

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY APRIL 24, 1847.

NUMBER 30

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A liberal discount made to yearly subscribers.

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.

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

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATS & CHARLES HELM.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone.

They will receive in exchange for Campbell and Boone, 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 & SEP. T. WALL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone.

They will receive in exchange for Campbell and Boone, and the adjoining counties.

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

Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Getge & Brothers

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scott Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of the above articles, in exchange for country produce.

March 8, 1845. 33

C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER.

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAS now on hand a good stock of Groceries and other articles, in exchange for country produce.

Covington, July 11th, 1846.

D. W. C. RANDELLS, having located in

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

Office on Market Square, formerly occupied by Foley & Wall.

July 18, 1846. 53

J. B. JONES, & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening a superior assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail, in exchange for country produce, and other articles.

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

N. B. Their warehouse is situated on the corner of Third and Main streets, between Main and Spruce, where he has now and will continue to keep a large assortment of the most FASHIONABLE and MODERN STYLE OF CABINET FURNITURE.

French Sofa, Bedsteads, Rose and Mahogany, Centre Tables, Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs, the finest description, Secretaries, Mahogany Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, with a variety of other articles in his line, all manufactured in the best and most durable manner. He assures those wishing to purchase that he will sell as low as any establishment in the West. He invites the public to call and examine for themselves, and if he cannot sell, he will not charge anything.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7, 1846.

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS.

200 pairs assorted 44, 5 inches; 36 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 Commercial Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

Medicines, &c.

THE attention of the community is called again to the large and well selected stock of Medicines, which has recently been received by the subscriber, at his Old Stand, corner 4th and Scott sts, Covington, where prescriptions are carefully compounded by an experienced druggist.

Feb. 6th, 1847.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving the 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 Stoves and Grates at Cincinnati prices, also Sloop and Roberts best ploughs, the public are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Cash paid for Wheat and Flaxseed.

October 1, 1846.—12-yl.

GUITARS! GUITARS! GUITARS!!!

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

ALSO—Violins, French and German Accordeons, Flutes, Clarinets, Pipes, 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'n 3d and 4th.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

W. J. BERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone, and the adjoining counties.

Business with which he may be favored, will meet with strict and prompt attention. Office on the South side of Market Square.

Covington, Feb. 13, 1847. 30-3m

NAILS AND GLASS.—30 Boxes and sizes Glass, 35 Kegs and 1/2 Junata Nails

For sale low by

J. B. JONES & Co.

Green's Old Stand.

Cin., 23, 1846

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.

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.

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.

THE subscribers after returning their

complaints to their friends, for the very

large patronage which they have received during the last fifteen years engaged in the mercantile business, in this city; would inform them that they have sold out their stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, to Messrs. J. B. Jones (our former clerk) Jesse Gregory and O. C. Williamson, which firm will do business under the name and style of J. B. Jones & Co. We have rented to said firm for a term of years, the Store Houses formerly occupied by us, and would extremely solicit for them a continuance of the patronage of our friends and former customers, as they are now receiving direct from the East a fresh supply of seasonable Dry Goods and

and to their former stock will make it as full and complete as any in the City and we have the fullest assurance that they will do all in their power to retain the business of the store.

A. L. & T. GREER.

Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846. 7-1f.

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. 18-1f

SILK PURSES.—A supply just received and for sale at

HUNTINGTON'S,

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

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

Whitman's Liniment.

For Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, 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 article 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 STS.,

SILVER WARE, &c.—W. C. HUNTINGTON is constantly making additions to his new and fashionable stock of Watches, Gold and Silver, Vest and Bow Chains, Pins, Rings, Chain and Hair Bracelets, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Lockets, Thimbles, Silver Ware, 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, Accordeons, &c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Sept. 26, 1846. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

WINTER LARD OIL.—No. 1 Winter Lard Oil, in good shipping order. For sale by

THOMAS EMERY,

Lard Oil Manufacturer,

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

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 establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate in the best manner all who may extend to them their patronage. The house is now undergoing 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 any where to be found.

Unwilling, however, that their House shall be judged by any professions they may make, they simply request a call from the travelling public, sufficient to rest their claims to its patronage upon the manner in which the 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 unsurpassed in neatness and comfort. The travelling 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 call, receive a just proportion of the public patronage, for which they pledge their best exertions.

Nov. 7, 1846. 16fr

John W. Applegate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to

take Depositions, the Acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c. for the following States, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.

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

Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl.

PRESERVING KETTLES.—Enamelled kettles of various sizes, an excellent article for preserving, for sale low by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

No 163 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock.

Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846.

RAIN SHOVELS.—50 doz Nelson and Morgan's Grain Shovels, for sale by

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,

126 Main st, 3 doors above Commercial Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Just received, direct from the potteries, 100 packages of Queensware, consisting of the Scinde pattern—

Flouring Blue Dining Tea and Toilet Ware; Blue mixed, 4th, blue Corinth, and white, a la Paris, Dining and Tea Ware;

China Dishes, Bakers, Triflers, Muffins, Jugs, Bowls, Ewers and Basins, Tea Ware and Teas;

Edged Dishes, Bakers, Twillers and Muffins; C. G. do do do

Napkins, Bowles, Jugs, Plain and Verona Painted, plain and Verona Teas;

For sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

Cincinnati, May 16, 1846. 174 Main

CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ!

Official Despatches of Gen. Scott, Giving an account of the fall, surrender, and conditional capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa!

The Washington Union of Saturday evening brings us the Official Despatches from General Scott and Com. Perry, giving their report of the grand achievement of the American Arms, at Vera Cruz. The documents are quite voluminous, but we have a general compendium of the whole which will be found equally interesting to the general reader.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 23d, 1847.

Sir: Yesterday, seven of our 10-inch mortars being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed at two o'clock, p. m., a summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the Governor's answer. Copies of the two papers (marked respectively, A and B), are herewith enclosed.

It will be perceived that the governor, who, it turns out, is the commander of both places, chose, against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and of the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with the reply, at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time the small vessel of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city.

This has been continued, until, at two o'clock, p. m., the city and castle, by the mortars, and only, with a few interruptions, by the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the commodore, very properly called them off from a position too daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now, (12 o'clock, M.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. To-morrow, early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries Nos. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire to No. 4, consisting of four 24 pounders and two 8 inch Paixhans guns, and No. 5, (naval battery,) of three 32 pounders and three 8 inch Paixhans guns, officers, and sailors landed from their squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form.

So far, we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of 10 inch mortars, planted at about 800 yards from the city. Including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days, and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, from the city and castle, we have only lost four or five men wounded, and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Captain John R. Vinton, of the United States 3d artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished, and effective members of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell, last evening, in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted.

I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave—in full view of the enemy, and within the reach of his guns.

Thirteen of the long-needed mortars, leaving twenty-seven, besides heavy guns, behind, have arrived, and two of them landed. A heavy mortar then sent in (at meridian) that stopped that operation, and also the landing of shells. Hence the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened since two o'clock to-day, and cannot be reinvigorated until we shall again have a smooth sea. In the meantime I shall leave this report open for journalistic events that may occur up to the departure of the steam ship-of-war Princeton, with Com. Connor, who, I learn, expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios, for the United States, the 25th inst.

March 24.—The storm having subsided in the night, we commenced this forenoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth, to land shot, shells and cartridges, and to land mortar battery No. 5, was opened with great activity, under Capt. Aulick, the second in rank of the squadron, at about 10 A. M. His fire was continued to 2 o'clock, P. M., a little before he was relieved by Captain Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition, Capt. A. having exhausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors killed, and had one officer, Lieutenant Baldwin, slightly hurt.

The mortar batteries Nos. 1, 2 and 3, have fired but languidly during the day, for want of shells, which are now going out from the beach.

The two reports of Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery, both of this date, copies of which I enclose, give the incidents of those three batteries.

Battery No. 4, which will mount four 24-pounders, and two 8 inch Paixhans guns, has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers by the mortar, that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the half-balded laborers. It will, however, doubtless be in full activity early to-morrow morning.

March 25.—The Princeton being about to start for Pensacola, I have but a moment to continue this report.

All the batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are in awful activity this morning. The effect is, no doubt, very great, and I think the city cannot hold out beyond to-day.

To-morrow morning many of the new mortars will be in operation to add their fire, when, or after the delay of some 12 hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received, I shall organize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence has been spirited and obstinate.

I enclose a copy of a memorial received last night, signed by the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce to enable the neutrals, together with Mexican women and children, to withdraw from the scenes of havoc about them. I

shall reply, the moment an opportunity may be taken to say—1. That a truce can only be granted on the application of Governor Morales, with a view to surrender; 2. That in sending safeguards to the different consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th inst., I distinctly admonished them—particularly the French and Spanish consuls—and, of course, through the two, the other consuls—of the dangers that have followed; 3. That although at that date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade was neutral to pass out to the consuls and ships of war up to the 22d instant, and, 4th, I shall enclose to the memorialists a copy of my summons to the Governor, to show that I had fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the place, including those women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction. The intercourse between the neutral consuls and the city was stopped at the late mentioned date, by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that the intercourse could not fail to give to the enemy moral aid and comfort.

It will be seen by the memorial, that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence, the inference that a surrender must soon be proposed. In haste.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Vera Cruz, March 23d, 1847.

Sir: The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth, is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged, at a late hour, night before last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th inst. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received news from General Landero, on whom General Morales had devolved the principle command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the propositions alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissions signified, by me early in the morning before, had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited.

The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able and judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able cooperation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodore Connor and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers, I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve, but the steamer Princeton with Commodore Connor on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the meantime, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Col. Totten, in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence, at Washington, as the head of the engineer bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Prior to the commencement of the cannonading, Gen. Scott summoned the city to surrender, in which, after describing the position of the two armies, he says:

The undersigned, anxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the inevitable hazard of demolition—its gallant defenders from a useless effusion of blood, and its peaceful inhabitants, women and children, inclusive—from the inevitable horrors of a triumphant assault, address this summons to the intelligence, the gallantry, and patriotism, no less than the humanity of his excellency, the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz.

The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa are under the command of his excellency, or whether each place has its own independent commander; but the undersigned, moved by the consideration adverted to above, may be willing to stipulate that, if the city should, by capitulation, be garrisoned by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the city, or from its bastions or walls, upon the castle, unless the castle should previously fire upon the city.

The following is the substance of the reply of Don Juan Morales, the Governor of the city and castle:

The undersigned, commanding general of the free and sovereign State of Vera Cruz, has informed himself of the contents of the note which Major Gen. Scott, general-in-chief of the forces of the United States, has addressed to him under date of to-day, demanding the surrender of this place, and castle of Ulloa; and, in answer,

has to say, that the above mentioned fortress, as well as this place, depend on his authority; and it being his principal duty, in order to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by the government of the nation, to defend both points at all costs, to effect which he counts upon the necessary elements, and will make it good to the last; therefore his excellency cannot commence his operations of war in the manner which he may consider most advantageous.

The undersigned has the honor to return to the general-in-chief of the forces of the United States the demonstrations of esteem he may be pleased to honor him with.

God and liberty!

Proposition for the appointment of Commissioners.

I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the exposition which has this morning been made to me by the Seniors Consuls of

Public Sentiment.

The Louisville Journal of the 19th contains over a column of extracts from papers in different parts of the United States, in favor of General Zachary Taylor, for next President of the United States. If the Journal intends to continue its list, it will not have much else in its columns for some time. Old Zach's the man; that's certain; there's no standing up against him. We have said elsewhere that we should prefer CLAY, CATTENBERG, McLEAN, or CLAYTON; but we had hardly finished putting in type the expression of that preference, before we felt like shouting out with the crowd "Hurra for Old Zach!"

We said some time since that if he were the Whig candidate, and the Loco fero should start one against him, General Taylor would beat him not only in every state, but in every county in the United States; but we must withdraw that banter, and except from the county of Rockingham Va., which composes a part of what is called the "tenth Legion," on account of its overwhelming Locofero majority. When a call was made upon Virginia for volunteers, Rockingham, it has been stated furnished two, and both of them whigs; it will probably never be known in that county that General Taylor is a candidate, and if they should find out that he is, they will ask: "who is General Taylor?"

And also the county in which the Fincastle Democrat is printed, which is the only paper in the United States that has ventured to recommend that our soldiers, while passing through Mexico, should be permitted to brake open the Catholic Churches and steal from them, all the gold and silver ornaments, &c. Any County that will tolerate or support a man who will make a proposition so monstrous and infamous, will go against Old Buena Vista stronger than Santa Anna did.

The Washington Union, since the surrender of Vera Cruz, has commenced blowing again about what the Administration is going to do and with how much vigor it is giving now to prosecute the war. This has been the cry ever since the war commenced; but the vigorous effort, it seems, has yet to be made. All the vigor that the Administration has yet exhibited, has been in its endeavors to drive our old and experienced officers from the service, by placing over their heads men who had no military experience; never was in a battle. In this effort, this Administration did evince a vigor, worthy of a better cause, but as to using any vigor in prosecuting the war, it's all stuff. If the war had been vigorously prosecuted, at its commencement; if the measures placed in hands of the Administration by Congress, had been used promptly and energetically it would now be over, and not half the loss in valuable lives been sustained; but while Mr. Polk should have been prosecuting the war vigorously he was vigorously prosecuting schemes for the advancement of favorites, or to get rid of dreaded opponents.

From Vera Cruz.

The United States steam ship Edith, left Vera Cruz on the 6th, and arrived at New Orleans on the 14th.

The army was to move from Vera Cruz on the 7th, in the direction of Jalapa by divisions.

The latest report from Vera Cruz, was that Santa Anna would dispute the passage of our troops to Mexico, with an army of 20,000; but the report gained but little credit.

It was reported also, that the Government at Jalapa had resolved to make no resistance whatever to our troops.

In looking over the list of killed and wounded at Vera Cruz, we do not see the names of any member of Capt. William's company from Clarke County, among either. But, poor fellows, they are to be left in garrison at Vera Cruz, where the black vomit may carry off some of them. They have had a hard time of it, since they left their homes; but endured it all like men.

Alvarado was taken so said reports at Vera Cruz, on the 4th inst., by the navy, without the fire of a gun. On the 3rd, Col. Harney took possession of Antigua, capturing one officer and eight Mexican lahancers.

Gen. JOHN T. PRATT is announced in the last Georgetown Herald as a Candidate to represent Scott county in the next Legislature. Gen. P. is opposed to calling a Convention. There are now, we believe, four candidates in Scott for the same office—Gen. PRATT, Col. THOS. D. VANDERBILT, opposed to a Convention; and L. B. DICKERSON and THOS. THORNTON, Esqs., in favor of it. They are all Democrats; a real bar fight. To our Whig friends up there, we say, don't interrupt them—let them fight it out among themselves.

The Natchez Courier of the 13th says: "We learn with regret that Gen. Z. Taylor's plantation, some 30 miles above this place is overflowed."

"We are all republicans—we are all federalists," said Mr. Jefferson in his first Inaugural or first Message. He did not say one word about any of us being Democrats. No not a word. We do not know exactly at what period the Democrats made their appearance—some say about the time that Aaron Burr became dissatisfied with the Republican party.

The Lexington Tragedy.

We learn from Lexington, that Young Morrison, who killed Boswell in an affray at Lexington, on the 13th inst. has had a preliminary trial before Judge Taylor, of the Police Court, and been held to bail in the sum of \$500 to appear for trial at the next September term of the Fayette Circuit Court.

As the case is now in the hands of the law, it might perhaps, be proper in us to abstain from publishing any of the circumstances attending the unfortunate affair; but as many personal acquaintances of the parties have expressed a wish to hear more of the particulars than have been, or are likely to be published in the Lexington papers, we have been induced to publish the account of the affair, as given by a gentleman who was an eye-witness to it. In doing this we shall not, we think, do any injustice to either the living or the dead. A difficulty had arisen between the parties a few days previous to the one on which the fatal encounter occurred. Boswell used abusive language to Morrison, and expressed a willingness to fight him in any manner that he might select. On Monday morning Morrison challenged Boswell to fight him, which, after a few hours reflection, B. accepted, the fight to take place in a few days. On Tuesday morning Boswell went into town, armed with several loaded pistols, one a six-barrel revolver, and passed into the Grocery Store of the Messrs. Higgins, on Cheapside. A short time after Morrison went in also, and called for some cigars, standing with his side towards B. and not apparently observing him at the time. B. drew a pistol and fired at M., but missed him, the ball passing into the shelving just beyond him, but his face was a good deal burned and blackened by the powder. M. retreated a few feet towards the back room, and B. fired and missed again. Morrison now drew a revolving pistol and Boswell retreated out of the front door and fell on or near the outer edge of the sidewalk, having received into his person four balls from Morrison's pistol. He was assisted into a store near by and died in a few minutes. Morrison attempted to shoot him after he was taken into the store, and that, we suppose, was the cause of his being held to bail, showing rather too great a thirst for the blood of a fellow-being. Up to the time of Boswell's falling on the pavement, from all we have heard, Morrison was, it appears to us, at least excusable.

Boswell had a six-barrel revolver in his pocket at the time he was killed, which, it is supposed, he failed to draw, on account of the excited state of his feelings, when he first made the attack on Morrison. He was married a little over two years ago to a most amiable and highly esteemed young lady of Fayette, and leaves her and an interesting little child, to mourn the untimely and tragical death of a husband and a father.

From Monterey.

The Ship Maria Bent, arrived at Brazos on the 15th, and brought Monterey dates to the 29th of March. General Taylor was encamped at Walnut Springs, about four miles from Monterey, with a small force—a squadron of dragoons and 250 of the Mississippi volunteers.

Gen. Wool was stationed at Bena Vista, with about five thousand troops. Gen. Urrea, according to report, was at Linares, with two thousand cavalry, and a corps of artillery.

The Frankfort Yeoman says: "Blue light federalism is in the ascendant in Connecticut every few years, when it becomes rampant." That's very true, friend Tanner. Last year blue light federalism was in the ascendant in Connecticut, and it became quite rampant. But this year Republicanism rallied, and obtained the ascendancy; and however "rampant" blue light federalism may hereafter become in Connecticut, it will hardly ever be in the ascendant again.

When Thomas Jefferson was President of these United States, the enquiry was, when a man was recommended to fill any office with his gift: "Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution?" The same questions were asked throughout the Administration of Madison and Monroe. When Gen. Jackson became President, the questions as to qualifications to fill offices were varied to suit the times. "Is he a Democrat true and faithful to our party, and willing to say and do any thing to promote the good of the party, and keep it in the ascendant?" If these questions were answered in the affirmative, the applicant, of course, received the appointment he sought. This standard of qualification has been lowered with every succeeding administration since Gen. Jackson's time.

The people of Lexington and Fayette County, have determined to have the remains of the citizens of that City and County, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, brought home for interment, and have set about doing it in the right way. A public meeting was held in the Court House on Monday the 12th, and a Committee appointed to raise, by subscription, a sufficient sum to defray the expenses, and GEORGE P. JOHNS and NELSON DUDLEY, Esqs. were selected as the Committee to proceed to Saltillo to carry out the intentions of the meeting.

P. S. Messrs. JOHNS and DUDLEY, left on their sacred and melancholy mission on Thursday last.

The City Council of Lexington, appropriated five hundred dollars, towards defraying the expenses.

The President has appointed Brigadier General Pillow a Major General under the new Regiment Law in place of THOMAS H. BENTON declined.

Gen. Pillow is the officer who it has been said, when directed by General Patterson to have a breastwork thrown up, dug the ditch on the inside that his men might have a good place to stand in and shoot over at the enemy! He is said to have been a great horse Jockey and some at a scrub quarter race, and hardly "anything else," until Mr. Polk appointed him a Brigadier General. Will Worth or Twigg's hold a command under such an officer? If they do, one of them has no worth at all, and the other will be hardly of equal value to a bunch of twigs.

Somewhat Ominous.

The Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's Tennessee organ, dubs the taking of Vera Cruz by the army under Gen. Scott, "THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE AGE," and heads the account of the taking of the place, with a black rooster, the emblem of Democracy. There is something in the wind.—Mark it! Eight or ten months ago, the Union and all the smaller echoes throughout the country made themselves vastly merry over the rather inelegant, but common-place expression of Gen. Scott—"the happy plate of soup." But now they are so enraptured with his conduct as a commander, that they are willing even to give a kick at the dead lion, for the battle of New Orleans was a battle of this age. General Scott has in no way disappointed us, or raised himself an iota in our estimation as a great Military Captain. We have always believed that there was no one superior to him. We care not how much honor is given him; he is richly entitled to it all. But we abhor the creatures who are now endeavoring to turn his bravery and generalship to party advantage; but who would, two months ago, have exulted in an opportunity of placing Benton over him. If any figure or emblem is placed over the accounts of victories gained over the common enemy, let it be the proud representative of the nation, and not of a party. Let the proud eagle and not the dunghill rooster be put up.

If the Democrats, despairing of getting one of their own party to run against Gen. Taylor, if he should be the Whig Candidate, should determine to take up General Scott as their Candidate, let them do so. We shall have a good Whig President in the event of the election of either; and apart from the consideration that he was run by the Democratic party as their Candidate, we would just as willingly see Gen. Scott elected President, as Gen. Taylor. We would not give the loss of a copper for choice. If not out of place here to express it, we prefer HENRY CLAY, JOHN K. CATTENBERG, JOHN McLEAN, or JOHN M. CLAYTON, to either of them. We shall always prefer seeing a man step from the Senate into the Presidency, than to see him step from the battle-field into that high station.

Lieut. L. E. BENNETT, of the Kenton Rangers, Capt. CURTIS, arrived in this city, on Monday morning last. Lieut. B. was in the battle of Buena Vista, and according to Capt. CURTIS, in a letter to us, "was as busy as a little bee during the fight, and as brave as the bravest." He brings us no news of a later date than we had previously received, but relates many happy incidents of the battle. He brought home with him a good many Mexican fighting firms, which are quite curiosities. Young Mr. BUCKNER, who belonged to the cavalry, but having lost his horse before the battle, united with the infantry, came on with Lieut. B., as also, Lieut. ROBINSON of the Rangers, who had resigned a short time before the battle, but took a hand as a common soldier, and was, to all accounts, some in the struggle. Lieut. R., we believe, is of Cincinnati.

Lieut. BENNETT, believing there would be no more fighting to do before his company would be discharged, came home to attend to his deceased father's business.

"Gen. Taylor," says some of the Loco loco papers, "advised the advance of our army in 1846 upon the Rio Grande." He did no such thing; but suppose he did! What of that? Did not THOMAS H. BENTON advise against it? Nay, did he not denounce in advance any attempt of our Government to take possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande as an outrage without a parallel, even in the partition of Poland? And is not THOMAS H. BENTON a much greater man than General Taylor? Surely he must be, or Mr. Polk never would have tried so hard to have him killed or disgraced, and Benton made Lieut. General.

Agreeably to notice previously given, Gen. LESTIE COMBS, on Monday last, addressed the people of this County, on the subject of the proposed Railroads from Louisville to Frankfort, and from Cincinnati to Lexington. Charters for both which were granted by the last Legislature. Gen. C. was listened to for about the space of an hour and a half, by a large audience, and created quite a decided impression in favor of both projects; as well as in favor of himself personally.—Georgetown Herald.

We are glad to hear it, friend Herald. We hope the General will go on, winning golden opinions for the two great projected improvements and for himself. It is one of those cases in which we do not care much which makes the best headway.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The other day, at one of our hotels, a gentleman was reading from a newspaper the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. "A National Convention be—," he exclaimed—a six-foot Kentuckian, "why, sir, I tell ye, General Taylor will be nominated, and elected, too, throughout the whole of these United States by spontaneous combustion!"

A detachment, composed in part of Col. Harney's 2d dragoons, marched this morning to take possession of Antigua, an old place some eight miles north of this. Gen. Scott will not march with the main com-

We are at all times gratified to see honorable mention made of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of our army, especially as to the manner in which they behave in the face of an enemy, and the treatment of the officers to the soldiers under their command.

But a man who acts bravely in the face of an enemy, will ever act humanely to a sick soldier.

We find the following compliment to one of our officers in the last Frankfort Yeoman:

"A volunteer writing from the army, thus alludes to our young friend Captain Chambers, from this town, and it will be gratifying to the parents of those under his command to hear so favorable, yet so just an account from him. 'But, sir, Captain Chambers is a man! and has as noble a heart as ever swelled in the bosom of mortal man; I could relate circumstances and many instances of kindness that he rendered your poor brother and others of his company who were sick that would make your heart glow with admiration for so noble a soul. He is a friend to his company and the best friend it ever had. He gave up his berth on the boat and on the ship to those who were sick. And many other extras were allowed him as an officer which he gave to those that were sick, and fared himself with the privates.'"

The Washington Union, Mr. Polk's big organ, in noticing the taking of Vera Cruz by General Scott, has, like his smaller organ at Nashville, indulged in a little side slap at General Taylor. It was unfortunately for General Taylor that he did not know exactly how much he was to do, to please the administration. We have a right to infer from the language of the Union, which is nothing more nor less than the language of Mr. Polk, that it was the opinion at the White House, Gen. Taylor had done too much, and risked too much in attacking Monterey and in remaining at Buena Vista, and cutting up and dispersing Santa Anna's army. Yet it is known to the whole American people that the Locofero party in the United States H. R. passed resolutions, virtually censuring General Taylor, for not doing more than he did, which were rejected in the Senate: But hear what the Big Organ says:

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. TAYLOR.—Gen. Winfield Scott deserves as much credit for the little loss of life with which he has captured Vera Cruz as for the capture itself. He has shown us what the science of war can do, and how it can preserve our men, as well as destroy an enemy. Gen. Scott could hardly have been persuaded to take the terrible risk run at Buena Vista, or at Monterey, but, in the end, he would have obtained about the same results, with a saving of life, if with less of glory. Rough and Ready is full of fight, anywhere and everywhere, and so is Scott, but he loves to do his work scientifically.

From the N. O. Pic., 13th.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Louisville, Capt. Hunt, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz. She is but little later than the Arkansas, but brings intelligence not without interest.

A newspaper has been started in Vera Cruz called the American Eagle. On the 20th of March, Gen. Scott had the resolution of Congress presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and his army promulgated in general orders, in the following words: "As many of those gallant officers and men who achieved the brilliant victories alluded to are now with this particular army, at a great distance from the distinguished Maj. Gen. Taylor, the pleasing duty devolves upon the general-in-chief to announce that resolution in printed orders to the whole army now with him."

The Eagle says that some men belonging to the New York and 1st Pennsylvania Regiments, and four sailors from the frigate Potomac, left the camp on Sunday, the 24th ult., and went into the country some seven or eight miles. Some of them returned the same evening and reported that they had been attacked by rancheros and most of their number killed. No faith was placed in their representations, but on the 31st a detachment was sent out and found the remains of five of those killed. They had been shot and horribly mutilated.

A stringent order was issued by Gen. Scott on the 1st of April, denouncing certain outrages which had been committed by a few worthless soldiers in the army, and calling upon the mass of troops, officers and privates, to assist in bringing to justice those who should disgrace our national name by any violation of law whatever. Soldiers are not allowed to stray from camp without a written permission, and officers are forbidden to give permission save to the orderly and sober.

Gen. Worth's order No. 3, direct the alcalde to have all citizens of Vera Cruz give up their arms, taverns closed, save they obtain a special license, etc. The Mexican laws between Mexicans are to be continued in force, and justice to be administered by Mexican tribunals.

Differences between Americans of the army and authorized followers of the same, are to be investigated by a military commission. The Mexicans are allowed to enter and leave the city freely between reveille and retreat.

The former alcalde, R. P. Vela, having declined to continue in office, Lieut. Col. Holzinger, is appointed in his place. Certain fondas and cafes are licensed, and the sale of liquors in an unauthorized manner guarded against.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, April 2, 1847.

All is quiet here. Gen. Worth, in addition to his commercial rules and regulations, has overhauled the police department of Vera Cruz, and every thing goes on like clock work. I doubt whether this city, from the days of the early viceroys down, has ever had as good a code of laws or as good a Governor.

In my letters by the Arkansas I neglected to mention the arrival of the British mail steamer Tay. She came in sight yesterday, and after backing and filling about for an hour or two, not exactly understanding the appearance of things about the place, finally came in. The Captain was doubtless astonished to see the "stars and stripes" flying from the old castle of San Juan de Ulloa. This morning she started for Tampico.

command for Puenta Nacional for some days to come, not having sufficient transportation to warrant an immediate movement; but he will take, or rather has, taken, possession of the roads both right and left, in order to obtain supplies of all kinds from the country of the enemy.

Nothing has yet been heard of the expedition to Alvarado, or at least nothing positive. There is a report that Gen. Quitman met with some resistance on the road, but not the least credit is given to the story.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

For the Register.

Believing as we do that the people are competent to the task of self government and ought at all times to be trusted with their government, to alter, amend, change, or abolish the same:

Therefore Resolved, That we, the officers and privates of Capt. VICKER'S company, together with the citizens assembled with us this day at Goldspring, Campbell co. Ky., will vote for no man who will not advocate, and promise to vote for the calling of a Convention at the ensuing election: Also that we approve of the call of a mass meeting at Alexandria on the first day of May, then and there to consult as to the best means to attain the avowed object of said meeting.

The above resolution, of Capt. Vicker's company was passed by an unanimous vote with one exception. Be so good as to give it a place in the Register, so that the friends of the convention may see how Old Campbell will do it at the next election.

Wm. DeCOURCY.

April 17th 1847.

More Volunteers—Prosecution of the War.

The Washington Union, has the following paragraph, which conveys information of great interest:

"We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6000 more volunteer troops to public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call.

"These troops are intended to strengthen the three divisions of our army, viz:—the Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column at Vera Cruz.

"The administration is determined on a vigorous execution of the war, Mexico may be blind to her own interests—she may obstinately determine against any pacification. In that case she will find the Executive of the United States as resolute bent upon the carrying on the war as she can be, until peace can be made between the two countries. It is the true policy of the United States, to maintain peace, as well as to preserve the olive branch or sword, is left to the decision of Mexico. Whatever may be said against the administration, the last complaint will be its want of energy."

Shocking Accident.

About noon, yesterday, an interesting little account of Mr. HENRY WILSON, lumber merchant, on Limestone street, was brought in a most shocking manner from her clothes taking fire. Her hair and eyebrows were singed off, her face, neck, back, indeed her whole body was burned and blistered. She bore her sufferings with commendable patience, and the attending physician a few hours after had some hope of her recovery.

The little child had been left, with a young brother and sister, only for a few moments, while the mother stepped over to a neighbors. It is a warning to mothers never to leave even for a moment their watchfulness over their tender offspring.

Nashville Eagle.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE EWING.—The Russellville Herald says that the Hon. R. M. Ewing has transmitted to the clerk of the court of appeals the record containing to his charge for examination during the winter, and to the Governor his resignation of the office of Chief Justice of Kentucky, to take effect on the 27th proximo.

Gen. Taylor's Politics.

We very frequently hear it doubted that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. We think the following from the United States Gazette settles the question emphatically:

IMPORTANT.—It is a question put to us frequently, by honest Whigs, whether Gen. Taylor's opinions upon the great questions of national policy are known; whether he is a Whig in all things; and whether, if formally nominated, he would consent to stand the canvass.

We have always heard of Gen. Taylor as a sound Whig; but as he has been much engaged in the public duties, he has had less chance of making his views known than many other distinguished citizens have enjoyed and used. But circumstances that we did not anticipate have, within a day or two, enabled us to answer the two important queries.

In the first place, then, Zachary Taylor is a Whig—a sound, sterling Whig—a friend of all the leading public permanent measures of the great Whig party. We have no occasion to say more. He is the friend of a protective tariff, of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and he is opposed to the sub-treasury system.

With regard to the other query, relative to the willingness of Gen. Taylor to stand a canvass as a Presidential candidate, we believe no one would feel at liberty to give an opinion for him. General Taylor is, and has been, a Clay man. He would desire to see that personal and political friend, President of the United States; he shares in the common feelings of enthusiasm in favor of Henry Clay.

Zachary Taylor does not seek office; he does not desire nomination; he would prefer what of privacy can be allowed to such a man, while he could see the Presidential chair filled by Henry Clay, or any such man, if any such man can be found.

But one man does not make a President for twenty millions of people; and if it should be thought best by the people, that General Taylor should be the candidate of the Whig party, to restore the Presidency to its former state he will not say, no.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!

WILL be sold at public Auction on Saturday, May 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 30 or 40 lots on and near the Lexington Turnpike, adjoining the City of Covington, and the adjacent country, for the very liberal encouragement have been extended to the firm, and would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a full supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, of the old stand, 120 Main street, between the City of Covington and the City of Lexington, to which he will continue to make such additions as will keep his stock complete, and which he will sell at as low rates as can be obtained in Cincinnati.

JOHN S. BUSH.

April 24th, 1847.—30—1ds.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be divine service, at the Episcopal Church, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at half past three.

April 24, '47.

MARRIED.

In Frankfort on Thursday the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. T. BULLOCK, Mr. JOHN W. CLEMONS, to Miss SARAH JANE SHOCKLEY.

For the Register.

OBITUARIES.

JUDITH WALKER MARSHALL, daughter of THOMAS and ALICE PARKER, was born in Fairfax Co. Va. Feb. 23rd, 1812. She remained thence, with her parents, to Harrison Co. Ky., in the fifteenth year of her age. In May 1833, she was married to GEORGE M. MARSHALL, Esq., who resided in this City, where she resided till her death. She was the mother of five children, four of which she followed to the grave. A son, an interesting boy eight years old, survives to mourn the loss of a much loved Mother. Mrs. M. made a profession of religion in early life. She was a diligent and devoted member of the Baptist Church in Union, Harrison Co. Ky., (then under the Pastoral care of Rev. Charles Webb) in the sixteenth year of her age. In March 1833 she united in the Christian Church, the First Baptist Church in this City, of which she remained a consistent and most esteemed member till her decease. To a sound judgement she added a delicate sense of propriety, as a companion, a mother, a friend and a Christian, hence none of the relations of life were not marked by inconsistencies. Great energy of character enabled her, though of a feeble constitution, to watch over the ways of her household; hence order and neatness prevailed in the domestic circle. She was a devoted and successful teacher of the Bible, and a professor of religion for nearly thirty years. Though not sixteen when she united with the church, she took her place with the people of God. Her Christian life was marked by the model of true generation of professors, who, though they may have lacked some of the tinsel of the present day, yet, perhaps, possessed quite as much of the pure gold. In her doctrine was strictly Calvinistic. The purity and spirituality of the heart, the necessity of the new birth; the atonement of Christ; salvation by grace through faith and the ultimate holiness of God's chosen people were doctrines which she studied and preached with the most immutable truths. The doctrine of the vicarious atonement of Christ she dwelt upon with sweet delight. It was her song in the house of her pilgrimage. It was the anchor of her soul. She rested upon it with perfect confidence. She died, not without other reflections, her Christian character was even and consistent, she was never elated with transports of joy, for she remembered that she was a sinner saved by grace. She never sunk in deep despondency, for she remembered "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever." She had been in feeble health for some years past, but during the past winter she was confined to her house and continued to sink gradually under her disease. But while the outer man was becoming weaker, the inner man was becoming stronger and purer. Her last days were days of sweet peace and serenity of mind. She was enabled to commit her soul to the hands of a covenant keeping God. In this frame of mind—in the full exercise of her reason, she fell asleep in Jesus, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd of March, at 2 o'clock, after a long and painful illness. Her funeral services were held on Wednesday, the 25th of March, at 11 o'clock, at the Baptist Church by Rev. James M. Frost, from text: Thess. 4: 13. after which her remains were deposited in the Linden Grove Cemetery, to rest till the morning of the Resurrection.

BY A FRIEND.

For the Register.

A. C. in, ton, on the 9th inst. Mr. JAMES C. WOOD, late of Mobile Alabama, in the 35th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of King & Queen County Virginia. He removed from that State to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he continued for some years. The remainder of his life he spent in Mobile, which climate, he hoped would restore his health, having for the last three years of his life, been languishing under a confirmed consumption—that medicine could do more, and he must die. His breath was so affected by the disease that no one could stay in his room but a short time. At this stage, when all hope had fled, a friend gave him a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, declaring that it would cure him, and do him no harm. He took it and grew much better. He continued the use of it, and by using three or four bottles was completely cured.

We shall have the full particulars of the above case in a few days, fully certified, so that no one can dispute it.

See advertisement in another column.

Take Notice.

THAT I shall make application to the Boone County Court on the first Monday in May next for the appointment of special commissioners to process the Tract of land upon which I now reside, on the Ohio River in said county which is part of a tract originally surveyed and patented to the name of Fishback & Morgan, and I shall on the 25th day of said month of May, at my house situated on said land before said commissioners proceed to take evidence touching the boundary to be processed, and to adjourn to any point of said boundary which I may deem necessary to continue from day to day until the same is completed.

D. G. RICE.

April 17th 1847.—30—

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MASONIC MIRROR,

AND

ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KY.,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO MASONRY, TO INTELLIGENCE AND LITERATURE.

The third volume will commence in March, 1847. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, exclusive of title page and index. Will contain all the latest and most interesting Masonic bodies, and the latest information from the Fraternity in different parts of the United States.

The plan of the work will continue the same: its primary object the advancement and dissemination of the great and glorious principles of Free Masonry. Indeed it is our object to make the Mirror a work of the first character—one entirely worthy of the patronage of the Fraternity throughout the world.

The Principles, Purposes and Effects of Free Masonry, comprising a wide range, and embracing the most interesting truths in morals, religion and philosophy, will claim the constant attention of the Editors. Masonic Intelligence, Masonic Sketches, Masonic Orations, Poetry, Essays, and indeed every thing calculated to advance the principles of the Order, elevate the Craft, sustain morality, dignity and adorn humanity, and spread universal benevolence among men, shall constitute a leading feature of the work.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to WM. C. MUNGER, Publisher, Covington, Kentucky.

TERMS.

The Mirror will contain twenty-two octavo pages, printed on new type, and fine white paper, purchased expressly for the work, and forwarded to subscribers at Two Dollars

For the Register.
BOONE COUNTY, April 12, 1847.
SIR—From the demonstrations which have been made in various sections of the State, touching the ensuing gubernatorial election, I find, as is but too often the case with the Whig party, too great a contrariety of opinion, as regards the claims of those who aspire to the office to be filled. This is the rock on which we have often times split. That there can be no serious objection to any of the distinguished individuals, who have been spoken of in connection with the office now in question, I most readily admit, yet it does seem to me, that the ticket of which I spoke to you, when I last saw you, and which you have suggested would beyond all question be the most available one; One which so far as sectional considerations are concerned, should give to all the most entire satisfaction. I allude to Dixon and Combs. I can but hope, Sir, that in the coming contest the whigs of this good old Commonwealth, will, in support of these two most distinguished gentlemen, present an undivided front; there being none, who would step forward with more boldness and alacrity to give the last fatal stab to Democracy than would Arch. Dixon and Leslie Combs. With each of these gentlemen, I have the pleasure of a personal and most intimate acquaintance, and say of a truth, politics aside, that is enough only to know either to love and respect him. In a communication of this character, and under existing circumstances, I should deem it a work of supererogation, to enter into the peculiar claims of the gentleman spoken of, for each is thoroughly familiar, and is vorably known throughout the state. Of Mr. Dixon, I would say the result of the memorable contest of 1844, would suffice to inspire the whig party with the most entire confidence of success, and that in him they would not be unwilling to repose their confidence as should be placed in the chief Magistrate of the state. Of Gen. Combs I must say that the part which he has borne in peace and in war, at home and abroad, the sacrifices which he has made, and the battles he has done for the last quarter of a century in behalf of whiggery, must entitle him to the confidence of all. If there be a man on top of the earth who can resurrect the boys, the General. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must say that I trust that the names of none others than Dixon and Combs will be spoken of in connection with the offices in question; that the whigs of the whole state will be found at their posts, doing battle for them, who will battle for us.
RODOLPH.

For the Register.
HOLTS CREEK, BRACKEN CO. Ky., April 7th 1847.
Ma. Editor—I notice in your paper of the 27th ult. an editorial paragraph, containing some remarks upon the subject of "candidates for Congress." In the article alluded to, you say, "since the receipt of the intelligence of the capture of Maj. Gaines by the Mexicans, we have heard some few whigs express the opinion that he will not now be proper or expedient to run him as our candidate fearing as they say, that he will not get home in time to engage in the canvass, or perhaps not in time to take his seat in Congress should he be elected during his absence." It is evident that there are among the whigs of this Congressional District sundry aspirants to the office of Representative; their desire for the place being so strong that, (to use a hackneyed vulgar phrase), "it is evident that they are sticking out." I have but little to say upon this subject being entitled to but one vote upon the subject, and that little I will express by saying that I voted for John P. Gaines at the time he ran against Jno. W. Tibbatts. I heard him and Tibbatts in their stump speeches frequently; in all their speeches I considered Gaines the strongest man both Mentally and Physically. I consider him now to be the most competent man of either party, in the dist. to represent us in Congress, and whether he is at home or abroad, "dead or alive," I go for him, and none other.
WHIG.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 11th.
BATTLE OF SACRAMENTO.
Defeat of the Mexicans—Fall of Chihuahua.
We find room to-day for an account of the battle of Sacramento, fought for the possession of the city of Chihuahua. It does not find Sacramento laid down in any of the various maps we have of northern Mexico. We presume it cannot be far from Chihuahua, however. It will be recollected that on the 23d February the American troops were at Carmen, moving South. Carmen is not much over 100 miles from Chihuahua. The battle took place on the 23rd March, when we may suppose the Americans had advanced 100 or 150 miles farther South. The number of the Americans, according to the Mexican report we gave on Tuesday last, was only 900, while the Mexicans, by their own showing, had about 1600, and 10 pieces of artillery.
We will only add further that the despatch of Gen. Heredia, who commanded the Mexicans, is given at *El Republicano* of the 22d ult., from the papers in the War Department, "relating to the battle of Chihuahua." The place whence written is omitted. Garcia Cande's account of his participation in the battle we do not find in any of the papers in our possession.

DIVISION OF THE ARMY IN NEW MEXICO.
March 2, 1847.
To his Excellency the General-in-Chief:
Having positive information that the enemy was marching on the capital of this State, which I have already communicated to your Excellency, I called upon the Governor to concert with him the means for its defence, determined to meet the enemy, impelled by the dictates of honor and duty. Grand difficulties had to be encountered, but having overcome them, and hastened all the supplies, I succeeded (aided by the valuable co-operation of the Governor) in raising a respectable force, which, although perfectly raw, as not a man had ever heard the whispering of a cannon ball, was animated by enthusiasm and order displayed in a thousand ways. The important necessity to make a last effort to save the State, abandoned to its fate without resources, in spite of all my repeated representations of the impending imminent peril, and not having received any reinforcements of troops, I was placed in the difficult position to stake all on a hazard, or to abandon ignominiously the State to its fate. Honor, duty, and love of country, made me choose the former alternative, determined that the enemy should not obtain possession of the capital until after having overcome my resistance, in which I was willing to sacrifice my life.

Having completed my arrangements in the midst of the greatest difficulties, I ordered Gen. Don Pedro Garcia Conde to start on the 19th of February with 600 cavalry, (not over-well mounted) to watch the movements of the enemy and to annoy him on his march. On the 21st, I followed with 70 men of the 7th Infantry, 250 men of the battalion of Chihuahua, 180 National Guards, 50 men of the 2d squadron of Durango, (which, for the want of horses, were employed as infantry), and 10 pieces of artillery, 4, 6 and 8 pounders, under the charge of 110 artillerymen, and also 100 men of the 1st squadron of the Durango Cavalry, which I succeeded in mounting, Garcia Conde. On the 25th, Gen. Garcia informed me that the enemy was marching, upon which I ordered the cavalry to join me, in order to make a stand at Sacramento, which I considered a favorable position, and where I established my lines, throwing up some fortifications and redoubts.

At 12 o'clock on the 28th, the enemy was seen by my advanced guard, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., he appeared in sight of my camp. I instantly drew up three columns of infantry under the command of Don Vicente Sanchez, three of cavalry under the orders of Gen. Garcia Conde, and posted my artillery in the most suitable manner; but as the enemy changed his route, and marched to the right in order to turn my position, I was obliged to change my whole plan, and ordered Gen. Garcia Conde with the cavalry to oppose the passage of the enemy, while I supported him with the remainder of my forces. The enemy halted for the cavalry came in front of him, and I with the greatest despatch and all possible ardor was arranging to form the infantry and artillery into battle on the right of the cavalry, and was already placing the pieces of artillery, when the enemy opened with his cannon on the cavalry, and at the third fire I had the notification to see it completely dispersed. My artillery returned the enemy's fire, and kept firing with activity while I was trying to reform the cavalry, which had been thrown into confusion by the cavalry, and owing to my great exertions, and to those of Capt. Don Angel Trias, Don Francisco Padilla and Don Cayetano Justiniani, we succeeded in again forming the infantry, and collecting nearly all the cavalry, which was stationed in my former encampment, it being necessary to establish a line with the new position, which was accomplished in the midst of the firing, all the infantry and artillery falling back with momentary loss in the other camp, yet not a cannon that had been dismounted, and bringing away all the dead and wounded.

Being by this time established at Sacramento with all my forces, the enemy attacked us with a heavy fire of artillery, and a charge which his cavalry made on a redoubt was most chivalrously beaten off by fifty men of the 7th Infantry and thirty men of the Durango squadron, under the command of the valiant captain of Cazadores, D. Rafael Gonzales, who fell a victim to his bravery—receiving a wound of which he died in a few moments. At the same time fell D. Augustus Quintana and several men of both companies. While they were thus defending the redoubt, the cavalry which I had sent to its assistance fled, and dispersed completely, carrying confusion into the ranks of the infantry. In this critical situation I withdrew the artillery to an elevation in the vicinity, and succeeded in collecting 200 infantry, and there I maintained myself until, without having the power to prevent it, I was completely abandoned, except by Capt. D. Francisco Padilla and D. Cayetano Justiniani, who, with the aid of the artillery of the National Guard, and the veteran Lieut. D. Manuel Flores, and Lieut. Col. D. Matias Conde, the commander of the artillery, who with a few men of the artillery maintained the fire for nearly half an hour. Under these disastrous circumstances Col. D. Angel Trias, and the commander of a battalion, D. Vicente Sanchez, used the utmost efforts to reorganize the infantry, assisted by Capt. D. Padilla and Justiniani, whom I sent for the same purpose; but it was in vain—they could not collect twenty men. The rest fled to the mountains, following the example of the cavalry, of which only the first squadron of Durango made any resistance—their commander, Don Manuel Aponte, having ordered them to dismount in order to extricate them from the confusion in which they were involved. Abandoned even by their men, the officers of artillery already mentioned were forced to retire extremely mortified and dejected.

Having lost all hope of regaining the day, I was obliged to retreat, with bitter grief, as all in the camp remained in the possession of the enemy, nothing being saved except eight rounds of ammunition which a servant of Col. Padilla hid in the mountains. In my retreat I endeavored to collect some infantry to lead them to Chihuahua, but all my efforts were useless.

On account of the complete dispersion it is impossible to give an exact detail of the number of killed and wounded, but I can assure your Excellency that they cannot be less than 80 to 100, nearly all of the 7th Infantry, and the two squadrons of Durango, among whom we have to mourn Capt. of Cazadores, D. Rafael Rosales, Lieut. D. Ramon Mesa, and Lieut. Don Augustin Quintana, who were killed; and Lieut. D. Gaudalio and Lieut. D. Esteban of the company of Guayguilla, de la Estana, and Sergeant of the National Guard, D. Eugenio Cordero. The preceding came under my own observation.

The disasters of this battle, which have not corresponded with my anxious and desired wishes, and the great sacrifices of Col. D. Angel Trias and nearly all the citizens of the State of Chihuahua, are owing to the greater part of my forces being raw recruits, to its being the first time of meeting an enemy, and to inexperience of most of the officers, being deficient in that military energy so necessary in such emergencies, could not control their men in the hour of danger, and such is generally the case when a hastily collected mass of men have no regular troops to support them, which I have exposed to your excellency many a time when I applied for reinforcements. These unfortunately were not sent, in spite of the repeated orders of your Excellency and the commander-in-chief to the commander of Zacatecas, for reasons unknown to me, but which placed me under the necessity of undertaking a desperate defence, the result of which has been most deplorable, and which could not be avoided with honor, as it was better to make one desperate effort, than to let the enemy take quiet possession of the State.

stragglers with which to proceed to the town of Santa Rosalia, about forty leagues from the capital, to endeavor to raise new forces as I understand that the enemy is going to march into the State of Durango, which will also be lost unless at least 1000 infantry, 500 cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery of the regular army be sent for its defence, as experience has shown in many instances that regular troops are indispensable in war. I have also to inform your excellency, that of the dispersed I only expect to collect some men of the 7th Infantry and of the Durango horse, and perhaps some few of the active battalion of Chihuahua, as most of the others have returned to their homes. To-day some officers of the National Guard have presented themselves, but without a single soldier.

All which I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, the Vice-President, exercising the functions of the Supreme Executive, God and Liberty.
JOSE A. HEREDIA.
March 2, 1847.
Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.
There is no depressing, if it were desirable, the spirit which is fast determining that Gen. Taylor shall be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election. It is exhibiting itself in every form, in every quarter of the country, among all classes of people, and combines and unites men of all political parties. We never saw the like of it. Without looking to such a result, but in view of our country's honor, and the fact that he is laying the foundations of a name and fame that will be immortal—that brave old man has taken captive the hearts of the people, and they are rushing, with generous haste, to prepare the way for his elevation to the Presidency next year, as the best mode of testifying their appreciation of his services. However much they may doubt as to the honesty of other men, they do not permit any one to question the patriotism of Old Zachary Taylor. It is a beautiful tribute to the character of the man, and honorable to the discrimination and the gratitude of the people. Political parties will, it is very probable, look with wonder and with very pleasant feelings, on this demonstration of the people, but if they are wise, they will yield to, and not attempt to stop, this exhibition of the popular feeling. It cannot be restrained, and it ought not, if it could be. We want, once more, to see a man enter the "White House" free from all obligations to caucuses, to cliques, and to favorites. We want him placed in a condition where no man can approach him on the plea of important service, rendered in an election. We want no more hucksters in politics, who, the moment he gets into power, will lose his independence and become the slave of impudent and restless factions, whose desire always is to advance themselves, indifferent what may become of the inhabitants of the country. Gen. Taylor is just the man for the occasion. He is not a hackneyed politician, and has given proof that he loves his country better than all things else. No wonder, then, that the people are preparing to give law to the politicians, so far as his election to the Presidency is concerned, instead of being the mere agents in ratifying the arrangements of political schemers, as has too often been the case.—St. Louis Rep.

From the Commonwealth Meeting of the Citizens of Harrison.
J. W. FENNEL, Esq.—At a large meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, at Court House, April 12th, 1847, being John Adams, last, in which our arms proved victorious; and whereas, we have also received the unwelcome news of the death of Corporal John A. Jones, David P. Rogers, William A. McClintock, and James B. Pomeroy; and of the wounding of Capt. John Shawhan, Lieut. W. T. Withers, John M. Vanhook, Wm. Snodgrass, Jacob S. Bryant, Wm. C. Parker, George H. Wilson, Jas. Warford, and Charles H. Fowler, who were, and are our fellow citizens and countrymen, and who fell, and are wounded, in defence of the United States, in that bloody battle; therefore,
1st. Resolved, That while we are proud of the triumph of the American Arms, we have received with profound regret and sorrow, the intelligence of the death and wounding of those of our friends and countrymen, and that we condole with the relatives of the deceaseds, and sympathize with the wounded and their kindred.

2d. Resolved, That in testimony of our esteem for the virtues, and our admiration for the patriotism and valor of the above named young men, who were slain at the battle of Buena Vista; and also of Wm. O. Duncan, Oscar B. Worthen, Franklin Smith, Wm. Brunner, Worthen Cummings, and Jonathan Overly, who fell by the more lingering hand of disease, while in the service of our country, we will erect a suitable monument to their memory, on the public square in Cynthiana, and that a committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Adams, last, J. M. Timberlake, J. N. Miller, T. C. Ware, M. W. Boyd, A. L. Thompson and C. F. Rankin, to effect the object, whose duty it shall be to afford every person in our county an opportunity of aiding in this noble, grateful and patriotic work.

3d. Resolved, That we hereby tender our gratitude, alike due from ourselves and the nation at large, to Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and all the officers and soldiers under his command, for the gallant manner in which they have sustained, against such fearful odds, the former high reputation of American valor, and added fresh wreaths of glory to our national character.

4th. Resolved, That in the brave conduct of Capt. Shawhan and his company, we have evidence, glorious and complete, that they are the worthy sons of Old Harrison, and are each fully entitled to the well earned plaudits of "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

5th. Resolved, That we request the publication of these resolutions in the Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville and Covington papers, and that a copy of them be presented to the families of the deceased.
On motion the meeting adjourned.
H. NEWELL, Clk.
JOHN ADAMS, Sec'y.

Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., is cousin to Gen. Zachary Taylor, not brother as has been stated.—Cin. Com.
Gen. James Taylor of Newport, Ky. is not a cousin of Gen. Zachary Taylor, as has been stated, but a cousin of General Zachary Taylor's father.

An estimable young man named JAMES McMILLAN, who has been for some time employed as an overseer in one of the departments of the "Louisville Manufacturing Company," died on Wednesday night last, under the following distressing circumstances. On Saturday evening last he drank a glass of soda water, and in a few minutes thereafter was seized with vomiting, which continued with great severity and with scarcely any intermission up to the time of his death. It has been ascertained that the soda found had not been used since last season, and the glass he drank was the first one drawn from this season. It was supposed that the poison from the verdigris was inhaled in the water he drank, and which produced the tragical result. Too much care cannot be taken to have soda fountains properly cleaned before used.—Lou. Morn. Cour.

COMMERCIAL.
Cincinnati and Covington Markets.
APRIL 23, 1847.
REMARKS.—The market has exhibited no feature this week worthy of special remark. Prices generally continue firm, with a fair request for leading articles.—Cin. Gas.
Specie is inactive at 4 1/2 premium. No change to note in current matters. We hear of complaints about the scarcity of money, and the improved price of Eastern Exchange shows that our currency is becoming more abundant. There has been a marked improvement in the Eastern Stock and Money markets.

BUTTER.—The market is this week paying 12 1/2 for packing Butter. In market, ordinary to prime butter has been selling at 20 1/2 to 25 per lb. Receipts rather light.
CATTLE.—The market is firm as last quoted \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs net.—For very choice lots we believe still higher has been paid.
CORN.—92 1/2 cts. Sales for shipment at 83 1/2 cts.
CLOVER SEED.—From store \$3.75 per bushel.
COFFEE.—Sale of good Rio at 84 1/2 cts.
COPPERAS.—Sales of 35 lbs Copperas at \$3.50.
CORN.—Sales in hemp sacks at 60 1/2 cts; delivered in bulk at 45 1/2 cts.

COTTON BATTING.—Sales of 11 bales at 10c. The articles has since advanced, and we quote at 13 1/2 cts.
COTTON YARNS.—The regular sales are at 18 1/2 cts per lb, though the common holding price is from 1 to 1 1/2 cts higher.
DRY GOODS.—The trade has been very active and flourishing during the last month, and will probably continue for some time to come. Goods continue at about previous prices with the exception of Brown Shirts, which are one cent above last fall's prices. We now quote the best yard wide Brown Seatings; Brown Drills 95c; Blue Drills 11c; York Denims 15c; Methuen Ticks 16c; Blue Merrimack Prints 11c; Yellow Nankins 95c to \$1. &c. These are about as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern markets, and although there was a heavy advance in many kinds of American goods in the Eastern cities has scarcely been felt here.

EGGS.—Retail in market at 7c per dozen. The packers are paying 5 1/2 cts. They are coming in very freely.
FLOUR.—Prime fine goods we still quote at 2 1/2 cts per lb—the latter rate for round lots.
FLOUR.—The sales of the week have been considerable varying in price from \$4.70 to \$4.75. The market to day was very quiet, and sales unusually moderate, but parties generally preferring to await the arrival of the Cambria's news rather than acceded to the views of the others.
HAY.—Loose is firm at \$13 1/2 per ton, 14 1/2 offered for sale.

IRON.—Sales of 10 tons mixed from yard at \$32, 3 months; 80 tons from stock at \$32, 4 and 6 months.
LEAD.—Sales of 50 pigs Galena at 4c; 300 do. on private terms; 136 kgs soft at 4c. To-day sales 100 lbs Bar, at 4 1/2 cts.
PROVISIONS.—The sales are regular, aggregating handsomely for the week, and prices continue firm. Pork, Mess \$12 1/2 to 15; Bacon Hams 74 & 8. Sides 56. Shoulders 54 & 5c.
MOLASSES.—Sales of 30 and 30 lbs N. O. (good cyprus brls) at 25c. To-day 33 brls good N. O. sold at 34 1/2 cts.
RICE.—Is now worth 5 1/2 cts per lb. by the tierce.
SUGAR.—Is only in fair demand. We notice sale at 7 1/2 cts.

WHEAT.—Declined steadily several days after our last Review. Sales at 83 1/2 cts.
WHEAT.—The city mills continue to pay 90c per bushel.
WOOL.—A sale of 2000 lbs. good pulled at 21c.

LET FACTS SPEAK.
FEVER AND AGUE.
The following will tell which is the remedy for the above complaint, fully attested to—not by some picked up Certificate of a person from a distance—but by your own Citizens who can be consulted and whose word can be relied upon.

From a number we select the following testimonials:
I have had the Fever & Ague for nearly three years with little interruption, but have been entirely cured by using one bottle of "Berge & Co's" Tonic Bitters.
Covington, April 8, 1847.
This certifies that I have had the Fever and Ague for many months, but an effectually cured by using one bottle of the Tonic Bitters prepared by Berge & Co.
Covington, April 1847.
B. CORNELIUS.
Be not imposed upon. The Tonic Bitters are prepared and sold only by Berge & Co. Druggist, Madison St. Junction of Turnpike.
Dr. Conwell offers his professional services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity office at the Drug Store where may be found and consulted at all hours.
Covington, Ky. 3m.—3c.

101 BAGS Rio Coffee
30 Kegs Junata Nails assorted sizes
20 Boxes Pittsburgh Glass assorted sizes
Just received and for sale low by
J. B. JONES & Co.
Dec 26, Greer's Old Stand.—23 1/2 cts.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The Best Remedy ever known to Man.
For Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—MORE EVIDENCE OF ITS SURPASSING HEALTH RESTORATIVE VIRTUES!!
We wish it to be distinctly understood that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which we publish, is STRICTLY TRUE. We give names and dates, and we invite the closest scrutiny, and challenge the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements—knowing full well that a KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS, is to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its use, in preference to any other remedy, or any physicians' prescription. This is strong language. For a proof of its truth examine what follows:
The following letter from Doctor Ritchey, of Franklin, Indiana, who stands high in his profession, 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 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 had sold out and 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 ever known. Almost all others fail upon trial, and not being able to hear the least of experience, soon sink into disuse. This, however, seems to be most highly valued by those who have tested its virtue and experienced its healing efficacy in their own cases.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES RITCHIEY.

Mr. Joseph I. Younglove—Sir—As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a consequent debility of my system generally, to such a degree that it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which, even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, entirely relieving me of my cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healthy than I had been for many years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine I can confidently recommend it as a powerful Tonic, and a certain cure for affections of the Lungs, unless it may be in cases of Consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.
Bowling Green, Ky.
Cures similar to the above are constantly being performed in all parts of the country, and we would indeed be destitute of all feelings of humanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases, to resort at once to the use of this, the only remedy that can be relied upon for a cure.
Cases are daily occurring in every part of the country which prove incontestably the vast superiority of this Balsam, in every shade of lung and liver disease, over every other preparation heretofore known to the world. Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
Sold by SANFORD & PARK, 4th and Walnut streets, corner of Walnut st. General Agents of the West.
Sole Agents: Jnos. Brd, Covington; GENEVY & SOUTHWELL, Georgetown; C. C. NORTON, Lexington, Ky.; and six miles from the former place. The third session of this school will commence on the first Monday in April. Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the family of the principal at \$1.50 per week. No scholar will be admitted for less than half a session, and no deduction will be made for absence, unless in cases of protracted illness.—Tuition in the primary branches, per session, of six months, including Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 7 00
History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, 7 00
Latin, Greek and French Languages, 9 00
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying (theory and practice), Mensuration, Dye's Measurement, the Latin, Greek and French Languages, 12 00
The School will be permanent, and it is intended to furnish a thorough and finished elementary education to youth. It will aim, not only to cultivate the intellectual powers, but also to regulate the heart and establish and confirm the health. When the Intellectual, Physical and Moral powers are trained together, they are found to afford essential aid to each other, while each one contributes to elevate the character and augment the useful efficiency of its possessor. The student will not be allowed to advance from the elements to the higher branches, till the former are thoroughly mastered; and he will be reminded continually that his progress in attainments are to be measured, not by the number of pages he may have recited, but by the precision and thoughtfulness with which he has grasped principles, and the celebrity and accuracy with which he can apply them. Close application and thorough instruction in every branch will be exacted of each scholar, and he will be required to give an abstract in his own language of every rule, principle or subject, until he has thoroughly mastered it. Such a system may seem to retard the pupil's progress at first, but it will ultimately result in great benefit; while it is the only way to secure those habits of accuracy indispensable to ripe scholarship, and most important in all the pursuits of life.
March 25, 1847. 35-3t.

GRIFIN'S HORSE NAILS.—10 bags best G. Horse Nails, 7 & 8 and 9d, for sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO., 136 Main st, 3 doors above Commercial Bank. Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.

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

UPLAND BANDS.—100 pairs splendid Curtain Bands, for sale at very low rates, at the sign of the Old Padlock, by J. K. OGDEN & Co. Cin. Sep. 26, 1846. No 162 Main st.

WALKER & WINSTON.
Madison St. bet. one door below Sixth, Covington Kentucky.
ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable to the City or country trade; and of the latest SPRING and SUMMER patterns, which they will continue to sell, as heretofore, at the lowest possible 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 shilling." CASH at all times paid for SUGARS and TOBACCO.
ALSO—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Gingers, Peppercorns, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods and prices.
March 13, 1847-94.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.
AM authorized by William Burritt, Esq., to sell his Farm, containing 180 Acres of Land, situated in the Richmond Station, Boone county, Ky., 15 miles from the City of Covington, and a short distance from the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road. The Farm is well watered and abundantly supplied with timber. Those wishing to examine the land will call on Mr. Pelet, living on the farm, who will show the land, &c.
For terms apply to the undersigned at his residence, eight miles from Covington on the Turnpike.
The sale of the above farm at Public Vendue will not be made on the 5th of May as heretofore advertised, but has been postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given.
T. T. THORNTON TIMBERLAKE, 31-7t.
Feb. 20, 1847.

BAKING, &c.
THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Covington, and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon the late firm of Drisley and Blackmore, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor. Having taken the whole business to himself, he has employed two of the best workmen the country affords, to execute with accuracy, which will enable him to keep constantly on hand, every description of
Bread, Cakes, Confectionary, &c.
of the very best kind, which he will furnish at the lowest rates such articles can be obtained at either here or in Cincinnati. He has a Carriage always in readiness to deliver any articles in his line at any place in the City of Covington.
JOSEPH DAISLEY.
Covington, March 1, 1847.—3m-3c.

"CHEAP GOODS."
WALKER & WINSTON,
Madison St. bet. one door below Sixth, Covington Kentucky.
ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable to the City or country trade; and of the latest SPRING and SUMMER patterns, which they will continue to sell, as heretofore, at the lowest possible 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 shilling." CASH at all times paid for SUGARS and TOBACCO.
ALSO—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Gingers, Peppercorns, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods and prices.
March 13, 1847-94.

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 each against losses or damage by fire. This Institution well known throughout the United States, for its solvency and promptness in settling losses. Property holders have now an opportunity, for a small sum, to protect their property from the damages to which it is daily exposed.
The terms of insurance are liberal, and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies.
JNO. MACKOY, Agent.
Madison Street.
Office, at his Store in Foot's Row, opposite the Madison Hotel, Feb. 13, 1847. 30-1t.

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLES.
300 pairs Brass Candles, assorted, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2 and 6 1/2 cts.
100 pairs Brass Candles, square, with Stuffers and Extinguishers, 4 1/2 cts.
75 pairs High Brass Candles.
For sale by
J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
No 162 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock, Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

TOBACCO.—20 lbs. Ky. 5 Lump Tobacco; 5 " Superior Va. Cav'd do; 10 " No. 8 do; 10 " No. 9 do.
On hand and for sale low by
J. B. JONES & Co.
Jan. 23, 1847. Greer's Old Stand.

INDIGO & NADDER.—1 Ceroon S. Indigo, 3 Bbls. Dutch Madras. For sale by J. B. JONES & Co. Jan. 23, 1847. 27. Greer's Old Stand.

BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE.—29 cases Bright Trace Chains, 7 feet; 10 do Curry Cords, assorted; 10 do Locks, 4 to 9 inches; 6 do Locks, 10 to 12 inches; 5 Cates Watercolor Cans and Sifters; 5 Bales Shoe Hemp, Webbing and Plush; 6 Bales Log Chains and Hooks and Hinges.
Now opening and for sale low by
J. B. JONES & CO.,
136 Main st, 3 doors above Commercial Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

FRESH ARRIVAL AT THE NEW DRUG STORE.
Madison Street, Junction of Turnpike, COVINGTON, KY.
BIRGE & CO. have now received, fresh from the Eastern Market, a large and complete assortment of all articles in their line—consisting of every description of *Drugs and Medicines*, including all the rare Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Glass-ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Fancy Articles, Pure Wines & Liquors, &c. &c.
All of which have been selected and prepared with the utmost care. After long experience in the business, they offer to Physicians, Families and Dealers in general, both from City and Country, pure and genuine articles for their patronage, in their ability to furnish them with the best possible articles of Medicines &c., at the lowest cash prices.
We would also, particularly call the attention of Painters and those in want of Paints and Oils, to our large and pure assortment, assuring them that all articles purchased of us will be found as recommended, and as we buy entirely for cash, at the lowest rates.
Our medicinal preparations are carefully compounded by a competent person from the choicest articles, and we can safely say to those in want of family medicines, that none but the pure and genuine will be dispensed.
An unsurpassable stock of Perfumery and Fancy articles kept always on hand.
As our assortment of Paints is given (the business) in all its details, we have no hesitation in asking the confidence of the community.
Medicines dispensed on Sundays and at all hours of night.
Covington, March 13, 1847. 34-3m

Disolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.
The books and all matters connected with the stand of the firm of J. B. Casey & Co. JOHN B. CASEY, J. H. McGLASSON, Wm. McLEATHERS.
Covington, March 20, 1847.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.
By A. M. Maurice, Professor of diseases of Women.—Just published. Price \$1.
THE Important Secrets here contained, tho' of a nature strictly intended for the Married, are of such a nature as to be contemplated marriage, it is equally important.
The various subjects treated of in the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," are of a nature with which every female, either married or contemplating marriage, should become acquainted, especially the great French discovery here contained, to ignorance of the existence of which the life of many a wife has fallen a sacrifice; as also restraining many prudent persons, from the distress of poverty, the result of a large family of children, from marrying.
To the female afflicted with the various complaints arising from a stoppage, irregularity, decline, or retention of the Menstrues, it is invaluable, as containing the means, symptoms, and the most certain remedies for the removal of her complaints.
Every husband and every father, as also every young man contemplating to become one, will here find suggestions, which once possessed, no pecuniary consideration will induce them to part with. Their own happiness, the future happiness of their children, depend upon being possessed of the important secrets, contained in this work. How true it is that knowledge is power; how often it is that what we acquire for one dollar we would not part with for thousands.
On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. Address (post-paid) Dr. A. M. Maurice, Box 1224, N. Y. City. Office 648 Broadway N. Y.
N. B. Travelling and other Agents sending for half a dozen or more copies are allowed the most liberal discount. The great demand for this work, and the liberal discount allowed, enables pedlars, travelling merchants, and other agents to realize handsome profits from its sale. A few more agents wanted. Address (post-paid) as above.
March 27, 1847.—2v

Paints, Oils, &c.
JUST received, by Dr. WISE, at his establishment, a large assortment of Paints, Oils & Dye Stuffs, which will be sold as low as in the best of Cincinnati. Just drop in before seeing the river.
Feb. 6th 1847.
corner of 4th & Scott Sts., Covington, Ky

TOWN LOTS.
SEVERAL valuable Building Lots desirably situated for business or dwelling houses, for sale low for cash.
ALSO—Two or three Farms convenient to the city. Enquire of
WALKER & WINSTON,
may 23 Madison st, one door below sixth, April 10.

The Great Western.
The runaway waiter—Her opinion of Gen. Taylor—Her contempt of cowardice—The death of Capt. Lincoln—Her passion gives way to regret—Evidence of her esteem for the great dead.

The "Great Western" or "The Heroine of Fort Brown," as she is often called, still sticks to the army. Indeed, it is only when she is abroad with the soldier that she appears to be at home. At the present time her tent is pitched at Saltillo, where she exhibits the same rough-and-ready good nature, the same *esprit du corps*, which has distinguished her since she "joined the army." She keeps a restaurant, or mess-house, more especially for the officers, and gives a kick to a saucy customer, or a cup of coffee to a favorite one, with equal facility. She does a steak to a T, but he who would attempt to "do" her, would find himself laboring under a mistake. Let any one say a word against the American Army, and she is sure first to set him up and then to knock him down. One instance, by way of illustration: On the evening of the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23d, a little effeminate fellow, in all the haste and all the bewilderment of John Gilpin in his involuntary equestrian feat from Islington, rode into Saltillo and up to the quarters of the Great Western. He was trembling so that one would imagine an invisible electrifying machine was operating on his nerves.

"Why, what's the matter with you, Miss Nancy—what's skooked you now?" said the amiable hostess.

"Oh, Mrs. Bourdette!" said the counter-foe soldier—the apology for a man, "we'll be slain by the Mexicans; Gen. Taylor is on the retreat; it's all over with us; we'll be thier shot, or sent to the mines. Oh! I wouldn't care," he continued, in a whining tone, "I wouldn't care," but for my old woman and three children in the "States." "I know, John," said she to me when I was coming away—"I know your courage will get you into a scrape—you are too impetuous, John," said she; and it was true for her. If I was not I might still be a waiter in a respectable restaurant in New Orleans. Hain't you got a cup of coffee for me, Mrs. Bourdette—[such is the Great Western's matrimonial name] hant you got a cup of coffee for me, just to quench my thirst?"

"Not a d—n drop, Watson," said the Amazon woman of the camp, sternly. "So you, my diminutive creature, whose heart has got the shaking ague—you say that Gen. Taylor has retreated?"

"Oh, I saw it," said the little man, "saw it with my two eyes."

"It's a—no such thing," said the Great Western, emphatically: "Gen. Taylor never retreats—the American army never retreats—it never has since I joined it—nor ever before, to my knowledge; so clear out you skunk, you, or I'll give you what you did not want long enough for the Mexicans to give you!" And here she brandished an old sword, which she had converted into a carving knife, over the head of the little man, from which he ran off still faster than he ran from Buena Vista.

This scene was not well over, when news arrived of the death of Capt. Lincoln. On hearing it, the large knife fell from her hand—she fell herself on the chair and wept like a child.

"You knew the Captain well, did you not, Mrs. Bourdette?" said a person present.

"Knew him! I didn't know any one else, it was he!" enlisted me six years ago, in Jefferson Barracks, shortly after my first husband joined the regiment—and we have lived together, that is, he has eat at my table, all the time since. Ah, there was no runaway in him. But, poor dear man, I must go and see to him this very night, lest these rascally grognosers should strip him, and not knowing him, I could not give decent burial."

Off she went to the blood-stained battlefield sought among the dead and dying till she found out the corpse of the brave Captain, which she brought to Saltillo and had decently interred. She now keeps his sword and other equipments, and vows not to part with them through life.

"The Captain did go through the mock ceremony of an enlistment with the heroine of Fort Brown and she was not by any means the least brave person whom he took into the service of Uncle Sam."

Later from Mexico.

Santa Anna's Address to his Army—His Arrival at the City of Mexico—His Inauguration—The Inaugural Address—Policy of the New Administration, &c.

By the Alabama we have received papers from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March, inclusive.

The movements of Santa Anna first arrest our attention. He took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi on the 14th March in the following brief and happy address:

Companions in Arms—Devoted entirely to the service of the country, I march to assume the reins of Government, in doing which I make the most costly sacrifice, acting contrary to my cherished desires and fixed intentions. But this course will put an end to the civil war which is destroying our beautiful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to the righteous struggle in which we are engaged with the perfidious invaders, and in which you have fought with such bravery and decision in the field of Angostura.

My Friends—I will never forget your glorious actions on that field of battle, your sufferings in the desert, to which you submitted with heroic patience, and above all, that I had the honor of commanding you. The nation owes you a recompense, and you shall shortly receive it through my exertions, although this is not the consideration which stimulates you to bear yourselves as worthy sons of Mexico [a *gran Mexico*].

Soldiers—You are the hope of your country, her best defenders. Your duty then is to guard all parts, and on this account I have disposed that two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with their corresponding batteries shall march to the defence of the State of Vera Cruz, the rest of this army defending this frontier.

Every where you will conduct your selves as you have done hitherto, and you will ever deserve the illustrious name you

acquired. I am going to procure whatever is necessary to consummate the great work which is committed to you, and be assured that in the hour of danger you will find in the midst of you, your general, ANTONIO LOPEZ DESANTA ANNA.

17d San Luis Potosi, March 14, 1847.

We do not precisely understand, but in for that the three brigades above mentioned are distinct from the four thousand picked veterans whom he had previously detached from his army with orders to proceed to the capital under General Vasquez.

From San Luis to the city of Mexico Santa Anna's progress was triumphant. He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to propitiate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A *Te Deum* was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the felicitations of the authorities and corporations. We give his inaugural address below—we have not room to-day for Senor Otero's reply.

We have neither room nor time to make adequate use of our files. We find in them many things which we desire to publish. We can only give place to Santa Anna's inaugural address.

SANTA ANNA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Senors Deputies—I have just taken the oath which the law proscribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments, and the motives of my conduct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the best of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy.

These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent—I have seen the forward steps of the enemy—I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so, I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither and assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings, and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for mean enmities to cease. But I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is beholding us.

I have before me the committee of the Sovereign Congress, that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace—on which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire.

The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself, and its rights for which its sons have those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still see me obedient to its wishes without my having any other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation, and I aspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country—that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DESANTA ANNA.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as follows: D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Suarvey Triarte, of Justice, and D. Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, of War.

From anything we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course dispossesses Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station of Vice President. *El Republicano*, a very pertinacious opponent of the administration of Farias, claims the change as equivalent to a revolution; all the measures of Farias, it says, are to be abandoned; but it will be proper to wait a little till Santa Anna has time to look about him. Our latest papers just bring him into the full enjoyment of power. Before Santa Anna reached the capital he sent an order thither for the release of Gomez Pedraza, whom Gomez had kept for a week or two a close prisoner. Santa Anna has avowed his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1821.

The bodies of the officers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, have been placed by their friends in coffins, in which pulverized charcoal was introduced, and the coffins placed, temporarily, in vaults at Saltillo, until removed to their last homes, which will probably be done as soon as the communication between Saltillo and Camargo is opened.

Kentucky Military Institute.
This Institute created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st of March, 1847, under the immediate direction and entire control of a BOARD OF VISITORS.

Appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth:

It contemplates a Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes; an education eminently scientific and practical; the formation of regular habits, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Military duties will not be permitted to interfere with the pupil's progress in study, but will rather take the place of his unprofitable and often vicious play.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order of graduation, is that usually taught in the best Colleges, except that but one language is required, (Latin or French), the time usually occupied by the second, being devoted to a more extended course in Mathematics, Natural Science and English Literature.

A Preparatory Department is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys of any age are taken, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

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