

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM. HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Campbell and Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office on York street, Newport, one door from the Post Office. Newport, Dec. 26, 1846. 23-yl

Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL. HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in all cases, be assisted by W. K. Wall, whenever necessary. Office on Market Space, a Covington.

N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to. September 13, 1845. 8-1f

Edge & Brothers

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN. GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE, 33 Scott Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of their line, which they will sell, wholesale retail, cheap for cash or exchange for country produce. March 28, 1845. 33

C. E. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, 33 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET. HAS now on hand a good stock of Groceries which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Covington, July 11th, 1846. 52

R. W. C. RANFALLS, having located in Covington, offers his professional services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity. Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by J. & W. Hall. 52

B. JONES, & CO.

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

Also Groceries, Queensware, Boots and shoes, &c. &c. 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. They will receive, in exchange for Goods, either Cash or any kind of Country Produce. Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846. 7-1f

FASHIONABLE CABINET FURNITURE.—S. J. Join wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to a new and splendid building, in the City of Cincinnati, on Third street, 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, consisting in part of—

Case Sofas, Seating and Mahogany, centre Tables, Sofa Beds, Parlor Chairs of the best description, Secretaries, Mahogany Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, with 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 CHAIR CANDLESTICKS.—200 pairs assorted 4, 5, 6 inches; 300 do do do 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 do Square, with 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 do Pillar, assorted, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. This day received and for sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO., 36 Main st., 3 doors above Commercial Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

Medicine, &c. THE attention of the public is called to a 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 subscribers are now receiving their supply of GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, which they offer on the best possible terms for Cash or country Produce of all kinds. They have on hand a complete and general assortment of Stoves and Grates at Cincinnati prices, also Sloop and Roberts' ploughs, the public are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing. Cash paid for Wheat and Flaxseed. GEDGE & BROTHERS, October 1, 1846.—12-yl

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

Also—Violins, French and German Accordeons, Flutes, Clarinets, Fifes, Music Boxes, French strings for the Guitar and Violin, &c., all of which will be sold very cheaply. 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 the adjoining counties. Any business with which he may be favored, will meet with strict and prompt attention. Office on the South side of Market Space. Covington, Feb. 13, 1847. 30-3m

NAILS AND GLASS.—30 Boxes and 25 sizes Glass. 35 Kegs and 100 Nails for sale low by J. B. JONES & Co. Jan. 22, 1846

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. General Taylor's Detailed Report of the Battle of Buena Vista.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION. AGUA NUEVA, March 6, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command which resulted in the engagement of Buena Vista, the repulse of the Mexican army and the re-occupation of this position.

The information which reached me of the advance and concentration of a heavy Mexican force in my front, had assumed such a probable form, as to induce a special examination far beyond the reach of our pickets to ascertain its correctness.

A small party of Texan spies, under Major McCulloch, despatched to the Hacienda of Encarnacion, 30 miles from this, on the route to San Luis Potosi, had reported a cavalry force of unknown strength at that place. On the 20th of February a strong reconnaissance under Lieut. Col. May was despatched to the Hacienda of Heclionda, while Major McCulloch made another examination of Encarnacion.

The result of these expeditions left no doubt that the enemy was in large force at Encarnacion under the orders of Gen. Santa Anna, and that he meditated a forward movement and attack upon our position.

As the Camp of Agua Nueva could be turned on their flank, and as the enemy's force was greatly superior to our own, particularly in the arm of cavalry, I determined, after much consideration, to take up a position about eleven miles in rear, and there await the attack. The army broke up its camp and marched at noon on the 21st, encamping at the new position a little in front of the Hacienda of Buena Vista. With a small force I proceeded to Saltillo to make some necessary arrangements for the defence of the town, leaving Brig. General Wool in the immediate command of the troops.

Before those arrangements were completed on the morning of the 22d, I was advised that the enemy was in sight, advancing. Upon reaching the ground it was found that his cavalry advance was in our front, having marched from Encarnacion, as we have since learned, at 11 o'clock on the day previous, and driving in a mounted force left at Agua Nueva to cover the removal of public stores. Our troops were in position occupying a line of remarkable strength. The road at this point becomes a narrow defile, the valley on its right being rendered impracticable for artillery by a system of deep and impassable gullies, while on the left a succession of rugged ridges and precipitous ravines extends far back towards the mountain which bounds the valley. The position was such that the enemy could only to paralyze the artillery and cavalry of the enemy, while his infantry could not derive all the advantages of its numerical superiority. In this position we prepared to receive him. Capt. Washington's battery (4th artillery) was posted to command the road, while the first and 2d Illinois regiments under Colonels Hardin and Bissell, each eight companies, (to the latter of which was attached Capt. Comer's company of Texas volunteers), and the 2d Kentucky under Col. McKee, occupied the crests of the ridges on the left and in rear. The Arkansas and Kentucky regiments of cavalry, commanded by Colonels Yell and H. Marshall, occupied the extreme left near the base of the mountain, while the Indiana brigade, under Brigadier General Lane, (composed of the 2d and 3d regiments under Colonels Bowles and Lane,) the Mississippi rifleman under Col. Davis, the squadrons of the 1st and 2d dragoons under Captain Steen and Lieut. Col. May, and light batteries of Capts. Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery were held in reserve. At 11 o'clock I received from Gen. Santa Anna a summons to surrender at discretion, which, with a copy of my reply, I have transmitted. The enemy still forbore his attack, evidently waiting for the arrival of his rear columns which could be distinctly seen by our look-outs as they approached the field. A demonstration made on his left caused me to detach the 2d Kentucky and a section of artillery to our right, in which position they bivouacked for the night. In the meantime the Mexican light troops had engaged ours on the extreme left, (composed of parts of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry dismounted, and a rifle battalion from the Indiana brigade under Major Gorman, the whole commanded by Col. Marshall,) and kept up by a sharp fire, climbing the mountain side, and apparently endeavoring to turn our flank. Three pieces of Capt. Washington's battery had been detached to the left, and were supported by the 2d Indiana regiment. An occasional shell was thrown by the enemy into this part of our line, but without effect. The skirmishing of the light troops was kept up with trifling loss on our part until dark, when I became convinced that no serious attack would be made before the morning, and returned with the Mississippi regiment and squadron of 2d dragoons to Saltillo. The troops bivouacked without fires, and laid upon their arms. A body of cavalry, some 1,500 strong, had been visible all day in the rear of the town, having entered the valley through a narrow pass east of the city. This cavalry, commanded by Gen. Minon, had evidently been thrown in the rear to break up and harass our retreat, and perhaps make some attempt against the town if practicable.

The city was occupied by four excellent companies of Illinois volunteers under Major Warren of the 1st regiment. A field-work, which commanded most of the approaches, was garrisoned by Captain Webster's company, 1st artillery, and armed with two 24-pound howitzers, while the train and head-quarter camp was guarded by two companies Mississippi ri-

flemen under Capt. Rogers, and a field piece commanded by Capt. Shover, 3d artillery. Having made these dispositions for the protection of the rear, I proceeded on the morning of the 23d to Buena Vista, ordering forward all the other available troops. The action had commenced before my arrival on the field.

During the evening and night of the 22d the enemy had thrown a body of light troops on the mountain side, with the purpose of outflanking our left; and it was here that the action of the 23d commenced at an early hour. Our riflemen under Colonel Marshall, who had been reinforced by three companies under Major Trial, 2d Illinois volunteers, maintained their ground handsomely against a greatly superior force, holding themselves under cover, and using their weapons with deadly effect. About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against the centre of our position, a heavy column moving along the road. This force was soon dispersed by a few rapid and well-directed shots from Captain Washington's battery. In the meantime the enemy was concentrating a large force of infantry and cavalry under cover of the ridges, with the obvious intention of forcing our left, which was posted on an extensive plateau. The 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments formed this part of our line, the former covering three pieces of light artillery, under the orders of Capt. O'Brien—Brigadier General Lane being in the immediate command. In order to bring his men within effective range, General Lane ordered the artillery and 2d Indiana regiment forward. The artillery advanced within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry, and was served against it with great effect, but without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, being exposed, as well as the battery, not only to a severe fire of small arms from the front, but also to a murderous cross fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery on the left. Captain O'Brien found it impossible to retain his position without support, but was only able to withdraw two of his pieces, all the horses and cannoniers of the 2d Indiana regiment, which had fallen back as stated, could not be rallied, and took no further part in the action, except a handful of men, who, under its gallant Colonel, Bowles, joined the Mississippi regiment, and did good service, and those fugitives who, at a later period in the day, assisted in defending the train and depot at Buena Vista. This portion of our line having given way, and the enemy appearing in overwhelming force against our left flank, the light troops, who were posted on the mountain, were compelled to withdraw, which they did, for the most part, in good order. Many, however, were not rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista, to the defence of which they afterwards contributed.

Colonel Bissell's regiment (2d Illinois), which had been joined by a section of Captain Sherman's battery, had become completely outflanked, and was compelled to fall back, being entirely unsupported. The enemy was now pouring masses of infantry and cavalry along the base of the mountain on our left, and was gaining our rear in great force. At this moment, I arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment had been directed to the left by reaching the position, and immediately came into action against the Mexican infantry which had turned our flank. The 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery under Captain Bragg, had previously been ordered from the right to reinforce the left, and arrived at a most opportune moment. That regiment, and a portion of the 1st Illinois, under Colonel Hardin, gallantly drove the enemy, and recovered a portion of the ground we had lost. The batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg were in position on the plateau, and did much execution, not only in front, but particularly upon the masses which had gained our rear. Discovering that the enemy was heavily pressing upon the Mississippi regiment, the 3d Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, was despatched to strengthen that part of our line which formed a crotchet perpendicular to the first line of battle. At the same time Lieut. Kilburn, with a piece of Capt. Bragg's battery, was directed to support the infantry there engaged. The action was for a time warmly sustained at that point—the enemy making several efforts both with infantry and cavalry against our line, and being always repulsed with heavy loss. I had placed all the regular cavalry and Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse under the orders of Brevet Lieut. Col. May, with direction to hold in check the enemy's column, still advancing to the rear along the base of the mountain, which was done in conjunction with the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Colonels Marshall and Yell. In the meantime our left, which was still strongly threatened by a superior force was further strengthened by the detachment of Capt. Bragg's, and a portion of Capt. Sherman's batteries, to that quarter. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the enemy along the base of the mountain, and the determined resistance offered by the two regiments opposed to them, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of the corps attempted to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. The squadron of the 1st dragoons, under Lieut. Rucker, was now ordered up the deep ravine which these retreating corps were endeavoring to cross, in order to charge and disperse them. The squadron proceeded to the point indicated, but could not accomplish the object, being exposed to a heavy fire from a battery established to cover the retreat of these corps. While the squadron was detached on this

service, a large body of the enemy was observed to concentrate on our extreme left, apparently with the view of making a descent upon the hacienda of Buena Vista, where our train and baggage were deposited. Lieut. Col. May was ordered to the support of that point, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery under Lieut. Reynolds. In the meantime the scattered forces near the hacienda, composed in part of Majors Trail and Gorman's commands, had been to some extent organized under the advice of Major Monroe, chief of artillery, with the assistance of Major Morrison, volunteer staff, and were posted to defend the position. Before our cavalry had made its attack, that of the enemy had made its attack, having been handsomely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Colonels Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, one portion sweeping by the depot where it received a destructive fire from the force which had collected there, and then gaining the mountain opposite, the remaining portion regaining the base of the mountain on our left. In the charge at Buena Vista, Col. Yell fell gallantly at the head of his regiment; we also lost Adj't Vaughan of the Kentucky cavalry—a young officer of much promise. Lieut. Colonel May who had been rejoined by the squadron of the dragoons, and by portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops under Lieut. Col. Roane and Maj. Gorman, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the right flank of the enemy, upon whose masses, crowded in the narrow gorges and ravines, our artillery was doing fearful execution.

The position of that portion of the Mexican army which had gained our rear was now very critical, and it seemed doubtful whether it could regain the main body. At this moment I received from Gen. Santa Anna a message by a staff officer, desiring to know what I wanted? I immediately despatched Brig. General Wool to the Mexican general-in-chief, and sent orders to cease firing. Upon reaching the Mexican lines, Gen. Wool could not cause the enemy to cease their fire, and accordingly returned without having an interview. The extreme right of the enemy continued their retreat along the base of the mountain, and finally, in spite of all our efforts, effected a junction with the remainder of the army.

During the day, the cavalry of Gen. Minon had ascended the elevated plain above Saltillo, and occupied the road from the city to the field of battle, where they intercepted several of our men. Approaching the town, they were fired upon by Capt. Webster from the redoubt occupied by his company, and then moved off towards the eastern side of the valley, and obliquely towards Buena Vista. At this time, Capt. Shover moved rapidly forward with his piece, supported by a miscellaneous command of mounted volunteers, and fired several shots at the cavalry with great effect. They were driven into the ravines which lead to the lower valley, closely pursued by Capt. Shover, who was further supported by a piece of Capt. Webster's battery, under Lieutenant Donaldson, which had advanced from the redoubt, supported by Capt. Wheeler's company, Illinois volunteers. The enemy made one or two efforts to charge the artillery, but was finally driven back in a confused mass, and did not again appear upon the plain.

In the meantime, the firing had partially ceased upon the principle field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the plateau for a moment, when I was recalled thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining that position, I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and 2d Kentucky) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy—evidently his reserves—and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained this heavy charge to the last, and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field—his infantry support being entirely routed. Captain Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery. Without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate, the second and third drove him back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Taking a ravine which led in the direction of Capt. Washington's battery, their pursuers became exposed to his fire, which soon checked and drove them back with loss. In the mean time the rest of our artillery had taken position on the plateau, covered by the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, the former of which had reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse. In this last conflict we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Colonel Hardin, 1st Illinois, and Colonel McKee, and Lieutenant Colonel Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time while gallantly heading their command.

No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position, and the approach of night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant watchfulness and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled for the most to bivouack without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict. During the night the wounded were removed

to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town and Brigadier General Marshall, who made a forced march from the Rinconada, with a reinforcement of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns, under Captain Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned its position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity in numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops, rendered it inexpedient and hazardous to attempt a pursuit. A staff officer was despatched to General Santa Anna to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was satisfactorily completed on the following day. Our own dead were collected and buried and the Mexican wounded, of which a large number had been left upon the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnaissance was made on the enemy's position, which was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosi. On the 27th, our troops resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rear guard evacuating the place as we approached, leaving a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnacion early the next morning, but upon examination, the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it inadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally despatched to Encarnacion, on the 1st of March, under Col. Balknap. Some two hundred wounded, and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on in the direction of Matheuala, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewn upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown by the accompanying field report, to have been 334 officers, and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making not more than 453 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna, in his summons, to be 20,000; and that estimate is confirmed by all our information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed; 456 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numbers wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, twenty-eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Captain George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serving on the staff of Gen. Wool—a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Colonels Hardin and McKee, and Lieut. Colonel Clay. Possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of a military education, I had looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fires to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms releases me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers whose skill, coolness, and gallantry, in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

To Brigadier General Wool my obligations are particularly due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of his troops thrown back on the left flank. I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government. Brigadier General Lane (slightly wounded) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy.

The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous, were more than usually distinguished. Moving rapidly over the rough ground, it was always in action at the right time, and its well-directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy.

While I recommend to particular favour the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Monroe, chief of artillery, and Captains Washington, 4th artillery; and Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, com-

manding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conspicuous skill and gallantry. Captain O'Brien, Lieutenant Brent, Whiting, and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers, (slightly wounded,) attached to Captain Washington's battery. Lieutenants Thomas, Reynolds and French, 3d artillery, (severely wounded,) to that of Captain Sherman; and Captain Shover and Lieut. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to that of Captain Bragg. Captain Shover in conjunction with Lieut. Donaldson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important service in repulsing the cavalry of Gen. Minon. The regular cavalry under Lieut. Colonel May, which was associated with Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful service in holding the enemy in check and in covering the batteries at several points. Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day, while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling to the rear.

The Mississippi riflemen, under Col. Davis, was highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Col. Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the government. The 3d Illinois regiment under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the 2d, under Col. Bowles, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during a greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in repulsing the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Marshall, rendered good service, mounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards with a portion of the Arkansas regiment, in meeting and dispersing the column of cavalry at Buena Vista. The 1st and 2d Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct during the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning, restored confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much these brave regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy pressure of the enemy in the afternoon. Captain Comer's company of Texas volunteers, attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its captain being wounded and two subalterns killed. Col. Bissell, the only surviving Colonel of these three regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion. After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieutenant Weatherford, that of the latter upon Major Fry, regimental commanders, and others who have rendered reports, speak in general terms of the good conduct of their officers and men, and have specified names, but the limits of this report forbid the recapitulation of them here. I may, however, mention Lieutenants Rucker and Campbell, of the dragoons, and Captain Pike, Arkansas cavalry, commanding squadrons; Lieutenant Colonel Field, Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Roane, Arkansas cavalry, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Colonel Yell, Major Bradford, Captain Sharp, (severely wounded,) and Adjutant Griffith, Mississippi regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Hadden, 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieutenant Robinson, A. D. C. to General Lane; Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford, 1st Illinois regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Mississippi, and Adjutant Whiteside, (severely wounded,) 2d Illinois regiment; and Major Fry, 2d Kentucky regiment, as being favorably noticed for gallantry and good conduct. Major McCulloch, quartermaster in the volunteer service, rendered important services before the engagement, in the command of a spy company, and during the affair, was associated with the regular cavalry. To Major Warren, 1st Illinois volunteers, I feel much indebted for his firm and judicious course, while exercising command in the city of Saltillo.

The medical staff, under the able direction of Aistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were assiduous in attention to the wounded upon the field, and in their careful removal to the rear. Both in these respects and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of this department was everything that could be wished.

Brigadier General Wool speaks in high terms of the officers of his staff, and I take pleasure in mentioning them here, having witnessed their activity and zeal upon the field. Lieutenant and A. D. C. Major, Colonel Churchill, inspector general, Captain Chapman, assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Sigrares, topographical engineers, and Captain Howard and Davis, volunteer service, are conspicuously noticed by the general for their gallantry and good conduct. Messrs. March, Adicks, Fois, Harrison, Burgess, and Dusenberry, attached in various capacities to Gen. Wool's headquarters, are likewise mentioned for their intelligent activity in conveying orders to all parts of the field.

In conclusion, I beg leave to speak of my own staff, to whose exertions in rallying troops and communicating orders I feel greatly indebted. Major Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Capt. J. H. Eaton, and Lieut. R. S. Garnett, aids-de-camp, served near my position, and were prompt and zealous in the discharge of every duty. Major Monroe, besides rendering valuable service as chief of artillery, was active and instrumental, as were also Colonels Churchill and Balknap, inspectors general, in rallying troops and disposing them for the defence of the train and baggage. Colonel Whiting, quartermaster general, and Capt. Eaton, chief of the subsistence department, were engaged with the duties of their departments and also served in my immediate staff on the field. Capt. Sibby, assistant quartermaster, was necessarily left with the headquarters camp near town, where his services were highly useful. Major Hunsick, Lieut. Beaman, engineers, and Capt. Linnard and Lieutenants Pope and Franklin, topographical en-

gineers, were employed before and during the engagement in making reconnoissances, and on the field were very active in bringing information and in conveying my orders to distinct points. Lieut. Kingsbury, in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Capt. Chilton, assistant quartermaster, and Majors Dix and Coffee, were also as extra aids-de-camp, and were actively employed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas E. Crittenden, of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aid-de-camp on this occasion, and served with credit in that capacity. Major Craig, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Craig, medical director, had been detached on duty from headquarters, and did not reach the ground until the morning of the 24th—to late to participate in the action, but in time to render useful services in their respective departments of the staff.

I respectfully enclose returns of the troops engaged, and of casualties incident to the battle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. A. Comm'r. The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

"WHY THEY DON'T SHOOT"—Under this head the Cleveland Plaindealer a democratic paper, says: "We proposed the other day to fire one hundred guns in honor of 'Old Zack' and the battle of Buena Vista, and proffered our dollar for saltpetre. Fifty others stood ready to give their dollar, and the 'Ringolders' were on hand, cocked and primed, to echo the battle-thunder of Buena Vista. That night the Herald nominated old Zack as the Whig candidate for President; which fizzled out the whole affair. \*\*\*\*\* Democrats won't burn their fingers burning powder for a whig candidate."

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.—Never did a man do more for himself never were the machinations of enemies more confounded, more promptly turned to favor the objects they were intended to defeat, than in the case of this distinguished citizen, and his illustrious opponents.

We read in the good book, that Joseph was sold into Egypt, in order that his growing popularity at home might not interfere with the views of others; and even in Egypt he was assailed by most formidable means. His own merits, however, brought him out of difficulties, enabled him to triumph over home and foreign enemies, and made him the ruling man—the man whose power was exerted to govern and feed those who would have destroyed him.

The public voice, the enthusiastic admiration of the people, seems to lead to the expectation that the civil, statesman-like qualities of Taylor, are to be tried as openly, as have been his military talents; and those who would have disappointed the public voice, and have crushed the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, will have, it is now likely, to make room for the Hero of Buena Vista. A beautiful prospect, a good prospect, indeed, of the Presidency, from the plains consecrated by his skill and valor, and the blood and life of the officers and men under his command.

It appears now as if ZACHARY TAYLOR would be the candidate of the great Anti-Polk party for the Presidency; if he enters upon the campaign, he must be successful, for TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS. Philad. U. S. Gazette.

The Capture of Alvarado. We find in the Mobile Daily Advertiser of the 15th instant the following particulars, relating to the capture of Alvarado, as derived from officers of the navy:

"Late last evening we had the pleasure of an interview with Lieutenants BARTON and BRASHER, who had just arrived from Pensacola. From these gentlemen we learnt that Com. PERRY sailed for Alvarado to invest the place in conjunction with a detachment from the army under Gen. QUINMAN, about 2,000 strong. One day in advance, Lieut. CHAS. G. HUNTER, in command of the steamer Scurge, was ordered down to blockade the place, in conjunction with the Albany, Capt. BRASSE.

On arriving at Alvarado, which he did some time in advance of the Albany, Capt. HUNTER thought he might as well proceed at once to take the place. He accordingly fired two guns, and then summoned the city to surrender. The authorities asked time to consider. Lieut. H. in reply informed them that they might take their choice between an instant and unconditional surrender and an assault from the land forces then near at hand. They very wisely chose the former, and surrendered at discretion. Lieutenant Hunter then left guard, consisting of Midshipman Temple and five men, and proceeded up the river—took the town of Tlacotalpan, a Mexican brig loaded with cotton, and some smaller craft.

"We understand that after these gallant achievements Lieut. HUNTER was placed under arrest by Com. PERRY for a violation of orders—he having been directed only to blockade Alvarado. Such a course was doubtless necessary in order to preserve a due subordination, and yet it seems hard that a young and enterprising officer should be thus punished, whose only crime was an achievement of which any one might well be proud."

The surrender to Lieut. HUNTER was made on the 2d instant. On the 3d Gen. QUINMAN arrived with the troops, and Com. PERRY with all the small vessels of the squadron, but they found the place already under the American flag. About 800 Mexican soldiers, belonging to the two posts, were made prisoners.

Mrs. Ann Maffit, former consort of Rev. John N. Maffit, died at Galveston, Texas, on the 1st inst., after an illness of several weeks. It will be recollected Mr. M. was married a second time in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of the 21st ult.

Covington.

We have lately taken a stroll over portions of our town, and find that building has been again commenced on a pretty extensive scale. We learn that it is probable more buildings will be put this season than there were last—the precise number put up last year, we are not able to state; but have been told, that it was somewhere about 250. We have other evidences of the rapid growth of our city, and the increase of business in it, that we shall notice hereafter, as well as some other matters connected with the future prosperity of the place.

The Locofocos lately held a meeting in Brown Co. Ohio, and resolved to "mark" any man that supports Thomas Corwin for any office or place whatever, and to support General Cass for next President. They also resolved that Thomas Corwin would be a suitable person to fill the office of President of Mexico. From this we may infer that Mr. Polk does not intend to permit Santa Anna to serve as President of Mexico longer than his present term. We wonder if he will be continued as Commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, or will Mr. Polk remove him from that office too?

The surrender of the Mexican troops to our Army at Mexico is said to have been an imposing sight.

The Mexican officers, although but shabbily dressed, and looked as if they had fared quite badly, appeared sorrowful and melancholy, but the soldiers appeared quite indifferent. Poor fellows, starvation had, perhaps, prepared them for any change in their situation, and that from Mexican soldiers to American prisoners, was as good a one as they could have hoped for.

THE LEXINGTON TRAGEDY. A friend at Lexington says to us, "I see a small error in your paper in relation to the late tragedy here. You speak of Boswell being assisted into the store; he ran in himself." Another friend writes to us, "I looked for your paper with great interest this week, for I feared you would not get an impartial account of the tragedy in this city. The facts as published in your paper of Saturday last, are substantially correct, but not positively so, although reported by an 'eye witness.' The writer then gives a full detail of all the circumstances that led to the tragedy, which are intended for our use and not for publication, for which he has our thanks. The day before his tragic end, Boswell made a will, in which he left his wife \$2000, in fee simple, and his daughter, an only child, the balance of his estate."

General Wool.

When the news of the battle of Buena Vista, was received the citizens of Troy (the residence of Gen. Wool) and the Common Council of the city, held a public meeting, to testify their high regard for the distinguished and gallant part which General Wool acted in that occasion. The meeting was large and great enthusiasm was evinced. A salute of a hundred guns was fired, and a resolution was passed to present a sword to General Wool "as a memorial (though not a reward) of the distinguished services he has rendered to the country."

How will the news of the appointment of Pillow and Quitman as Major Generals over the host of General Wool be received by the good folks of Troy? and how can, or will General Wool himself, pocket the insult?

Shortly after the Battle of Monterey, the Mississippi, a rabid Locofoco paper printed at Jackson Miss. exclaimed "ANOTHER SUCH BATTLE AND WE ARE RUINED." The Southron, a first rate whig paper printed in the same place, seems a little at a loss to know what his neighbor meant by this expression. We think the Southron does not display its usual quickness in not perceiving exactly what the Mississippi meant in saying "another such a battle as that at Monterey, and we are ruined." To us the meaning appears plain enough. The Mississippi is the recipient of a good deal of treasury pay, and it knew well if Old Zaq fought another such a battle, and gained another such a victory, as that at Monterey, he would be President, and then "Othello's" occupation would be gone, and "we" ruined!

Our Correspondent "J. E. R." must bear with us; we will certainly give his first No. a place next week. We must here take occasion to beg of our correspondent to make their communications shorter—say more in fewer words. No one likes to read long articles upon any subject.

The Mail Stage, running between Mt. Vernon, and Columbus, O. was precipitated a few days ago over a precipice of about 50 feet perpendicular. There were ten passengers in the stage; at the time of the occurrence—one of whom, a Mrs. Courtney was instantly killed, and Mr. Still badly hurt; the others received but little injury. The driver, it is stated, was drunk and asleep at the time. He should certainly be hung.

The Georgetown Herald dubs MANLUS V. THOMPSON, Esq. the Honorable MANLUS V. THOMPSON. We have been acquainted with MANLUS for many years, but as Sanbo said on a certain occasion, "nobar heard him called dat name afore."

Senator Morehead.

Since Hon. J. T. Morehead's return from Washington and the termination of his services in the Senate of the U. S. enquiries have frequently been made whether he would not be a candidate for the House of Representatives in Congress. Although he has uniformly disclaimed any such intention or wish, he continues to be mentioned among those from whom a selection is to be made.

He requests us to say, in the most distinct manner, that he will not be a candidate for Congress in this district; that any use of his name for that office, has been and will be, without his authority; that he has no political aspirations or pretensions whatever; and that in carrying into effect after a long service, his determination of giving his exclusive attention to his profession, he thinks he has a right to claim the aid and co-operation of his friends.

CINCINNATI MUSTARD. The Gazette, of Wednesday last gives, under its local head, the following item, which we copy, for the benefit of those of our friends over this side of the river, who use the article of Mustard; and that, our friend Mr. S. D. McCullough, of Lexington, Ky. who now manufactures the Lexington Mustard, may have the benefit of the compliment paid him in the statement, that the Cincinnati Mustard rivals that made at Lexington.

The Lexington Mustard was formerly manufactured by Mr. Stephen Burrows, who died some years ago. The establishment is now in the hands of his widow, Mrs. MARY E. BURROWS, and Mr. McCullough, who manufacture an article, as we are informed by those who use it, equal in every respect, to that manufactured by Mr. B. during his life time. Mr. McCullough is the only person to whom Mr. Burrows communicated fully his method of preparing mustard for table use.

ROBERT SAVILL, on Western Row, between Mason and Everett sts, prepares Mustard of a purity and pungency rivaling that made at Lexington, Ky., which has long enjoyed a good reputation in this quarter.

More Volunteers Wanted.

A requisition has been made upon Ohio for a Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and one company of Mounted Men, under the act of Congress of May 1846. The General Rendezvous of the Regiment is Cincinnati.

We suppose a Regiment or more will be called for from Kentucky; but we have not yet heard that a requisition to that effect has been made upon our Governor.

A GOOD ONE. During the debate in the National House of Representatives last winter on the three Million appropriation Bill and the Mexican War, Mr. STEWART, of Penn. took occasion to animadvert, in pretty strong terms upon the great reduction, made by the Democratic Congress, in the duty on foreign brandies and wines, and the attempt to impose a duty upon tea and coffee. During the delivery of his speech, Mr. COBB of Georgia, a Locofoco of the deepest dye, inquired whether the tariff of 1846, had not raised the price of American Grain?

"Mr. S. said, after the Yankee fashion he would answer the gentleman's question by asking him another: Did the tariff of 1846 produce the potato rot in Ireland? Did it blight all the wheat crops of Europe, and produce a superabundant crop here? If it did, then the gentleman's notion was right, but not otherwise. He would tell the gentleman that the tariff of 1846 had about as much to do with the price of grain as it had with the rising and setting of the sun—no more."

"Mr. S. supposed the gentleman had been studying Mr. Walker's late profane tariff tables, in which he stated that the prices of grain in the United States had increased, from the 1st of July to the 1st of December last, \$15,000,000, which he attributed to the tariff of 1846; although it all took place under the tariff of 1842, that of 1846 not having then commenced its operation. But, I repeat; all his boasting about the increase of prices goes on the presumption that the tariff of 1846 produced the potato rot in Ireland, short crops abroad, and great crops at home."

"Mr. COBB next inquired what had raised the price of cotton?"

"Mr. STEWART, Was it the tariff of 1846? What had it to do with the cotton? He would tell the gentleman it was a short crop! The last crop of cotton, he understood, had fallen short fully one-third; while the demand was increasing at home and abroad; a diminished supply and an increased demand had, as it always would, increased the price of cotton as of every thing else."

Mr. Stewart might have further played the Yankee on the gentleman, by asking him if the tariff of 1846 caused the immense swarms of worms in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and perhaps in Tennessee, that caused such destruction to the cotton fields in those States, many of them not yielding over one-fifth of a crop. If the tariff of 1846 produced these worms, it of course caused the rise in the price of cotton; but if it did not, it had no agency whatever, in producing that rise.

Mr. FENNEL—I saw your puff of the FOSTER HOUSE! I called and tarried a few days at it, and found the House O. K. and shall call again when I come to your town.

HARRISON.

So much for advertising in the Register. That one customer was worth more to friend Holton than his Advertisement will cost him for six months.

NOT TO BE FOUND.—We have been carefully examining our locofoco papers for several days past to see what they could have to say in defence of the attack of their party in the last Congress upon the fair fame of Gen. Taylor. Not a word can we find. They studiously avoid even an allusion to the subject. Some time back they tried to make out that the insult was the work of one Messrs. Thompson and Ficklin, but since the production of the record, with one hundred and ten Locofoco votes recorded in its favor, they are decidedly "mum."—Alex. Gazette.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Cumbria arrived at Boston on Tuesday of last week, bringing dates fourteen days later than by previous arrivals.

There had been a great fall in breadstuffs, particularly in corn, in all the ports of England and Ireland. Corn had fallen 28 shillings on the ton and 5 shillings on the barrel. Rye flour six shillings per barrel; and United States flour, 10s per barrel. But previous to the Cumbria's sailing, a better feeling prevailed again, and an advance of 2 shillings on the barrel for flour had taken place. Western Canal, 37 s 3s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 36 s 2s. 6d.; New Orleans 34 s 3s. per bbl. American Wheat, 10s. 9d. to 11 s. d., for 70 lbs.

Cotton had advanced about 1/2 of a penny on the pound.

Great distress still prevailed in Ireland on account of the scarcity of food. The want of a sufficiency of food was beginning to be severe; felt in Scotland, France, and Germany.

The whole population of Eggelesback a town in Germany has requested permission to emigrate to the United States. Extensive preparations were making all over the country for emigration, and it was supposed some districts would be entirely depopulated.

The steamer Cumbria brings the prospect of a good harvest in England, the effect of which has been to reduce prices in Grain more than the large importation from Europe and the East.

Virginia Election.

The Election for Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, took place in Virginia on Thursday the 22d.

This only certain information we have from this election is, that Mr. PENNINGTON, the only Whig from that State in the last Congress, has been re-elected, and Jno. M. BORTS, a gallant and talented Whig has been elected in the Richmond District, being a gain of one Member certain from the Old Dominion.

It is thought that Bolling, Whig, in the 2d District, has a fair chance to displace Dromgoole, late Member.

And it is also said that Irving in the 4th and Goggin, in the 5th, both good Whigs, have been elected.

The Cincinnati Times of Thursday evening says:

Orange, which gave birth to Madison, the Father of the Constitution, and to Old Rough and Ready, the Hero of Buena Vista, Monterey, &c., has elected the Whig ticket.

If the above be correct, it is really gratifying news. Orange has almost invariably been ranged on the Locofoco side.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Yesterday.

Our latest advices induce us to place the result in the Congressional Districts as follows:

- 1st District—Atkinson, Loco, elected.
- 2nd District—The chances continue in favor of the Whigs.
- 3d District—Bradway, Loco, re-elected.
- 4th District—The chances are in favor of the Whigs.
- 5th District—We think Goggin, Whig, is elected. The vote, however, is a very close one.
- 6th District—Jno. M. Borts, Whig, elected by a majority of about 500.
- 7th District—J. H. Bayly, Loco, re-elected.
- 8th District—Beale, Loco, elected.
- 9th District—J. S. Pendleton, Whig, re-elected.
- 10th District—The prospect is not hopeless for Kennedy, (Whig), over Bedinger, (Loco).
- 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th Districts elected Locofocos.

In the 14th District, we feared Mr. Stevenson's declaration just before the election would insure the choice of a Loco, but Kanawha county gives McCombe, (Whig,) 234 majority, Cabell gives him 101 majority, and Mason 34—which looks well. We have a slight hope of his election.

The Legislature will not vary much from last year.

New Goods. The reader will see by their Advertisement, that J. B. Jones & Co., have just received a fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, bought in Eastern Cities. Our fair ones will do well to give them a call before they cross the River in search of fine and cheap Goods, Massrs. J. B. L. & Co. stock is really large, and well worthy the attention of our citizens and those of the neighboring counties.

We believe some of the rest of our Merchants have received New Goods this spring; but we do not like to anticipate. We prefer that they speak first, and we endorse for them.

Taylor Meeting in Louisville.

A very large meeting of the friends of General Zachary Taylor was held in Louisville on the 24th inst, at which the Hon. W. J. Graves presided and Chas. J. Clark acted as Secretary. We regret that for want of room we cannot give the proceedings in full. The following are the 3rd and 5th resolutions, adopted by the meeting:

3. Resolved, That we recognize in him sound judgment, unsurpassed prudence, a more than Roman firmness of purpose; and that in the great trust which has been confided to him, from the patient execution of its minutest details up to the dispersion of the whole armed power of Mexico, he has shown not only the highest military skill, but a capacity and consistency and strength of character, that can be relied on under all circumstances, in any station which he may hereafter be called to fill.

5. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the life and character of Gen. Taylor furnishes a guarantee, that, as President he will administer the government with an eye single to the common good; that he will not abuse his station by proscribing freedom of opinion, that in appointments, he will look to the qualifications of honesty and capacity, consigning to the sleep of death the odious party maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils."

Correspondence of the Register.

HERMIT'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky., April 24, 1847.

FRIEND FINNELL—Here we are at the close of another week, and the quiet of our good city has not been seriously disturbed. Messrs. Nelson Dudley and Geo. P. Jouett, started on Thursday last for Buena Vista, to bring home for internment the dead bodies of our brave soldiers who fell there, sustaining the honor of our flag.

Our city court has had something to do the past week, in the way of promoting morality, the city attorneys have prosecuted the keeper of a doggerly, as a keeper of a "nuisance" inasmuch as he has permitted "Slaves to assemble at his premises at divers and sundry times; in numbers above the limit of the statute in such cases made and provided: and further that the said slaves, who then and there assembled were frequently filled with intoxicating beverages, ale and Malt liquors, 'Recitified' etc. even to the state of drunkenness; and that when that state they manifested, uttered oaths and imprecations, to the no small annoyance of the orderly passersby, all of which is against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth." The same man was had up a year since, for the same offence, and fined in the sum of \$500, and costs,—he carried the case to the Appellate Court, and owing to the city not being represented by counsel, and the decision was reversed and he got off from paying it. Now he is had up again and we are driven to the conclusion that he is a "persecuted man," yes, and that he will as long as there is a chance for him, make a fee by having him brought up after that fee is made he can again go on; and in a short time twelve men will be again kept from business a whole day to try a "nuisance," and an impartial observer will be driven to the conclusion that the whole of the proceedings, including the farcical trial is a "nuisance" which should be "abolished" by the City Ordinance. This is all right; the law from what I can learn has been violated for years, and this, I believe the first attempt at enforcing it. One thing is certain, it should either be enforced or repealed.

In other city affairs we have been quiet, with the exception of a "strike" among the proprietors of drays and carriages. It appears that they have been heretofore hauling for 10 cents in the price of wheat and corn in Liverpool, they determined to charge more for their labor, and accordingly they hung out a banner inscribed "protection to Home Industry," "45 cents per load for hauling." They argued that the advance in their charges would benefit all classes inasmuch as it protected home industry. On the other hand it was urged that "the consumer paid the tax," which was "unjust and oppressive." In a few days an enterprising individual, thoroughly imbued with the principles of Free Trade, issued the article with a dray having a banner inscribed "Opposition to Monopoly. Good Intent Line" 10 cents per load for hauling; Whereupon a convention of dray proprietors assembled and after some hesitation they concluded to abandon the system of "Protection," and adopt that of "Free Trade."

"Cap," a negro boy, the wonder of the age has been exhibited to good houses for two nights past; his power of calculating is indeed wonderful; ask him the most difficult questions with regard to the multiplication, addition or subtraction of figures, and he gives you an answer in less time than it could take you to set down the statement of the proposition in figures, he can also, & am told, extract the square and cube root in the same manner, giving the answers almost instantly, his mind appears to act as a mirror, so to speak, that reflects or receives the impression of numbers, compares their value and relation to each other, and produces with unerring certainty, the results spoken of above. He is almost idiotic on every other subject, not knowing a single figure or letter by its shape. Altogether he is a great puzzle and takes the shine off Mesmerism by several hundred per centum per annum. He was raised in Ala. and at an early age showed a native talent for figures, which has been developed and improved until it surpasses the comprehension of ordinary minds. I believe I have nothing further to say at present. Good night for another week.

THE HERMIT.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Gen. Taylor and the Administration.

We copied yesterday from the New York Courier and Enquirer an article, in which it was stated as a fact, that there is in the War Department a letter from Gen. Taylor, dated the day before the battle of Buena Vista, in which he reviews the whole conduct of the administration towards him.

The Courier calls upon the war department to publish the letter. Will it do it? In connection with this subject, the following surprising statement is published in the National Intelligencer of the morning:

"Up to the eve of the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor had not received a letter from the War Department subsequent to the 22d of October; and the first (and we think only) official information he then had of Gen. Scott's appointment to command in Mexico, was the letter of General Scott himself, from New York, under date of the 25th of November, which has been for some weeks before the public."

This information, it is proper to say, is not derived by us from any source in Washington, nor from any officer of the Army or Navy, but is entitled to confidence."

There appears, from is, to have been a deliberate purpose in the war office in Washington, to put a slight upon Gen. Taylor, and to treat him with contempt. According to the New York paper, the letter of Gen. Taylor, reviewing the course of the war department, was written the day before the battle of Buena Vista. If it had been written at an earlier day, we should conclude that the disrespect shown him, in not advising him officially of the appointment of Gen. Scott, was a consequence of the scouring the old veteran gave Mr. Marey, and perhaps the whole cabinet. We think it very likely that this conduct of the department, in not advising him of the appointment, was not passed by in silence by Gen. Taylor, but was properly noticed by him. Has he noticed it, in his correspondence with the war department? Will the Union answer? And if "aye," will it obtain from the department the letters? The people want to see them.

COVINGTON WINE & LIQUOR STORE. By the Advertisement of Mr. R. WHITE Agent, it will be seen that he has opened a large stock of Liquors, Wines, &c. in Covington. Those who use the articles kept by Mr. W. we doubt not will find it to their interest to give him a call.

From the Washington Union of Friday.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Important from California.

Lieutenant Gray, of the United States Navy, reached this city last evening, with important despatches from Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy, extracts from which, we are permitted to lay before our readers. Lieutenant Gray left San Diego on the 25th January, in the prize schr. Malek Adhel. At Panama he found Major Emory of the army, bearer of despatches from Brigadier General Kearney to the Secretary of War, and Commodore McKean, of the United States sloop-of-war Dale, returning home in bad health. They crossed the isthmus, and took passage in the British Steamer to the Havana. Major Emory took passage in the New Orleans packet, and may be expected daily to reach Baltimore.

The intelligence which he brings is highly gratifying, as by the brilliant affairs detailed, and the capitulation, tranquility is restored to California, and our possession is now undisputed. Commodore Shubrick, in the Independence, arrived at Monterey, a few days before Lieutenant Gray left San Diego. The Lexington, with Capt. Thompson's company of artillery, had also arrived at that place, and the transports, with Col. Stevenson's regiment, were daily expected.

HEADQUARTERS CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, January 11, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that it has pleased God to crown our poor efforts to put down the rebellion, and to retrieve the credit of our arms, with most complete success. The insurgents determined, with their whole force, to meet us on our march from San Diego to this place, and to decide the fate of the territory by a general battle.

Having made the best preparation I could, in the face of a host of the vigilant enemy, we met them on the 29th day of December, (that portion of the insurgent army who had been watching and annoying us, having left to join the main body,) with about six hundred fighting men, composed of detachments from the ships Congress, Savannah, Portsmouth, and Cyane, aided by General Kearney, with a detachment of sixty men on foot, from the 1st Regiment of United States Dragoons, and by Captain Gillespie, with sixty mounted riflemen.

We marched nearly one hundred and forty miles in ten days, and found the rebels on the 8th day of January in a strong position; on a high bank of the "Rio San Gabriel," with six hundred mounted men and four pieces of artillery, prepared to dispute our passage across the river.

We waded through the water dragging our guns after us against the galling fire of the enemy, without exchanging a shot until we reached the opposite shore, when the light became general, and our troops having repelled a charge of the enemy, charged up the bank in a most gallant manner and gained a complete victory over the insurgent army.

The next day, on our march across the plains of the "Mesa" to this place, the insurgents made another desperate effort to save the capital and their own necks; they were concealed with their artillery in a ravine until we came within gun shot, when they opened a brisk fire from their field pieces on our right flank, and at the same time charged us from the front and rear. We soon silenced their guns, and repelled the charge, when they fled, and permitted us the next morning to march into town without any further opposition.

We have rescued the country from the hands of the insurgents, but I fear that the absence of Col. Fremont, the brave and noble officer, who has broken their parole, to escape to Sonora.

I am happy to say that our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed twenty, whilst we are informed that the enemy has lost between seventy and eighty.

This despatch must go immediately, and I will wait another opportunity to furnish you with the details of these two battles, and the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command, with their names. Faithfully, your servant,

R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

P. S. Enclosed I have the honor to send you a translation of the letter handed to me by the commissioners mentioned in another part of this despatch, sent by Jose Ma. Flores, to negotiate a peace honorable to both nations. The verbal answer, stated in another page of this letter, was sent to this renowned general and commander-in-chief. He had violated his honor, and I would not treat with him nor write to him.

HEADQUARTERS CIUDAD LOS ANGELES, January 15th, 1847.

Sir: Referring to my letter of the 11th, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont at this place, with four hundred men—that some of the insurgents have made their escape to Sonora, and that the rest have surrendered to our arms.

Immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th, they began to disperse; and I am sorry to say that their leader, Jose Maria Flores, made his escape, and that the others have been pardoned, by a capitulation agreed upon by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont.

Jose Ma. Flores, the commander of the insurgent forces, two or three days previous to the 8th, sent two commissioners to me, with a flag of truce to my camp, to make "a treaty of peace." I informed the commissioners that I could not recognize Jose Ma. Flores, who had broken his parole, as an honorable man, or as one having any rightful authority, or worthy to be treated with—that he is a rebel in arms, and if I caught him I would have him shot. It seems that not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, they met Colonel Fremont on the 12th inst, on his way here, who not knowing what had occurred, entered into capitulation with them, which I now send to you; and although I refused to do it myself, still I have thought it best to approve it.

The territory of California is again tranquil, and the civil government formed by me is again in operation in the places which were interrupted by the insurgents. Colonel Fremont has five hundred men in his battalion, which will be quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory, and I will immediately withdraw my soldiers and marines, and sail as soon as possible for the coast of Mexico, where I hope they will give a good account of themselves. Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE LAST OF THE ROMANS.—M. Bowden, M. C. in his recent speech in Talladega, called Mr. Polk "the last of the Romans!" Our "Pr. Di." who stood by, remarked that he was "devilish glad the breed was so high run out!"—Mont. (Ala.) Journal.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna yet for Fight—The News of the fall of Vera Cruz.

We have still later dates from the city of Mexico. On the 31st of March the capitulation of Vera Cruz with the Americans was announced in Mexico, as we perceive by a proclamation of the President, General Santa Anna, in which, among other things, he says:

"Mexicans! Vera Cruz is now in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not in consequence of American valor, nor even of adverse fortune. We ourselves, however shameful the declaration may be, have been the cause of this fatal disaster, by our interminable dissensions. \* \* \* I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. \* \* \* Perhaps the American hosts may proudly tread the capital of the Aztec empire. I have not to witness this disgrace, for I am determined to die fighting. \* \* \* The nation does not die; still, I swear it, I will answer for the triumph of Mexico, a sincere and unanimous effort seconds my desires. A thousand times welcome the unhappy affair of Vera Cruz, if the destruction of that place shall communicate to Mexican bosoms the enthusiasm, the dignity, and the generous ardor of patriotism. The country will indubitably have been saved."

On the 27th General Romulo Diaz de la Vega, and Don Juan Soto, the governor of the State of Vera Cruz, was still at Puente Nacional (on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico) with some forces. From the 27th to the 30th, two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, in all about two thousand men, with their train, left the capital for Puente Nacional.

General Santa Anna himself, with two thousand more, was to leave Mexico on the 1st of April, to direct in person the military operations in the State of Vera Cruz, determined, it is said, to defend the territory inch by inch, and resolved to die rather than sign a treaty of peace with the general's own words, assented in letters and in publications. Enlistments were going on at various points.

The army of the north had retired to San Luis Potosi, where it was at the last dates.

The locofocos of Columbus recently held a meeting to glorify their party in general; but knowing that there are exceptions to all rules, they adopted a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress have faithfully done their duty and we hereby tender them our cordial approbation and congratulation. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval of the course pursued by the Hon. Jacob Thompson on the resolutions of thanks by Congress to Gen. Zachary Taylor.—Jackson Southron.

Just about the time Jake Thompson finishes reading the above he will wish he had four instead of two legs, with the addition of a pair of long ears.

EXCELLENT.—An eastern paper in an article on the subject of perseverance and industry, says:

"A few years ago, Luther Sovereign, Horace Greeley, and James Harper, were bringing water by the rail full to wash type in a printing office; they were knocked about by the older boys; but they did not sit down and weep and declare they would run away from their employers. No; they stuck to the trade year after year, till they became of age. Where are they now? Sovereign is in Congress; Greeley is the Editor of the N. York Tribune, one of the leading political papers of the day; and Harper is at the head of one of the largest publishing establishments in America, and was elected Mayor of New York one year ago, by an overwhelming majority."

CHEAP ENOUGH! SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock of Goods, direct from the Eastern Cities. Comprising all the latest style of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS. Which, having been carefully selected by one of the firm, will enable us to compete with Cincinnati in price and quality. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"No trouble to show Goods."

J. B. JONES & Co. Green's old Stand. Covington, May 1st, 1847.

COVINGTON Foreign Wine and Liquor Store.

South side Market Space, HAS now in store some very superior French Brandy, Madeira, and Port Wines, suitable for families, and sick persons; likewise fine Liquors, and Wines, at moderate prices for Gettens and Stores. The public may rely on getting as pure articles from me, as are to be found in any other City. Good Double Rectified Whisky always on hand at Cincinnati market price; Leaf Sugar; Pepper Sauce; Vinegar; Tobacco &c., &c., for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

R. WHITE, Agent. Covington, May 1st, 1847—31—2m.

DR. L. E. BENNETT.

HAVING returned to this City, offers his professional services, to the citizens of this place, Newport and surrounding country. OFFICE on Market Street, at Dr. Lewis' former residence. Covington, Ky., May 1st, 1847—31—1f.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR three or four months, or perhaps until Christmas, a Negro Woman, acquainted with cooking, washing, &c. For such a one, very liberal wages will be paid, either weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as may be desired. Any person, having such a woman to hire out, will please leave information at this office. Covington, May 1st, 1847.

101 BAGS Rio Coffee.

30 Kegs Java Nails, assorted sizes. 30 Boxes Pittsburgh Glass assorted sizes. Just received and for sale low by J. B. JONES & Co. Dec 26, Green's Old Stand.—23 1/2.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, At Wholesale and Retail.

J. B. CASEY, HAVING purchased all his late partners share in the firm of J. B. Casey & Co., returns to his native city of Cincinnati, and the adjacent country, for the very liberal and management they have extended to the firm, and would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a full supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, at the old stand, south side of Market Space, to which he will continue to make such additions as will keep his stock complete. He hopes he will sell at as low rates as can be obtained in Cincinnati. Covington, March 20, 1847.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—Notice

is hereby given that books for the subscription of Stock in the Licking and Lexington Railroad Company, will be opened on the 11th and 12th days of May, 18

**Licking Valley Rail Road.**  
Connecting Covington Newport and Cincinnati with Lexington and the interior of Kentucky.

For the Register.  
The writer remarks: "I have seen and read a letter, written by one of the Comrs. of the Licking and Lexington Rail Road in answer to inquiries addressed to him relative to the section of country through which it is thought it will pass. Under permission I copy and send the copy for publication in your paper, believing that the writer refers to facts, which cannot only be useful, in imparting information relative to this important project, but at this time will be interesting to your readers and others. Its publication is, however, left to your discretion and better judgment, as the presumed friend and advocate of the road."

The writer remarks: "I would be amiss, by way of diffusing information, as to the high and potent importance of the project, the vast resources of the surrounding regions and astounding adaptation and unequalled facilities presented, by the sections of the country, in which the road terminates and through which it passes, for its cheap and speedy completion. Might it not have a beneficial influence, succintly to point out, the facts and circumstances, which are alone applicable and distinguish its location and general route from all others in the United States, and which all invite (if I am not mistaken) to liberal and profitable investment, and of which the public at large, and capitalist, it may be supposed, are in part, if not entirely unopposed. For, how many of either class, owing to the very recent passage, by the legislature of this charter are informed, of the points designated in it, as marking out the general route, or if informed take the trouble, or time to cast their eyes over a map of the United States upon which are laid down the rail roads, turnpikes, canals and other great channels of intercommunication, both natural and artificial, within this political Union of independent States—and from it, or otherwise ascertain that this Rail Road is to form one of the strong connecting links of this Union, binding together, the north and the south, by uniting and connecting the great cordons of Rail roads, the canals, the turnpikes, and the great Lakes of the North, the north east and the north west—the former of which, in their various ramifications are converging towards, and already in part have reached into, and concentrated at Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, with the growing and expanding concatenated system of Rail Roads, efflorescing in all directions over the sunclad plains of the Southern States, from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the southern borders of Kentucky."

That this road will traverse the centre of Kentucky, and the district of the city of Lexington, in soil productiveness, climate and scenery, the richest and loveliest garden spot, upon the broad face of the whole earth, bringing the city with its surrounding unequalled country within a few short hours' pleasant travel, of the largest market, the largest commercial city, the Queen of the West, centrally situated and embosomed within the vast valley of the Mississippi, which itself is destined to be filled, with the wealth and enterprise of a population of 100 millions ere a century is past, in commemoration of the casting of the first spade of earth upon the road, shall have arrived. That the three cities, with which, (this road if completed) its northern terminus will be embosomed, now number, tho' scarcely more than 50 years old, a population of 120 thousand, and commanding to a great extent, the trade and commerce to the borders of the great Lakes and of the immense north and northwest, and with out stretched arms reach, through speedy channels of intercommunication, by rail roads, canals, turnpikes and by steamboats with the one hand to the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other ports upon the shores of the broad Atlantic Ocean, and with the other hand distribute their commerce and the products of their manufactures across the eternally snowcapped summits of the Rocky Mountains into Oregon and the Californians upon the coasts of the great Pacific. And that this road itself, thus connected, will in its construction; owing to the boundless stores of materials and to the topography, of the district which it penetrates and passes through, be the cheapest, and of course the most profitable, ever essayed to be built, in the United States or Europe. That such is its peculiar good fortune, will strike every reflecting mind, with irresistible conviction, when informed of its terminus, north as well as south, and the peculiar resources, climates, soils, productions and supplies of these; the one reaching into Kentucky, and destined to move onward, in radiating lines to every important point, upon the extreme and inflected borders of the far South, the Southeast and the southwest, while the other is in conjunction and union, at the city of Cincinnati, with all the channels of intercommunication, both natural and artificial, thence diverging into the far North, the northeast and the northwest. That here at this northern termination, are aggregated, and congregated all the costly materials, the foundations, the vast rolling mills, for the manufacture of its iron, the machineries and mechanics to build its locomotives and its cars and the largest provision market in the world, supplied by the surplus of the southern terminus. That the road itself penetrates and runs midway through the section of country, which heretofore has furnished the oak and locust timber and lumber for the erection and construction of many of the rail roads now in use, west of the mountains, particularly the Vicksburg Rail Road, in the State of Mississippi, the Frankfort Rail Road in Kentucky, and others; and that in this section, these materials, forming not a small item, when augmented by the costs and charges of transportation, as an incident to the building of other roads differently situated, yet here abound in exhaustless quantities, not at a distance from, but upon, and in the route of this road itself.

When to these advantages and unexampled facilities, attending the making of this road, over and above others; and which must necessarily greatly diminish its cost, when compared with

the cost of those which have drawn upon Europe for iron, upon distant sections, for oak and locust timber and lumber, upon remote cities and upon England for locomotives, cars and other appendages, is added the very obvious reflection that there exists a near strong relation between investments and profits, and that a lessening of the former greatly multiplies the chances for an increase of the latter; and that if costly rail roads, yield a profit upon investments in them, a comparatively cheap one, must under similar or like circumstance, greatly augment that profit.

But there are other considerations, which present this road in equally as favorable points of view, as the facts and circumstances already referred to, and which must (if I am not greatly mistaken) invite to investments in it, and strongly commend it to the confidence and support of its friends and to the population at its extremes and along the whole line of its route.

The points fixed by the charter, between the extremes of the road, at which it must, in obedience to the requirements of the law touch, or within reasonable and practicable distance pass are, Falmouth, Cynthiana and Paris, but to reach these interior villages and towns, designated by the charter, to define and point out its general direction and route, it must necessarily find its way, (these points all being situated immediately upon the banks of Main and South-fork rivers) from the Ohio River within and up the valleys of these rivers. The characteristics of these valleys, as to the practicability of the road passing upon them, and as to their adaptation to the nature and principles of a road of the kind form important and highly interesting considerations. Let the existing facts therefore speak for themselves, within these valleys are formed, wide spreading flat or bottom, their surfaces every where, above high water mark, and by nature and hand adopted and placed (as it appears to me) in harmony with a horizontal or water level, and a right or straight line; which surely are the two controlling and prominent principles, governing not only the location, but the safety, speed and burden; and consequently in a greater or less degree, the usefulness and the annual profits of all Rail roads. It is confessed, by all, who are familiarly acquainted with these streams, that the valleys, within which they find their way, to the Ohio River, at the point of disengagement, between the cities of Covington and Newport, and directly opposite the beautiful quay so highly decorating and ornamental to the river front of the Queen city of the west, materially differ in many and important characteristics, from the valleys of most other streams of equal magnitude and extent, situated north and west of the Ohio River or east of the mountains. And they differ in characteristics, in every point of view pre-eminently favorable to the construction of a cheap and permanent road. For these valleys from the sources of these rivers to their disengagement, are wholly free from pebbles, gravel or sand, being based upon the solid foundation of a continuous lime stone rock, naked and exposed in the beds of these rivers, and upon which their waters flow, confined within deep and narrow channels, severing the bottoms or flats on their sides, which are expanded out into elevated, even surfaces, above tide or flood, throughout and along their whole extent and unite with the waters of the Ohio. Not only by these peculiar formations do these streams differ from most others, but the bottoms themselves, along the lines of them, especially those of the Southfork, from its junction with Main Licking, at Falmouth to Paris, Bourbon county as well as its tributaries, expand to the right and left, into wide extended planes, with surfaces; as level as the face of a lake and borders terminated by far stretching and gently undulating hills, alternately encroaching more or less, first on the right and then upon the left bank or waters edge of the river; and forming knolls or spurs, between the base of which, and the river, the bottoms are narrowed down in breadth, with space generally sufficient, for the passage of the road between; while at other points, the river sweeps along the foot of the encroaching hill with ascent and declivity, adapted to receive the road, upon short and cheap side cuts, from the level of one bottom, to the level of another; and so far as the bottoms are concerned scarcely any thing more need be done, in the construction of a road upon them, on account of their physically formed level surfaces, than to lay down and fasten the rails, without previous effusion, cut or fillings. Stretches or reaches, over these bottoms, thus naturally adapted to the construction of a Rail road upon them, are attainable, with gradual curvatures, varying little and in some nothing from a continued right line extending in length from eight to fifteen miles.

The culverts or bridges, necessary to pass, the comparatively small number of tributaries, must in valleys formed as these are, have their foundations based, not upon pebbles, mud, sand or gravel, or any other material susceptible of being removed by freshets, but upon the solid rock underlying the whole extent of the valley and where every material, stone, oak, locust lumber and timber of every variety, without the costs of freight or distant transportation, nature has abundantly and conveniently provided, for more than four fifths of the entire route, while iron, and every other requisite and material for building, with all the appendages of the road after built, and during the progress of building, in the way of locomotives, burden and passenger cars, are not to be furnished from a distance, at heavy charges, costs and risks, or to be brought from England, Scotland or Sweden, or even Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston or New York, but made, manufactured and furnished, by western labor and western material, machinery, rolling mills and artizans, within the boundaries and confines of its northern depot, or the convenient and not expensive reach of its Southern terminus. A rail road thus situated, surrounded and located, as to its location, material requisites and appendages, must in its completion cost less, and immediately upon being brought into use throughout its whole line, presently and

ultimately, therefore be more profitable, than any other of the same length, hitherto built in America or in Europe. And the history of Rail Roads is challenged to furnish another, surrounded with every facility upon its route and at its extremes necessary for its completion; and its appendages after completion, and which so certainly ensures cheapness in the costs of materials and permanency in construction; and at the same time so strongly, guarantees and invites to safe and profitable investment.

Yours &c.  
**Later from California.**  
PHILADELPHIA, April 22—6 P.M.  
We have some late and interesting news from our Squadron on the coast of, and our army in California.  
Lt. Gray, the bearer of despatches from Com. Stockton and Gen. Kearney, arrived in Baltimore en route for the capital. He left California on the 8th of January and gives the following account of the recent operations there. The Mexican forces had been concentrated under the command of Gen. Flores. At San Gabriel, which they had fortified and strengthened and where they had determined to make a stand. Flores' force consisted of 700 men a mixed array of artillery and dragoons.

The American forces were composed of the troops under Gen. Kearney and Marines and sailors under Com. Stockton 500 in all. On arriving at San Gabriel, the first operation of consequence was to attack a Mexican battery, which was gallantly stormed in the face of a heavy fire. This terminated the first days operations. On the next a general battle was fought on the plains of Mesa, near the town. The Mexican Dragoons charged upon the sailors in this contest but the tars maintain their ground and kept the enemy at bay with boarding pikes, while the mounted Riflemen coolly picked them off by scores. The result was the total defeat and rout of the Mexicans. They had ninety killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was sixteen killed and wounded—all told. The only officer injured in the battle was Lieut. Rowan, who was slightly wounded.

This decisive battle crushed the insurrection in California. Subsequently Flores sent a flag of truce to negotiate with the commander, but Stockton refused to listen to anything of the kind, and returned for answer that he would capture and could justly shoot him as a rebel, for violating his oath of allegiance to the U. S. Flores finding it all up with him soon afterwards surrendered to Lt. Col. Fremont and promised to become an American citizen.

In a previous affair which occurred at San Pablo the Americans lost 17 men. A boat belonging to the sloop-of-war Warren, had left Yuba Buena, for Fort Sacramento, with Passed Midshipman Wm. H. Montgomery and his brother with 10 men on board. She is supposed to have been swamped and all hands lost. The Montgomerys were the sons of Commander Montgomery of the Portsmouth, and nephews of Bishop McCloskey of Michigan.

Com. Shubrick had arrived at Monterey on the Pacific and proceeded immediately to organize a civil government. Major Warren, during the engagement, sent messenger after messenger to General Taylor, for permission to quit Saltillo and join the Regiment under Col. Hardin. After repeated requests of this kind had been made, Gen. Taylor sent word to Major Warren to be still—"that he could do more good in protecting Saltillo than if he was in the fight." This order was final, and brought tears to the eyes of the Major and many of his men. On the evening of the 23d, they were released from their bondage and ordered to bivouack on the battle field, in front of the Mexican lines. They did so, and took a position as near the enemy as their orders permitted, expecting to meet the onset of the next morning, but when the morning came, the enemy had retreated.—St. Louis Republican.

The Major Warren spoken of in such handsome terms above, is our old friend and acquaintance, Wm. B. Warren, formerly of Georgetown, Ky., and son of Judge Wm. W. Warren; formerly of the same place, and one of the very best men of his day. Major Warren distinguished himself by his firmness and humanity in the Mexican difficulties in Illinois, being for a time, in command of the troops sent to Nauvoo to put matters in a proper train there.—We are almost enough vexed at Old Rough and Ready, for not letting Will have a touch at the Mexicans, not to vote for him for President.

Besides being a fine fellow in almost every way he is taken, Major W. was an exceedingly fine officer, having served several home campaigns with him ourselves. We are glad to hear through the St. Louis Republican, that since the death of Col. Hardin, Major Warren has been elected Lieutenant Colonel.

**Col. Hardin's Remains.**  
Col. John J. Hardin's remains were interred near Saltillo in an appropriate manner and with military honors, yet it was announced that his remains would be carried home by Lieut. Col. Warren. There is something unaccountable and good in the desire to have the remains of our brave men brought home who perished on the field of battle. They should all be brought home at the expense of the government, and safely laid in the burial grounds of their friends.—Cin. Com.

**What is the age of Gen. Taylor?** A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who writes as if he knew all about the matter, states that General Taylor was born in November 1784, making him 63 years of age, next November, and nearly two years older than General Scott, who it is said by the same writer, was born in the summer of 1786. The Baltimore Patriot, in a long and written biography of Gen. Taylor, states that he was born in Orange County, Va. in the year 1790, which would make him 57 years of age in the present year. This latter statement corresponds with some other statements we have seen made in reference to the age of Gen. Taylor, and we suppose is correct.

**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 testimonies:  
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.  
WILLIAM LONG.  
This certifies that I have had the Fever and Ague for many months, but am effectually cured by using one bottle of the Tonic Bitters prepared by Berge & Co.  
Covington, April 1847.  
B. CORNELIUS.  
Do not impose upon. The Tonic Bitters are prepared and sold only by Berge & Co., Druggists, Madison St. Junction of Turnpike.

Dr. Conwell offers his professional services to the Citizens of Covington and vicinity office at the Drug Store where he may be found and consulted at all hours.  
Covington, Ky. 3m-28.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**Cincinnati and Covington Markets.**

REMARKS.—A fair business has been done through the week, chiefly, however, in a small regular way. The telegraphic dispatches of the foreign quotations per steamer Cambria, from the Eastern cities, somewhat unsettled the Flour market, and a few small lots were parted with by holders at a considerable decline. The market has since rallied again, and the closing sales are at \$4.75 and 80. The Cambria's news has imparted more activity and given increased firmness to Provisions. Whisky, it will be seen, still fluctuates.—Cin. Gas.

Specie is inactive at 4 1/2 premium. No change to note in uncurrent matters. We hear less 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 packers are this week paying 12 1/2 for packing Butter. In market, ordinary to prime table butter has been selling at 20 1/2 to 25c per lb. Receipts rather light.

**CATTLE.**—The Butchers are this week paying \$5.00 and 50 per 100 lbs net.

**CHEESE.**—Sales for shipment at 8 1/2 and 9 1/2.

**COFFEE SEED.**—From store \$3.75 per bushel. Clover seed good \$10 at 8 1/2.

**COPPERAS.**—Sales of 25 bbls Copperas at \$2.50.

**CORN.**—Sales in hemp sacks at 60 1/2; delivered in bulk a 45 & 43.

**COTTON BATTING.**—Sales of 11 bales at 10c. The articles has since advanced, and we quote at 13 1/2.

**COTTON YARNS.**—The regular sales are at 18 1/2 and 19, though the common holding price is from 4 to 1c per lb higher.

**DAY 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 9c; Brown Drills 9 1/2c; Blue Drills 10c; York Denims 15c; Methuen Ticks 16c; Blue Merino Prints 11 1/2c; Yellow Naunkins 9c 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 it has scarcely been felt here.

**EGGS.**—Retail in market at 7c per dozen. The packers are paying 5 1/2. They are coming in very freely.

**FATHERS.**—Prime live geese we still quote at 24 1/2c per lb—the latter rate for round lots.

**FLOUR.**—The sales of the week have been considerable varying in price from \$4.70 and \$4.75. The market to day was very quiet, and sales unusually moderate, both parties generally preferring to await the arrival of the Cambria's news rather than acceded to the views of the other.

**HAY.**—Loose is firm at \$13 1/2 per ton, 14 1/2 offered for ball.

**HEMP.**—Both Manila and Brown are very scarce—market now, we believe, entirely bare. The former would command 10c, and the latter 5 1/2c.

**IRON.**—Sales of 10 tons mixed from yard at \$3.2, 3 months; 80 tons from store at \$3.2, 4 and 6 months.

**LEAD.**—Sales of 50 pigs Galena at 4c; 300 do, on private terms; 136 kegs soft at 4c. To-day sales 100 bbls Bar, at 4c.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has grown firmer in feeling since the arrival of the Cambria at Boston, but sales are not large. More stuff is changing hands, however, we have reason to believe, than appears in the current reports of operations. Shoulders, Sides, and Hams, country, at 44, 6 1/2, and 5 1/2.

**MOLASSES.**—Sales of 30 and 30 bbls N. O. (good cyphers) at 35c. To-day 35 bbls good N. O. sold at 34 1/2.

**RICE.**—Is now worth 5 1/2c per lb. by the tierce.

**SUGAR.**—Is only in fair demand. We notice sales at 7 1/2.

**WHEAT.**—From 17 1/2 to 18 1/2.

**WHEAT.**—The city mills continue to pay 90c per bushel.

**WOOL.**—A sale of 2000 lbs. good pulled at 24c.

**Covington Cattle Market.**  
Our markets have been kept almost entirely bare of Bees for several weeks past, the Cincinnati butchers, having taken them as fast as they arrived. Prices about as high as the owners choose to ask—say \$4.75 to \$5.50.

April 23d, by MARY J. C. Bayless, Mr. ROBERT WOOD, of Ohio, to Miss JANE COLLINS, of Covington Ky.

**DIED.**  
Mrs. CLARA M. PIKE, widow of the gallant Gen. ZEBULON M. PIKE, died at her residence in Boone County Ky., on Sunday, 18th inst., in the 65th year of her age.

**LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!**  
WILL be sold at public auction on Saturday, May 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 33 or 40 lots on and near the Lexington Turnpike, adjoining the City of Covington. Terms very liberal. The situation of the lots and a plat of the same may be seen by application to the subscriber, living near them.  
JOHN S. BUSH.  
April 24th, 1847.—30—10.

**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 testimonies:  
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Covington, Ky. 3m-28.



**COUNTERFEITS.**  
The Best Remedy ever known to Man.

For Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.

**WISTAR'S BALM 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 Balm 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, as 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 Balm of Wild Cherry."  
FRANKLIN, Ind., April 14, 1845.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park—I have but few bottles of Wistar's Balm 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 Balm 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 test of experience, soon sink into disuse. This, however, seems to me to be highly valued by those who have tested its virtue and experienced its healing efficacy in their own cases.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES RITCHIE.

Mr. Joseph L. 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 Balm of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, gently 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 should 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 incontrovertibly the vast superiority of this Balm, 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 BALM OF WILD CHERRY.  
Sold by SANFORD & PARK, 4th and Walnut sts. entrance on Walnut st. General Agents of the West.  
Sold by THOS. BIRD, Covington; GRINAY & SULLIVAN, Georgetown; C. C. NORTON, Lexington; THOS. L. NORTON, Winchester; KAY & GILMAN, Paris; D. WOODRUFF, Cynthiana.  
April 3, 1847.

**HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.**

THIS SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mr. S. M. MEAN, is pleasantly situated on the Turnpike leading from Covington to Lexington, Ky., and but six miles from the former place. The first session of this school will commence on the first Monday in April. Students from a distance can be accommodated with board and tuition at \$1.00 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 five months, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 7 00  
History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, 7 00  
Astronomy, Chemistry, Constitution of the United States, Rhetoric and Logic 9 00  
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying (theory and practice), Mensuration, Day's Mathematics, the Latin, Greek and French languages. 13 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 moral. 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 efficiency of the other. 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 and 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 celerity 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 be found to accelerate it; 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. 35-37.

**GRIFFIN'S HORSE NAILS.**

G. H. Griffin, Nails, &c., for sale by  
TYLER & DAVIDSON & CO.,  
126 Main st., 3 doors above Commerce Bank.  
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

**"CHEAP GOODS."**  
WALKER & WINSTON.

Madison St., one door below Sixth, Covington Kentucky;  
ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable for winter use, and of the latest SPRING and SUMMER patterns, which they will continue to sell, as heretofore, at the lowest Cincinnati prices, which they Confine 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 sixpence is better than a slow shilling." CASH at all times paid for SEGARS and TOBACCO.  
ALSO—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beer, Wine, Feathers, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods and prices.  
March 12, 1847-34.

**A Valuable Farm for Sale.**

I AM authorized by William Burnit, 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. Priest, living on the farm, who will show the lines, &c.  
For terms apply to Mr. Burnit 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. THORN POOR TIMBERLAKE.  
Feb 20, 1847. 31-71.

**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 Daisley and Blackburn, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Having taken the whole business to himself, he will endeavor to give satisfaction to the country affords to execute his work, 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-33.

**NEW STORE.**

THE subscriber has, in addition to his stock at his old stand on Market Space, opened a handsome assortment of  
**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.**  
in Foot's new building on Madison Street, opposite Wm. Wasson's Store, which he will be ready and willing at all times to sell at a very small profit.

He still keeps at his old stand on Market Space, a well assorted Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, and Provisions of all descriptions, such as Flour, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., which he will sell at the most accommodating terms. He solicits a portion of public patronage to each of his houses.  
ROBT. DUNLOP.  
Covington, March 6th, 1847.—6m-33.

**REAL ESTATE AGENCY, And General Intelligence Office.**

THE undersigned tenders his services to the citizens of Covington, and the Public in general, as agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and all matters connected with that Branch of Business. His office is in the Basement Room, corner of 4th & Garrard streets, where he will be found at all hours during the day.  
ROBT. H. BALL.  
Covington, Feb. 27th 1847-32.

**Take Notice.**

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Store to their New Building, corner of Scott and 4th streets, where they will, with pleasure, wait upon all those that may favor them with a call.  
**GEDGE & BROTHERS.**  
N. B. Clover and Timothy Seed and Ploughs kept constantly on hand, together with a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Stores and Groceries, Iron, Castings &c. &c. which they will sell for Cash or exchange for Country Produce.  
G. & B.  
Covington, Feb. 6, 1847. 29

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Baking-Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will please present them to the first named of the undersigned for payment, and those indebted will make payment to him.  
JOSEPH DAISLEY.  
THOMAS BLACKBURN.  
Covington, March 1st., 1847.—31-33

**Queens-Ware.**

WE are just receiving a large and beautiful assortment of Queens-ware, direct from the East, to which we invite the attention of the City and Country. Call and see.  
WALKER & WINSTON.  
Madison st., one door above 6th.  
March 13, 1847. 34-11

**ENAMELED VISITING CARDS.—at 10 cents a pack, containing fifty-two cards!**

Just received at  
HUNTINGTON'S,  
Jewelry and Variety Store, 123 Main st., between 3rd and 4th.  
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

**Covington Tin Shop.**  
C. C. WOLF.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the citizens of Covington and the adjacent country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and begs leave respectfully to inform them, that he continues at his old stand on Fifth street, near the corner of Madison and Fifth, where every description of work in his line will be done in the best manner and on the most favorable terms.  
He can at all times furnish Cooking Stoves of various patterns and sizes, as low as they can be purchased in Cincinnati.  
All kinds of Tin and Copper Ware, Stove Pipe, &c., kept constantly on hand, or made to order upon short notice.  
Covington, March 31, 1847. 11

**DRS. JONES & WINSTON.**

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity. Office in Greer's Building on the corner of Scott and Market Space.  
April 3, 1847. 31.

**TAX NOTICE.**

THE Tax Bills for 1847, are now in my hands for collection. Payment must be made on or before the 1st. day of June, or 15 per cent. will be added for remaining unpaid.  
S. M. MOORE, Treasurer.  
April 10th, 1857.—17-33.

**MORE OF ALLEN'S PATENT**

**Mix Barreled Revolving Pistols.**—These celebrated weapons of self defense and protection, were invented and patented in the year 1837, by Mr. E. Allen, and are now universally acknowledged to be the best weapons in use. The celebrity which these pistols have obtained have induced several persons to counterfeit them. Persons about purchasing, should therefore be particular and see that Allen's

