

CLIPPING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY JUNE 4, 1847.

NUMBER 46

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N. L. FINNELL.

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Persons wishing to discontinue the paper, must settle all arrears before it can be done, unless at the option of the Publishers.

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

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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

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

Law Partnership.

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

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

Office on Market Space, in Covington.

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

September 13, 1845. 6-11

Gedde & Brothers.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scot, Street, Covington.

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

March 8, 1845. 33

C. L. Mullins.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

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

Covington, July 11th, 1846.

DR. 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 Raley & Wall.

July 18, 1846. 52

J. B. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received and now opening a

superior assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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

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

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

Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846. 7-11

POWDER FLASKS.—A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and for sale by the dozen or single at

HUNTINGTON'S,

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

Notice.

J. P. Fitch, New Brick Buildings, on Madison

Street, at the elbow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now

receiving and opening a stock of GROCERIES, and would respectfully invite the attention

of his friends and old customers. Produce of almost every kind will be received in exchange for goods.

Covington, April 4, 1846.

Twenty-Five Town Lots for

Sale, near the College, on Madison, Scott and Greenup streets, which will be sold low and on easy terms, by

HIRAM MARTIN.

Or Menzies & Canbarr, Agents,

Covington, Jan. 30, 1847. 28-6m

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers

begin leave to form their old customers and the public, that they have now

received and opening a stock of Boots and Shoes, on hand

Also, a lot of the best Philadelphia

Shoes, &c. &c. and are now

preparing to make to order,

Boots and Shoes, of the Best Quality and Latest Fashion.

Madison St., four doors below Fifth Street.

INGRAM & AMMERMAN.

Covington, May 8, 1847. 42-11

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening a fresh stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold

Chains, Fench, Keys, Diamond, Ruby, Garnet, Amethyst, Tour, Quartz, Set, Finger Rings, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

prices.

W. C. HUNTINGTON,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Nov. 21. 123 Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

STEEL FIRE SETS.—100 sets of Steel

Shovels, Tongs and Pliers.

Also, 50 sets Steel Pliers and Shovels for sale

by J. K. OGDEN & CO.

163 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

PLUMBER, NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN

GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

FURNISHING DEPT'S. Awarded the Gold

and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and

Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania

Exhibitions, respectively, for the most perfect and beautiful photographs and best Apparatus

ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock

always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 351 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136

Chestnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 (Lancaster

St.); Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Wash-

ington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va.,

Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut

St., and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broad-

way; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liver-

pool, 32 Church St. 49-1y.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Just re-

ceived, direct from the potteries, 100 pack-

ages of Queensware, consisting of the Seinde

pattern—

Flouring Blue Dining Tea and Toilet Ware;

Blue raised, fig, blue Corinth, and white, a

la Pele, Dining and Tea Ware;

China Dishes, Bakers, Twiflers, Muffins, Jugs,

Bowls, Ewers and Basins, Tea Ware and

Test;

Edged Dishes, Bakers, Twiflers and Muffins;

C. C. do do do do

Nappies, Bowles, Jugs, Plain and Verona

Tea, Ewers and Basins, and Chambers;

Painted, plain and Verona Tea;

For sale by O. LUDRICK, Agent,

Cincinnati, May 16, '46 174 Main

John W. Applegate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to

take Depositions, the Acknowledgments

of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, ect.

for the following States, Kentucky, Illinois and

Missouri.

Office north east corner of Fourth and Wal-

nut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Preserving Kettles.—Enamelled ket-

tles of various sizes, an excellent article

for preserving, for sale low at

J. K. OGDEN & CO.

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

Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846.

GRAIN SHOVELS.—50 doz Nelson and

Morgan's Grain Shovels, for sale by

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,

126 Main st., 3 doors above Commerce Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

123 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD

AND FOURTH—Jewelry, Jew-

elry, &c.—W. C. HUNTINGTON is con-

stantly making additions to his new and fashion-

able stock of Watches, Gold, Silver, Vest and

Gold Pens, Spectacles, Lockets, Thimbles,

Silver Ware, Cutlery, Musical Instruments,

&c., which will be sold as low as the same qual-

ity of goods can be found in the city.

Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, &c.,

&c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and

Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main

Street, between Third and Fourth

Sts. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

WINTER LARD OIL.—No. 1 Winter

Lard Oil, in good shipping order. This

oil will burn all night equal to Spanish

by THOMAS EMERY,

Lard Oil Manufacturer,

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

Mrs LANGDON & SISTERS.

MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS

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

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of

this city and vicinity that they have open-

ed a new Millinery and Dress Making estab-

lishment, in the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Read.

They have employed a skillful Milliner, and are

preparing to execute work in the latest and best

style. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Nov. 23, 1845. 18-11

POWDER FLASKS.—A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and

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Madison St., four doors below Fifth Street.

INGRAM & AMMERMAN.

Covington, May 8, 1847. 42-11

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

The Washington Union is indebted to

the War Office for the following despatches,

which were received on Friday evening

from the Camp at Monterey. They

relate principally to the details of the me-

morable battle of Buena Vista. The fol-

lowing is the last letter received from the

general:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, April 21st, 1847.

Sir: Since my despatch of April 11th,

Major Chevalle has reached this place with

a part of his command, the remainder be-

ing detached with a train now on its way

via China. Agreeably to my orders,

Major Chevalle has explored the country

between China and Montemorelos, and has

ascertained satisfactorily that Gen. Urrea

has left that region and has probably re-

crossed the mountains. The communica-

tions are now infested only by bands of

robbers which are very numerous in the

country. Our route can thus be re-

duced much below the strength which it

has hitherto been obliged to employ.

I learn that Col. Doniphan is probably by

this time at Parras, on his way from Chi-

buhua to Saltillo, having anticipated my

orders to march on the latter place.

You will perceive from my orders that

we have received authentic intelligence

of the fall of Vera Cruz. Our latest date

from the city of Mexico is March 31st, on

which day Gen. Santa Anna issued an ad-

dress or appeal to the Mexican people. I

do not inclose it, presuming that it will

reach you much sooner by Vera Cruz or

Tempeco.

It is represented by a person who has

just arrived from San Luis that not more

than one-half of General Santa Anna's

original force was saved in the retreat ad-

ding the battle of Buena Vista, and that his

army is indicated by the dead strewn

along the road for 60 leagues. Nearly all

the troops have been withdrawn from San

Luis and the adjacent positions.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't

serv't,

Z. TAYLOR.

Major General U. S. A. Commanding

The Army of Occupation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, April 17th, 1847.

Sir: I respectfully transmit to you the

minor reports of the battle of Buena

Vista, with accompanying documents, and

those of the affairs with General Urrea's

army on the road hence to Camargo—all

for file in your office.

I also transmit, in several packages, the

proceedings of a court of inquiry called at

Agua Nueva, March 4, at the request of

Captain O'Brien, assistant quartermaster,

and the proceedings of three general

courts martial; of which Major (now Bre-

vet) Lieut. Colonel Craig, ordnance depart-

ment, Col. Roane, Arkansas cavalry, and

Lieut. Col. Weller, 1st Ohio Regiment,

were presidents respectively.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't

serv't,

Z. TAYLOR.

Major General U. S. A. Commanding

The Army of Occupation.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP TAYLOR, AGUA NUEVA.

20 miles south of Saltillo, Mexico.

March 4, 1847.

MAJOR: Agreeably to the orders from the

commanding general, I have the honor to

report that, on the 21st ult., the troops at

Agua Nueva broke up their encampment,

and, preceded by the supply and bag-

gage train, marched for Buena Vista and

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1847.

Whig District Convention.

On Tuesday next, the delegates appointed by the Whigs in the different counties in this Congressional District will meet in Convention in this city, to select a candidate for Congress. Meetings have been held in all the counties in the District, but Mason, and we suppose that a meeting will be held in that county in due time. From all we can learn the Convention will be well attended, and we hope that every one who attends as a delegate, will do so with a full determination to lay aside all personal preferences, and unite heartily in whatever measures may be determined upon, by the Convention. From the resolutions adopted at the primary meetings, Major JOHN P. GAINES appears to be the universal choice, provided he can reach home in time to canvass the District, and many prefer running him, whether he is at home or not, knowing that he must be at home in time to take his seat in Congress, should he be elected. Of this latter class we are one. We prefer trusting the race to JOHN P. GAINES than to any other man in the District, because we believe he would be more certain to win, whether here or in Mexico, than any other. But should the majority of those who may compose the convention be of a different opinion, and select some other, we shall support him with no less zeal than we should Major G. We hope that union, concert, and vigilance, will be the watchwords of the delegates before they meet and after they separate. A due observance of these will carry us victoriously through the contest.

Whig Meeting in Mason.

After the above was in type we received the Maysville Eagle of Tuesday, which contains the proceedings of the meetings of the whigs in Maysville and Mayslick. The Maysville meeting appointed nine delegates to the convention to be held here on Tuesday next, and expressed a decided preference for JOHN P. GAINES as our candidate. The following are three of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting: Resolved, That the whigs of the Maysville Precinct so far from abandoning Maj. Gaines, because of his misfortunes in Mexico, proclaim their unshaken determination to support him, if there is a prospect of his return before the approaching session of Congress, unless withdrawn from the canvass by his immediate friends. Resolved, That Major Gaines can be elected to Congress from this District, and resolved, further, that the Whigs of this District will elect him. Resolved, That in case Major Gaines should be withdrawn, the next choice of this Precinct is our fellow country man, FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS, Esq. The meeting at Mayslick expressed no preference, for any one, as the candidate. Six Delegates were appointed.

Gen. Lucius B. Desha.

As we have before stated, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this Convention field in this place, as their candidate at the next August election, for a seat in Congress.

The nomination of Gen. Desha, seems to have been the signal for some of his party to commence a system of misrepresentation to favor his election. Among other devices, they are endeavoring to make it appear that he has been a victim to Whig proscription, as will be seen by reference to a letter from some friend of his in Maysville, to the editor of the Flemingsburgh Flag.

We give the letter, in the hope that some of our friends in Harrison, who know all about the great personal exertions of General Desha to raise volunteers, and the exceeding bad treatment he received at the hands of Gov. Owsley, in not being appointed to some important command in the volunteer corps from this State, will give us full information on the subject.

We venture in advance of such information, to say, that if General Desha had offered his services as a "high private," Governor Owsley would not have objected to his going to Mexico and fighting the Mexicans, nor if he had been elected to the command of a company, and had applied in time, would he have failed to receive a commission as Captain; and if the officers, or a majority of the officers, of either of the Regiments, had recommended him as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major, Gov. Owsley would not have hesitated to commission him as such. "R." says, General Desha will now have a chance to fight the Whigs. So he will, and the Whigs will give him another opportunity of staying at home, and attending to his private concerns. Mark it, they will, as sure as two and two make four. A Buena Vista defeat awaits the General in August.

If Gen. Desha has a right to complain of not having been afforded an opportunity of serving in the war against Mexico, his complaint would lie properly at the door of Mr. Polk and not at Gov. Owsley's, as we shall show. At the time McKee's and Marshall's Regiments were rendezvoused at Louisville in June last, the officers of ten companies who were not received on account of the requisition on Kentucky having been filled, met in Louisville, organized a Regiment, and elected their Regimental officers. Col. C. S. CLARKSON, of this County was chosen Colonel, Gen. THOMAS MARSHALL of Lewis, Lieutenant Colonel, and Gen. LUCIUS B. DESHA, Major. These gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Polk, and make a tender of the services of the Reg-

iment to serve one year in the Mexican War.

Colonel Clarkson and Lieut. Col. Marshall repaired to Washington City, and not only made a tender of the services of the Regiment, but urged the President to accept them; which he declined, although under the law authorizing him to call out fifty thousand volunteers, he had ample authority to accept the services of this regiment, and twenty more, if he had thought it expedient to do so. Gen. Desha, although one of the committee, did not go on to Washington. Perhaps if he had gone on, his martial appearance might have induced the President to accept the services of the Regiment; and why he did not go, no one can tell. We have been informed that when Colonels Clarkson and Marshall left Louisville, it was understood among them, that Gen. Desha was to go from Louisville by his residence near Cynthia, meet them at Maysville, and go on to Washington with them, but he failed to do so, or to give any reason why he did not. This we believe to be all the efforts used by Gen. Desha to raise volunteers for the Mexican War, or to obtain an appointment as an officer from Governor Owsley. His failure to go on to Washington with the other members of the Committee may have been the cause of the Regiment not being accepted, and the non-acceptance of the Regiment, was the cause of his not getting the appointment of Major in the volunteer corps from Kentucky. How is Governor Owsley to be made responsible for this failure of Gen. Desha to have an opportunity to "fight the Mexicans?" He had no right to send the Regiment out without being required or permitted to do so by President Polk; of course he could not appoint Gen. D. to fill an office that did not exist. If President Polk had accepted the services of the Regiment, Gov. Owsley would not have hesitated to commission Gen. D. as its Major; and every effort to cast censure upon Gov. Owsley for not giving Gen. Desha an office or permitting him to "fight the Mexicans," must recoil upon the heads of those who make it. No capital can be made for the General in that way; and if his hopes of being elected to Congress rest upon no better foundation than the capital that can be made in that way, he and his friends will find them to be like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

MAYSVILLE, May 16, 1847.

SAMUEL PIKE, Esq.,
Dear Sir—Our convention met yesterday, at Covington, and nominated Gen. Lucius B. Desha, as the candidate for Congress, in this District. The deliberations of the Convention were harmonious, and the nomination a most enthusiastic support. You will recollect that when volunteers were called for from this District, General Desha, within a very short time, by his own personal exertions, raised a large number of men, and tendered them to Governor Owsley, who, for some cause, refused to accept them, or to give him a commission. Many of his friends supposed the Governor refused to accept his services, because of his democracy—a matter not thought of by Mr. Polk when Burbridge, Crittenden, and other Whigs from this State received commissions from him. As Desha was not allowed to fight the Mexicans, he will have a chance to fight the war, your friend, &c., &c.

After going through with its seven wonders produced by the wisdom of this Administration, the Yeoman says: "Again we ask what has this Administration done?" According to what Col. Benton and John C. Calhoun both say, it has involved the country in a useless and expensive war causing a sacrifice of many valuable lives, and the expenditure of millions of money; and by its unwise measures since the war commenced, has placed the affairs of the nation in, to say the least of it, a very awkward predicament, from which it will take wiser heads than James K. Polk's to extricate us.

Capt. William's Company of Kentucky Volunteers.

The reader will find in another column a highly complimentary notice of the distinguished gallantry displayed by this noble company at Cerro Gordo. This company, much as they have done, have done nothing more than we expected of it—than we knew it would do. We knew its Captain, and the other officers, and nearly every member of the company, from their boyhood, and we felt satisfied, that whatever others might do, Capt. Williams' Company of Clarke County boys would do their duty, and reflect honor upon their Country, and upon their State, let them be placed in whatever situation they might be.

Fires in Cincinnati.

Within the past week, several fires have occurred in Cincinnati; accounts of which have been given in the papers there. The one on Saturday was the most destructive. It originated in a Plating Factory on Longworth, between Elm and Race streets, which it completely destroyed, with all its contents, occasioning to its enterprising owners a very heavy loss. Several other buildings were entirely destroyed, and a number more much injured. A great amount of furniture, &c., was a good deal injured by hasty removal. A Stable, on John Street, between Fifth and Longworth, was destroyed on Tuesday last. It was occupied in part as a depository of hay, by Mr. STEPHEN LADB.

A Nice Yankee Fixin'.

MR. J. RAND has at his Tin shop, near Greer's Old stand, on Scott st., one of the most complete little Cooking concerns we have ever seen. It is made of Tin and sheet Iron, and costs only \$2.75. Call and see it.

"What has the Administration done?" asks the Frankfort Yeoman; and then, somewhat exultingly, makes the following reply to its own question:

It has annexed Texas to the constellation of American States. It has adjusted the Oregon boundary question. It has settled the protective tariff question and extended the principle of free trade, until every artery of the body politic feels the moving and active impulse. Not even a Whig now raises his voice in favor of shackles upon commerce, or in favor of taxing the agricultural and mechanical interests for the benefit of manufacturing monopolies. The result of this settlement is the diffusion of prosperity throughout the wide extent of this vast Republic. It has re-established the Independent Treasury, and thus divorced Bank and State.

It has silenced the clamor for the spoils arising from public land sales. It has demonstrated the inutility of a Bank of the United States to regulate exchanges. It has conquered and is now holding vast territories and large cities; taken thousands of prisoners from an insidious foe; extending the principles of free trade over a semi-barbarian, but extensive nation of eight million of people; captured armies, thousands of public arms and vast quantities of public stores, and is successfully prosecuting a war which will extend the area of freedom over millions of miles of cultivated territory. Under its auspices and direction our flag waves in triumph from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has no hostile rival on the Gulf of Mexico. Nations abroad, which are tottering to decay or reeling under the decrepitude of age and infirmity, are looking to the present state of things in America with wonder and admiration, and predicting a destiny for us surpassing that of any nation which has ever existed on earth. While these things are progressing as the public testimonials of what this administration has done, the rights of the people have been secured and respected, and their prosperity increasing, so that they no more feel the weight of war or government than if neither existed. These are some of the fruits of an administration which has been denounced by party hacks, laughed at by party windings, and sneered at by party knaves. Again we ask, what has this administration done?

Here are enumerated seven distinct wonderful performances of the Polk Administration and should, in all time to come, be classed as the seven wonders of that Administration.

We shall only notice the seventh, and that briefly. We admit as the Yeoman claims, that we have "conquered" Mexico, and are now holding vast territories and large cities; and taken, and turned loose again, thousands of prisoners; but how are we to be benefited by these conquests? and have we not paid too dearly for them? Have we not lost more of our most estimable and worthy citizens in battle, and by desecration, than we have taken prisoners from the Mexicans? and if we could sell every prisoner, or require a ransom for each one, at a thousand dollars a head, how far would that go, towards restoring to their country, to their families, and to their friends, the thousands whose lives have been lost in this unnecessary war? How insignificant would be the sum received, in that way, even if we had the power of coercing the full amount, compared with the lives of any one hundred lost between our troops and the Mexicans! We feel, indeed, that we are offering an insult to the memories of the dead, and to the feelings of their surviving friends, to ask such a question, or institute such a comparison. But the only way to ascertain the value of any thing we may acquire possession of, is, to find out what we have given in exchange for it. We have taken, and turned loose again, to fight against us again at the next peace we attempt to go through, or the next city we attempt to storm, as many Mexican prisoners, as we have lost men in the prosecution of the War. And if every foot of territory we have taken, belonging to the Government of Mexico, could be sold immediately at the price we sell our land, we doubt whether we could realize the one hundredth part of what we have expended.

Admitting the Administration to have done in the Mexican war all that the Yeoman claims for it, what have we gained by it? We have crushed a sister Republic, and made eternal enemies of the only people on earth, that appear to be anxious to form a Republican Constitution. And will what we have done in this war enlighten the people of Mexico or prepare them any better to establish and sustain a Republican Government?

"Nations abroad," says the Yeoman, are looking to the present state of things in America with wonder, and admiration! That they are looking with wonder and astonishment, we doubt not, but that any civilized nation is looking upon what is going on here with admiration or approbation, we cannot believe; unless they admire our consistency in advocating justice and Republican principles—and at the same time subverting the Government of a sister Republic, and wresting from her a part of her territory.

The Yeoman, says that under this Administration "the private rights of the people have been secured and respected." This, we suppose was never done before. From the formation of our Government down to the time that Mr. Polk came into office, the private rights of the people were not secure and not respected!—What folly some people can be guilty of, especially when they are paid for it!

The Yeoman talks about "party hacks," with as much simplicity as if the Editor of that paper was not now receiving some hundreds of dollars a year for Government advertisements, and besides a great portion of his time, six dollars a day and travelling expenses, as Post Office Agent. We wonder when barefaced impudence will be treated as it deserves!

Mr. KENDALL of the New Orleans Picayune, in a letter from Jalapa, dated May 14, says:

"Gen. Scott's proclamation, which I sent off to you two or three nights since by an express rider, has been read here by all the Mexicans, and in a large majority of cases with an excellent effect. It is a most able document, and goes home to the feelings of the people. By this time it has been circulated at Puebla and the city of Mexico, and will doubtless turn the minds, at least of the honest and reflecting, towards peace."

Mr. Kendall also states in a postscript, that "the report that Santa Anna has gone toward the Capital receives additional confirmation. We have nothing of General Worth, but every one hopes that he has fallen in with Santa Anna."

Weekly National Intelligencer.

The reader is referred to the notice in another column of the proposed enlargement of the Weekly National Intelligencer to twice its present size. The National Intelligencer is published at the seat of our National Government, and is one of the ablest, and most independent Journals in the country. It has the singular good fortune to be more hated by the present administration than perhaps any other paper in the country, and was the only American paper that was destroyed by the British during the last war. Its political character is now the same that it was then of the old fashioned Republican stamp.

Fire in Louisville.

A fire occurred in Louisville on Saturday last, in the extensive brick livery stable of Mr. Jno. B. Haefler on Fifth between Main and Market streets. The stable with all its contents was consumed, and twenty-seven horses were burned to death. Most of the horses belonged to individuals. Mr. Haefler's loss was about \$3000, upon which he had an insurance of \$900. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

For the Register.

Why is it that our City Council have not repaired the pump at the public well near the Post Office? Citizens are much embarrassed at this time, and have been for more than a week, for want of water. Will this pump never be repaired? X.

Appointments by the Governor.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL, of Lexington, to be Chief Justice of Kentucky, in the place of EPHRAIM M. EWING, resigned. JAMES SIMPSON, of Clarke county, to be Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of THOMAS A. MARSHALL, appointed Chief Justice.

The above appointments cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to the people of Kentucky. The high legal attainments and the long and faithful discharge of the duties of the office of Associate Judge, justly entitle Judge MARSHALL, to the honorable distinction conferred upon him by the Governor.

Judge SIMPSON, is familiarly known to most of the profession of North Kentucky. As Judge of the 10th Judicial district, he has won a high reputation. His energy, his capacity for labor, his sound judgment and his proverbial purity of character, superadded to his judicial acquirements and experience, eminently qualify him for the proper and just discharge of the duties of the Court of Appeals consists of Hon. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, Chief Justice; Hon. DANIEL BAEK and JAMES SIMPSON, Associate Judges.—Frank Com.

For the Register.

A Suggestion—Covington Volunteers. It is proposed, that the people of Covington turn out to meet their Volunteers, who will shortly return from Mexico. This kind of reception is a compliment, which other places have paid to volunteers on their return home, and Covington has as much cause to be proud of the boys sent out as any other place. It will be known a day or two before hand, on what day our volunteers will arrive, so that there need be no difficulty in preparing to give them a suitable reception. M.

"Boys, remember Old Kentuck."

"Mustang," the able correspondent of the N. Orleans Delta, writing from Mango de Clava, May 9th, relates the following pleasing and striking incident.

"I have heard of a great many patriotic and eloquent speeches to excite troops when going into battle, but I have just heard of one by Capt. Williams, commanding a company of volunteers from Kentucky, which, I think, for effect and brevity, will vie with any thing that has ever been uttered. As the troops were advancing up one of the heights at Cerro Gordo, the Captain turned round to his company and said 'Boys, remember Old Kentuck!' The company are at present here on the road home. I heard one of them relating some of the incidents of the battle to an old acquaintance he met here, and he remarked, 'When I heard Capt. Williams say 'Boys, remember Old Kentuck,' I felt as if I could jump headlong into the mouth of every cannon there was in the Mexican battery.' I have no doubt, from the manner they fought, that the same feeling pervaded the whole company."

THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention, held in Covington on the 15th inst., to select a candidate for Congress, nominated Gen. LUCIUS DESHA, of Harrison. Gen. Desha, Mr. Stevenson, and Gen. Wallace, were before the Convention. On the first ballot, the vote stood Stevenson 19, Desha 21, Wallace 8. The second ballot resulted, Desha 34, Stevenson 15, Wallace 5. Gen. Desha, is a farmer of Harrison, a son of the late Governor Desha. He is, we believe, popular with his party, at least such is his reputation. Of his nomination and the prospect in the district, the Maysville Eagle says: Our Democratic opponents, sanguine as they may feel of electing their candidate, may too soon learn the full force and virtue of united Whig action. Maj. Jno. P. GAINES, the almost unanimous choice of the Whigs in the lower end of the District, and a decided favorite every where, is expected home in a few weeks, and will conduct all the fun.

the canvass with an energy and zeal worthy of the man of the cause. Few men, in the same length of time, have made as many friends, warm and devoted friends, as Maj. Gaines made during the two short months in which he canvassed this District with the wily Col. Tibbatts. Adroit and managing as the Col. proved himself, they never met upon the stump that Maj. Gaines did not leave the better impression upon the crowd of eager and interested listeners.—Commonwealth.

From the Army.

The Alexandria Scott arrived at Louisville on Monday evening, and brought New Orleans papers to the 25th. From those papers which we find in the Louisville papers of Tuesday, we give the following condensed summary, which embraces the news of the news:

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 25.

Later from Scott's Army. Movement of Santa Anna upon Puebla.—General Scott still in Jalapa.—Health of Gen. Shields and Gen. P. F. Smith.—Arrival of Mr. Trist.

By the arrival of the schooner Eleonor Stephens, Captain Hall, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 15th inst., we have letters from Jalapa to the 14th inst.—three days later than our previous advices. The movements of Santa Anna upon Puebla are announced. Hopes are entertained that General Worth may be so fortunate as to encounter him. Gen. W. left Perote for Puebla, on the 10th, with his own and General Quitman's divisions. He was expected to enter Puebla on Sunday, the 16th. It is supposed the authorities of the town will come out to meet him and escort him in.

Gen. Shields is mending slowly, and General P. F. Smith has reported for duty. Gen. Scott is still detained at Jalapa.—Mr. Trist has arrived at the General's headquarters.

We have the American Star of the 13th inst., the last number of that paper to be issued at Jalapa. We infer that its publication is to be transferred to Puebla, and ultimately at the city of Mexico.

The last number of the Star informs us that rumors were rife on the 12th inst., that the troops at Queretaro had pronounced against Santa Anna and made him prisoner. The Star is incredulous, and Mr. K's letter of the 4th inst. does not confirm the news.

Col. Childs is Governor of Jalapa, and will remain there with 2,000 picked troops when General Scott moves on to Puebla. The city of Jalapa is entirely quiet and orderly; no rows or disturbances have occurred there.

We have a paper printed at Puebla on the 9th inst. It announces positively that Gen. Taylor had left Saltillo and moved either upon Zacatecas or San Louis Potosi; one report says with 4,000 men upon the former State, and 6,000 on the latter.—Would that he had the force to do so!

The Yankee, or "foreign legion," organized by Santa Anna from deserters from our army, has been disbanded and ordered out of the city. Their immorality and insubordination is assigned for this proceeding. Their manners the Mexicans say are not at all adapted to their society.

A letter from Durango, dated the 26th of April states positively that Col. Donphan's forces had fallen back upon Chihuahua instead of advancing upon Durango. We think there can be no doubt of this fact, and consequently that Col. Donphan has not been defeated. The insurrection in New Mexico is assigned as the cause of their return.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 25th.

The train left Vera Cruz on the 11th, and arrived at Jalapa on the 14th. It consisted of 270 wagons and 500 pack mules, loaded with munitions of war, hospital stores, and baggage. The train was escorted by the army of Gen. Scott. As the great value and importance of this train, it was thought, would render it an object sent back as far as Puente Nacional, to protect it up to headquarters, to the former place it was escorted by about 400 men, principally cavalry, who returned to Vera Cruz.

The last accounts we have of Santa Anna left him at Orizaba with 4,000 or 5,000 men, and it was again him and not the roving bands of guerrilla marauders that so strong an escort was required.

At Orizaba Santa Anna is really in the rear of Gen. Scott, and distant only about thirty miles from the main route, on which our line of communication exists, and train. It is, therefore, very evident how readily he could be cut off, unless sufficiently protected to resist any attack that he might attempt.

—This following, from the N. Orleans Delta of the 25th, will be read with feelings of pride and exultation by all Kentuckians. It was a noble band of brave boys that, under Capt. Williams:

Hurray for old Kentuck—Capt. Williams.

Glorious old Kentucky has had her full share of glory in this war. Her sons have fully sustained the proud name won by her fathers at Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs, at the Tames and the river Raisin. At Buena Vista McKee, Clay Willis, and a host of the flower of their chivalry, yielded up their spirits on the altar of honor and State pride. At Cerro Gordo, too, they were represented, and, and ably represented, not in number, but in indomitable courage and brilliant gallantry, by the little Spartan band under Capt. Williams. This company, about fifty strong was raised in the county of Clarke Ky., and under its intelligent and high-spirited commander, entered the service early in the war and has just terminated the most eventful campaign, and ended the longest march ever made by the same force of men. Independent of any regiment—marching, to use the common phrase, entirely "on their own hook," Capt. Williams company joined Gen. Wool's division, at Lavaca, and was attached to the 6th Infantry, under Bonnevillie. With this division they performed the astonishing march from Lavaca to Parais, most of it through a hostile country. Being disappointed of a fight in this division, Capt. Williams, by the consent of Gen. Wool, was permitted to try another division of the army. So he joined Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, and marched to Point Isabel, and embarked for Vera Cruz. Here these persevering soldiers after a fight and fame got a taste of war, but not enough to satisfy them. They were soon again on the road, in the pursuit of their old goal. Arrived before Cerro Gordo, Capt. Williams was alarmed at the intimation of the Major of his battalion, that he would have but little chance in his lino, as his battalion was designed as the supporting party, and perhaps lose all the fun.

Straightway the captain went in the greatest anxiety and trepidation to Gen. Scott and begged that as he had come three thousand miles for a fight and his time would soon be up, not to send his boys home without giving them a chance to gratify their laudable taste and desire. Gen. Scott yielded to the reasonable request, and said he would place the Capt. where he would have plenty of fighting. He was accordingly placed on the right of Haskell's regiment, the very head of the storming party, led by Gen. Pillow, and consequently had to sustain the terrible fire which La Vega's batteries opened upon the column. Seventeen out of the forty of Capt. Williams' company were killed and wounded in this affair. Some of the wounded men would, whilst lying on the ground, load and fire their pieces at the Mexican gunners, many of whom were cut off by our unerring marksmen. The attack did not prove successful, owing to some mistake in the reconnaissance, and the troops were drawn off and formed into another column, and were about to resume the attack when the enemy surrendered. In this affair the Kentucky company behaved with great steadiness and resolution. The courage and firmness of soldiers could not have been subjected to a severer task than these volunteers were subjected to, drawn out as they were in an open space and within two hundred yards of an invisible battery, whose heavy pieces were opening a constant storm of grape on their ranks. They proved in these trying circumstances that they were the true metal, and we think the gallant Kentuckians will every where merit the applause and hearty welcome due to soldiers who have borne themselves so honorably and gallantly in the service of their country.

Whig Meeting in Campbell.

At a meeting of the whigs of Campbell County, held at Alexandria on Saturday the 29th day of May 1847, to select delegates to attend a convention of the whigs of the 10th Congressional district to be held in the City of Covington on the 6th day of June next—BEN. D. BEALL was called to the Chair, and GEORGE W. CARMACK, appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting being explained by Ben. D. Beall the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to attend said convention viz. James McCrory, Wm. C. Young, Edward P. Ball, Edward Morin, Edward Tavin, Jno. C. Tavin, Calvin Washburn, Frederick Young, Thomas G. West, Edward P. Dameron, Ben. D. Beall, J. O. Blackberry, Geo. W. Carmack, Jas. A. Piner, R. T. Baker, Lewis Helm, Elijah Pearce, George Moran, J. B. Tucker, John M. Caldwell, Samuel Carter, M. P. Smith, C. Daniel, H. H. Mayo, Jas. T. Berry, Dr. Ross, Saml. Winston and Robert Aur.

2d. Resolved, That should there be a probability of Major JOHN P. GAINES, arriving at home in time to canvass the district, that he receive the nomination, but should that probability not exist, the meeting earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Convention Maj. JOHN N. TALLAFERRA, with a full confidence that in his canvassing the district, from his talent, urbane and courteous manner, he will unite the whig party as closely as any other person—and his claims are urged from the further consideration, that old Campbell has been the seat of war—the Battle field of the 10th district, and that with him (he being a resident of old Campbell) we can trust the tide of battle, and that when the election is over our hands will be unfurled to the breeze with a whig waving view with admiration the brilliant achievements of Genls. Taylor and Scott at the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, which alike are proofs of American Chivalry and valor.

4th. Resolved, That, should Old Rough and Ready have opposition or not, he will be the successful candidate for the Presidency 1848.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Licking Valley Register.

BENI. D. BEALL, Chm.
G. W. CARMACK, Sec'y.

For the Register

BEALLMONT, Ky. May 26, 1847.
MR. EDITOR—I am not a partisan, nor do I wish to become one, but I say as now working I am compelled to say some thing in relation to the approaching election of Congressmen. I observed in the last Register that there had been meetings of the Whigs held in different Counties of the District and in each county expressing their preference for different individuals. It seems to me there is no union amongst the party, and I fear the result will be disastrous and settle down on one man, and that man of the party. That man, rely upon it, is JOHN P. GAINES. We held a meeting on our little Village not long since, expressed our views, and had them published in the Register, and the vote as you recollect was unanimous for GAINES. We in the upper end of old Campbell will have no other man, if we can possibly avoid it. I am much gratified to say, we have some of the democrats to help us elect him, although he may be in the Penitentiary in Mexico at the time of the election. Some say his absence will make against his election; that his presence will be necessary to repel the charges and vile slanders that may be hurled at him; but I beg leave to tell those persons. JOHN P. GAINES is too well known in the District, for any thing that could be said about him, to injure him. I know there had already been charges secretly and sily insinuated, as regards his conduct in Mexico; but I think one whig that believes them? Is there one honest democrat that believes them? I fearfully answer no. Is not the letter of the noble Capt. HENRY sufficient to silence the tongues of all such vile and black hearted slanderers? It certainly is, and shows his character beyond all question, and contest, why could not some of those gentlemen who are aspiring to the same office take the field for him and repel any charge that might be made? Would not such a course on the part of those gentlemen add far more to their credit than to be contending amongst themselves for the office, and not only do Major JOHN P. GAINES gross injustice, but defeat the Whig cause in the district? I would ask you, Mr. Editor, why we could not elect GAINES while he is in Mexico as well as the people of Ohio could elect Tios. L. HANER while he was in Mexico—I contend that it is unfair and unjust on the part of those persons who are aspiring to the office to tell rule GAINES off because he is not here to defend himself, and there are hundreds in the district of the same opinion as myself.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Commissioner's Sale.

James G. Arnold, Compt. of the Kentucky Circuit Court, vs. Abner G. Daniel, Defendant. In Chancery.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Kentucky Circuit Court, rendered on the 4th April Term thereof 1847, in the above named case, I shall proceed to offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the City Hall in Covington, on Saturday the 19th day of June 1847, at 10 o'clock A.M. upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to wit: The west half of a lot fronting on the Lexington Turnpike, running back to Bank Lick street—and bounded west by Craig Street, with a brick fence thereon, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs in said decree mentioned, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to execute bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to bear interest from date.

A. H. JAMESON, Master Comm'r.
June 4th, 1847—46-3t.

For Sale—A fine brick dwelling house, on a large lot well improved, on Greenup st. Equinox of WM. ERNST.
Covington, May 4th, 1847—46-1f.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—This paper is about to be enlarged to exactly twice its present size, and will then consist of eight folio pages, instead of four, as now and is published weekly.

This enlargement will begin with the first number issued after the end of the month of June.

The subscription to the paper per year will be, after the first day of July ensuing, three dollars per annum; being an advance, as will be perceived, less by one-half than the increase of cost of publication caused by the enlargement.

For the long sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) the price will be two dollars; for the short sessions one dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent, (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent, (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at any one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

The Daily National Intelligencer will continue to be published, as usual, at Ten Dollars per year, with this addition to its value to subscribers, that a double sheet (eight pages of the present size, instead of four) will be sent on whenever the press of Public Documents, Proceedings and Debates in Congress, or of Advertisements, shall require it.

The Thrice-A-Week National Intelligencer will also continue to be published, as heretofore with this addition also to its value, that a double sheet will be thrown off, probably as often as once a week during the Session of Congress, and at other times occasionally, whenever the press of matters shall, as stated in regard to the Daily paper, justify the publishers in incurring that additional expense.

Salad Oil—See's best Salad Oil in large bottles—For sale at this Covington Wine store market space
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4th, '47—46-1f

Immonds—Hand shed almonds for sale cheap, only 124 cents per pound—At the Covington Wine store, market space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4th, '47—46-1f

Adamantine and Sair Candles.—These beautiful Candles for sale by the box 10 lbs each or pound—At the Covington Wine Store, Market Space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4th, 1847—46-1f

Table Salt.—A lot of fine table salt in small boxes for sale—At the Covington Wine Store, Market Space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4, 1847—46-1f.

Stoughton Bitters.—An excellent article to correct the tone of the stomach for sale at the Covington Wine Store, Market space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4th, 1847—46-1f.

Merion Syrup.—For sale by the gallon At the Covington, Wine store Market space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4th, 1847—46-1f.

Sherry Wines.—Pale, and Brown Sherry, Old South Side Madeira of the celebrated Bagleys store for sale by the case &c., amply At the Covington Wine store, Market space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
June 4th, 1847—46-1f.

IMPROVED LARD OIL—No. 1. Lard Oil for lamps; No. 2 Lard Oil, for woollens and machinery; in No. 3 Lard Oil, for spinning orders.

The following letter speaks of its quality: "I have made full trial of the No 2 Lard Oil, which I lately purchased of thee, and am happy to

American Prisoners in Mexico.

There was a report—but merely a report—that Maj. Gaines and his command, Captains Clay and Henry, and their commands were allowed the freedom of the city of Mexico. This we do not believe, as we know that a short time before the last arrival from Mexico they were in close confinement in the flocks' castle of San Juan. We have heard that Gen. Scott has given the Mexican authorities to understand that if a fair of their heads be touched he will make a fearful retaliation upon them. So far so good; but it seems to us that every Mexican officer and soldier taken by the army should be held in close confinement until the Encarnacion prisoners, together with Midshipman Rodgers, are brought in safely to the American camp. The retention of these prisoners, and their release has been arranged for, and their close confinement, notwithstanding the clemency shown to Mexican prisoners, is producing an excitement in the army of the most untoward character. It is natural that it should. It is enough to make one's blood boil to see Mexicans who surrender at discretion going at large upon parole, and reflect that American prisoners who surrendered upon terms of honorable capitulation, and whose release besides has been bargained for, and immured in loathsome dungeons and abandoned to the tender mercies of professional turnkeys. This feeling is waxing fast to the blood-lust point, and it is an evidence of the forbearance of our troops that it has not broken forth in acts of vengeance before now.

N. O. Pic., 19th.

Later from Gen. Taylor.

Late advices have been received from Gen. Taylor's camp, but the news is of but little interest. He was still encamped near Monterrey. Tom Corwin was burnt in effigy by the boys at Saltillo, in consequence of his Mexican speech in the Senate last winter. The Mississippi regiment has started home. Health of the volunteers generally good.

Emigrants to Virginia.

We take the following remarks upon the subject of emigration from Great Britain to Virginia, from the National Intelligencer: The Colonization Herald contained, in February last, the following article: EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO VIRGINIA.—We see in the papers a notice of the arrival in England of Mr. Thomas Rawlings, late Editor of the Countryman and Emigrant's Friend in New York. Mr. Rawlings' exertions in the cause of emigration are likely to be responded to far beyond his original calculations. Mr. Rawlings has been addressing public meetings in various parts of the United Kingdom, particularly in Wales and Scotland. He is represented to confine himself to the State of Virginia, as the part of the United States which presents, just now, great inducements to the industrious emigrant. Mr. Rawlings contemplates arranging permanently an agency in Liverpool for the sale of land in America, and then return to New York to superintend its management on this side of the water.

The above is the substance of the statement made in an English paper. Already English emigrants have been encouraged to make before them in the choice of settlement of large tracts of land in Fairfax county, Virginia, by New York farmers and Germans, who find one great inducement for the change in the cheapness of land, which, although not as fertile as in some of the western States, make good returns to thrifty husbandry, and has, withal, the advantage of being near the best markets on the seaboard. The pleasure of social intercourse, and the ability to send their children to good schools, are also important considerations.

In Old or Lower Virginia the emigration of many of the planters and the transportation of the negroes to the South and West, have left much land to be occupied by emigrants at a moderate cost, and now that land is procurable so readily in almost every district where it is needed, these latter have the means at once of giving fertility to a worn-out soil, and by the adoption of a better system of farming, in rotation of crops, &c., ensuring for themselves a fair return, in a genial climate, for their outlay of labor and money.

In the valley of Virginia, between the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge, the emigrant who has some money at his command can procure land at a fair price, with improvements and the needed appliances for profitable farming. He will find himself also surrounded by people whose habits and opinions are congenial with his own, and who, although they live in a slave State, have few, many of them no slaves, nor have they any sympathy for the slave institutions, but look forward to the time when a constitutional change will take place, formally securing the abolition of slavery within the boundaries of the Old Dominion. The elements are now in process of combination to reach the formation of this great work, which, let it be understood, will be carried on solely under Virginia counsel and deliberations.

The region bordering on the Alleghany and declining to the South and West to Kentucky and Tennessee, has a fine climate and land admirably adapted to the culture of grain and to pasture. Some of the counties are among the finest in the Union for the raising of sheep.

And we find in our extracts from London papers of the 18th of April, the following paragraph on the same subject:

EMIGRATION TO WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We receive our friend, Mr. Thomas Rawlings, has arrived per the Hibernia, for the purpose of superintending his plans, which he started last year. We are glad to learn that Mr. R.'s agents have been very successful in disposing of the lands under his control, and, what is the more desirable, the purchasers are principally men of means. We understand that Mr. Rawlings has submitted his plans to several large capitalists, who think favorably of them, and there is every probability of their forming themselves into a company.

JUBILEE PICTORIAL DOUBLE BROTHER JONATHAN.

Wilson & Co's great fourth of July Brother Jonathan, published at New York, has just come to hand. It contains between eighty and ninety finely executed engravings, some of them very large ones, the two largest occupying the entire first page of the paper. These are original and spirited drawings of Washington's entrance into New York, in 1783, when the English took their departure, and Washington taking leave of his officers to return to private life. There are some eighty or ninety other pictures of national events: portraits of distinguished Americans, &c.—interspersed with historical facts of great interest—the whole for 12 cents.—Certainly very cheap.

BATTLE OF SACRAMENTO.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is a copy of the official report of the Battle of Sacramento, as made out by the commanding officer, Col. Doniphan:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN CHIHUAHUA, CITY OF CHIHUAHUA, March 4th, 1847. I have the honor to report you the movements of the army under my command, since my last official report. On the evening of the 8th of February, 1848, we left the town of El Paso Del Norte, escorting the merchant train or caravan of about 315 wagons to the City of Chihuahua. Our force consisted of 924 efficient men, 117 officers, and privates of the Artillery, 93: Lieut. Col. Mitchell's escort and the remainder of the Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers.

We passed the direction of this place until the 27th, when we were informed by our spies that the enemy, to the number of 150 men, were at Encimillas, the country seat of Gov. Trais, 25 miles in advance, where we arrived on the evening of the 28th; near that point we found that this force had retreated in the direction of this city.

On the evening of the 27th we arrived at Saus, and learning from our spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified the pass of the Sacramento, about 15 miles in advance, and about the same distance from the city. We were also informed that there was no water between the point we were at and that occupied by the enemy; we, therefore, determined to halt until morning. At sunrise on the 28th (the last of February) we took up the line of march, and formed the whole train (consisting of 315 heavy traders' wagons and our Commissary and commissary wagons) into four columns, thus starting our line, so as to make it more easily protected. We placed the Artillery and the whole command, except 200 Cavalry, proper, in the intervals between the columns of wagons. We thus fully concealed our force and its position of making our front with the Cavalry. When we arrived within three miles of the enemy, we made a reconnaissance of his position, and the arrangements of his forces. This we could easily do, the road leading through an open prairie valley between two sterile mountains.

The Pass of the Sacramento is formed by a point of mountains on our right (their left), extending into the valley or plain, so as to narrow the valley to one and a half miles; to our left there was a deep, dry, sandy channel of a creek, and between these points the plain rises at 60 feet abruptly. This rise is in the form of a crescent, the convex part being to the north of the forces. On the right, from the point of the mountains, the narrow part of the plain extends north one and a half miles further than on the left. The main road passes down the center of the valley, and across the crescent, near the left or dry branch. The Sacramento rises in the mountains, on the right side, and the road falls in about one mile below the battle field or entrenchments of the enemy. We ascertained that the enemy had one battery of 4 guns—two 9's and two 6's—positioned on the point of the mountain on our right (their left) at a good elevation to sweep the plain, and at the point where the mountain extended farthest into the plain; on our left, (their right,) they had another battery, on an elevation commanding the road and their entrenchments, of two 6's and two 4's, and 6 culverins or rampart pieces, mounted on carriages; and on the crest of the hill or ascent between the batteries. On the right and left they had 27 redoubts dug and thrown up, extending at short intervals across the whole ground. In these their infantry was placed and was entirely protected. Their cavalry was drawn up in front of their redoubts, in the intervals four deep, and in front of the redoubts two deep, so as to mask them as far as practicable. When we had arrived within one and a half miles of the entrenchments, along the main road, we advanced the cavalry still further, and suddenly diverged with the columns to the right, so as to gain the narrow part of the ascent on our right, which the enemy discovering, endeavored to prevent by moving forward with 1000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery in the rear, masked by them. Our movements were so rapid that we gained the elevation with our forces and the advance of our wagons, in time to form before they arrived within reach of our guns. The enemy then halted, and we advanced the head of our column within 1200 yards of them, so as to let our troops attack the high-lands and form as before.

We then commenced the action by a brisk fire from our battery, and the enemy unmasked and commenced also. Our fire proved effective at that distance, killing 15 men, and wounding a number, and disabling one of their guns. We had two men slightly wounded and seven horses and mules killed. The enemy then slowly retired behind their works in some confusion, and we resumed our march in our former order, still diverging more to their right, to avoid their battery on our left, (their right,) and their strongest redoubts, which were on the left where the road passes. After marching as far as we safely could without coming in range of their heavy battery on our right, Capt. Weightman, of the artillery, was ordered to charge with the two 12 pound howitzers, to be supported by the cavalry, under Capt. Reed, Parsons and Hudson. The howitzers charged at speed, and were gallantly sustained by Capt. Reed, but, by some misunderstanding, my order was not given to the other companies.—Captain Hudson, anticipating my order, charged, which was done in time to give ample support to the howitzers; Captain Parsons, at the same moment, came to me and asked permission for his company to charge the redoubts immediately on the left of Capt. Weightman. This was done very gallantly. The remainder of the two battalions of the last regiment were dismounted during the cavalry charge, and following rapidly afoot, and Major Clark advancing as fast as practicable with the remainder of our battery, we

charged their redoubts from right to left, with a brisk and deadly fire of riflemen, while Maj. Clark opened a rapid and well directed fire on a column of cavalry attempting to pass our left, so as to attack our wagons and our rear. The fire was so well directed as to force them to fall back, and our riflemen, with the cavalry and howitzers, cleared the redoubts after an obstinate resistance. Our force advanced to the very brink of their redoubts, and attacked them with their sabers.

When the redoubts were cleared, and the batteries in the centre and on the left were silenced, the main battery on our right still continued to pour in a constant and heavy fire, as it had done through the heat of the engagement; but as the whole fate of the battle depended upon carrying the redoubts and centre battery, the one on the right remained unattacked, and the enemy had rallied there 800 strong.

Maj. Clark was directed to commence a heavy fire on it, while Lieut. Colonels Mitchell and Jackson, commanding the 1st battalion, were ordered to remount and charge the battery on the left, while Major Gilpin was directed to pass the second battalion of foot upon the rough ascent of the mountain on the opposite.

The fire of our battery was so effective as to completely silence theirs, and the rapid advance of our columns put them to flight over the mountains in great confusion.

Capt. Thompson, of the 1st dragoons, acted as my aid and adviser on the field during the whole engagement, and was of the most essential service to me; also Lieut. Wooster, of the U. S. A., who acted very coolly and gallantly. Maj. Campbell, of Springfield, Mo., also acted as a volunteer aid during part of the time, but he left me and joined Capt. Reed in his gallant charge. Thus ended the battle of the Sacramento.

The enemy's force comprised 1200 cavalry, from Durango and Chihuahua, with the Vera Cruz dragoons; 1200 infantry, from Chihuahua; 300 artilleryists, and 1400 rancheros—badly armed with lassos and machetes or corn knives; 10 pieces of artillery—2 nines, 2 eights, 4 sixes and 2 four pounders; and 6 culverins or rampart pieces. Their forces were commanded by Maj. Gen. Heredia, General of Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora and New Mexico; Brig. Gen. Justiniani; Brig. Gen. Garcia Conde, former Minister of War for the Republic of Mexico, who is a scientific man and planned their whole field of defence; Gen. Ugarte, and Governor Trias, who acted as a Brig. Gen. on the field—and Cols. and other officers without number.

Our force was 924 effective men, at least 100 of whom were engaged in holding horses and driving teams.

The loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, ten wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about 300 killed, about the same number wounded, many of whom have since died, and forty prisoners. The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded, from our artillery and the unerring fire of our riflemen. Night put a stop to the carnage, the battle having commenced about 3 o'clock.

Our loss was one killed, one mortally wounded, and seven so wounded as to recover without the loss of limbs.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantry and bravery of the officers and men under my command; I was ably sustained by the field officers. Lieut. Cols. Mitchell and Jackson, of the 1st Battalion; Maj. Gilpin, of the 2d Battalion, and Maj. Clark and his artillery, acted nobly, and did the most effective service in every part of the field. It is abundantly shown in the charge made by Captain Weightman with his section of howitzers, that they can be used in a cavalry charge with great effect. Much has been said, and justly said, of the gallantry of our artillery unlimbering within 250 yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more daring was the charge of Capt. Weightman, when he unlimbered within 30 yards of the redoubts of the enemy.

On the 1st day of March we took possession of the capital of Chihuahua, in the name of our Government. We were ordered by General Kearney to report to Gen. Wool at this place; since our arrival we learn that he is in Saltillo, surrounded by the enemy. Our present purpose is, either to force our way to him, or return to Bexar, as our term of service expires on the last day of May next.

A. W. DONIPHAN, Col. Comm'g. American Forces.

For the Register. At a meeting of the Whigs of Gallatin Co., Ky., on the 26th of May, 1847, in answer, JOHN A. RICHEY was called to the chair and Dr. H. M. Smith was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by E. W. Hawkins in a very pertinent and comprehensive manner, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend a convention of the Whigs of this Congressional district, to be held in the city of Covington on the 8th day of June, for the purpose of soliciting a suitable candidate to represent them in the next Congress—to-wit: George Sleet, E. W. Hawkins, A. G. Craig, John A. Richey, H. M. Smith, R. M. Tandy, H. H. Turpin, P. O. Turpin, James Bales, Robt. Turner, Levi Swango, L. Graves, Addison Gibson, William Bailly, J. P. Landrum, and D. V. McClure.

E. W. Hawkins offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote. Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting be hereby instructed, to vote for our valiant fellow-citizen Maj. JOHN P. GAINES, in convention, as we believe him every way worthy and qualified to represent them.

Resolved, That, if it be out of the power of any member of this delegation to attend the convention, he has the full power to appoint one to act in his stead.

Resolved, That Editor of the L. V. Register be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JOHN A. RICHEY, Pres't.

H. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

We copy the following article from the North American. It is only necessary to inform our readers that it is extracted from a paper conducted with such signal ability, to ensure its attentive perusal: THE SANTA ANNA ALLIANCE.—It is easy

to charge the utterer of truths with harshness when the asperity is all with the truth uttered. If acts be committed involving features of a serious character, the fault is with the acts and their author, not the narrator.

When a charge is gravely made, such as that in relation to the alliance between the two Presidents, Polk and Santa Anna, it is vain to upraise hands in holy horror, or deal in exclamations of incredulity. Deny it, if it can be denied. Meet the issue, and produce the proofs. The American people are an enquiring people, anxious to learn and slow to decide. Rely upon their intelligence, and if the charge made be false, disprove it. We all know, however, that no one is willing to believe it, if he can escape the conviction, but there are the proofs: disclaim or explain them. The Administration is charged with an offence akin to treason: it is that offence considered so light that it needs no vindication! The proofs are before the country which establish the charge: answer them, if you can boast the courage of truth or the arrogance of falsehood, to the charge alleged.

The Locofoes prints dare not speak upon this great question. They affect to regard the crime, one which has no parallel in history, as unworthy of notice. They leave the administration, which they support "in everything," writhing under the charge involving guilt the most fearful, the foulest and worst, and dare not audibly pray "Heaven help it!"

We will not admit their refusal to plead to the indictment. We press our charge and our proofs; and we ask the American people if it be possible that they can permit, without a terrible rebuke, such a crime, or submit, without resistance, to the continuance of so treacherous a policy. The Santa Anna treason ought to be incredible but it is not. A history of the facts given in avowed fiction, would excite ridicule from their extravagance; and yet they are true. If, before the facts had transpired, inspiration had announced them, it would not have been believed. And yet they are true,—demonstrated by proofs irrefragable, and answered by—guilt-stricken conscience.

It may be that it is considered, when we are at war, pardonable for our President to league with our worst and strongest enemy, and that, too, by a secret intrigue, which neither of the contracting parties dares disclose to his country. If Washington had thus dealt with Howe or Clinton, the Continental Congress would have arrested and hanged him. The illustration is almost profane, but it is necessary.

The present intrigue has, we fear, gone beyond the ordinary bounds of affronting "aid and comfort" to the enemy. We have said that the course of the administration, if predicted by divine authority, would not, so extraordinary has it been, have received credence. No one, before hostilities had been commenced, could have believed that the President, during the session of Congress, and without its advice, would have deliberately opened the war. No one would have believed that, even before the war commenced, he would have entered into alliance with Santa Anna, a miscreant, known to the foes of liberty, humanity, and virtue; yet the fact is established by the passport dated the very day upon which the war was recognized by Congress. No one could have imagined that, even if he admitted Santa Anna, he would have given a passport to a suite comprising men fitted to organize both the civil government and the army. No one would have dreamed that after having involved the country in the war, he would have hesitated to sustain it. Yet every communication received by the Government from its officers in the field, in effect charges Mr. Polk with a design to embarrass and protract the war, by refusing the means necessary to its prosecution.

No one could have believed it possible, that when Taylor was advancing from victory to victory, the Administration would seek to degrade and destroy him; yet the records prove such to have been the fact. No one could have supposed it possible, that in the midst of proceedings thus suspicious, Mr. Polk would avow and glory in his intrigue with Santa Anna, and that he would, in the face of the triumph of that traitor, still leave it to be believed, in advance, that Mr. Polk would have withdrawn from Gen. Taylor his main force, and ordered him, in effect, to give up all his victories, and enable Santa Anna to triumph, or constrained Taylor to meet a force that outnumbered his own, four to one. And when victory was in his hand, and the triumph of the United States was before him, in the hands of Santa Anna, which played into the hands of Santa Anna, he would have the temerity to say, "I have defeated the plans of the amiable pair of traitors, Santa Anna and his ally, Santa Anna." It could not have been expected, that the administration would have issued, through an organ known to be under its auspices, an expression of regret that Santa Anna had not been enabled, by crushing the Americans at Buena Vista, to "turn the fortunes of war," and "conclude a peace."

His plans it is averred, were understood by the President and Cabinet, and the "tone of his warlike despatches" sanctioned; for, says the letter-writer of the administration for the Ledger, "our best hopes of peace rested on Santa Anna."

This broad acknowledgment of guilty understanding with Santa Anna is worthy being republished and reperused. "The tone of his warlike despatches" was sanctioned by the President and Cabinet, and the "tone of his warlike despatches" sanctioned; for, says the letter-writer of the administration for the Ledger, "our best hopes of peace rested on Santa Anna."

And what do the admitted facts prove? That Mr. Polk leagued with a miscreant who had in the Texas war, slyly by cruel treachery, enough of American blood if collected in a reservoir, to have drowned him; a wretch without a redeeming virtue, vulgar and vicious, degraded and guilty beyond any of his race. He sent this miscreant, at the head of an army in outline and government, into the territory of our country. From the moment of Santa Anna's landing, he had not to our gallant soldiers were pouring forth their blood like ditch water—but to him first, to him last, to him only, for peace. He denied supplies to our army, until every General was forced to protest before the country in order to escape an unjust responsibility. He endeavored to break down the army by placing a purvey old pettifogger at its head who would have made it, himself and the country ridiculous. But the energies of American soldiers could not be repressed. They would not give Santa Anna the chance of establishing his empire and treating with his ally at Washington; and

even when everything had been prepared for Santa Anna's triumph, when Taylor's troops had been withdrawn, and when he had been directed to shut himself up in Monterey, and permit Santa Anna's twenty-five thousand to murder every American beyond the Rio Grande, and even spread his horrids to the Neches or beyond it, American valor again baffled the design. If we could but forget such facts, we would. But they belong to history; and the guilty parties in this unholy alliance, so basely made, so bloodily sustained—this compact, whose character drips with the best blood of America—this treason that has dug five thousand graves, and cost our country millions of dollars—cannot escape this punishment.

Last from the Brazos.

By the arrival of the steamship Trumbull at New Orleans, on the 23d ult., the editors of that city are in receipt of Monterey, dated the 2d, Saltillo to the 3d, and Matamoros to the 15th ult. A report was put in circulation by this arrival, that Col. Doniphan had been defeated, with the loss of all his artillery, by the Mexicans under General Riez, in a pass between Svitillo and Chihuahua.

Gen. Cadwallader has been ordered to proceed from the Rio Grande to General Scott with all his brigade, except the cavalry, by the way of Vera Cruz. Col. H. Marshall's Kentucky cavalry were at Camargo, near Palo Alto, with three companies of this regiment. The 1st and 3d Ohio regiments were soon to start homeward from Monterey. The news from Gen. Scott since he left Vera Cruz had not reached Monterey.

The proceedings of the court of inquiry, at Saltillo, regarding the conduct of the Indiana Volunteers and their officers. Brigadier General Lane and Colonel Bowles are taken as follows from the Saltillo Picket Guard:

In the case of Gen. Lane.—The Court is of opinion that during the whole period of the 22d and 23d of February 1847, Brig. Gen. Lane, conducted himself as a brave and gallant officer, and that no censure is attached to him for the retreat of the 2d regiment Indiana volunteers.

Inquiry in the case of Col. Bowles.—The Court is of opinion that Col. Bowles, ignorant of the duties of colonel; but the Court would remark, that Col. Bowles, in some degree prevented him from fitting himself for the duties of that office.

The court is of opinion that at the time Colonel Bowles gave the order "retreat," he was under the impression that the artillery had gone to an advanced position under the orders of Gen. Lane, which order had not been communicated to Col. Bowles.

And in conclusion the court find that throughout the engagement, and through the whole day, Colonel Bowles, showed no want of personal courage or bravery; but that he did manifest a want of judgment as a commander.

MARRIED.

In Frankfort, on the morning of the 18th inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. JAMES M. TOWN, Esq., of the Cincinnati Atlas, to Miss ALICIA B. daughter of Col. A. H. Kennick, of the former place.

In Lexington, on Tuesday the 20th ult., by Elder Saml. Pinkerton, Chas. F. COVAGE, to Miss MARY T. HICKMAN, eldest daughter of Jas. L. Hickman, Esq.

DIED.

In Madison County, Ky., on the 20th ult., Mr. JAMES W. NEALE, aged 25 years. Mr. N. was a volunteer in Capt. Stoner's company of Mounted Volunteers from Madison County; went with the company to Victoria, Texas; was discharged there on account of protracted and severe illness, and returned home to breathe his last breath, in the midst of his relations and friends. He was a Printer by profession, and a young man of many good qualities.

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets. JUNE 3d, 1847.

REMARKS.—Except in a very few leading articles, the market has been quiet throughout the week. The upward movement in Flour, it will be seen, consequent upon the abundant supplies per British steamer Biltmore, has been suddenly checked by reaction in the Eastern market. There is still, however, a very firm feeling on the part of many holders. Wheat—50 cents per bushel. BUTTER.—For pickers 10 1/2 cts. In market (cash) 14 1/2 cts; choice lump 18 1/2 cts. CATTLE.—We continue to quote 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 the market price for the finest animals.

CORNER—Rio 8 1/2 cts. COIN.—In sacks 50; bulk 42 1/2 cts. DRIED FRUIT.—Apples 55 cts; peaches at \$1.25 Floor—5 1/2 to 5 3/4, a decline of about 50c. on the barrel from last week's rates.

WHEAT—8 1/2 to 9 1/2 per ton—Baled 50a60c per hundred. MOLASSES.—3 1/2 to 4 cts. OATS.—In bulk 3 1/2 cts; in sacks 40a45c. SUGAR.—Mess 14 1/2 to 15 cts. Bulk shouldered 14 1/2 cts. Sugar—N. O. 7 1/2 cts; Haananna brown 7a7 1/2 cts. WHEAT—The city Mills pay \$1 per bushel for all good that is offered.

Wool.—Full blood 25a27.

Commissioner's Sale.

GRAFFIN P. THEODORE, Comptrol'r. In Chan'y Sam'l. G. MENZIES, & Defend'ts.

BY virtue of a decree of the Gallatin Circuit Court, in the above cause, I will expose to sale on Monday, the 14th day of June next, on the premises at the Big Stone Lake, Boone County, Ky., on a credit of 12, 18 and 24 months, a tract of about 250 acres of land, situated at Big Stone Lake. The whole of said tract, or enough to satisfy the residue of said complainant's debt and costs, will be sold. Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers bearing interest from date. JOHN CAVE, Commissioner. May 14th, 1847. 43-tds.

Blue Lick Springs Kentucky.

THIS establishment is kept open all the year for the accommodation of invalids, and will be regularly opened for the summer season on the 10th of June.

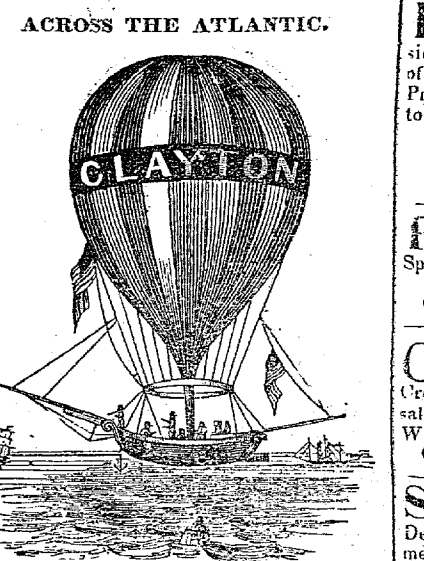
We deem it useless to say anything of the medicinal properties of the Blue Lick Water, as its extensive use and deservedly high reputation, are convincing evidence of its merits. The location of this watering place, immediately upon the beautiful McAdams road leading from Maysville to Lexington, renders it more accessible than any watering place in Kentucky. There is a daily line of stage, and private conveyances can be had at either point, at any hour.

T. & L. P. HOLLIDAY, Proprietors.

The Louisville and Lexington Chess Club held their second annual "Tournament" at this place this summer. We propose to give a premium of a handsome set of chess men, and board during the "Tournament," to every player, from other States, who may prove a victor over Kentucky. T. & L. P. H. Lower Blue Licks, June 4, 1847-46-3t.

GRAND BALLOON VOYAGE

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.



A LARGE importation of Gold and Silver Watches, and an extensive stock of Jewelry, watch tools, materials, files, brass clocks, &c., &c., just received at CLAYTON'S Wholesale House, South-east corner of Sycamore and Second streets, Cincinnati, commonly called the Balloon Store.

Since it has become known through the Western States that Watches and Jewelry can be purchased at Clayton's as cheap as the like can be bought at the largest wholesale houses in N. Y., the demand for Goods has been immense. The store has been crowded with customers from morning till night, and a daily increase of business has been going on, which must, no doubt, continue for a long time. The advantage of buying at an entire cash establishment is becoming every day more apparent.

This is the only Watch and Jewelry House in the United States that is conducted entirely on the cash system. Many are called cash stores, but they credit the rich, and receive as pay orders on tradesmen and merchants. At this establishment no trade of any kind is taken, and to every that they don't keep for sale, are purchased, for the proprietor and his assistants have no time to make out accounts and run after people for the money.

The result of this entire cash business is this: that five per cent profit will be better, than fifteen or twenty per cent will, when the old system of credit and trade is practised.

It is the custom of some little minded tradesmen, when articles cheaper than theirs is spoken of, to reply that they don't keep for sale any of those "cheap goods." Beware of such men, for they aim to deceive and cheat you; they make their attack with falsehood, and try to get high prices by insinuating that they don't keep any of these cheap goods.

A splendid lot of the real M. T. Tobias Watches, with Chronometer Balances. A fine assortment of the real T. F. Cooper watches, some with gold, and some with Chronometer Balances.—These Cooper Watches take their rank before those of Tobias, and are universally allowed to be the best watches in the world. A written guarantee will be given with each one of these watches to this effect: that if it be not the real T. F. Cooper, or the real M. T. Tobias watch, and if it be not jeweled fully by the maker, and used in eighteen years, the purchase money shall be returned and the watch forfeited.

June 4th 1847.—46-1y.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

Fourth Street near the Corner of Scott, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has located himself permanently in this city, for the purpose of repairing and cleaning Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

All work will be warranted to give satisfaction. He solicits the patronage of the citizens of the city and surrounding country.

SAMUEL D. LILLISTON.

April 10, 1847.—33-1t.

101 BAGS Rio Coffee

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

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.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Land.

BY virtue of a decree, of the Boone Circuit Court, in the chancery cause of John Ross' administrator against John Ross' heirs and creditors, the undersigned as master commissioner in chancery, will expose to sale publicly, on the premises of said John Ross, on the 11th day of June next, on a credit of 12 & 18 months, a sufficient quantity of the tract of 140 acres of land, situated on the Ohio River between Petersburg and Lawrenceburg, on the Kentucky side in Boone County, and described in said suit, at the estate of John Ross deceased. The purchaser to have possession about the first of March next. Bond and good security will be required for the purchase money bearing interest.

JOHN CAVE, Master Comm'r. May 21, 1847.—44-3t.

Whisky, Whisky.

DEALERS in Whisky can always find a first rate article of double rectified, in any quantity, at the Cincinnati Market price at the Covington Foreign Wine & Liquor Store Market Space. R. WHITE, Agt. Covington, May 21, 1847.—44-1t.

CRITTENDEN HOTEL.

BY T. M. LILLARD.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious house, and made thorough repairs, is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best possible style. His table will always be furnished with all the delicacies and substantial which the country affords, and his list supplied with the choicest drinks. His table will be attended by trusty waiters, and the best provender always kept on hand for horses.

The public may rest assured that all those who may be pleased to call on him, will be attended to in the most satisfactory manner.

T. M. LILLARD.

Crittenden, Ky. May 28, 1847.—45-2nd.


NEW GOODS.

A. C. PERRIN, has just opened a Dry Goods House, on the corner of Madison and 6th sts., where he intends to keep constantly on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries of good quality. The citizens of Covington and adjoining country, are solicited after examining his stock, to give him a share of their patronage, as he is disposed to sell for reasonable profits; or he will take in exchange for Merchandise all kinds of Country Trade at liberal prices. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. Covington, Ky. May

For the Register.
THE PLEDGE.
Fiery serpents round were flying,
Howl'd hissing through the air,
In the mansion, in the cottage,
Sought they victims every where.
Millions, millions had been bitten,
And their eyes had closed in night,
Millions more were dying,
From the serpents' poison bite.
Forthwith, husbands, sons, and brothers,
Thus on thine death laid low,
Waiting through the streets, the mourners
Filled the land with sounds of woe.
Then on high a brazen serpent,
In the glorious presence, was raised,
And, for all its mighty healings,
Gave to all the world be praised!
Myriads looked in faith upon it,
And were rescued from the grave;
Myriads sank to death and darkness,
Scorning at its power to save.
Still the serpents round were flying,
Howl'd hissing through the air;
Sorrow yet the land ensundered,
In a pall as black as night.
Hold up then the brazen serpent,
Wave it o'er thy ghastly prey—
All who gaze, believing, on it,
Shall in health and manhood rise!
J. S. C.
From the Cultivator.
Remedy for the Black Weevil.
Editors Cultivator:—I see by the last number of the Cultivator, that Mr. Clark Rich, of Shoreham, Vermont, has been trying many experiments without success, to remove or destroy the black weevil, which is so destructive to grain, and so troublesome in mills, granaries, and barns.
They are likewise very destructive to rice. I will furnish the public, through the medium of your estimable publication, a remedy which has thus far stood the test of experience; hoping that you may deem it worthy of insertion. I have never failed after repeated experiments, for many years, and have been frequently amused, particularly on witnessing its effects in case of rice, when it was always destroyed by weevil.
It is wonderful to see with what expedition they will leave it when the remedy is applied.
The great advantage of this remedy over others, is, that it does not in the least degree injure the grain, and also, it is so simple and easy, that almost every person has it in his possession.
It is simply sassafras (*Laurea*) root, placed among the grain, and in places infested with them. I have never had the opportunity of putting it in a stack of grain at time of stacking, but have no doubt if it be well mixed with the grain, it would keep out many other kinds of insects that are so injurious.
It is a well known fact that no kind of insect, like the smell of sassafras.
The same root is useful about poultry houses, and I find that poultry in the habit of roosting on poles made of the tree, are not liable to get lousy.
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN H. KING.
Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 23, 1846.
Culture of Asparagus.
Asparagus is a saline aquatic plant, and is found in great abundance on the beach of various parts of the coast of Europe. Ordinarily its location is such, in its natural state, that it is commonly covered by the drifting sea water at high tides. In our direction for the cultivation of this salutary edible we have frequently remarked that salt is indispensable; so much so, indeed, that we have never yet seen a thoroughly good bed to which it had not been applied. As this substance is fatal at most weeds, its liberal application subserves two important purposes, viz: that of stimulating the asparagus and destroying the weeds by which it is infested. The following coincides with our doctrine. The writer observes: "That at the mouth of the Urenea is a narrow strip of land, about three feet above high water mark, consisting of alluvial soil, and the wearing away of sandstone hills, at whose foot it is placed. This is the asparagus ground of St. Sebastian. Beds are formed 5 feet wide, without any previous preparation, except digging and raking. In March the seed is sown in two drills, about two inches deep, and 18 inches of 2 feet between the drills. The rows run invariably east and west doubtless in order that the plants may shade the ground during the heat of summer. When the seedlings are about 6 inches high they are thinned to something more than a foot apart.
"Water is conducted once a day among the alleys and over the bed, so as to give these seedlings an abundant and constant supply of the fluid during the season of their growth. This is the cultivation during the first year. The second year, in the month of March, the beds are covered with three or four inches of fresh light soil from the reservoirs of the town; it remains on them during the summer, and is lightly dug in during the succeeding autumn; the operation of irrigation being continued as during the first season.
This excessive stimulus and the abundant room the plants have to grow in must necessarily make them extremely vigorous. In the third spring the asparagus is fit to cut. Previously however, to the cutting each bed is covered in the course of March very lightly with dead leaves to the depth of 8 inches; and the cutting does not commence until the plants peep through this covering when it is carefully removed from the stems, that the finest only may be cut, which are rendered white by their leaf covering, and succulent by the richness of the soil. In autumn of the third year after the first cutting, the leaves are removed, and the beds are again dressed with light soil as before, and these operations are repeated year after year. In addition to this, the beds are under salt water annually at spring tides. The asparagus thus produced is of the finest quality."
Halliwell's Gazette.
Reasonable Solecism.
The Loco loco papers are in a state of

profound anxiety lost certain Whigs, whose names have been suggested as suitable candidates for the Presidency, should not be fairly treated. They are surprised that any should dare to pass by Mr. Clay. They sympathize with Judge McLean. Languorous whispers about the "Hero of Chippawa and Vera Cruz" are heard from mouths that a while since could speak of nothing more palpable than a "hasty plate of soup." They hint that Mr. Clayton's feelings have been trifled with, and that Mr. Corwin is betrayed. Gen. Taylor, too, is commiserated by them—they are afraid that he is likely to suffer in the hands of the barbarous Whigs.
These gentlemen should not cry out before any body is hurt. In due time a Whig Convention will meet and a candidate will be selected, who will also be elected. It is almost surprising that there should be solicitude in reference to this question, for since it is certain that Mr. Polk has finished up his party, for the present at least some one must be interested in having the right kind of a man nominated by the Whigs. The concern which our dear democratic friends feel in this matter is therefore perfectly natural and laudable, and we only object to it as being somewhat excessive. Easy, gentlemen, easy!—*Conn. Courant.*
DREADFUL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP. One hundred and sixty-five lives lost.—One of the passengers of the Modern Athens, arrived at the Broomfield from Islay yesterday, gives the following account of the total loss of the ship Exmouth, of Newcastle, from Londonderry with one hundred and sixty-eight passengers and crew, for Quebec. From what we gathered from the above referred to gentleman, as well as the three survivors, it appears the unfortunate vessel sailed from Londonderry on Sunday—had her canvass all blown away during the severe storm on Monday and Tuesday—that she became perfectly unmanageable, and at half-past twelve on Wednesday morning drifted on the rocks at Balanave, on the west coast of Islay, with so great a force that she went to pieces, in ten minutes after she struck. The captain, crew, and passengers were all lost, with the exception of three sailors, who were in the shrouds, and who were thrown upon the rocks. The Modern Athens passed the wreck on the afternoon of Wednesday when there was a considerable number of bodies being washed on shore. The survivors came here with the Modern Athens yesterday, on their way to South Shields, to which place they belong. Their names are John Stevens, George Lightfoot and William Coulthard. The captain's name was Isaac Booth, and the owner, John Edons, Esq. of South Shields.
Scotch Reformers' Gazette.
Farmer's and Merchant's Bank.
There was a "run" made upon this bank for specie on Thursday, to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, with considerable excitement attending it of course; yesterday however things were very quiet, and but little specie drawn, and the excitement measurably abated. The cause of the "run" as we learn, was the return of some protested checks drawn by the Bank upon a Philadelphia institution, and Bank's not opening its doors on Thursday morning until an hour after its usual time. The protested checks were promptly paid, and every bill presented redeemed.
The cause of the checks being protested in Philadelphia was that the bank there did not receive such paper to discount from this bank as it expected to receive when they gave it authority to check; the amount of checks was very trifling, but enough to produce an excitement. The solvency of the F. & M. Bank, is not generally questioned; but whether it will be able to protect itself immediately against a heavy and unexpected "run" (which but few if any can do) people must judge for themselves; her assets are very large, for daily maturing, and are deemed to be ample under all ordinary exigencies to meet the bank's liabilities promptly.
We advise holders of the notes at a distance under no circumstances to suffer themselves to be alarmed or preyed upon by those desirous of buying up the notes of this bank at a discount; for even should a temporary suspension of specie-payment be the result of the excitement, it will be but temporary; this excitement was not anticipated by the Bank; and consequently was not guarded against; a little generous public confidence for a few days will doubtless avert that which if it be withheld may result in a temporary difficulty to an institution towards which the public certainly in gratitude owe a great deal. We make these remarks under no advice or consultation, not an officer or friend of the institution having spoken to us in reference to them. We deemed them alike due to ourselves, the bank, and to the public.—*Mem. Eagle 22d.*
"LOW ME TO TAYT BAR SKIN."—The Baltimore Western Courier tells the following good one, combining gallantry and greenness:
Some two weeks since, a young gentleman from one of the Southern States came to Washington, to endeavor to obtain an appointment in one of the new regiments about being raised for Mexico. It was his first trip to the North, and having travelled straight through from Atlanta to Washington, without stopping on the road, he had a better opportunity of feeling than seeing the effect produced by the change of climate. On the day after his arrival he was introduced, by the member from his district, to several young ladies, with one of whom it fell to his lot to walk from Gadsby's to the capitol. It was bitter cold, and the young lady was provided with a pious moult, now so fashionable an article of dress at the North. Our hero was in a dilemma—what to call it, or for what purpose it was used, he did not know. But one thing he knew, and that was that it was anything but polite for a gentleman to allow a lady to bear such a burden. He scrutinized it with much uneasiness for some time—he could not divine what it contained, but he was perfectly familiar with "kiver" and unable longer to restrain his

gallantry, he extended his hands, saying, "Miss Julia, 'low me to toot your bar skin for you!"
"Thank you, sir—don't trouble yourself," replied Miss Julia, blushing very red.
"Oh, 'tain't no trouble in the least!" replied our hero, insisting on relieving her of her burden.
The merry girl at last consented rather than enter into so embarrassing an explanation; and taking the muff under one arm, our hero offered the other to his companion, with whom he marched boldly along the Avenue to the capitol, to the small wonderment of the passing crowd.
It is needless to add that he soon discovered his mistake, or that he has from that hour held all ladies' muffs in utter abhorrence.
The President Substitute of Mexico.
The New Orleans Courier of the evening of the 19th says:
"Don Pedro Maria Anaya, the present acting President of Mexico, was here during the invasion of the British in 1814 '15. He is or was then totally illiterate, and ignorant of every thing that belongs to civil and military affairs. He wore a gaudy and fantastic uniform, and rode a very little slim horse. The grotesque appearance of the rider, and the capricious of the pony, afforded much amusement to the army. It is time for any country to suppress the protection of the Almighty, that has such a man for its chief magistrate. One day he went up town, and said his horse had been killed by the enemy, but those who knew him, averred that he had killed it himself.
We wonder of James K. Polk cut a more respectable figure in 1814 '15, on the road between Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., than did Don Pedro Maria Anaya in New Orleans! We should judge that they exhibited an appearance very similar to each other.
Commissioner's Sale.
Northern Bank of Kentucky, vs. Elijah S. Clarkson and others. In Chancery.
By virtue of a decree of the Boone Circuit Court, in the chancery cause of the President, Directors and company of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, against Elijah S. Clarkson and others. The undersigned as commissioner of said court will expose to sale on Monday 21st, day of June next, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, (three equal semi-annual payments), upon the premises, 400 acres of land situated in Boone county, in the Richmond; about six miles from the Ohio river, and four from the B. & O. R.R. and three from the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road. The same land lately occupied by defendant Clarkson. A certain amount of money has been paid prior to the day of sale, then, but 300 acres will be sold. Bonds and approved security will be required for the purchase money bearing interest. JOHN CAVE, M. C. C. C. May 21, 1847—44-14.
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 styles 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.
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, At Wholesale and Retail.
J. B. CASEY, HAVING purchased on his late partners in the firm of J. B. Casey & Co., returns to the citizens of Covington and the adjacent country, the very liberal encouragement they have extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has now on hand a full supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, at the old stand, south side of Market Street, in price and quality, complete, and which he will sell at as low rates as can be obtained in Cincinnati.
Covington, March 20, 1847. Jf
NAILED GLASS.—30 Boxes and sizes Glass. 35 Kegs and Junata Nails for sale by J. B. JONES & Co. Jan. 23, 1846.
John Singer. Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Covington for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage by which he has heretofore been sustained. Rooms on Greenup st., nearly opposite Baker's Hotel, Covington, Ky. June 14, 1845. 47
BRASS AND IRONS.—70 pairs Brass Andirons, of the latest patterns and various sizes, for sale very low by J. K. OGDEN & CO. 162 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock. Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.
BRASS STAIR RODS.—Round, flat and oval, assorted, from 3/4 to 30 inches, for sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO. No 162 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock. Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.
IRON STONE COFFEES.—Just received 1000 C. J. M. Stone Coffees, with and without handles, for sale by A. O. ALDRICH, Agent, Cin. May 16 1846—61. 174 Main street
SILK PURSES.—A supply just received for sale at HUNTINGTON'S. 123 Main st., bet'n 3d and 4th. Ci. Sep. 10 26, 1846.
GRIFFIN HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin Horse Nails, for sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO. 126 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock. Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.
CURTAIN BANDS.—100 pairs splendid Curtain Bands for sale at very low rates, at the sign of the Old Padlock, by J. K. OGDEN & CO. Cin. Sep. 26, 1846.
Family Groceries &c.
S. H. Molasses
S. O. do
Soap
Candles
Lard
Indigo
Lard Sugar
Starch
Pepper
Alspice
Madder
Capers
Cloves
Cinnamon
Stoneware
Candlewick
Cotton Yarn
Vinegar
Hollow-ware
Saleratus
Brooms
Oatmeal
Cotton Batting
Tobacco
Raisins
Cocoa
J. B. JONES & Co. Dec. 26, Green's Old Stand—23 46.

SALTER'S

GINSENG
PANACEA!
The Great Remedy—Approved by the Faculty,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other affections of the Bronchial tubes.
PREPARED entirely from the Ginseng and warranted to contain no preparation of Antimony, Mercury or Opium.
More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.
The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by Physicians of the first respectability, in their regular practice, and its claim to be considered the only article ever discovered capable of speedily and permanently curing bronchial affections, which is the sole cause of coughs, asthma, bronchitis, and according to Dr. Boerhaave but expressed the opinion of all the first authorities in Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the cases usually regarded as true tubercular consumption must be considered as forever settled. We select the following names from a long catalogue of persons who have felt its healing influence on their own person, or seen it in their families, and we wish it distinctly noted that they are
IN OUR OWN CITY.
persons accessible to all who wish to enquire; we attach no certificate. If you are at all interested see them for yourselves; they are scattered over the city and can be easily found.
G. W. Phillips, Broadway, between 5th and Harrison streets.
W. P. Blandy, near Yeoman.
G. W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st.
J. Vandusen, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore st.
J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.
Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins. Co. 3d st.
Stones, firm of J. F. Dair & Co., Sycamore and Dover streets.
N. Mottley, Central Callers Office.
M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main, near 5th street.
A. Maish, Tanner, 2d near Sycamore st.
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.
Shepherd, 5th st. East Broadway.
Davis, Columbia.
E. H. Wheaden, firm Wheaden & Blinn Auctioneers.
Dr. Koser, 14th st. between Vine and Race.
Kerman, firm of Kinkbine & Klean, Main.
O. F. Benjamin, Importer, 3d st. between Main and Sycamore.
A. Newell, Tanner, Symmes st.
L. Lyon, Finisher, Front st.
W. Johnson, Carpenter, 3d st.
Capt. Adams, Columbus House.
B. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race.
S. Sterling, corner Vine and Centre.
Mrs. Houtler, at J. D. Jones, 3d st.
N. Flower, Sycamore st.
J. F. Porter, corner 9th and Vine.
Dr. Drake.
Cincinnati, March 7, 1847. 33.
FOSTER HOUSE.
Corner of Third and Greenup Streets, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
THE undersigned having permanently located in the city of Covington, has taken the above named House and opened it as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and others, and hopes to be able to accommodate all, who may wish to visit the city, in the very best style. His House is new and has been newly furnished with the latest style of Furniture. His Table will be furnished with the best of the markets afford; and his servants attentive and ready. He has engaged the services of Mr. Lawson Houtler, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati on account of their servants. THOMAS J. HOLTON. Covington, April 10th, 1847—17-33.
PROSPECTUS OF THE MASONIC MIRROR, AND ORGANO OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KY.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO MASONRY, IN INTELLIGENCE AND LITERATURE.
The third volume will commence in March, 1847, number will contain 32 octavo pages, exclusive of title and index. It will contain a summary of the proceedings of Grand Masonic bodies, and the latest information from the Fraternity in different parts of the United States.
The plan of the work will continue the same: its primary object the advocacy and dissemination of the great and glorious principles of Free Masonry. Indeed it is our object to make the Mirror a work of the first character—entirely worthy of the patronage of the Fraternity throughout the Mississippi Valley.
The Principles, Purposes and Effects of Free Masonry, comprising a wide range, and embracing the most interesting truths in morals religion and philosophy, will claim the constant attention of the Editors. Masonic Intelligence, Biographical Sketches, Masonic Orations, Poetry, Essays, and indeed every thing calculated to advance the principles of the Order, elevate the Craft, sustain morality, dignity and adorn humanity, and spread universal benevolence among men, shall constitute a leading feature of the work.
All communications to be addressed, post paid, to WM. C. MUNGER, Publisher, Covington, Kentucky.
TERMS.
THE MIRROR will contain THIRTY-TWO OCTAVO PAGES, printed on new type, and fine white paper, purchased expressly for the work, and affording to subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, or ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTEEN CENTS, if paid in advance.
To Lodges or clubs, we offer the following reduced terms: EIGHT COPIES, FOR TEN DOLLARS FIFTEEN COPIES, FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Any Brother sending us fifteen subscribers, and \$15, shall be entitled to a handsome Diploma and an extra copy of the work for twenty subscribers and \$20, an extra copy, and a copy of the "Craftman and Freemason's Guide." For twenty-five subscribers, and \$35, a "Craftman's" Diploma, and an extra copy. The Craftman, and Diplomas, in all cases, will be sent free of postage.
Secretaries are particularly requested to lay the work before their Lodges, and the Brethren, to form clubs and forward us subscriptions.

HARDWARE.
Tyler Davidson & Co.,
No. 134 Main, between Third & Fourth Sts. CINCINNATI.
ARE now in receipt of a very heavy stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.
In addition to the annexed summary of heavy goods, from the American and European Manufacturers, they have all times a stock of SHELF HARDWARE, which is complete and unequalled.
A long and active business experience in this city, in connection with a thorough personal examination of the European markets, has enabled them to establish property the permanent relations abroad and in this country; and they are now prepared to offer inducements to their customers, and the Western Trade generally, inferior to none in the United States.
They have now in store, in original packages, for sale by the case, bale, or package:—Sanderson, Brothers & Co's Superior Cast Steel, "Armstrong," "Foster," and "Parker's" Genuine Anvils; "O. Ames" Shovels and Spades, all descriptions; "Collins & Co," and "Hunt & Co's" Axes and Edge Tools; "Stanton & Co's" and "Mann's" do do Pittsburgh and English Solid Box Vices; German and American Saws, all sizes; Wrought Pipe, Straining Web, & Sash Thread; Turkey Doms, Bed Screws, Fire Irons; Looking Glass Plates, 7d to 1830 inches; Blacksmith's Hammers, Sledges and Belloves; Junata's, Cincinnati, and Boston Nails; Common and Fine Cutlery; Files and Edge Tools; Tacks, Brads and Spikes; Horse, Wool and Carding Combs; Percussion Caps, all brands, S. B., G. D., A. II., &c. Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846. 10
BIRNEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
IT is well known to physiologists that vitality is in constant conflict with the physical and chemical influences to which all inanimate matter is subject. When the organs of digestion become weakened and lose their healthy tone, they fail to resist properly the chemical action of the various substances taken as food into the stomach; hence arises the fermentation and formation of new and injurious agents, which so materially affect the health and spirits of large classes every form of bilious disease and death, is the inevitable result. To remedy these disorders and restore vigorous digestion, these pills are confidently offered to the public; they fail to resist properly the chemical action of the various substances taken as food into the stomach; hence arises the fermentation and formation of new and injurious agents, which so materially affect the health and spirits of large classes every form of bilious disease and death, is the inevitable result. 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