

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Kent.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette.

Notice.

Mr. John Atkinson has been employed, and is duly authorized to collect any and all accounts due this office, in the City of Covington, as well as elsewhere. Our Covington Patrons will be waited upon in a few days—some of them perhaps tomorrow, and we hope Mr. A. will not be required to call again, as he calls at our expense. We have charged each subscriber who owes for a year's subscription \$2.50; but four dollars will pay for the past year and in advance for the present. The same indulgence will be extended to distant subscribers—but in all cases where the present and the past year are not paid for, two dollars and fifty cents must be paid.

The News.

After our paper had gone to press on Friday last, we received through the Cincinnati papers the telegraphic despatch from Richmond, Virginia, announcing the arrival of General Scott at the city of Mexico, and immediately issued it in an extra. The despatch was, of course very meagre and unsatisfactory. Since then we have received quite full accounts, which will be found in our columns to-day. We expect General Scott's official account in a few days.

We promised, week before last, to give a further and fuller account of the outrageous conduct of the negro stealers and abolitionists in and near Cassopolis, Mich., towards some of our citizens, who were endeavoring to reclaim their fugitive slaves that were discovered in that neighborhood.

One of our citizens, Mr. Timberlake, found his slaves in the employ of a man named Josiah Osburn, who "cheaped" upon the party and Kentucky generally, the most villainous abuse. As soon as the fugitives were captured the party determined to proceed to Cassopolis, the county seat of the county in which they were taken, and have their rights of property in the slaves adjudicated. On their way there, and while there, they were treated by the mob with all the rudeness and indignity that it was possible for brutes in human shape to exhibit. This mob of our ignorant states were a number who had the outward appearance of gentlemen. When the party arrived at Cassopolis, they found there a man who was said to be the Judge, before whom their right to the negroes was to be tried. This unprincipled scoundrel declared before he went on the bench, that he intended to set the negroes at liberty, acknowledging at the same time that he had no jurisdiction of the case, he being only a county officer, and residing in another county. The negroes were, according to the previous determination of this prejudiced villain, who appeared as Judge, set at liberty, and their owners required to give bail for their appearance there at some future time, to answer to a charge made against them of kidnapping, or attempting to kidnap. Several gentlemen of Cassopolis and of the neighborhood, promptly stepped forward and went their bail, amounting in all to something over four thousand dollars. The party were treated in a very gentlemanly manner, also, by the Editor of a paper in Cassopolis, whose name, as well as those of the gentlemen who entered themselves as bail for our citizens, we have not been able to learn; but will give them as soon as we can learn them. But the meanness and villainy of the wretches did not end here. The party left their baggage wagon at Osburn's, and after they reached Cassopolis sent back for it; but when the driver reached the place, a party of the demons in the neighborhood had taken possession of it and refused to give it up. Another messenger was sent for it; but when he arrived there, all the wheels had been taken from it and could not be found. When the fact was made known to the attorney for the negroes and the negro thieves, he sent word to Osburn that unless the wagon and its contents were delivered up immediately, he would abandon their cause. It was then delivered up.

A fellow named William Jones, boasted to some of the party, that he had aided in taking off 70 or 75 negroes from Kentucky, and he intended to make up a hundred, when he was to get a large reward from the abolitionists. He also stated that he had been present at a negro wedding in this county a short time before the slaves in question made their escape. Our slave owners should keep a good look out for such wretches, and Lynch every scoundrel they catch prowling about their negro dwellings or premises. Mr. Jones may, as he imagines himself to be, find himself in company with the celebrated Fairbanks, as we understand he will be indicted, and a requisition made upon the Governor of Michigan for him.

We regret that our citizens did not take with them a larger force—one sufficiently strong to do the business they went to do by physical power. Such a force can be obtained at any time with two days notice. Among the other villainous shifts and devices resorted to by the perjured wretch

who sat as judge, was a demand of our citizens to prove that slavery was tolerated by the Constitution of Kentucky! We regret that we could not learn the name of this scoundrel. It ought to be published in every paper in the slave States, so that if he ever should dare to make his appearance in one of them, he might be whipped out as we would whip off of our premises a sleep killing dog.

Mob and Murder—Almost.

On Monday last, for a time, it appeared that our usually quiet little city was to be the scene of a most disgraceful outrage. In order to enable our readers to understand fully the affair, we must go back a little. It appears that Mr. John Cropper, a respectable citizen of our city, while acting as mate on a steam boat, had occasion to chastise, for some misconduct, a negro that was employed on the boat in some capacity. A brother of the negro (a free fellow) swore he would have revenge for the chastisement given his brother, and accordingly made an attack upon Mr. Cropper in St. Louis, as we have been informed, with a butcher's cleaver, but did him but little if any injury; still swearing he would have satisfaction for the whipping given his brother. On Saturday last, he met Mr. Cropper in Cincinnati, near the Lower Market, drew a revolving pistol and attempted to fire, but failing to fire threw the pistol in Mr. Cropper's face, giving him a severe cut near one of his eyes, and rushed upon him. The bystanders soon separated them, and thereby, perhaps, saved the negro's life, as Mr. Cropper is an immensely stout man, and would have demolished the villain in a few seconds. Both Mr. Cropper and the negro, were taken, as we learn from the Cincinnati papers, before his honor, the Mayor of Cincinnati, and each were bound over in a penalty of two hundred dollars, to keep the peace—the negro for assaulting and attempting to kill Cropper, and Cropper for defending his life. On Monday the negro was brought up for a further hearing, and was bound over for further trial in the sum of \$400. The further details of the affair, we copy from the Cincinnati Atlas of Tuesday last, which we believe are correct in the main:

"During the hearing, a dense crowd thronged the office of the Mayor, and nearly filled the street in front. In default of hall, the negro was committed, and the officers started with him to the crowd, following after the one which contained the negro. They landed at Covington, and were soon joined by a great number who passed over in the ferry boat. Passing down 3d street to the lower part of the city, they discovered a suitable place to hang their victim. They rushed to it to execute their purpose. At this juncture the Mayor of Covington, B. W. Folger, Esq., reached the spot, and ordered them to be immediately arrested if they attempted any outrageous there. Upon this, the rioters went down the river until they got out of the city. Here they halted, and renewed their preparations to hang the negro. Some citizens of Covington and vicinity urged them to desist, but with drawn knives, and with threats of death to any who should interfere. At this point, and just as they were adjusting the rope over a limb to hang their victim, two heroic men, Mr. Thomas Kennedy and Deputy Marshal Perry, made their way into the crowd, and Kennedy, drawing his knife, seized the rope and cut it in pieces. This act saved the negro from death, and the rioters from the perpetration of a horrible crime. They then seemed willing to listen to better counsel, and were induced to suffer the negro to be placed under the care of the crowd, and Kennedy, who he was rescued by some of our police, and safely lodged in jail.

"Such a transaction as this is disgraceful to our city and to the civilization of the age. That its slanders are not far from the truth, we owe to the impartiality of our mindless officers and citizens of our sister city."

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—About two o'clock on yesterday, (says the Commercial of Wednesday,) a fire broke out in the cabinet shop in the second story of the brick building on Third street, east of Sycamore, and before it could be suppressed, the flames extended to the dwelling of Mr. J. W. S. Browne, one of the publishers of this paper adjoining the Commercial office. The firemen were on the ground in good time, and notwithstanding the gale garbin which all were decked, they plunged into the contest in a manner which only themselves can imitate—brave fellows that they are! The Louisville and Covington firemen gave fair evidence of their stalwart mettle, and to them, as well as our own department, we are deeply indebted for having a roof over our heads, and our citizens for a Commercial this morning. For a time, our own danger was imminent, and the destruction of our office appeared inevitable; but the spirit and energy of our noble firemen saved us, and our heart swells with gratitude as we recall their priceless services, not only to ourselves on this occasion, but to all on all occasions.

The fire originated through the carelessness of a boy who was burning shavings in a stove. No insurance on either the buildings or their contents. Loss about \$1000 in all."

By the above, it appears that our Covington boys are "some" at a fire whether at home or abroad; and we were truly glad they were present on Tuesday, to return at least one of the many favors the gallant and intrepid firemen of the Queen City have done us, in time of our fiery troubles.

FIREMAN'S PROCESSION IN CINCINNATI.—The firemen's procession in Cincinnati, which came off on Tuesday last was truly a grand affair, but we cannot describe it nor begin to describe it. It had to be seen, to be appreciated. The Commercial, of Wednesday, gives the following very faint outline of this splendid pageant.

THE PROCESSION.—The procession of the firemen yesterday was grand to the utmost extremity of grandeur—far exceeding all that have preceded it. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to discriminate, and will therefore content ourselves with a general reference. The number of uniformed firemen in the procession, was one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and the line extended to the distance of a mile or more, accompanied in its march by tens of thousands. The decorations and uniforms were particularly neat and beautiful, and the utmost order was preserved throughout the entire line. The Louisville and Covington companies shone conspicuously, and welcomed by the ladies that filled the sidewalks and doorways on the route. Their smiles of recognition and welcome were recognized and appreciated by our guests, who invariably lifted their hats in acknowledgment. One item of the procession is deserving of notice, viz: the little apparatus of the little boys of the Third Ward. Their engine "Deluge," scarcely large enough to deluge a small bucket, and their hose reel, "Catacomb," attracted particular attention. The little fellows seemed to feel their consequence, and when the bell tapped the alarm of fire was ready as the rest.

AS THE PROCESSION WAS PASSING IN REVIEW ON Fourth street, the old First Church tocsin pealed out the alarm! Procession, parade, drums, trumpets, and fire were forgotten, and quick as thought the line was broken, and all were thundering to the scene of destruction. The Louisville and Covington boys tumbled in, and fought the flames in a manner that excited the admiration of all.

A VERTUOUS BUTTER.—We have rarely seen any thing equal to the despicable malignity of the following, from the Ohio Statesman, a Democratic paper. Any of our contemporaries who may exchange with it we hope will give the name, "the human name," of the fellow and pass it round, that he may receive the execration of all honest men. Thus to insult such a man—in such a manner—for such a cause, and under all the circumstances of the case, argues great poverty of heart. Every respectable paper in the Union, without distinction of party, ought at once to strike him from their exchange list, and we hope every Whig paper will not fail to do so. We turn with loathing from such a creature.

"And then might Henry Clay well exclaim, 'My soul is weary of life.' Then let him know—let him be assured—that there are no other than the just judgments of God overtaking him for his vices and iniquities. His complaint of misery was entitled to no compassion. Nay, they were his friends, because they were from a sinful source—from a mind broken and debauched by luxury and corruption. He is, therefore, the author of all his own misery, by having thrown away his health and fortune, and by spending that power of mind which God had bestowed upon him for no other purpose."

THE DOLLAR, in publishing the above paragraph, remarks:
Had we our will we should—
"Place a whip in every hand
To lash the rascal naked through the world!"
who is the author of the foregoing vile paragraph.
The man—we cannot say gentleman—who did the paper in which the above infamous paragraph appears, holds the office of post master at Columbus, Ohio. If Mr. Polk entertained any thing like a just sense of the proprieties of life, he would dismiss him instantly; but so far from that, if he had it in his power, we should think he would bestow other offices and honors upon him.

It is strange—even passing strange—that a fellow who once supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, could dare hold up his head and impudently talk of the vices of HENRY CLAY! Mr. Clay may have, and we dare say has, during his life, been addicted to some vices; his friends have never claimed perfection for him. But compared to the vices—the crimes—of Andrew Jackson, the vices of Henry Clay appear as mole hills by the side of mountains. Let the Whig press adopt the course suggested by the New Orleans Bulletin—strike from their exchange list the name of so infamous a sheet as the Ohio Statesman; and when over they have occasion to use the name of its editor, let it be in black letters, that it may show forth the color of his soul.

Melancholy Affair.

On Saturday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, a difficulty occurred at the Foster House, in this city, between Captain JAMES WILSON, and Lieut. EDWARD PHELPS, of the Kenton Rangers, which resulted in the shooting of the former by the latter, with a revolver, which caused his instant death. Phelps was immediately arrested—making no effort to escape—and remained in custody until Wednesday when he was admitted to bail by Justices Colvin and Respass, in the sum of \$2,000, to appear for trial at the next term of the Kenton Circuit Court.

At the suggestion and request of Mr. Phelps, who expressed a desire that the affair should undergo a full and fair investigation, his counsel submitted the case to the Justices, after the examination of only one or two witnesses on the part of Mr. P.

The case being now in the hands of the law, it would be improper for us to state any of the circumstances that led to the unfortunate affair. We have already seen several very incorrect versions of the affair in some of our contemporaries; but let them pass for the present, as a correction of them would not change the nature of the case, nor the result of the trial of the accused that will take place.

PIKE.—Our city was, on Monday morning, visited by another destructive fire. The flames were discovered a few minutes before one o'clock, by several of the Volunteer Watchmen, bursting out of a frame building on the corner of Fourth and Madison streets, occupied by Mr. JOHN KARNY, as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. As soon as one of the doors was opened, the flames, which appeared to have been smothered for some time, burst

forth, and the whole interior of the building appeared in an instant to be filled with a blaze. The house with the whole of its contents, except two or three pieces of goods, was soon a heap of ruins.

From Mr. Karny's store the flames soon communicated to a small frame adjoining it, occupied as a cabinet shop, by Mr. Darbacher, which was entirely consumed; thence to another frame building owned and occupied by Mr. ALEXANDER HUGHES, as a family residence, which was so much damaged as not to be worth repairing. Mr. Karny we learn, was fully insured. Messrs. Darbacher and Hughes, had no insurance.

The Requisition.
The Frankfort Commonwealth of Tuesday, says:

At 12 o'clock on yesterday, the following companies had been officially reported to the Governor to wit: Pulaski, Capt. Laird; Captain Spikes; City of Louisville, (3 companies), Captains Maury, Keating, and Dolvin; Campbell, Captain DeCoursey; Washington, Captain Mark Hardin; Bullitt, Captain Jacob; Nelson, Captain Rowland; Scott, Captain Smith; Fayette, Captain Robinson.

Captains Metcalfe, of Nicholas, and Pritchard, of Boone, came to Frankfort to report their companies, but the Governor was unable to accept of them, because they did not tender the number of men required by the requisition. They were misled, we understand, by a notice which appeared in the Union the other day, which stated that companies of 64 would be accepted. The requisition upon Kentucky, is for two regiments, of ten companies each—each company to consist of a captain, 1st lieutenant, 2nd lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians and 80 privates; and the Governor is not authorized to commission the officers, unless the terms of the requisition are complied with.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Hamilton Co. Ohio.

We perceive by the Cincinnati papers that an Anti-Slavery Meeting is to be, or has been, held in one of the townships of Hamilton county. As there are no slaves in Hamilton county, to be set at liberty, we suppose the liberty loving folks over there, are preparing to operate upon Kentucky, something after the manner that those did who got off the negroes of Timberlake, Scott and others, some time since.

From the St. Louis Republican 7th.

From Santa Fe and California.

The only news received by the western mail yesterday, in addition to what we published in the morning, is contained in the following letter from Santa Fe to the editor of the Independence Expositor:—
"Mr. AUBRY, by whom the letter was received, is said to have brought a great many letters, which were doubtless immediately distributed, and will reach us in a day or two. He was thirty-two days in making the trip—in the last four of which, he travelled three hundred miles.

The picture which this writer presents of the condition of things at Santa Fe, is not very flattering to our State pride of the military discipline at that post. But we have no sort of doubt, that it is not overdrawn—nay, that it is true to the letter. We have been assured, indeed by persons who passed the winter at Santa Fe, that all military discipline is now at an end. It is common occurrence, not restricted by any order of the Colonel, to see officers of his regiment drinking Monte at the gambling houses of Santa Fe, and the friends of their companies betting their money on the turn of the card. But this, we insist, was not so much the fault of the subordinates as of the superior officers, who ought to have prohibited, by the most rigorous examples, so total a disregard of all military discipline, the end of which is seen in the picture drawn by the writer of the letter from Santa Fe.

Col. Price, instead of being honored with the commission of Brigadier General, should be court martialed, and a full inquiry made into acts by which such deep disgrace has been brought upon the country.

SANTA FE, July 27, 1847.
Messrs. French & Pile—Dear Sirs: I have not written to you, I think, since I left Pawnee Fork, but really I have passed through so many trying scenes between that place and Santa Fe, that I hardly can recollect what I have done. When I turn you from there, we had not had any difficulty with the Indians, but at Coon creek came on the tug of war with the Arrapahoes, and Comanche Indians, combined for the purpose of robbing wagon trains. We awoke one morning, and found ourselves surrounded by nearly seven hundred well mounted warriors, with more than four hundred of those formidable weapons of the Indians called lances, and we were only thirty fighting men strong. I am confident, and candid in saying, that I owe my lives to Capt. Thomas A. Wilson, of Jackson county, Missouri, whose knowledge of the Indian character caused him to turn the three first squadrons that came to us into the corral formed by our wagons and disarmed them. Others were then given to shoot the first one that attempted an escape, and a few minutes brought our rifles into requisition, and one of them was sent howling to eternity. On the next day we wounded several others, and on the third every day for about seventy miles, I assure you there was but little sleeping done in our camp from Pawnee Fork to the crossing of the Big Arkansas river: here the Indians left us, and we felt happy in the security by which we were apparently surrounded, but in the midst of the most profound tranquility on the plains we may be in the most imminent danger. In the Jornada between Arkansas and the Cimarron rivers, we met with a large lot of renegade Mexicans from Texas and the Moros towns. These villains were bent, Prewett, of our friend Waldo, of the Bent, Prewett, Culver and many other citizens of the State, who were all of them very reckless and made my blood boil with vengeance towards them; the widow of the murdered Waldo seemed to call on me to avenge his death, and his orphan children stood before my eyes weeping from their solitary bereavement. One word from our Captain would have brought forth a volley from our guns that would have sent them into eternity, but he ever watchful and prudent, knew that we were too weak in numbers to act otherwise than on the defensive, for we had already ascertained that they numbered two hundred and seventy—so we contented ourselves by accepting them with being the murderers, which they were, and forbidding their ever coming in sight of us on penalty of death: they left us and we saw them no more.

We arrived at Santa Fe on the 25th of June, after a trip of eight days, from Independence, losing fifty head of oxen, stolen by the Indians, on Coon creek, and some twenty head of mules and horses.

between Las Vegas and this place. And when we have arrived at the goal of our destination, and domiciled in a mud house in the great city of Santa Fe, and look around at men and manners, we see the most miserable state of society that exists upon the wide globe. Lewdness in both sexes exhibits itself in the most glaring and shameless forms, and walks abroad at mid-day, as if the human family had dwindled down to nothing more than brute intellect and to less than savage refinement. True, there are many of the officers and privates of Col. Price's regiment who are gentlemen, and hold themselves aloof from the vices and dissipation that are so contagious, and of which the very atmosphere seems composed, but, alas! for the large majority, they have expended more than the amount of their wages, and are, indeed a reckless, ragamuffin band, a disgrace to the name of American soldiers, and will return to Missouri a miserably ragged set, with morals corrupted, and will, ere long, be a great accession to our State Penitentiary.

I am sorry to say that Col. Price has lowered himself in the estimation of American citizens by publicly declaring that he would take down the stars and stripes that fluttered over the Public Plaza, on the 10th day of August, and evacuate the place, if troops did not arrive by that time from the States. This declaration has caused many to sacrifice their goods, and prepare for leaving, as it is an evident fact, that all Americans and Mexicans who have been friendly to the American cause, would be murdered immediately on the departure of the army.

Truly yours,
CHRISTOPHER.

From Mexico.
The following is from the N. O. Com. Times. The City of Mexico in its Power.—Battle of San Angel. The sum of the intelligence brought by the Fashion, is of the most pleasing, as it is of the most important nature, since it announces another victory that has crowned the American arms—a victory that will in all probability be most blessed in its results, bringing about a peace between the two hostile republics. It appears that the march of our army under General Scott from Puebla to the city of Mexico, has been unimpeded by any resistance on the part of the enemy. At El Peñon—a position fortified by Santa Anna—the two hostile forces first came into collision, where, according to El Sol de Anahuac, a division of the American army made an onset on the enemy, the main body passing through Guadalupe, and to the surprise of the Mexicans, appearing suddenly in their rear.

A regular fight then ensued at a place called San Angel, situated at about six or eight miles Southwest of the capital, the result of which was that General Valencia's division of the Mexican army was totally routed, and Santa Anna fell back with the remainder of his troops on the city. Here the greatest consternation prevailed, and, as the only means to stop the victorious career of the American arms, it was decided to solicit from Gen. Scott a suspension of arms. A list of truce was dispatched to the American headquarters, for this purpose, with the view of giving time for the opening of negotiations for the renewal of pacific relations. The Mexican Government intimated to Gen. Scott that it was ready to treat for peace, and that it would not interfere with the withdrawal of our troops from the city. The American Commander-in-Chief at once acceded to the request of the Mexican Government and a truce was declared. The city of Mexico, we learn, is absolutely at our mercy, being surrounded by our army. Gen. Worth, at the head of his division, is in the rear of the capital, having supplies from that quarter. The decisive action at San Angel, where Valencia's troops were put to flight, took place on the 20th ult. Of course, we know nothing of the details, nor of the loss sustained in the two conflicts by the two armies. The express which brought the intelligence to Vera Cruz, came by the way of Orizaba; the dispatch concludes with these remarkable words: "Peace will positively be the result!"

We extract what follows from the correspondence of the Times.
Vera Cruz, Aug. 23, 1847.
Gentlemen: We this morning have private letters from the city of Mexico, via Orizaba, up to the 14th inst., and Jalapa as late as the 20th.

Gen. Scott has passed El Peñon, the point where the great resistance was to have been expected and an advanced column was in sight from the city on the morning of the 14th, at which I gain my information was closed. The writer, a foreign representative of high intelligence, states that the Mexicans had turned out almost to a man, to defend their homes: old and young, and those barely able to raise a musket, from age or sickness or youth, all volunteer and march to meet the long-dreaded enemy at their doors.

It is impossible to tell the number of men thus gathered under the Mexican flag, but it was probably not less than thirty thousand, generally well armed. The foreigners, who are pretty much all dispirited that Scott should enter the city, began to entertain serious apprehensions of his defeat, particularly as the Mexicans were supplied with a fine park of artillery, numbering at least thirty-six pieces, and were otherwise possessed of great advantages for defence.

In the time of great trouble all party feelings were forgotten, and Santa Anna was surrounded by the best men in the nation; Gen. Herrera amongst them. From Jalapa, we learn that Major Lally had arrived with his train, after much fighting and suffering, and some loss. He himself was wounded in the wrist, and by a lance in the temple, from which we judge there had been some close work. No reinforcements from Perote had yet reached him, and the guerrillas were still around him, harassing his small command terribly. Indeed a fight took place in the streets, after his arrival, between the American patrol and a small party of guerrillas, resulting as usual, although the latter was the larger party.

The main body of the guerrillas are said to have fallen back a few miles beyond Jalapa, where they hope to complete the destruction of the train, and where they can at least cut off, if not cut up, the small reinforcements from Perote. I think Major Lally's anger is very great, and he really fears that he will not reach Perote. The value of this train entices many of the rancheros of the neighboring country who would never think of fight-

ing except tempted by the prospect of sharing in the spoils. Unfortunately, too, the report is general throughout the country, that there are several wagons of specie in the train, and that it is much more valuable than it really is.

VERA CRUZ, August 27, 1847.
Gentlemen:—We last evening had an express from Orizaba, with a single dispatch under date of the 25th inst, giving us the important information that a party of the Mexican forces, under General Valencia, had been completely routed by General Scott, and that a column under the immediate command of Santa Anna fell back upon the city. The action took place at San Angel, a place some six or eight miles southwest from the capital, on the 20th inst.

As soon as Santa Anna found himself in a comparative state of personal security, he despatched a flag to General Scott, requesting a suspension of hostilities until time should be afforded for formal action on the subject of propositions, intimating at the same time, the readiness of the Government to receive those brought by Mr. Trist. The Minister of Foreign Affairs also immediately wrote circulars, published in the Diario Oficial, calling an immediate session of Congress, with the object of taking these propositions into consideration.

If the Yankee army had been one of Visigoths, greater alarm would not have been created by their approach, and the government have been driven and whipped, and all parties scared into the necessity of common sense, have failed in inducing them to take long ago without coercion. It is an excellent sign that the Mexicans value their capital so highly, and the best results are to be expected from this exhibition of a shade of real and becoming pride.

The dispatch which I now give, winds up with this unqualified declaration:—"Peace will positively be the result." There is, unpleasant intelligence from Alvarado, to the effect that a small party of guerrillas had entered the town and cut off two or three, out of less than a dozen, of the marines stationed there as a Custom house guard.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.
THE most valuable medicines before the American people, and which are now used in the most intelligent families of our country, are the following:

DR. STARKWEATHER'S HEPATIC ELIXIR.—For Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, and all bilious affections.
BISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—The great remedy for all diseases attending an impure state of the blood, for Cancers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swelling, &c.
GRIDLEY'S SALT RHUM (OR TETTER) OINTMENT.—For Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Pimples on the Face, obstinate old Sores, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the Skin. A cure warranted when used according to directions, or the money refunded.
JEW DAVID'S, OR HENRY PLASTER.—The best article ever known to man for all local pains or rheumatic affections, weakness, &c.
SMITH'S TONIC STYPTIC AND OSOON'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—The two most certain remedies for Fever and Ague ever invented.

All the above articles, together with every other truly valuable medicine before the American public, can at all times be found at the Family Medicine Store of

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
THE great remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is a most valuable medicine, and is now used in the most intelligent families of our country, are the following:

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Daguerotype Portraits.
THE subscriber returns thanks to the citizens of Covington for their very liberal patronage to him since he has been with them. He will remain but a very short time with them, and hopes all who have encouraged him, and who will call as soon as possible at his room, No. 15 Madison House, where they can have the benefit of some late and important discoveries in the art which he has recently made.
Price of miniature and case, \$2. Complete portraits, neatly done, Pins and Lockets. Instructions given in the art and likeness taken of the deceased.
Prof. J. BAILEY.
Sept. 17, 1847.

An Ordinance.
To amend an Ordinance creating and establishing a voluntary Night Watch.
Be it Ordained by the President of the Common Council of the City of Covington, That the Captain of said Night Watch, shall have power to fill vacancies and submit their names to this Board at some subsequent meeting for approval, and as persons so appointed are hereby authorized to act as a night watch. Passed Sept. 2, 1847.
A true copy.
J. W. MENZIES, City Clerk.

Telegraphed for the Cincinnati Daily Atlas.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the arrival of American Army at the Capital—Two Bloody Battles—Americans Victorious—1000 Americans and 5000 Mexicans Killed!!!—7000 against 22,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14th, 1847.
Government despatches have this morning been received by express. The news heretofore received is fully confirmed. On the 20th ult., the American forces, consisting of 7,000 men, met the enemy at Chihuahua, three or four miles from the Capital. The Mexicans were fully 22,000 strong, protected by an immense battery of heavy artillery, but after two hours of bloody conflict our gallant troops swept every thing before them and mainly at the point of the bayonet. The American loss is less than 1,000, and that of the Mexicans fully 5,000, among whom were a number of distinguished men—Generals and Colonels.

The armistice was agreed upon by the appointment of commissioners on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was General Taylor. They had two meetings and were to hold a third to-day, 30th August. Valencia escaped with two companions to Toluca, and there pronounced against Santa Anna and peace.

Our pony express 24 hours in advance of the mail, has arrived here this evening, bringing the New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst. The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived on the 7th with later dates from Vera Cruz. She brings accounts of the two victorious battles of Contreras and Chihuahua, so called from the field-work of the enemy.

On the 16th of August General Worth marched as far as the Hacienda of Santa Gertrudis, where a halt was ordered by Gen. Scott, as Gen. Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Hualco. General Twiggs promptly ordered the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy were dispersed with the loss of six killed.

On the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march over bad roads, but at 6 o'clock in the morning arrived in sight of the domes and spires of the Capital, without any opposition except that rocks had been rolled into the road and ditches dug, evidently showing that Gen. Scott had stolen a march on Santa Anna.

On reaching this point, however, a scattering fire was opened upon them by a force stationed on an advantageous position which was soon silenced by Col. Persifer F. Smith's light battery of the 2d Artillery under Major Galt. Another attack was shortly after made, but again the enemy's pickets were driven in without loss. At 7 o'clock on the 18th, Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustine, and at 10 o'clock Gen. Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road. Major Smith and Turnbull, Capt. Mason and other Engineer officers were supported by Captain Blake's squadron of dragoons to reconnoitre, when a masked battery was opened on them, and the first ball from an eighteen-pounder killed Capt. Thornton, besides seriously wounding Guide.

The proposition for armistice was made to Gen. Scott supposed at the instance of the British Ambassador. The report heretofore given that the City of Mexico was in the power of Gen. Scott, seems to be unfounded, and should peace not follow from the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue.

A letter from Mr. KENDALL, dated Tacumbaco, August 22d, says the Arch-Bishop's palace of this place is now occupied by Gen. Scott and a portion of the army, after defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the war.

On the 14th inst., a reconnoitre since made by Col. Duane having satisfied Gen. Scott that a road for artillery could be cut from Chalco to San Augustine, General Worth's division moved in that direction on the 15th, followed by Gen. Quitman, Pillow and Twiggs. By this move a new line was taken and operations commenced on the southern and western sides of the City of Mexico, and the strong works of Penon and Mexicalingo, on which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense labor, were completely turned.

Col. Garland's brigade was ordered to occupy the position, and the 1st of the enemy's battery of San Antonio, whilst Col. Starnes' brigade and Duncan's battery took their stations in the rear close by. A party was then sent out to reconnoitre to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached, and the strongholds of San Antonio thus turned. This party had a skirmish with the enemy, killing five or six and taking as many prisoners, without losing a man. The reconnoissance was favorable, and it was ascertained a road could be made.

The Mexicans were plainly seen in force near Brokers, and at a council held that night it was determined to commence an attack in the morning while this reconnoitre was going on. Gen. Worth had established himself at the Hacienda of Bureira, in the windows of which countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work upon the batteries of San Antonio.

About noon they opened upon the Hacienda with both round shot and shells. Nearly every shot took effect but did no damage except to the buildings. Late in the evening they were again opened but were silenced during the night. Had the fire been kept up, the Hacienda might have been torn to pieces and the entire command compelled to retreat.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the batteries again opened on General Worth's position, but was the fire that the troops were compelled to gain shelter behind the buildings but maintained their position. About 9 o'clock the divisions of Twiggs and Pillow were ordered to march in the direction of Brokers, and by 1 o'clock were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries and within range of the heavy guns.

The Brigade of Col. P. F. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, whilst that of Col. Riley moved towards the small village at the right, and thus cut off reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant fire was opened on Colonel Smith's command, and soon the rifles were engaged with the pickets of the enemy, driving them in. The 12-pounder batteries of Capt. McGuire, and the mountain-howitz batteries, now commanded by Lieut. Chandler, of the Ordnance department, were pressed forward and opened on the enemy, but was so much exposed to fire from heavier guns, that they were soon silenced.

Lieutenants Johnson and Callender were badly wounded.

At 3 o'clock, Gen. Caldwell was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements having been seen on their way out from the city, whilst Gen. Peirce was sent to sustain Gen. Smith; and at about 4 o'clock, the firing from the enemy's battery was incessant.

immense strength of the Mexicans, ordered Gen. Shields' brigade to support Riley and Caldwell, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the forces coming out of the City.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded: Regt. Major Mills, 4th Artillery; Capt. Burke 1st Artillery; Capt. Hanson, 7th Infantry; Capt. Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Capron, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quarts, 15th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Koons, 1st Artillery's battery, attached to Caldwell's staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery; Lieut. Early, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Borden, 15th Infantry; Lieut. Hoffman, 1st Artillery. Volunteers—Lieut. Chandler, of New York; Col. P. M. Butler, Lieut. Adams and Williams, of South Carolina. Wounded—Regtals—Col. Clark, 6th Infantry; slightly; Col. Morgan, 15th Infantry; severely; Maj. Wade, 3d Artillery; severely; Maj. Brodette, 6th Infantry; slightly; Maj. Wells, 4th Infantry; Capt. P. Reany, 1st Dragoons; left arm shot off; Capt. M. Reynolds, 3d Dragoons; severely; Capt. Craig, 3d Infantry; severely; Capt. Ross, 7th Infantry; severely; Capt. Chapman, 5th Infantry; slightly; Capt. Holman, 1st Infantry; slightly; Capt. Hoffman, 6th Infantry; slightly; Lieut. Hamilton, general staff; severely; Lieut. Galloway, 8th Infantry; Lieut. Bacon, 6th Infantry; severely; Lieut. Caldwell, commanding howitzer battery, severely; Lieut. Borden, 1st Artillery; severely; Lieut. Graham, 1st Dragoons; severely; Lieut. Van Buren, 1st Dragoons; severely; Lieut. Martin, 1st Artillery; arm shot off; Lieut. F. A. Webb, 5th Infantry; Lieut. Bold, 3d Infantry; slightly; Lieut. Chandler, 3d Infantry; slightly; Lieut. Hollin, 4th Artillery; slightly; Lieut. Jelden, 2d Infantry; severely; Lieut. Newman, 9th Infantry; severely; Lieut. Garret, 9th Infantry; severely; Lieut. Palmer, 9th Infantry; severely; Lieut. Buckle, 9th Infantry; severely; Lieut. Smith, 9th Infantry; severely; Lieut. Bennett, 15th Infantry.

Volunteers—New York Regiment—Colonel Burnett, severely; Captain Fairchild, slightly; Captain Jackson, severely; Lieutenant Scaris, slightly; Lieutenant Cooper, severely; Captain McGab, slightly; Lieutenant Potter, severely; Lieutenant Griffin, slightly; Lieutenant Mathonsky, slightly.

South Carolina Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, severely; Captain Bledin, slightly; Captain Jackson, severely; Lieutenant Hunter, slightly; Captain Maffitt, slightly; Lieutenant Clara, dangerously; Lieutenant Abner, seriously.

Coming out of the city with Valencia, but few of the movements of our troops could be seen, but every motion of the enemy was visible, and the order of battle of Valencia was most imposing. Infantry were drawn up to support the batteries which were stationed in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of the battle. Two separate charges of the latter were to be repulsed by Col. Riley. Until night had fairly closed on them, firing on the enemy's batteries had not slackened; in fact it had been a continuous roar for six hours.

Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustine about 8 o'clock, P. M., in the midst of a hard rain, and Gen. Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, completely exhausted, and not anticipating the great strength of the works of the enemy, it was thought that the batteries could be taken at dark, and that the troops would be comfortably quartered at San Augustine for the night; instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac, without blankets, in the midst of a pitiless storm. Early on the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move with a part of his division, and Garland's Brigade, to aid in the attack on Valencia—to reinforce was deemed indispensable.

At 7 o'clock the firing of cannon was heard, and the rattling of musketry, and one said that in the distance a portion of the enemy could be seen flying towards the city, yet few deemed that the batteries had been stormed and carried, yet they were the matter rests.

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We are also informed that the Martha Washington has several cases of yellow fever on board, and three persons died on board before she entered the Ohio.

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Maj. Gaines, who recently escaped from Mexico, was in the staff of Gen. Scott in the battle, and Midshipman Rogers in that of the Gen. Pillow. Maj. Lorland made his escape, and shouldered a musket in the battle. Clay, and all the prisoners were about to be released.

The Picayune recalls the opinion it has given, that the city was not in the power of General Scott, and says it seems to have been entirely optional with him whether to march in and take possession or not.

Cin. Chron.

Gen. Taylor ordered to join Gen. Scott. Three Mexican towns ordered to be burnt and destroyed.—General Taylor coming home.

Mr Grant, of this city, a passenger on the Germantown from St. Louis, which boat arrived this morning about 1 o'clock, informs us that the Germantown took on board a number of passengers from the Martha Washington (from New Orleans, which boat could not come up), among whom were two officers, DIRECT FROM MONTEREY. These gentlemen communicate intelligence of thrilling interest, and to the following effect:

That Gen. Taylor had received orders to garrison Saltillo and Monterey; destroy Mier, Camargo, and one other city, which our informant could not remember the name of—and march with the remainder of his force to Brazos, from which place he would take shipping and join Gen. Scott with as little delay as possible. In compliance with these orders, the trains that were preparing to leave Camargo for Monterey, had been unloaded and the teams would make a reconnaissance for 6 months further service.

The arrival of Parades was known all through the country, and produced great enthusiasm among the Mexicans.

The return of Gen. Taylor was generally credited throughout the army—as he would not consent to serve under Gen. Scott.

We give these important items as they were communicated to us by Mr. Grant, who vouches for their accuracy as detailed by the officers who came through from Monterey direct, and who, it is presumed, would not aid in the dissemination of intelligence of such thrilling interest were it at all questionable.

We are also informed that the Martha Washington has several cases of yellow fever on board, and three persons died on board before she entered the Ohio.

We are unable to procure any papers from the Germantown, but learn that the Martha Washington brings no further intelligence from General Scott. It was the impression among the officers of General Taylor's army, that General Scott (under the new phase of affairs in Mexico,) was in a tight place.

We are slow to credit the rumor that it is the design of Gen. Taylor to abandon his gallant comrades in arms at the Brazos.

Further accounts from this division of the Army in Mexico, will be looked for with the most intense interest.

Rev. J. LAMONT, of New York, will preach in the Episcopal Church next Sunday morning, at

concoissance of the strong position had been made. The brilliant success of the morning had inspired both officers and men with the highest enthusiasm, and they marched pell mell on to a position which was most exposed, where they were mowed down by hundreds. Our own loss falls but little short of 1,100 out of 6,000 engaged. When the works of the enemy are examined, one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. Put the Americans in the same position, and there were not Mexicans enough born to drive them out.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated at Tacubaya, says that the armistice caused unusual dissatisfaction in the army. It is regarded as one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation. Mr. Kendall does not believe that an honorable peace is to grow out of it, in which opinion he is joined by many officers of the army. He says that the whole matter was planned by the British Minister, who backs Santa Anna in his course.

It was reported that Parades and Bustamente were both approaching the Capital from different directions, with strong forces, dealing death and destruction to the American forces.

The number of deserters and now prisoners is 72. A court martial was in session, with Col. Garland as President, for the trial of those rascals; and it was thought that justice would be done them. Reilly, the Irishman, who commanded them, boasts openly, and says he expects no mercy.

Gen. Scott was himself wounded by a grape shot which struck him on the outside of the leg, and gave him so little pain at the time that he paid no attention to it, but it has since caused him great uneasiness.

Three members of the Mexican Congress were taken prisoners, but were to be liberated, to take part in the deliberations of that body on the question of peace.

Another letter from Kendall states that positive information had been received that Valencia arrived at Toluca drunk, with his aid-de-camp. He is said to have been drunk at the time of the battle.

The prospects of peace look brightening. The Mexican soldiers have returned to their homes great flocks, many of them fled like patriots from the field, before they received a shot. They are becoming rational towards the peace party.

Rumors from the city have it that Santa Anna is throwing up breast works and constructing batteries, and some that they will be manned by American soldiers, to protect Santa Anna, against those who oppose him in making terms of peace.—Gen. Salas acknowledges that he was totally routed.

Richmond, Sept. 16.

The papers received to-day contain very little later from the scene of war.

Salas blamed Torreon for having fled the field, and attributes to him the cause of his defeat. He also says that Valencia ran off at the commencement of the fight. The banner of the Mexican legion was captured, and is in possession of the 15th Infantry.

Mr. Trist appears to be much pleased with the peace negotiations. As far as they had progressed, it was said that everything went on smoothly, and the commissioners and others indulged in the hope that they will agree upon the Neceas as the boundary.

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Cin. Chron.

Gen. Taylor ordered to join Gen. Scott. Three Mexican towns ordered to be burnt and destroyed.—General Taylor coming home.

The Song of the Wave.
I am free! I am free! I have slumbered long
In the winter's icy chain;
But the hills and the woods shall respond to my
As I glide to the billowy main.
I like a giant's tramp in sleep,
Till aroused by the spring's sweet call;
But I rise in the might of the swelling deep,
And I burst from my frozen thrall.

Onward I glance with arrowy speed,
As I bound in my frolicsome glee;
For mine is the joy of an untamed thing—
The fetterless and the free.
Oh! mine are the sparks of sunny gold,
And mine is the foam's rosy crest;
And the changing skies all their hues unfold,
On the mirror of my bright breast.

Oh! mine are the showers of glittering spray,
Which I dash on the pebbly strand;
And the music is mine of the wind's soft lay,
Like tones from the spirit's hand.
On my bosom careers the white-sailed light
To the distant Indian shore;
And its crystal gleams with a crimson spark,
At the flash of the sun's hot fire.

Onward I rush in my wild career,
Yet tempt not mine hour of wrath,
When my swollen and darkened form I rear
On the proud ship's ocean path.
Beware! beware!—when in thunder breaks
The voice of my rolling surge,
And the dimal wail of the cold winds shrieks
The mariner's lonely dirge.

Ye are mine—ye are mine, in mine hour of pride,
Ye that sport with a think like me,
Ye that dare your fragile bark to guide
On the waves of the wild blue sea!
The loved of many a home shall sleep
In the ocean's coral cave;
For what human might may stay the sweep
Of the untamed, unequalled Wave!

—We publish with pleasure the following letter of Hon. Archibald Dixon to Dr. G. W. Noel of Madisonville, defining his position upon the Convention Question. Although Mr. Dixon did not vote for the Convention at the late election, and has "great doubts as to the propriety of calling a Convention at this time," yet it will be seen that he is in favor of all the reforms which conventionists advocate, and believing it a *fixed fact* that we must have a Convention, he believes it would be "wise policy in every good citizen to unite in favor of it." Mr. D.'s position will not, we suppose, injure his prospects with either the friends or opponents of State reform. While he is sufficiently conservative to satisfy the majority of those who did not vote for a Convention, the warm advocates of this measure will be satisfied with his acquiescence or submission to the will of the majority, expecting that the other candidate upon the ticket is to be chosen from among those who have been the active friends and helpers in the good work, and have been connected with the movement from its commencement.—*Bardonia Gazette.*

Mr. Dixon's views of the Convention Question.
HENDERSON, Aug. 19, 1847.
DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your favor of the 17th inst., in which you say, that "since the election, I frequently hear you charged by the Democrats with having made a speech in your county during your last election against the convention," and you further request me to say whether I did or did not make such a speech. I unhesitatingly reply that I made no such speech; nor did I make any speech on that or any other subject during the election; nor have I made a political speech at any time since my return from Frankfort last winter.

Upon the subject of amending the constitution, I have no hesitation in giving my views. I believe it ought to be amended. I am clearly of opinion that offices for life should be abolished. I believe the judges, both of superior and inferior courts, should hold their offices for a term not exceeding seven or ten years. If appointed, as they now are under the existing constitution, I would have them re-eligible. If elected by the Legislature, they should not be re-eligible at least for the next succeeding term. My reason for this last proposition is, that I would have the judges independent, and not engaged while in office in electioneering for re-election. I am opposed to selling out clerkships and sheriffships, and I think the constitution should be so amended as to prevent it. I am opposed to the present plan of making justices of the peace and of organizing the county courts, and am persuaded that the constitution might be so amended that a better plan could be substituted. There are some other amendments to the present constitution, which, though of less importance than those just mentioned, I think might be adopted with advantage to the country. But I should be opposed to any new constitution, which might be adopted by a convention, becoming the organic law of the State until submitted with the old one to the people to be voted on and ratified—and then only in the event that a majority should prefer it to the old one.

I am opposed to agitating the slave question in Kentucky, and therefore have great doubts as to the propriety of calling a convention at this time; but the convention men are every where protesting that they have no design of agitating this question; and a large majority of the people of the State are complaining of abuses under the existing constitution. I honestly believe should be corrected, and I am clearly of opinion, that as it is a "fixed fact" that we must have a convention, it would be wise policy in every good citizen to unite in favor of it, so that when a convention is called the people may be represented in it by the best and wisest men in the State, and that upon the important task of revising or amending our existing constitution, or of substituting a new one in its place. In the year 1837 I delivered a speech in the Senate of Kentucky on the bill for calling a convention. I argued then the propriety of amending the constitution in most of the particulars above-mentioned. And the open abuses which I have since seen practised under the present constitution, so far from inducing me to change the views then expressed by me, have only confirmed me the more strongly in their correctness.

I authorize you to make such use of this letter as you may think proper, as I would not willingly be misunderstood upon a question of so much importance. Feeling deeply grateful to you for the kind and friendly feelings which prompted you to address me on the above subject,
I remain, truly, your friend,
ARCHIBALD DIXON.

A STILL OLDER BIBLE.—We were shown, yesterday, by Mr. NEXSE, of this city a Bible, printed in 1598—a more ancient date than that of the Bible noticed yesterday. It has been in the Gill family for more than 200 years and was brought to this country in 1798. It is a venerable relic of the past.—*Albany Jem.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—10, P. M.
The Ledger Express brings the N. Orleans Picayune of the 3d instant, which contains the arrival of the Fashion with Vera Cruz dates to the 27th, and Tampico to the 29th. The news by this arrival is not important that we have received from Mexico for many months. Our army has not only advanced to the City of Mexico, but has had two engagements with the enemy near the walls of the Capital, in both of which the Mexican arms triumphed; by which the Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of hostilities, which General Scott has granted.

The Mexican Congress has been convened to take into consideration Mr. Taylor's propositions.

The news was received at Vera Cruz on the eve of the 26th, by an express courier from Orizaba who brought down the following letter to Mr. DIXON, the Collector at Vera Cruz.

ORIZABA, Aug. 25th 1847.
The Mexican mail which has just come in brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the Diario Oficial Delgoberno. Being of so great importance, I send it by an express courier, who will be with you to-morrow.

On the 20th inst. two brigades, commanded by Gen. VALENCIA and SANTA ANNA, came out to attack the Americans near San Angel. VALENCIA's division has been completely defeated, and SANTA ANNA, after the first encounter fell back in disorder to the city. Immediately after this a flag of truce was sent to General Scott asking for a suspension of hostilities, and offering to hear propositions of peace from Mr. Taylor. The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited Congress through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose. These are the great facts, and the first news since the result will bring about no doubt.

Another express arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th with letters containing the same news in substance; and the following translation of it in the Diario Delgoberno says Scott's army was around the city on the 21st, but had not entered.

"On the 20th of August, Gen. Scott's troops, who intended marching on Pinon, changed their course and arrived near Kennedy. As soon as the news was known at Mexico Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Llanos de San Angel and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna with another division which showed the same fate, and after some fighting the Mexicans retreated to the Capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by this defeat that the Minister of Foreign Relations convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Taylor's proposition. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and granted."

"The Americans are around the City, but had not entered on the 21st."

Such are the meagre details we have of these important events. No Courier from Gen. Scott direct has been able to get through so far as we can learn, but from the foregoing statement it is evident that General Scott holds the City of Mexico in his command. That he did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans, when upon the eve of important negotiations. It is now supposed that the extra diplomatic courier, which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th, a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of dispatches to the British Minister, to offer again his mediation, and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so, if possible, before General Scott entered the Capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt were obeyed. Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose that Scott was influenced by a knowledge of the mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Taylor to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliations of a real occupation, of the Capital. His characteristic humanity, and his humane feelings have strongly influenced him from the violence of a hostile occupation.

In regard to the train under Maj. LALLY intelligence is received from a respectable source, that he was known to have passed Perote and to have seen on his way in safety to Puebla. He made some delay in Jalapa. Our readers may be interested in what is said of the movements of the train prior to its leaving Jalapa.

In the Anahuac Sun, the Bulletin of Jalapa says, that after the train had been attacked at Cerro Gordo, they retired to the plains; at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching to Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not yet entered that place. On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and the road for near a mile was covered with women and children, whose curiosity had attracted them. This gave rise to the firing of musketry from our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury. The guerrillas are said to have numbered 200. The firing commenced at half past 5 o'clock, and lasted but a short time at night, and a tranquility prevailed in the city.

The Bulletin says the loss on the part of the guerrillas was small.

On the 10th Maj. Lally inquired of the Alcaldé whether the citizens of Jalapa would commence hostilities on the Americans if they entered the City, to which the Alcaldé answered that the people were unarmed but a number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood, he could not take the responsibility of their action.

On the morning of the 20th, the train entered the city. The Bulletin says that the wagons were filled with the sick and wounded. On the 24th, it was rumored that a train at a short distance the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops.

An express arrived from Alvarado to Commodore Perry, informing him that the guerrillas had attacked that place, and had killed the Surgeon and two Marines. The steamer Petrita and Scorpion were immediately dispatched to reinforce the town.

Interments at New Orleans of Yellow Fever, on the 3d, were 77—Hospital 14, and Layette 14.

PATRIOTIC DEVOTION.—Some of the Polk papers are making a great hurrah about a brother of Polk going to Mexico. One of his friends heads it "Patriotic Devotion." Polk's brothers are doing no more than sons and brother of many of the Whigs have done. Instead of honoring them with the compliment of "Patriotic Devotion," the only thanks they receive is the charge of "Moral Treason."
—*Rich. Rep.*

CASH.

ALL persons indebted to A. L. & T. Greer, by note or Book account, are most earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay, as they have sold out their stock of Goods and Groceries, and wish to collect all outstanding debts. They will be found at their old Stand, or in their absence Mr. J. B. Jones, with whom the notes and accounts will be left, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt in our name.

Aug. 13, 1847. 4

Public Notice.
I HEREBY swear all persons from dealing with my wife, Eveline Goodridge, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

WM. GOODRIDGE. 4-3t

Superior Old Brandy.—In bottles of the vintage 1805, and 1837. Suitable for the sick, for sale.
For sale at the Covington Wine, and Family Grocery store, Market Place.

July 16, '47—32-1t

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.
EMBRACING ITS HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES and Natural Curiosities, Geographical and Statistical Descriptions, with Anecdotes of Pioneer Life, and more than one hundred Biographical Sketches of distinguished Pioneers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, &c. (Illustrated by fifty Engravings, by Lewis COLLINS, Editor of the Maysville Eagle.

THIS WORK WILL CONTAIN:
An Outline History of the State from the period of its earliest settlement to the close of the year 1844—by John A. McClung, Esq.
2. Geographical and Statistical Descriptions, Agricultural Resources, Geological Formations, and Mineral Wealth.
3. Historical Sketches and Statistics of the various denominations of Christians, with sketches of Pioneer Ministers.

4. A general view of the counties, alphabetically arranged, their boundaries, face of the country, character of the soil, staple products, statistics, &c., with a description of their towns, and villages. Together with a full description under the heads of the counties thus arranged, of Indian battles, skirmishes, personal anecdotes of border life, interesting incidents, &c. &c. Also, descriptions of Natural Curiosities, among them the Mammoth Cave, the greatest natural wonder of the world; and descriptions of Ancient Remains,—old forts, mounds, grave yards, &c.
5. Biographical Sketches and sketches of character of between one and two hundred pioneers, soldiers, statesmen, jurists, lawyers, divines, &c.

The work will comprise between 500 and 600 large octavo pages, and be printed on good paper with new and handsome type, and a neatly and substantially bound. The price to subscribers, delivered, will be Three Dollars per copy. As it is designed to circulate this work in Kentucky by subscription alone, it is hoped that every citizen of this State will contribute, and will cheerfully give his name to the solicitors. The work will be issued in October or November next.

L. COLLINS, Maysville, } Publishers
J. A. & U. JAMES, Cin. }
June, 1846.

Queens-Ware.
We are now receiving a beautiful assortment of Queensware direct from the East, to which we invite the attention of the City and Country trade.

WALKER & WINSTON,
Madison st., one door above 6th.
March 13, 1847. 34-1t

COVINGTON FURNITURE.

CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware Room, on Scott st. opposite John S. Perry's number yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Furniture, Chairs of every description, size and kind; and—
Beautiful high post Bedsteads—\$4 00;
Do low do do—2 50;
Bureaus, Mahogany front—8 00;
Marble top ones—4 00;
In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see.

N. B. COFFINS, ready made, of every size and form ready in fifteen minutes notice. A new one or two large HEARSE in readiness at all times—best in the city. Splendid Hack, any number, can be furnished at any moment and at the very cheapest rates.

The subscriber can be found, through the day, at the above ware-room—at night, at his residence, near the Union Mill, on the Lexington Turnpike Road; and two Farms in the county of Pendleton, containing about one hundred acres each, located within eight or nine miles of Williamson.

100 LOTS FOR SALE!
Great Bargains in Covington.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, associated for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate, offer their friends and the public their services.—They have for sale, on their own account and that of others, about one hundred lots, in and near the city of Covington. These lots are variously situated on most of the principal streets on Madison, Scott, Lynd, Robins and Eleventh streets, the lots are well situated for family residences. At the foot of Ninth, Tenth, Robins, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, immediately on the bank of Licking river, and adjoining Bush and Jordan's rolling-mill, on either side, and about one mile from the public wharf in Cincinnati, we will sell from one to three acres of each of such streets, to any person wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, on very accommodating terms. Call and see this ground before purchasing, as it is well located for the above purpose.

Also, we will sell a great bargain in a House and lot, near the Union Mill, on the Lexington Turnpike Road; and two Farms in the county of Pendleton, containing about one hundred acres each, located within eight or nine miles of Williamson.

WATKINS & CARLTON.
Office in Foster's Row, over McKays's store, nearly opposite the Madison House.
Refer to P. S. Bush, Cashier of Covington Bank; B. W. Foley, Mayor of the city; or Maj. J. May 28, 1847—45-1ds.

Frankfort Female Seminary.
Under the charge of Mr. & Mrs. Gold. The next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of September next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. N. trust that the experience of more than twelve years, constant teaching, will enable them to afford facilities for the improvement of Young Ladies, of a superior character. Therefore in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Persons entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

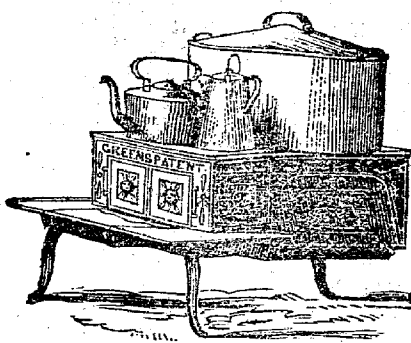
Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.
(One half to be paid in advance.)
English branches, — \$12, \$15, & \$20 00
Music, — 25 00
French, Drawing and Painting, each, 11 00
Boarding, Washing, &c. 50 00

REFER TO—
Gov. Wm. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Bullock,
John W. Finney, Esq., Hon. James Harlan,
Col. James Davidson, Judge Ben. Monroe,
Judge J. M. Hewitt, Hon. B. Y. Cowley,
Ex-Gov. T. Metcalf, L. Broadhead, Esq.
June 25, 1847—46-1t.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on good terms, a small, situated on the South Side of Third Street, between Greenup and Gerard Streets, for further particulars enquire of the subscriber, or Dr. James Lacey, corner of Vine and Eighth Streets, Cincinnati.

A. L. GREER.
Covington, Aug. 13, 1847. 4



GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE

Manufactured and sold only by Wm. E. CHILDS, No. 21, Fifth street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gift Store.

"We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and now have in use Green's Patent Stove, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, heat of plates and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully recommend the above Stove to all who wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any now in use."

Nelson Brown, A. L. Martin, J. P. Corns, Esq., W. K. Runnels, Wm Reynolds, J. C. Bates, Esq., E. S. Montague, John Willis, Robert Jones, N. McClung, Dr. J. Wheeler, John Cummings, C. Whitcomb, Asa Bird, J. H. Evans, J. H. Evans, Esq., W. E. Childs, J. S. Stansbury, J. Wilton, J. Collins, Esq., John G. Grant, J. N. Wainwright, Capt. Thorne, J. S. Wilson, J. H. Tracy, John G. Grant, Joel Green, Mr. Meyer, Ira Bristol, H. M. Baldwin, D. B. Bales, S. Wetherby, Esq., Wm. Williams, Rev. N. L. Rice, Thos. Wakefield, E. Stone, Esq., D. V. Bennett, D. W. Burdett, D. S. Burdett, S. G. Hill, W. Vansant, J. N. Nutter, J. N. Nutter, Esq., J. H. Warren, Jr., A. Woodbridge, Z. Longside, Philip Henry.

N. B. Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, after giving it a fair trial, and believe it not to be the above recommended, may return the same and I will refund the money.

The subscriber is also manufacturing and keeps on hand the Cook's Favorite, Hot Air, Premium, ten Plates and all the late and most approved patterns of Store, Office and Parlor Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B. Be sure to find the three Gift Stores, Aug. 23, 1846—5-ly W. E. C.

Grand Balloon Voyage

Across the Atlantic.

CLAYTON'S

A LARGE importation of Gold and Silver Watches, an extensive stock of Jewellery, watch tools, materials, fies, brass clocks, &c. &c. just received at CLAYTON'S Wholesale House, Southeast corner of Synamore and Second streets, Cincinnati, commonly called the Bellows Store.

It is the only Watch and Jewellery Store in 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. York, 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, for the advantage of buying an entire cash establishment is becoming every day more apparent.

It is the only Watch and Jewellery Store 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, except the cash be paid when the articles 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 pay better, than the 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 stock with little mind, and try to get high prices by insinuating that they don't keep any of those cheap goods. This reply is an old fashioned trick of trade, but too stale to catch sensible persons.

There are some persons who would rather, give a high price for goods than not, for they cannot conceive that an article can be good except it be dear; and they cannot become sensible to the fact that some tradesmen want fifty or a hundred per cent profit, while others fully satisfied with five to ten per cent.

A splendid lot of the real M. L. Tobias Watches, with Chronometer Balance.

A fine assortment of the real T. F. Cooper watches, some with plain and some with Chronometer Balance. 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 one of these watches, and the real M. L. Tobias watch, and if it be not jewelled fully by the maker, and ended in eighteen carat gold, the purchase money shall be returned and the watch forfeited.

June 4th, 1847—46-ly

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

NAILS AND GLASS.—50 Boxes and sizes Glass. 35 Reg'd and Unreg'd Nails for sale by J. B. JONES & Co. Jan. 23, 1846. Green's Old Stand.

FOSTER HOUSE.

Corner of Third and Grand 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 favor him with a call 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 HOPKINS, 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 10, 1847—15-38

Cheap Bargains.

IN TINWARE, STOVES, SALES &c., at J. B. JONES & Co., between Market Street and Fourth Street. Tinware at Wholesale and Retail. Also all kinds of Guttering and House Pipe, very low for Cash.

Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 42-1t
Covington, May 8, 1847.

A FRIENDLY CALL.

THE undersigned are owing me on Book account, would confer a favor by calling and settling with me, as I am wanting money to pay my own accounts.

R. DUNLOP.
Covington, June 18, 1847—43-3t.

CHEAP ENOUGH!

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock of Goods, direct from the Eastern Cities. Combining the latest style of **STABLE & FANCY 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.

"Noble to show Goods."
J. B. JONES & Co.
Covington, May 1st, 1847.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

At Wholesale and Retail:
J. B. CASEY,

HAVING purchased out his late partners in the firm of J. B. Casey & Co., returns his thanks to the citizens of Covington and the adjacent country, for the very liberal encouragement they have extended to the firm; and would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a full supply of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, at the old stand, south side of Market Street, to which he will continue to make such additions as will keep his stock complete, and which he will sell at as low rates as can be obtained in Cincinnati.

Covington, March 20, 1847. 11

SALEER'S

GINSENG

PANACEA!

T 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 arranged to confer the preparation of Antimony, Mercury or Opium.

More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the City of Cincinnati, since, 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 allaying bronchial irritation, which is the sole cause of coughs, asthma, Bronchitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who 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 sell the following names in 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; and the certificate, if you are all interested see them for yourself; they are scattered over the city and can be easily found.

G. W. Phillips, Broadway, between 5th and Harrison streets.
W. Farvin, Broadway, near Yeelman.
G. W. Conner, Berkeley Bell Foundry, 2d St.
J. Vandusen, at Hope's warehouse, Synamore street.

J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.
Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins Co 3d st.
Stans, firm of J. F. Dair & Co., Synamore and Lower Market.

N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office.
M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main street.
5th street.

J. A. Jones, 2d near Synamore st.
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.

—Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.
E. H. Whedon, firm Whedon & Blinn Auctioneers.

Dr. Komer, 14th st., between Vine and Race.
Main.—Kernan, firm of Kinkine & Kierman, Main and Synamore.

A. Newell, Tanner, Symmes st.
H. Lyon, Fincher, Front st.
W. Johnson, Carpenter, 3d st.
G. W. Conner, Berkeley Bell Foundry, 2d St.
B. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race.
S. Sterling, corner Vine and Centre.
Mrs. Hunter, at J. D. Jones, 3d st.
N. M. Flower, Synamore st.
J. Ferris, corner 5th and Vine.

Dr. Drake, Cincinnati, March 7, 1847. 33.

TOWN LOTS.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots desirably situated for business or dwelling purposes, for sale low for cash.

ALSO—Two or three Farms convenient to the city. Inquire of **WALKER & WINSTON,** may 23 Madison st., one door above sixth.

Light Light!

DR. WISE has just received a large supply of superior Lard Oil from the best factories, which he will sell at manufacturers' prices, corner 4th and Scott sts, Covington.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has, in addition to his stock at his old stand on Market Street, opened a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

In Foot's new building on Madison Street, opposite Wm. Vasson's Store, which will be ready and willing at all times to sell at a very small profit.

He still keeps at his old stand on Market Street, a well assorted Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, and Provisions of all descriptions, such as Flour, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c. &c., which he will sell on the most accommodating terms. He solicits a portion of public patronage to each of his houses.

ROBT. DUNLOP.
Covington, March 6th, 1847—6m—33

MANSION HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN & ST. CLAIR STS., FRANKFORT KENTUCKY.

N. SHIELDS, late of Danville, Ky., respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased this large and commodious establishment, and is preparing and settling it thoroughly, and is prepared to entertain guests in the best manner. The House is elegantly situated about equally distant from the steam boat landing and the capital grounds—in the centre of the business part of the town.

The Proprietor pledges himself to leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his guests; his long experience justifies him in saying that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will be assisted in the management of the House, by Mr. O. S. Srouver, who is so well known to