

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ARCHBOLD DIXON, of Henderson.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette.
FOR CONGRESS
JOHN P. GAINES, of Boone.

PAY UP!—We need Money!!

One year has nearly elapsed since we took charge of this paper, and we feel constrained to say to our patrons, that their visits for a certain purpose, have been so very "few and far between," that we have felt very much like giving up the ghost at the end of the year. We intend forthwith to visit the different towns to which we send any number of papers, and hope when our subscribers see us there, they will know what our business is, and not detain us, nor send us away empty.

Gen. Desha—The Fleming Flag.

The Fleming Flag and its correspondents appear to have taken Gen. Desha into their special keeping; and from the manner in which they are handling him, we should suppose he would do well to get out of their clutches as soon as possible, else he will very soon be made to occupy a very unenviable position before the public—that of a low blackguard.

The first friend of Gen. Desha's who took up the cudgel for him in the columns of the Flag, endeavored to make a little capital for him by charging Gov. Owsley with having refused to let him go to Mexico and whip the Mexicans, and that the General, being clock full of fight and determined to whip somebody, had turned upon the Whigs, with a view of giving them a terrible flogging in August next. In that effort the General's friend failed to make even a copper cent's worth of capital for him; for upon an investigation of that matter it turns out that the Governor did not give orders to a single Captain of a Kentucky company not to let Gen. Desha go with him to Mexico! Not one; and either one of the companies would very readily have received the General as a member.

We will do General D. the justice to say, that we have understood he did apply to the Governor for the appointment to the command of a Regiment; but as there were but three Regiments to go from Kentucky, and as each one of them had male known, through their company officers, the men of their choice as Colonels, Governor Owsley did not, we suppose, think it would be proper for him to appoint him Colonel without a command, merely because he was willing to be a Colonel—AND NOTHING ELSE!

The next friend of General Desha's, who endeavors to give him a little "aid and comfort" through the columns of the Flag, is a correspondent who affixes the letters "D. D. H." to his communication. While the Whig Convention was in session in this city, some person informed Wm. C. MARSHALL, Esq., that Gen. Desha would not continue a candidate if JOHN P. GAINES were the nominee of the Whig Convention, which statement Mr. Marshall made publicly in the Convention. Upon hearing that such a statement had been made by Mr. Marshall to the Convention, Gen. D., or some friend of his, requested permission to correct the statement in the same public manner and in the same place, in which it had been made. To this request the Convention readily and cheerfully assented. Gen. D. appeared in few minutes after, and in a very dignified, gentlemanly, and appropriate manner, corrected the statement of Mr. Marshall, stating at the same time he did not doubt that Mr. Marshall had been misinformed by others. But Gen. Desha's friend, D. D. H., is unwilling that it shall go out to the world that he had acted like a gentleman and spoke like a gentleman, in a Whig Convention. He prefers placing him in the attitude of a blackguard and bravo. He says, "He (Gen. D.) took the stand, and directing a fiery glance around the room, remarked: 'This is another Encarnacion, and I perceive, gentlemen that I am surrounded by the enemy, but I wish you distinctly to understand that, I never surrender without fighting—I will cut my way through or die in the attempt!' This was too much for whiggery, as every man in the house felt the full force of the remarks, and it was not long before the members of the Convention were seen rambling towards their homes with the straightest sort of coat-tails."

Gen. Desha was received and treated by the Convention with respect and courtesy, and as we have before stated, demeaned himself in a very gentlemanly manner; but if he had made the remarks here imputed to him, his conduct would have been any thing else but gentlemanly, and he would most assuredly have been hissed, if not kicked, out of the Hall. But Gen. Desha said nothing that had the slightest resemblance to what he is here made to say; and as the Fleming Flag has said a great deal about "Federal lies," would it not be well enough for it to turn its attention for a while to its lying Locofoco correspondents? And would it not be well enough for General Desha to take himself out of the keeping of such friends!

The reader will find in to-day's paper another bag of wind from the wind mill of Mr. Polk's commander-in-chief of the Mexican Army.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
"The friends of Major GAINES complain that he has already been assailed, although a prisoner in Mexico, for his conduct at Encarnacion, where he and his whole force, of eighty men, were surprised by Gen. Minon with 3,000 men, and all taken prisoners except Henry, in the night. Altho' we have no sort of pretension to military knowledge, it does seem to us, that Major Gaines committed a most unfortunate and palpable error, in omitting to have a proper guard posted out during the night, when he knew he was in an enemy's country, and might reasonably expect every moment to be attacked by them. This would not have been using ordinary precaution, for with the usual sentinels posted, even by a single company in training at night, preparatory for camp duty, so large a force as THREE THOUSAND cavalry could not have approached without being heard at a considerable distance, and the alarm given; BUT IT APPEARS THAT MAJOR GAINES WAS NOT APPRISED OF THE PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY UNTIL WAITED ON BY GEN. MINON, WHO REQUIRED HIM TO SURRENDER. AND THEN HE WENT OUT TO SEE WHETHER HE WAS SURROUNDED, AND BY WHAT NUMBER OR KIND OF TROOPS. IF HE HAD SENTINELS WHERE WERE THEY, AND WHAT WERE THEIR DUTY? WE HAVE NEITHER SEEN OR HEARD ANY THING ON THE SUBJECT. AND IN CONSEQUENCE OF NOT HAVING HIS ADVANCED GUARD OUT ON THE WATCH, TO GIVE THE ALARM ON THE FIRST APPROACH OF THE ENEMY, HISSELF AND WHOLE COMMAND WERE, IN ALL HUMAN PROBABILITY, TAKEN PRISONERS. IT IS TRUE THAT MAJ. GAINES AND HIS COMMAND HAVE PAID DEARLY FOR THIS INNOCENT, OR CARELESS, OR WHATEVER HIS FRIENDS MAY TERM IT, NEGLECT OF DUTY. BUT AS BEFORE REMARKED, whilst we sympathize with him and his brave companions in all their sufferings since their captivity, the commander of the corps must shoulder the responsibility for all their misfortunes, whether they may rise or fall in public estimation, in a military point of view, or otherwise, thereby."

This budget of misstatements and extraordinary blunders, is from the Yeoman of the 17th. We are unwilling to believe, that the temporary editor of that paper penned the article with the deliberate and malicious intention of misrepresenting and injuring an absent and an unfortunate soldier. It is not possible that a man like our neighbor, could so far forget what is due to truth and candor, as to weave knowingly, a chain of untruths, so notorious and palpable as are contained in the article above. We very cheerfully do him the justice to say this; but he has displayed a culpable ignorance of facts and dates, and has been led, in consequence of his want of familiarity with the passing history of the times, into a series of the saddest errors, and the most egregious blunders ever crowded into the same number of lines by mortal man.

To begin with our neighbor's article: he says, "Major Gaines and his whole force, of eighty men, were surprised by Gen. Minon with 3,000 men, and all taken prisoners, EXCEPT CAPT. HENRY, IN THE NIGHT." The circumstances of the surrender of Major G. and his party are as notorious as are the facts connected with the battle of Monterey. Letter after letter has been published, right under the eye of the temporary editor of the Yeoman, detailing minutely the time, place and terms of the surrender. They were not taken prisoners "in the night." They were all taken; Capt. Henry not excepted. (Capt. Henry escaped on the evening of the day after the surrender, when the prisoners were on the road to San Luis.)

The second allegation is, that "Major Gaines committed a most unfortunate and palpable error, in not having a proper guard posted out during the night." Now what are the facts? Col. J. J. Hardin, of Illinois, in a letter dated Saltillo, January 25, written after the return of Capt. Henry—for the purpose, as Col. Hardin avows, of vindicating Maj. G. and his brother officers from the various accounts of the capture, "some of them discreditable to the officers, in captivity as the Mexican account of the story, which reached us, represented them all to have been taken asleep without having had sentinels posted out"—after a brief statement of the reasons for the expedition, and the return of Maj. G. and his party on the 22d to Encarnacion, he says: "The night of the 22d was most disagreeable; it rained considerably, a very unusual occurrence at this season of the year in this part of Mexico—the wind blew furiously, making it difficult to hear any sound at a distance—the night was dark and every way disagreeable. ABOUT 12 O'CLOCK, ONE OF THE SENTINELS IN THE AMERICAN CAMP, GAVE NOTICE THAT HE THOUGHT HE HEARD THE SOUND OF ARMS JINGLING. THE PARTY WAS ROUSED AND MEN SENT OUT TO EXAMINE. THEY FOUND NOTHING, AND CONCLUDED IT WAS THE NOISE OF THE MULES AT WORK AT THE WELL IN THE MACHINERY PUMPING WATER. Most of the party lay down to sleep again, but many kept awake. Capt. Henry says he did not go to sleep after that event, but continued up during the remainder of the night."

"When day dawned, to their surprise they found themselves entirely surrounded by a large Mexican force, the very number of which they could not estimate."

Upon the same subject, Capt. Henry says: "The sentinels came in about midnight and aroused us. We sallied out, but found nothing, and could hear nothing; the wind blew furiously. I slept no more that night."

William Whitehead, of this place, who was with Maj. G., in a letter to his mother, written "in prison, city of Mexico, April 2, 1847," in which he gives an account of the capture, says: "We stopped at a hacienda one night, and concluded to go sixty miles further the next day, to a place called Salado, where we heard there were about 3,000 Mexican Lancers. We started in the evening, and there came on a heavy rain, and it got so dark that our guide lost

*This should doubtless have been 300, instead of 3,000, being the number that we supposed by Major Gaines and his party to be at Salado. At the moment of writing, Mr. W. must have had in his mind the 3,000 Mexicans by which the party was surrounded and taken.

his way and we were compelled to return to Encarnacion where we started from, and put up for the night. Just before day, OUR SENTRIES CAME IN AND TOLD US THEY BELIEVED THE MEXICANS WERE COMING."

We could, if deemed necessary, multiply the testimony proving that sentries were posted out; and yet Major G. is charged with having erred in failing to do, what all the statements connected with the affair, prove most conclusive was done!

But, it is also charged, that "so large a force as three thousand, could not have approached without being observed or heard at a considerable distance and the alarm given; but it appears that Major Gaines, was not apprised of the presence of the enemy until waited upon by Gen. Minon, who required his surrender and then went out to see whether he was surrounded, and by what number and kind of troops. If he had sentinels, where were they and what were their conduct. WE HAVE NEITHER SEEN OR HEARD ANY THING ON THE SUBJECT!" It is not true that the enemy appeared without the alarm being given, as is shown by the statements above. It does not appear, that Major Gaines was not apprised of the presence of the enemy, until waited upon by Minon. Col. Hardin states that Gen. Minon "quietly stationed his whole force around the house where our troops were encamped, and waited the dawn of day. The Mexican troops were stationed nearly half a mile off, in every direction where it was possible to move with horses. Our little band immediately took measures to put themselves in a posture of defence, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. A WHITE FLAG WAS SENT FROM THE MEXICANS TO THE AMERICANS REQUIRING THEM TO SURRENDER. They were wholly averse to it and wanted to fight it out. Some considerable conversation ensued in which the Mexican officer stated that their force was 3,000 strong, and that resistance was useless. Doubts of the truth of this statement were expressed. The Mexican General said that Major Gaines could satisfy himself of the truth of the statement and might go out and count the Mexican troops. A Mexican officer of equal rank was sent in as a hostage, whereupon Major Gaines did go out and satisfied himself of the overwhelming force of the Mexican army. Gen. Minon promised that if they surrendered they should be treated and respected as prisoners of war."

Majors Gaines and Borland, and Capt. Clay and Danly and Lieut. Davidson, addressed a letter to Santa Anna, dated, Castle of St. Jago, 24th March, in which they make the following statement: "On that morning before daylight, we found ourselves entirely surrounded by a large force—say three thousand men, and about sunrise, a white flag approached us on one side, and a considerable force on another; we required that the troops should retire, precedent to our receiving the flag, which being complied with, the flag approached and a surrender was demanded. We took one hour to determine whether we would entertain a proposition of the kind or not."

How the editor of the Yeoman reconciles his statements with those made by the officers on the ground, we are at a loss to understand, unless it be, upon the very candid, but somewhat singular confession in the latter clause of the paragraph above quoted, that the editor "has neither seen nor heard any thing on the subject!" But are we not denied the benefit of this most charitable conclusion in favor of our neighbor, by his declaration that "it appears" and so; when in truth and in fact, the statements made do not, any where, so far as we know or believe, "appear" to be true. The declaration that Maj. G. "went out to see whether he was surrounded" is not less untrue than libelous, and is calculated, (though not intended we hope,) to bring Maj. G.'s character as an officer, into contempt. He "went out to see" the Mexican General and forces, with the double purpose of satisfying himself of the chances of escape, by ascertaining the force against him, and of securing the most favorable terms, if forced to surrender. This, Col. Hardin, Capt. Henry and Maj. Gaines, himself, declare to be true. He knew he was surrounded, but had not lost all hope of rescuing his little command. He saw fit not to rely upon the Mexican account of the force against him, but determined to satisfy himself. This he did; and deeming resistance useless, his command, upon the pledge of Gen. Minon that they should be well treated, surrendered.

Starting upon the premises which we have shown above to be wholly untrue, the Editor of the Yeoman concludes, that "in consequence of not having his advanced guard out on the watch, to give the alarm on the first approach of the enemy, himself and his whole command, were in all human probability, taken prisoners."

We will not gainsay the right of the press, to hold every officer in the government to a just accountability for a failure to discharge his duty—but we must say, that the attempt to destroy a brave and good man, by assuming facts upon which to base a charge such as that here made against Major Gaines, is most intolerable.

We submit it to the sense of justice of the right thinking men of all parties: Is the course of conduct pursued by the political opponents of Major Gaines, just? Is it fair towards a brave and gallant man, who, leaving family and friends, cheerfully embarked in his country's service, and who, while engaged in that service, was overpowered and consigned to a most painful captivity? Is it the put of true magnanimity, to misrepresent, and thereby seek to dishonor a man, who, for his devotion to his country, wears the chains of the enemy; lies night after night in a loathsome prison? Shall those who perilling all in the nation's cause, are, in an evil hour overpowered by fate, receive as a reward for their services, chains and a prison in

the land of the enemy, and misrepresentation and disgrace at home? Is it not rather the duty of every man, to cherish, protect and vindicate the reputation of the absent soldier?

We trust that the editor of the Yeoman will take the trouble to see and learn "something on the subject," and will, at an early day, do credit to himself and justice to Major Gaines, by promptly correcting the false impression made on his readers, by the article in his last paper.

Major Gaines.

The whigs throughout the district are doing all they can to coin political capital out of the unfortunate situation of Major Gaines, constantly reminding the people that he is in a Mexican Penitentiary, confined there, says the Licking Valley Register, by the treachery of Mr. Polk's favorite General—Santa Anna, as though guilt was attached to the President and the democratic party, for that unjustifiable capture, which caused many of his men, says Major Gaines, to shed tears. Whose fault is it that Major Gaines is confined in a Mexican Penitentiary? Whose fault is it, that he marched sixty miles in an enemy's country, of which he was ignorant, in violation of orders? Whose fault was it, that he failed to station a picket guard around his encampment, when he knew 3,000 lancers were hovering in his immediate vicinity but quietly went to sleep and awoke surrounded by the enemy? Whose fault was it, that he delivered himself and companions into the hands of the enemy, when he was in possession of all the water within thirty miles of this place, when the Mexicans had no fire-arms, and could hardly pierce three feet stone-walls with their lances? Whose fault was it, that he did not avail himself of the impregnable protection of this fort, where he was as secure from the reach of the enemy as he would have been in the tenth Congressional district of Kentucky, and where he would only have had to remain for a very short time, as a large force came to Encarnacion in search of him but a day or two after he surrendered, which would have scattered Minon and his minions to the mountain fastnesses of the country? We ask the committee, or the Major's keepers, to answer these interrogatories, and satisfy the people that the great whig champion acted wisely and expediently in voluntarily placing himself where he now is!

We would not charge Major Gaines with a lack of personal courage. From all we know of him he is a brave man, but he certainly behaved very singularly in allowing himself to be surprised and captured in the way he did. He appears to have been so anxious to distinguish himself and get in advance, that all caution and discretion were lost sight of, and he rushed head-long to a difficulty without the ability to extricate himself. It is known to the whole country, through volunteers who have returned, that his imprudent surprise and bloodless surrender was severely censured by Gen. Taylor, and, in fact, met the universal and decided condemnation of the whole army. The injury caused to the U. States service and the benefits which accrued to the Mexicans by this transaction, can hardly be estimated. The Mexicans were inspired by so easy and unexpected a victory, and their depredations and outrages date from this very occurrence. This was the first success they had met with during the whole war, and it emboldened them to commit the most horrible atrocities upon small detachments and squads, while it lessened the confidence of Gen. Taylor and his subordinate officers in the skill and capacity of the volunteers, and caused incalculable suffering to baggage trains and detached portions of the army.

We have no disposition to bestow upon Major Gaines unmerited reproach nor shall we do it, for we deeply regret his captivity on account of his own privations and suffering and the unfortunate men with him, as well as on account of the injury it has done the country; but, when his political partisans attempt to secure his election by croaking about his military prowess, it becomes our imperative duty to investigate the merits of the conduct by which they would fasten upon us the odium of their anti-American notions.

The above article, or string of insinuations, barefaced misrepresentations and downright falsehoods, we find in a little Locofoco sheet published at Warsaw, Ky. called the Herald, which we suppose is about as little known in this community, as truth and decency appear to be to its editor. We publish the article entire, that we may not in any way be charged with garbling or misrepresenting it. We publish it also for the benefit of our neighbor, who had not, up to Wednesday of last week, ever heard ought of censure even whispered against Maj. Gaines, and seems to have been seized with a kind of holy and pious horror at the wickedness of the Whigs in charging upon some of his political friends the meanness of slandering a man behind his back. We publish it also, that our readers may see to what an extent this lying against, and slandering of, Major Gaines and his party has been carried on by his enemies, as it only embodies and puts in a tangible form the secret slanders that have, for months, been circulated against them. And we publish it for the further purpose of exposing some of its most glaring falsehoods. Some of them are fully met and refuted by the article which we have copied from the Commonwealth; particularly the charge against Major Gaines that he had neglected to post out around his encampment a proper guard. It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that not an individual of the party under Major G. has failed, when writing home to his family or friends, to state that sentinels had been placed out, and that one or more of the sentinels came in during the night, and reported that they had heard, or that they had heard, a sound similar to that of the rattling or jingling of arms. As soon as this report was made, the whole party was roused up and men were sent out in every direction to ascertain if there were any Mexicans about the encampment. They returned and reported that they had seen no Mexicans and heard no noise, except that made by the mules when pumping water at the well. Some of the party again retired to rest, while others staid up during the night, among whom was the gallant Capt. Henry, whose knowledge of

the Mexican character was better than that of any other man of the party, and who, with others that remained up, as well as the sentinels, doubtless kept a good look out during the night. But this falsehood has, we think, been fairly met and fully refuted by the evidence of the most competent witnesses—those who were with Major Gaines at the time of his capture; and whose testimony ought, and doubtless will, with all honorable men, have far greater weight, than would the evidence of a thousand hireling editors or stay-at-home braves; or even that of a host of those who volunteered, joined the army, but were always PRUDENT enough never to leave the camp, as did Major Gaines, and go in pursuit of the enemy.

The next charge against Major Gaines, by the Herald, which we shall notice, is, that he "marched sixty miles into an enemy's country, of which he was ignorant, in violation of orders." It is true that Major Gaines did penetrate sixty miles into the enemy's country; it is true, as we are ready to admit, that the Editor of the Herald, the Editor of the Frankfort Yeoman, and a host of others, who are endeavoring, in a most pitiful and cowardly way, to rob a brave soldier of his hard-earned fame, would not have ventured as far as he did; but we do not admit that he violated any orders, and we challenge the Warsaw Herald to produce proof that he did. What were his orders? We have always understood that they were discretionary; that he was directed to scour the country in the direction of San Luis, and ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts and strength of the enemy. Up to the hour of his discovering himself and his party surrounded, he had not discovered or heard of any Mexican force whatever! What would these very prudent gentlemen have said if Maj. G. had returned to camp without either seeing or hearing of an enemy? We leave the reader to imagine.

The Herald says that Maj. Gaines "knew that 3,000 Mexican lancers were hovering in his immediate vicinity." The shortest way to dispose of this statement, is to put it down as LIE 22—a falsehood in its whole length, breadth and depth.

"He was in one of the strongest forts in Mexico, in possession of ALL THE WATER within thirty miles of the place." So says the Herald; but Maj. Gaines, in his official account to General Scott, says, "the only water, being at some distance from the hacienda, WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY." Whose assertions will our readers believe, that of John P. Gaines or the redoubtable editor of the Warsaw Herald? The other part of the statement may go for what its worth.

The last falsehood of the Herald we shall notice, is, that "a large force came to Encarnacion in search of him (Maj. G.) but a day or two after he surrendered, which would have scattered Minon and his minions to the mountain fastnesses of the country." Who commanded this "large force"? We have never heard of any American force, large or small, having reached Encarnacion, from the time that Major Gaines and his party were taken prisoners, until after the battle of Buena Vista, being a period of more than one month! And yet the Editor of the Herald, with a shameless disregard of truth, says that a "large force" reached there in a day or two! The first certain and authentic news of the capture of Major Gaines and his party was taken to the American camp by Capt. Henry—five or six days after affair happened.

In a letter dated Jan. 29, Colonel Marshall says, "as Major Gaines had not returned, and as no tidings had been received from him, Capt. Heady, accompanied by his 1st Lieut. Thos. Churchill, and seventeen of his own company, left camp on the 26th of January, to ascertain if practicable, what had become of the party." This was three days after Major Gaines and his party had been taken prisoners. On the night of the 26th or morning of the 29th, Capt. Heady and his party were taken by about 500 Mexicans. This was six days after the capture of Major Gaines. Will the editor of the Herald be so good as to inform us what had become of the "large force," that went to Encarnacion a "day or two" after the capture, and why, if that force was so large and powerful, that it "could have scattered Minon and his 3,000 minions to the mountain fastnesses?" It did not rescue Capt. Heady and his party from the 500 Mexicans who took them! We should be pleased also to learn from the Herald, why Capt. Heady and his party went out at all, if a "large force" had gone out before him.

Having, as we think, shown that at least five of the allegations of the Herald against Major Gaines are false and slanderous, the balance must and will, of course, be viewed as resting upon no better foundation, especially the statement that Gen. Taylor censured Major Gaines for surrendering his little band to the Mexicans. Before we can believe that, we must have better evidence than the bare assertions of Gen. THOMAS MARSHALL, the Hero of Rinconada, or R. S. YERKES, "Editor during the war" of the Warsaw Herald; and we believe there are very few in this community, whether Whigs or Democrats, who will be willing to find a verdict of "guilty" against an absent man, upon such evidence; especially when every other officer and private—all who know any thing about the affair, testify to the gallantry and good conduct of Major Gaines.

But why do these revilers of Maj. Gaines single him out as a mark at which to aim their venomous arrows? He was only an equal in command with Major Borland, of Arkansas; and each had under him about an equal number of men; and neither, so far as we know, had any right to command the other. The secret of this preference for Major Gaines over Major Borland as an object to hurl their poisoned weapons at,

lies in this: Major Borland is a Democrat, and is not a Candidate for Congress on this District.

We see it stated that commissioners to treat for peace with Mexico, are with the army, and ready with the three millions, to pay it over as soon as a treaty is made. We have never thoroughly understood this three million business. We should like to know to whom it is to be paid,—whether to Santa Anna or to the Government, and for what purpose it is to be paid. Is it to go as an indemnity for the damages Mexico has sustained in our prosecution of the war against her, or as a bonus to induce her to quit fighting us? Will some of our friends answer this question for us? Perhaps the astute editor of the Argus can tell us all about it.—*Glasgow Gaz.*

We did not think friend Verden, that you were so verdant as would appear from the above. Do you not know that the plan of the intended Lieutenant General, was to carry the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other; that Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott were to constitute the sword and the three millions the olive branch!—He was to say to the Mexicans, We have committed an "unparalleled aggression" upon territory that belongs as rightfully to you as Quebec does to Great Britain; now here is the money to make good any injury we have done you by the said aggression—take it or I will draw my sword upon you and compel you to receive reparation for the injuries and insults we have heaped upon you.

You, also, friend VERDEN, show a little greenness in supposing that the Argus or any other Democratic paper would tell you any thing as to what was to be done with the three millions. They either have not been let into the secret, or they are commanded to keep mum on the subject. We have tried hard to draw something out of some of them; but have not been able, as yet, to get any thing from them, except that Mr. Polk wanted to "conquer a peace with it."

It is said that when Santa Anna finds any of his countrymen indisposed to fight, he undertakes, to persuade them of the justice of their cause by reading them Corwin's speech.—*Pennsylvania.*

If he does not succeed in producing the desired effect with that, he has only to read to them the speech, or extract from it, of Lieut. General Thomas H. Benton, in which he declares that their claim to the country of which Mr. Polk ordered possession to be taken, without any other authority than his own will, belonged as unquestionably to Mexico as Quebec did to Great Britain, and that any attempt on the part of our Government to take possession of the country would be an "unparalleled aggression." If this should not stimulate them to fight for their rights, then let the article in the Government Organ, threatening to have their churches robbed to read to them, and if they do not defend their temples of worship they may be set down as a cowardly set of dogs, and cannot be made to fight.

P. S. Would it not be well enough for Santa Anna, while using stimulants to make his men fight, to inform them that they have only to gain two or three victories over the "Northern barbarians," to induce their President to send them three millions of dollars and withdraw his "barbarians" to the east bank of the Rio Grande, or perhaps to the Nueces, where Lieut. General Benton thought it was "unfortunate" they had not remained.

We would ask the Pennsylvanian if he does not think they would then fight! What does our neighbor think? Eh!

Major Gaines.

A letter from Major Gaines to his family bearing date, Mexico, May 25th, states that he is still a prisoner, though in the enjoyment of the bounds of the city with daily promises that on to-morrow he will be restored to his countrymen, but the time is still deferred. He, however, still thinks that owing to the proximity of the American army, that he will in a few days be at liberty. The following extract will show his opinion of the ingrate, La Vega:

"I expected to have the satisfaction, upon my arrival at Mexico, of enjoying the hospitality of Gen. Vega, who was made such a lion of by my countrymen whilst a prisoner in the United States. He was here in command some three or four weeks after our arrival, and instead of showing us attentions and kindness, which it is the pride of every civilized people to extend to prisoners of war, we were kept several days without any means of support, in association with about three hundred convicted felons, chained together by twos, where our soldiers still are, and afterwards kept upon fifty cents a day, confined to a cold dungeon upon a brick floor, without even a blanket, a chair or a table. Vega is again a prisoner, and I am told is highly delighted with the prospect of a renewal of the very extraordinary attentions which our countrymen so profusely showered upon him during the last summer. All I can say is, that any privilege or attention shown him, other than what is due to prisoners of war strictly, will be bestowed on one who deserves the scorn and contempt of every true-hearted American."

His health was good and he was still in hopes of being home in July.

The remains of the gallant Lieut. POWELL of the Kenton Volunteers, reached this place on yesterday, on the Grey Eagle, and were deposited in the East room of the Capitol, where they will remain until the arrival of the bodies of his brave companions, when they will be interred together in the Frankfort Cemetery.—*Frank. Com.*

Improving. The Cincinnati TIMES has put on a new and very handsome dress of rather coarser texture and brighter colors than the one just thrown off. Its dimensions too, are considerably enlarged. This shows conclusively, that the TIMES is improving—we mean in size and appearance, no other sort of improvement being necessary.

We shall, next week, as an act of justice, publish the defence of Mr. Polk's Ditch-Digging General—GEO. N. FELLOW.

Lieut. General Bentons late Speech.

As we predicted when we published the St. Louis Speech of Col. Benton, in which he gave his views of the manner in which the Mexican War had been brought on and carried on by Mr. Polk, not a Democratic paper, has yet published it, or said one word in relation to it.

The Nashville Whig concludes a notice of the Speech and the conduct of the Democratic Press in withholding it from their readers, with the following just comments:

"Behold the opinions which Col. Benton, Mr. Polk's Lieutenant General that was to be, entertains and expresses in a public speech!—Have they been denounced by the Locofoco press? Has their author been held up to the public reprobation as 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy?' Not a word of censure from the Locofoco slangwhangers. They dare not censure, and yet they dare not lay his speech before their readers. Into how many Locofoco papers throughout the whole Union has this remarkable and very able and manly speech of their great leader been republished? These gentry can cry Federalism, Mexican Whigs, treason, &c., &c., the year round with the facility of parrots, but they have not the manliness either to assail this anti-war speech of Col. Benton or to transfer it to their columns. They are afraid for their readers to see it. Pretty 'sentinels on the watchtower of liberty!' Fine Democrats, truly, to have no confidence in the intelligence of the great body of the Democracy.—Can't the Locofoco papers of this State be persuaded to republish this speech of Col. Benton, and tell their readers what they think of it? We shall see."

The statement by the pious Editor of the Intelligencer that we have eulogized the anti-war speech of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, is FALSE. We have never eulogized, or even justified, that speech of Mr. Corwin; but have disapproved of the spirit of it. But while the Editor of the Intelligencer is publishing garbled extracts from Mr. Corwin's speech, as Whig opinions, why does he not publish Col. Benton's speech against the Tyler treaty, and his late speech at St. Louis, as Democratic opinions? And instead of garbled extracts of Mr. Corwin's speech why does he not publish the whole speech, and let his readers see what really are Mr. Corwin's opinions. They would be found essentially different from what they appear to be, when shadowed forth in garbled extracts. One who believes that "he should not bear false witness against his neighbor," should tell not only the truth, but the whole truth. Publishing garbled extracts is sometimes equal to suppressing the truth, and always perverts it.

"He has neither the courage to place his reputation or 'life in jeopardy.'"

Ky. Intell.
It is true, we have hardly sufficient courage to put our reputation in jeopardy; but whenever the Editor of the Intelligencer chooses to put our reputation or our life in jeopardy, he will find us ready to defend both. We never protect ourselves by a cloak of religion.

The statement of the Warsaw Herald that a part of the Delegates to the Whig Convention, refused to vote on the resolution nominating General TAYLOR for the Presidency, is an out and falsehood. We never witnessed more unanimity and enthusiasm on any occasion.

The Herald says no Democrat ever abused Gen. Taylor. What did Thompson and Ficklin do on the floor of Congress or the whole Democratic delegation in Congress (except five) who voted for the resolution of censure!

From the St. Louis Reville, of the 23d.

Sad news from the Plains.

Capture of the Wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters—Stampede of Cattle.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening, from Westport, who informs us that just before his departure a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by combined force of Arapahoes, Camanches & Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Nacoma, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity. He was found a prisoner at Taos, when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated. His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on the condition that he would join them against the whites. He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about one thousand men.

Near Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

The day succeeding this massacre, young Nacoma was permitted to depart, having been presented with a fine large American mule. This animal bears the mark "U. S." and has been recognized as one of those belonging to a government train which left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks since.

When our informant left Westport, Major John Dougherty, who recently started for Santa Fe with 500 head of cattle, was there for the purpose of employing more men. Near Council Grove, his herd made a stampede, and 180 escaped. It was to go in search of these that the additional aid would be required. Council Grove is 140 miles distant from Westport.

We further learn that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages. The latter have recently taken three Delaware scalps. The Indian who gave the information respecting the murder of the teamsters, says there were a few Osages among the murderers.

3. The only crops which should be tolerated are low, hoed crops, as potatoes,

This is another usurpation. The law does not require, as will be seen above

For sale at the Covington wine and family
Grocery Store, Market Space.
R. WHITE, Agt.
Covington June 18, 1847-48-49.

Guide." For twenty-five subscribers, and \$25, a "Craftsman," Diploma, and an extra copy. The Craftsman, and Diplomas, in all cases, will be sent free of postage.

(**S**) Secretaries are particularly requested to lay the work before their Lodges, and the Brethren, to form clubs and forward us subscriptions.

A and for sale by
June 28, 1845.

WM. GALLUP.
49

THOMAS EMERY has removed his Lard
Oil Factory to 33 Water street, between
Walnut and Main sts, where he will be pleased
to see his customers.
Aug. 8, 1846.

1250-20 do Spades, assorted, Nos 1, 2, 3.
 For sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,
 126 Main st, 2 doors above Commerce Bank.
 Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

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

ANVILS AND VICES.—40 best solid box
Pittsburgh Vices, 60 to 10 lbs;
60 best Cottler keps and plain Vices 30 to 80 lbs;
ALSO—100 Armitage and Foster's Anvils, 300
to 300 lbs. For sale by
TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,
126 Main st, 3 doors above Commercial Bank,
Cin., Sep. 26. 1846. 10