of the existing war with Mexico, to sustain the public credit, and to give efficiency to the operations of the Treasury, demand an addition to the revenue which may reasonably be expected from the existing laws from five to ten millions of dollars per annum.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, such additional revenue may be raised from imports by increasing the rates of duties on importations now subject to duty, and a moderate duty on all or a part of the free list, that such additional duties, judiciously imposed, will not be seriously burdensome to any portion of the people, but would be cheerfully borne by them in a time of war; that, in the judgment of the Senate, it is highly necessary that such additional revenue be raised during the continuance of the war; and that the same be pledged for the interest and the redemption of the principal of the loans which have been or may be authorized for the prosecution of the war in which the country is engaged.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present, with a view to take up the bill to appropriate three millions of dollars.

Mr. Niles did not desire to press his consideration now, but would rather pass it over for the present than that it should be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making further appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted &c., That a sum of money, not exceeding three millions of dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in order to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

After debate the bill was postponed till Thursday.

SENATE, Feb. 3d, 1847.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The resolutions of the House relating to General Taylor were taken up and read 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, engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor and vindication of the just rights of the United States, assailed as both had been by repeated and flagrant acts, on the part of Mexico, of insults, outrages, and finally of invasion of one of the States of this Union. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation at Monterey.

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

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

Mr. Speight moved to strike out the proviso "that nothing in the resolution should be construed into an approval of the capitulation at Monterey." He was not the man to think with one hand and curse with the other. He considered this proviso as a direct vote of censure, not only upon General Taylor, who sanctioned the capitulation, but upon those gallant officers, and among them his own personal friend, (Col. Jefferson Davis) from his own State, who made the terms. He could never consent to vote for such a censure.

Mr. Atchison moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Lost 21 to 28.
Mr. Sevier did not see that the proviso implied censure. It only gave an opportunity to those who were disposed to vote the thanks to do so, without being committed in favor of the capitulation.

Mr. Jarnagin said there was not a word in the body of the resolution about the capitulation or the armistice.
Mr. Sevier called for the reading of the resolution, and after it was read, he said he had no objection to striking out the proviso, as he found it said nothing about the capitulation. He did not approve of the capitulation, and only wished not to commit himself in favor of it.
Mr. J. M. Clayton said that, as the Senator from Arkansas had stated he disapproved of the capitulation, he would be glad to know from him what were the reasons for that disapproval.

Mr. Sevier replied that he was not disposed to discuss that question.

Mr. CARRINGTON said that it seemed to him, from the character of this resolution, that there was a kind of feeling existing against Gen. Taylor, arising no doubt from that sort of party spirit which intoxicated itself through every thing, and with which all persons were more or less imbued. A matter of this sort, he thought, ought to be treated irrespective of party. Gen. Taylor, as the leader of the forces of the country, had nothing to do with party. He was above all party; he sought for no party approbation. He desired the approbation of his country. He apprehended that, if it were known, how little Gen. Taylor busied himself about politics, parties, or political operations—how exclusively devoted he was to the service of the country—the knowledge of that fact would shield him from every unkind suspicion on the part of any honorable member of that body. Gen. Taylor was far from being a political partisan, much less was he actuated by that sort of spirit which seemed to give complexion to this resolution. The whole country had received the intelligence of the surprising achievements of our little army, under the gallant leading of Gen. Taylor, with satisfaction, mingled with surprise, at the singular success which had attended those operations. Conducted, as they were, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and embarrassment, he believed they were not surpassed by any thing of the kind that had ever occurred in the history of the world. And now, when the councils of the country were called upon to express the public gratitude, called forth by those great achievements, why should they give way to that sort of spirit which would prompt them to look for some circumstance that would dim the glory of the achievements, and to qualify their expression of approbation in such a manner as to make it doubtful in the construction and the opinion of the world, whether they did not intend to dim the lustre of his renown, and to drag the very cup which they were holding to his lips. He was sure such was not the feeling of his honorable friend opposite—he was certain that he was acting with perfect candor; but he would humbly submit to him that he had taken too much of a party view, and therefore an erroneous one. It was not usual to stop to inquire, after a great victory had been gained, no matter what the order of battle might be, whether gained by the superior exertions of the centre, or of the left wing, or of the right wing. Gen. Taylor had done all that was expected of him. He had evinced all the skill of an accomplished general, and all the courage and valor of a perfect soldier. Then why examine the matter with so critical an eye to endeavor to find something which would diminish the glory of his achievements—to find out some little circumstance, and to grasp at it in order to convey a sentiment of disapproval? He did not speak of the motives of gentlemen. He spoke of the resolution and of the interpretation which would be put upon it by the world. It would bear upon its face evidence that they did not approve of the armistice. And pray what did they know about that armistice which would enable them to determine whether it should be a subject of approval or otherwise? Some gentlemen, whom he had heard converse upon this subject, not in Congress but out of it, seemed to entertain the expectation that Gen. Taylor, with his slender forces, exhausted by a three days' battle, should have rushed upon thousands of their entrenched adversaries, and have forced them to an unconditional surrender. Would any of those who cavilled here have done so? Gen. Taylor had but about 5000 disposable troops at the end of the battle, and it was expected that those brave fellows, exhausted with three days' fighting, would have rushed, bayonet in hand, upon the enemy, 9000 in number, strongly fortified as they were, and have made them prisoners. It was an easy matter to talk of these at their firesides, but he would venture to say that the opinions of those who were upon the spot—the opinions of such men as Worth, Davis, and Henderson, as well as of General Taylor himself—were worth more than any judgment that might be formed by those who were not connected with the battle, and had no participation in it? In regard to the armistice, what could have been done more than had been done if the armistice had not been agreed upon? After such a victory and such a battle the army could have done nothing for two months at least, whilst the armistice would have the effect of paralyzing the enemy, if it were faithfully observed during the time of its continuance.

The very fact of assenting to an armistice, on the part of Gen. Taylor, proved him to be a man of sound judgment as well as of humane feeling. The armistice afforded him time for obtaining supplies, and restoring the vigor of his own little army, while it afforded to the women and children of the beleaguered city time to escape the horrors which would attend the sack of a town by a triumphant soldiery. There was nothing to find fault about. What would their army have done if no armistice had been agreed upon? They required time. Military men were the best judges of this matter; they who stand upon the point of honor, who were trained to the sentiment, who lived and died for honor, and who appreciated above all things honor that was conferred upon them by their country. What would they think of this obliterated compliment? This uncertain mark of approbation? How would such a hesitating compliment be received by the army after winning such a battle as that? How would it be thought of when it was perceived that Senators here were endeavoring to qualify the matter so as to go against Gen. Taylor or in favor according as the tide of war or the tide of politics might turn? When they perceived them taking a sort of neutral position and between position, ready to take shelter under the armistice and to vote approval and disapproval at the same time? How was the army likely to receive this thing, which they intended, not only as a reward for past good conduct, but as an incentive to further achievements and further victories? Would it be so? The next time they fought, the next time they accomplished a brilliant achievement, what thanks would they have to expect? If an expression of approbation was to be of any worth or of any value at all; it must come entirely free and untrammelled. It must come to them as freely as the rain falls from heaven. If they attempted to qualify the matter, they would destroy the compliment. It would turn that which they intended as a compliment to very dust and ashes. He hoped the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi to amend the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Sevier attempted to justify the course of his party in this matter, by a reference to the course of the Whigs upon the bill to remit Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. J. M. Clayton then made a very forcible speech in defence of Gen. Taylor, whom he honored more for his humanity than his bravery. He adverted to the evil consequences which would result should this proviso be sanctioned. It would be equivalent to saying to our army that they must come out hand handed from every battle, that they must bathe their arms in the blood of all within their reach—even of women and children. He considered the resolution as a side blow aimed at Taylor, but he stood so firm in the affections of the American people that it could not affect him. It would have no effect but to arouse the American people more strongly in his favor.

Mr. Bagby made a speech in opposition to the capitulation, little creditable to his head, and less to his heart. We had nothing to do, he said, with the blood of foreign women and children. It was no concern of ours how much of it was shed.

Mr. Butler was not prepared to censure Gen. Taylor; resolutions of this kind should not be mixed with any foreign matter; and above all, he would say in regard to Gen. Taylor, that the breath of party should not be blown upon his reputation, for, like some of the inflammable gases, it would but make the flame burn with greater brilliancy.

Mr. Webster, thought these testimonies of respect, to be valuable to a military man, should be unanimously bestowed, and spring from the general sense of what was due to the Officer and the occasion. Propriety and the gracefulness belonging to the occasion, require that a vote of thanks should be tendered. He would frame a simple resolution in the words of the vote of thanks at the last session, which he would offer as a substitute for the resolution of the House, when in order. He would vote for no resolution containing any sling towards Gen. Taylor, or any censure upon his conduct in any respect, or which implied any doubt or hesitation. It was clear that this should be an unembarrassed vote of thanks, such as it was honorable to Congress to give, and honorable to the army to receive; and if he could not get a resolution separate and distinct, he would be under the necessity of voting against it.

Mr. Calhoun would vote for striking out the proviso, both as a matter of taste and propriety, and because a vote of thanks, when accompanied by the slightest censure, was cancelled; and also because, to his mind, there was a palpable contradiction between giving a vote of thanks and a medal to Gen. Taylor and the army, and the exception by which those thanks and that medal were accompanied.

The proviso was then struck out, 33 to 15.

Mr. Webster then moved to strike out the whole of the first resolution, and insert after *Resolved*, &c. these words: "That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations upon the Rio Grande."

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Balger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Gillet, John M. Clayton, Thos. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dix, Fairfield, Haneagan, Houston, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Speight, Sturgeon, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—33.

The resolutions as thus amended, were then passed. Ays 43, nays none.

ILLINOIS. The Whigs of Sangamo District, have elected JOHN HENRY, Esq., to represent that District in Congress, in place of Col. BAKER, resigned, and now in command of one of the Illinois regiments of volunteers in Mexico. Mr. Henry's majority was about one thousand! Pretty good for Illinois.

The "WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE" was opened at Georgetown on the 1st inst., under the most favorable auspices. Such a school, commencing its career with 40 or 50 students, and an able Faculty of zealous instructors, may feel secure of success and permanency.—*Commonwealth.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1847.

THE JANUARY NUMBER.
WE regret (and we do not regret) to say that we are under the necessity of spreading out 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 naturally wish to commence with the beginning. Our kind friends, who will have received five numbers of the HOME JOURNAL, will submit willing, we hope, to having two or three extra papers to bid 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 commend the VOLUME with the NEW YEAR. We shall issue, therefore, No. 1 of our NEW VOLUME on the 2d of January, and, thereafter, keep pace with Father Time'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 \$3 00
Three copies, to one address \$8 00
Subscribers to receive, 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. P. MORRIS,
N. P. WILLIS.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—Under the impulse given by the late foreign news, the Produce and Provision markets have been active throughout the week. Flour rose to a point above the views of any but a very few operators, and so soon as these were satisfied the article fell off a little. It has since been quite active, and is very firm at \$4.62 1/2 a 4.95 for common brands to best city and country families. Provisions move up rapidly. The operations in Corn have been almost unprecedented in this market.—*Cia. Gas.*

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

FEBRUARY, 12, 1847.

BREXWAX—24 a 25c per lb.

BREAD.—We quote Pilot at \$2.75 a 3.00 per lb., Boston Crackers at 3.50; Butter and Water Crackers at 4.50c per lb.

CANDLES & SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 8 1/2c for Mould, 19 a 22c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 3 1/2 a 4c for No. 1, and 4 1/2c for No. 2.

CHEESE.—Sales of 80 boxes selected at 6 1/2c per lb.; 375 boxes do at same; 700 boxes do at same; 125 boxes do at same.

CORRAGE.—Manilla, per lb. 10 a 12c; Bale Rope 3 1/2 a 4c; Hemp, white, 8 a 10c; Tanned 8 a 10c; Bagging, per yard, 8 a 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 21c for Wick and Warp; 23c. for Coverlet Yarns, and 12 1/2 for Batting. The sales are just now extremely small.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is well supplied, and at present rather dull of sale. They command \$4.00 per bush.

DRUGS, &c.—Most articles in the Drug line have gone up. We quote as follows on the sales now making: Camphor 37 a 50c. Sales of 20 lbs at 31c—has advanced 5c; Opium \$5.50, advanced; Quinine \$2.60, advanced.

EGGS.—The packers are offering but 10 for quotas, but some of them are now paying as high as 1 1/2 a 1 1/4c. In family market, the retail price varies from 15 to 20c, according to supply.

FEATHERS.—Small sales from wagons and store at 23 a 26c per lb.

FRESH FRUIT.—Apples and Peaches are in good demand. Apples bring in lots from the country 60 a 65c. Peaches 1 30 a 1 35c.

GLASS.—A sale of 50 boxes 8X10 at \$3.25; 50 do 10X12 at 2.60.

GRAIN.—We here of sales of 3000 bushels Wheat at 80c. The city millers, we believe, pay now 85c. We quote Oats on last sales heard of at 24; Corn at 55 a 56c; and Barley at 45c.

GRAPEVINES.—The sales from day to day show an upward tendency, which manifests itself more decidedly in Molasses than in any other article. We quote as follows.—N. O. Sugar 6 1/2 a 7c per lb. Coffee—Rio 7 1/2 a 8c. Molasses 30 a 35c per gal.

HAIR.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 204 and 104 4 a 4 1/2c per lb.; 84 4 a 4 1/2; 64 4 a 5 1/2; 54 5 1/2; 44 5 1/2; 34 6 a 7.

ONIONS.—Land—Sales of Winter at 55 a 60c.—Linseed—50 a 55c—dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is still tending upward. Pork—Clear \$14; Mess \$12 1/2 a 13; Bulk Pork—Hog Round \$4; Sides \$4; Shoulders \$4 1/2; Hams, sugar cured, 7 1/2.

SALT.—Kauahua No 1 at 15 a 16c and Turks Island 20c.

SEEDS.—The supply of Clover is limited.—Sales from wagons and canal, from \$4.25 a 4.50; Timothy from \$3.00 to \$3.25; Flax seed 85c.

SHOE.—Is held by the keg at \$13.50, and retails by bag at \$1.45 a 1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes retail now at \$1.30 a 1.35 per bush.—35 a 64 cts per bushel. WISKEY—19 a 21c.

WOOL.—We quote at 16 a 20c.

Covington Cattle Market.

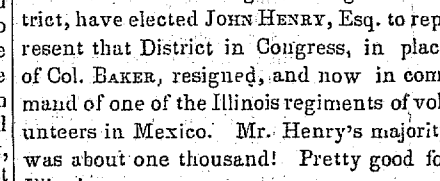
CATTLE.—Are still scarce and meet with ready sales at \$4.00 a \$4.25. A lot of superior quality was sold this week by Mr. A. S. Whitford, of Newton, Scott county, for \$4.50. Mr. John Martin, of Clarke county, also sold a lot of fine cattle for \$4.25 and upwards.

INDIGO & MADDER.—1 Caroon S. F. Indigo. 3 Bbls. Dutch Madder. For sale by J. B. JONES & Co. Jan. 23, 1847. 27. Greer's Old Stand.

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 Lard Oil.

LIGHT'S QUICK YEAST.—A constant supply of Light's celebrated Quick Yeast for sale by J. B. JONES & Co. Jan. 23, 1847. 27. Greer's Old Stand.



WISTAR'S BALM 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 Balm of Wild Cherry.

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

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES RICHEY.

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

"CHEAP GOODS."

WALKER & WINSTON.

Madison Street, one door below Sixth, Covington Kentucky.

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

Confining themselves strictly to a cash business, they will be enabled to sell Goods at an extremely small advance, believing in the old adage, "That a nimble squire is better than a slow squire." CASE of all kinds of the SEGARS and TOBACCO.

ALSO—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Sausages, Canned Goods, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods and prices.

ENAMELED VISITING CARDS.—at 10 cents a pack, containing fifty-two cards!—Just received at HUNTINGTON'S, Jewelry and Variety Store, 123 Main st., between 36 and 40, Oct. 26, 1846.

GRIFFIN'S HORSE NAILS.—10 bags best G. Horse Nails, 7 1/2 and 9d. for sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO. 136 Main st. 3 doors above Commerce Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

AMES' SPADES AND SHOVELS.—60 doz Ames' Plain Shovels, Nos 1, 2, 3; 20 do do Black Strap, do Nos 1, 2, 3; 20 do do Coal Shovel, do Nos 1, 2, 3; Also 20 do Spades, assorted, Nos 1, 2, 3. For sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO. 136 Main st. 2 doors above Commerce Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

MANSION HOUSE.

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

A. E. P. GRIMES, of the Olympian Springs, respectfully announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken this large and commodious establishment, and are prepared to entertain their guests in the best manner. The house is elegantly situated, being about equidistant from the Steamboat Landing and the Capital grounds; is now undergoing a thorough refitting and repairing, in such a style as will make it compare with the very best Hotels in the Western Country.

The proprietors will endeavor, in all things, to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit; and hope that their long experience in the business will enable them to make it a pleasant and profitable one.

The house is well adapted for a Hotel; the rooms are large and comfortable; the family rooms in the private apartment are unsurpassed in neatness and comfort by any house in the State. Coaches and stage baggage are taken to and from the Railroad depot and Steamboat Landing in coaches, free of charge. All the Stages necessarily pass by, or start from this house, daily.

A. J. WEST, E. GRIMES.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8, 1846.—21-ly.

John W. Applegate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

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

Dec. 26, 1846 23-ly.

WESTERN MILITARY SCHOOL.

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

