

29TH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Correspondence of the Pa. Inquirer. MOVEMENTS AFFECTING GEN. TAYLOR—THE TEN REGIMENTS.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1847.

Mr. Sevier presented the credentials of his colleague, re-elected for six years by the Legislature of Arkansas.

Mr. Jarnagin introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and his army for their gallantry at Monterey.

Mr. Lewis moved to take up the Indian Appropriation Bill, but the motion did not prevail. Mr. Jarnagin said the bill needed several amendments.

The bill granting donation rights to settlers in Oregon, was, after strenuous opposition, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Army Bill was then taken up. The amendment of Mr. Hameman, offered yesterday, which was pending when the Senate adjourned, was agreed to.

It gives 160 acres of land to all who serve twelve months, unless sooner discharged by sickness or wounds, and in case of being killed or dying of wounds received in battle, go to wife, or child, or father, or mother, or legal representatives.

An amendment was adopted, providing that the land warrants shall not be located on any land actually settled and cultivated, nor interfere with pre-emption rights.

After debate, this amendment was agreed to—27 to 10.

Mr. Johnson moved to add a section, giving eighty acres to the six months' men. Negatived 18 to 16.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn, Mr. Simmons renewed his amendment, giving the soldier the option of taking 160 acres, or a treasury certificate for \$100, bearing 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. Agreed to, 21 to 20.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was amended, so as to provide that the lands shall not go into the hands of administrators or assignees, but to the heirs at law. Yeas 21—nays 18.

The amendment of Mr. Corwin, thus amended, was then agreed to.

The bill on motion of Mr. Benton, was further amended, so as to provide for four quarter-masters, ten assistant quarter-masters, and one regimental quarter-master for each regiment, the latter to be appointed by the President alone.

Several other amendments were proposed and rejected, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

After a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, to introduce the following resolutions, was the business first in order this morning.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Gen. Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

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Mr. Cocke moved to amend the title, so that it should read, a resolution of course, instead of a resolution of thanks, to Gen Taylor, his officers and men.—This motion, however, was decided in the negative—yeas 1, nays 117!

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution, calling on the President for all correspondence with General Taylor which had not yet been published; also, with the Quarter Master General in relation to transportation for General Taylor's army; and also, the reports of Generals Hamer & Quitman, 21st of September, of the operations of their respective brigades.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the rules suspended, 144 to 29. Having been read, Mr. Ashmun moved to amend the resolution by including a call for all information relative to the return of Santa Anna from Havana to Mexico, so far as the President was connected therewith, whether we have now any diplomatic representative to Mexico, if not, when his function ceased, and if we have, who, and what his compensation?

Mr. Ashmun made a speech in support of his amendment, and charged the Administration with hostility to Gen. Taylor. Mr. Douglass replied, insisting that the acts of the President proved the contrary. He was followed by Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, who moved the previous question, but without action thereon, the House adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destructive fire broke out on Sunday afternoon a little before five o'clock, at the leather store of W. W. Keen & Co., near the corner of Chesnut st. and Strawberry alley. It is probable that the flames had been smoldering for several hours, as when first discovered, the smoke burst forth in dense, black volumes from the windows of the store and drying-houses in the alley. The State House bell was rung, and in a few minutes several engines were on the spot, and every exertion was made to subdue the fire. It had, however, previously obtained so much headway, that the flames soon blazed through the upper windows and roof, communicating at the same time with the front premises on Chesnut street. At half past 5 o'clock, a portion of the front wall and a side wall in Strawberry alley fell with a tremendous crash, partly outwards, while a portion tumbling on a frame building back, crushed almost to the earth. The scene for a few moments was a fearful one—the rush being general to escape from the still falling ruins. A fireman in the midst of the alarm, while standing on an engine, took off his hat and waved it in the air, by which action, the assembled crowd were apparently assured that no life had been lost.

Several portions of wall and roof continued to fall during the next hour, but without injury to any one. Before six o'clock, the torrents of water that were poured upon the burning mass, produced an evident effect, and the conflagration was soon after subdued, although at one time it blazed many feet high above all the adjoining roofs, and over a considerable extent of ground. We have since learned that on the first falling of the wall, several firemen were injured—one seriously; but although rumors were circulated to the effect that one or two lives had been lost, yet we could not ascertain that they were well founded. The building in which the fire originated was wholly destroyed, and several of the adjoining houses were more or less injured, either by fire or water. Great credit is due to the firemen for their active and efficient exertions.

The Chief Surgeon of the Fire Department was on the ground, and rendered efficient aid to the injured.—Bic. Reporter.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools we learn the following facts. The whole number of schools, 7096. Average No. of Months taught, 5. No. of male teachers, 5775. Female, 2693. Average pay of male teachers, \$17 02. Female, \$10 09. No. of male scholars, 188,138. Female, 150,567. We observe by this, a greater attention to the teaching of male children than female, the proportion being as 5 to 4. The average cost of each scholar per month is 41 cts. This cheapness must show the great advantage of the public school system.

The expenditures for school houses in 1836 and \$202,230. In 1846, \$60,960. Expenses for teaching in 1836 when there were 139,604 Scholars, \$498,071. Do. in 1836 when there were 338,805 Scholars, \$486,475. This exhibits a great improvement in the economy of the Schools, and one deserving of notice.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The contest in this State for the Whig candidate for the next Governor's election we are pleased to see, is conducted with excellent feeling and good nature, giving an earnest that whoever is the nominee, he will receive the cordial support of the whole party. The friends of Gen. Inix are quite sanguine of success, but private advices from Harrisburgh induces us to believe that Mr. Cooper's chances are very flattering. We understand he is gaining ground daily, and will come into the Convention with a formidable host of friends. The nomination of Mr. Cooper would be highly acceptable to the people of this county, with whom he is a great favorite; a large majority of the Whig party, and of the delegates of the late Convention, as far as we have had an opportunity of learning their opinion, being decidedly in his favor.—Pitts. Gaz.

Dogwood, observes an eminent author, may readily be distinguished by its peculiar bark.

FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.

ATROCITIES OF THE "KILLERS." RESIGNATION OF CAPT. HILL.

The North American of this morning gives the following extract of a letter, dated.

SHIP RUSSEL GLOVER, OFF THE MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 17th, 1847.

Our stay in New Orleans has been a very disagreeable one, owing to the conduct of some outlaws, "the Killers," in Capt. Hill's company. By these acts, our regiment becomes the terror of our whole vicinity. They entered houses, turned out the owners and their families and attempted indignities upon the females. On the evening of the 11th, they entered the house of a Frenchman, and broke into the chamber of his daughter, when he fired and shot two of them.—Captain Hill came up with a detachment of fifty men, and took the rest to prison. The evening before we left N. Orleans, they entered his tent and attempted to murder him, but the guard fortunately came up and rescued him. The next day he threw up his commission and left for Washington. This state of things must now cease, as we are about entering the enemy's country; martial law will be instantly enforced.

STRANGE VISITORS.—CARRIER PIGEONS. On the 10th of November last, when the ship Clarissa Andrews, Captain Colby, recently arrived at this port, was in Latitude 42, 18—Longitude 17, 55, a carrier pigeon flew on board and on the day after the 11th, latitude 44 26 longitude 20 20, another alighted on the vessel; both were easily secured. The position of the Clarissa Andrews on the latter day, with regard to terra firma was—Cape Finisterre, (Spain) the nearest point, bearing about E. S. E. 400 miles distant; and the Land's End, (England), N. E. by E. 670 miles. The wind at the time was fresh and strong from the South, foggy and cloudy weather. The birds have the distinct characteristics of their race, but bore no note or label about them. These adventurous travellers were no doubt blown off their direct course, by a heavy gale of wind, and in the wild waste of waters of waters over which they were wandering, they gladly came down on the first object which offered them a resting place. They are now in possession of a gentleman of this city, and are beautiful specimens of the breed.—New Orleans Times.

LOSS OF THE BRUNETTE. Letters from New Orleans, dated Jan. 23d, give an account of the loss of this fine boat, Captain Smith, at Tunica Bend, on her way up to this port, with the following cargo:

52 hds sugar, 200 bbls molasses, Bagaley & Smith—150 do, 52 hds sugar, Burbridge, Wilson & Co.—30 do, 115 bbls molasses, Hutchison & Co., and some other small items not mentioned.

She struck a "Pole Stalk" about 1 o'clock in the morning (date not mentioned), and was immediately run ashore where she sunk in shallow water. 50 hds of sugar had been got out in a flat, but was damaged by a rain falling at the time.—Most of her cargo would be saved in a damaged state. Her Engines, Cabin furniture, and upper works generally would also be saved.

The boat and cargo, were fully insured in this city and one or two Philadelphia offices. The Wyoming took the wreck of the Brunette from the wreck to New Orleans.—Pitts. Gaz.

FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Joseph's (Mo.) Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Santa Fe. The St. Louis Reveille places no reliance whatever on the rumor. It says: "We place no reliance whatever on the rumor. A city has never yet been occupied by an invading force without similar panics being spread. A strange climate, confinement, and a lack of usual comforts, we think, will sufficiently account for any illness which may prevail."

There is a rumor in the city to-day that the Spaniards have poisoned the flour and meal used by the army, which is said to be the cause of so many deaths. The poison consists of some vegetable substance, with not enough strength in it to produce instant death, but just enough to derange the digestive organs, and prevent medicine from operating on the system.—If the rumor should prove true, it will be difficult to prevent acts of violence. If true, the wretches must die.

PROVISIONS IN THE WEST.

Some of our readers will no doubt be surprised at the very low prices at which bread-stuffs and provisions are sold in many of our western towns and cities.—Thus at Galea, January 15th, fresh pork sold at \$2.00 per 100 lbs, wheat 45c per bushel, corn 20c to 22c per bushel, and oats 18c to 20c per bushel. At Hennepin, in the same State and at the same time, the best wheat sold from 40c to 45c per bushel, oats from 12c to 15c, corn 12c to 15c, potatoes 12c to 15c, beef from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs, butter from 10c to 12c per lb, and wood \$1.25 to 1.50 per cord.—Bic. Reporter.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate this morning, fixing Tuesday, the 16th of March, as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature. The House will doubtless concur in this resolution; and if the Members continue to work as they have done thus far, they will be ready to adjourn by this time. This is emphatically a WORKING Legislature.—Har. Intelligencer.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

On the 21st ultimo, at the head of the Southwest Pass, in the Mississippi river, the steam tow-boat Phenix exploded all six of her boilers, killing and wounding a number of persons. She had in tow, at the time of the accident, three vessels—the barque Leoline and ship Manchester alongside, and the ship Phoenix astern. On board the Phenix there were eight persons killed; one on the Leoline, nine; and on the Manchester, two; besides others seriously injured. The Leoline had one hundred and twenty-six German emigrants on board, and was almost wrecked by the explosion. The Manchester was also considerably damaged.

DEPARTURE OF VIRGINIA TROOPS.

Four companies of the Virginia Regiment including the one which contained a number of Philadelphians, left Old Point Comfort on Tuesday last, in the May Flower, Capt. Hichecock, for the seat of war—the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Randolph. Other companies will be ready to embark in a few days, in the Victory. The Richmond Republican says: "The May Flower has 333 officers and men on board, and all very comfortably fixed. The Victory is a new vessel, and has fine accommodations for 250 men. The berths, (as we learn from Col. Ham-trench, who had himself inspected them,) are wide, and will contain two men each, and all on board are very much pleased. They have 40 days' rations on board, and a double supply of water. In two weeks these companies will probably be on the banks of "The Rio Grande."

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

In the Senate of the U. S. on Friday last, Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from the editor of a daily paper in Cincinnati asking Congress to invest him with power to form a Company to extend the magnetic telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. M. read a letter from the petitioner, saying that his project was easily practicable, would cost no more per mile than the erection of the telegraph on land, and could be completed in three weeks after its commencement. He further states that any amount of money can be raised for the purpose as soon as Congress shall have sanctioned the formation of the company.—Har. Int.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The following announcement is made in the Washington Fountain: To the editor of the Washington Fountain: Sir: We respectfully submit to the consideration of the Whig National Nominating Convention, and of the American people, without respect to party, the illustrious name of Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, the hero of the Rio Grande, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.—Many Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 28 1847.

Volunteers now in the service, according to the latest returns, number 931 officers, 14,555 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. The whole number mustered and retained in service (a number of companies were received but immediately discharged,) was 206 companies, comprising 998 officers and 22,950 non-commissioned officers and privates. Number killed in action, 57.—Wounded mortally, 16. Died of disease, 672. Discharged, 2202. Deserted, 331. From the Missouri, Tennessee and Texas companies no returns have been received since the first muster—the number of deaths, discharges, &c., is therefore not known.—Pitts. Chron.

EMIGRATION.—THE NEW YORK COURIER.

is informed that Mr. Thomas Rawlings, who is interested in a Society to aid Emigrants from Europe to this country, has received instructions from England to reserve 150,000 acres of a large tract of land in Western Virginia, for settlers from Wales, most of whom intend to emigrate in the spring. Mr. R. has control of these lands for this purpose, by an arrangement with the owners, and is doing much to advance the interests, and improve the condition of European emigrants.

"AID AND COMFORT."

A resolution was offered in the Missouri Senate on the 8th of January for firing 29 guns in honor of the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey—and rejected by the unanimous vote of the Locals! Had the Whigs done so, what a cry there would have been of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy!—Lancaster Union.

On Tuesday morning the freight agent at Albany sent off one hundred and sixty six cars for Boston, laden with flour, pork, &c. This is the largest train ever sent on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

OUR RAILROADS IN FULL.

The total length of railway now actually constructed and in operation in the United States, amounts to a little over 5000 miles, of which 500 consists in short lines connected with coal companies and private establishments; leaving 4,500 of swift steam conveyance.

CARGOES FOR EUROPE.

About 80 vessels were loading at New York on Saturday, with provisions for Europe; and an equal number were loading at New Orleans on the 20 ult., with similar cargoes. As many more are loading in other ports for a similar purpose.

The east wing of the College at Carlisle was burnt recently.

The favorite street song of the Philadelphia boys is said to be the following:—

Old Zack's at Monterey, Bring out your Santa Anna-er! For every time we raise a gun Down goes a Mexican-er!

Old Zack's in Mexico, Bring out your James K. Polk-ers? For every time he lifts his pen Down goes the locofoco-ers!

A soldier who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who laid near, with both legs shot off, immediately sung out—"Bad luck to the like of ye—do ye think that nobody is kilt but yourself!"

On Friday last the house of John Connor, in the township of Lanak, Canada, was burnt to the ground. He perished in the flames, with his wife, five children, and servant girl.

MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.—The subscription for a cotton factory at Augusta, has been filled, exceeding \$100,000.—This is the way to carry on the contest with the North, amicably and efficiently.

A railroad has been projected to run from St. Louis to Indianapolis, which will cut off the large angle formed by the Ohio and Mississippi, and greatly shorten the route from St. Louis east.

A cock pit has been opened at Matamoras, where there are fights on three days of every week—Tuesday, Thursdays and Sundays. On Sunday, 13th of December, there was to be a prize fight for \$100.

Cumberland Market.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Beef, Veal, Chickens, Eggs, Stone Coal.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Seeds, Clover, Flaxseed, Wool.

Bank Note List.

Table listing banks and their locations: PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MARYLAND. Includes Bank of Pittsburgh, Exchange bank, Mer. & Man. bank, Girard bank, etc.

APPEALS.

PURSUANT to various acts of Assembly relating to county rates and levies, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county will hold appeals at the times and places following:

At the house of George Parker for Jeners township, on Monday the 22nd day of February.

At the house of Jeremiah Hite in Davidville, for Conemaugh, on Tuesday the 23rd day of February.

At the house of Daniel Berkey for Paint, on Wednesday the 24th day of February.

At the house of George Specht for Shade, on Thursday the 25th day of February.

At the house of General John Hite in Stoystown, for Stoystown and Quemahoning, on Friday the 26th day of February.

At the house of Lewis Spangler for Stonycreek, on Saturday the 27th day of February.

At the house of John Brubaker in Berlin, for Berlin on Monday the 1st day of March, and on Tuesday the 2nd at the same place for Brothersvalley.

At the house of James Philson for Allegheny, on Wednesday the 3rd day of March.

At the house of Daniel Lepley, Esq., for Southampton, on Thursday the 4th day of March.

At the house of George Long for Greenville, on Friday the 5th day of March.

At the house of William Dehaven in Salisbury, for Elklick, on Saturday the 6th day of March.

At the house of Peter Meyers for Summit, on Monday the 8th day of March.

At the house of Samuel Elder in Petersburg, for Addison, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th days of March.

At the house of Jacob N. Hartzell for Turkeyfoot, on Thursday the 11th day of March.

At the house of John Weller for Milford, on Friday the 12th day of March.

At the Commissioners' Office on Saturday the 13th day of March, for Somerset borough, and on Monday the 15th at the same place for Somerset township.

When and where all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment and valuation of their property &c. may attend if they think proper. Inkeepers who may feel aggrieved by the yearly rental made by the Assessors, are also requested to attend. The Assessors of the several townships and boroughs are required to attend the appeals at the times and places mentioned above.

JOHN R. KING, PETER BERKEY, JOHN MONG, Comrs.

R. L. STEWART, Cfk. January 19, 1847.

Jayne's Medicines.

31) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Lewis C. Levin, Esq., the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of Jayne's Expectorant. He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours and he now found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend Jayne's Expectorant as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all the various pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 south third street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne we know that he is no quack and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up; but are the result of his long experience as a practicing physician and the expense of great labor.—Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review.

JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and health by this celebrated specific.—It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic with those of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

THE MONEY is always returned if Jayne's Carmine does not produce the most decided benefit in Cholera, sick Headache, Gripping Pains, Diarrhoea, & all derangement of the stomach & bowels.

IT NEVER FAILS.—The American Hair Dye never fails when used as directed, to change the hair from any color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black.

PILES.—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms. Jayne's Vermifuge cures all such cases by removing the worms and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels.

ASTHMA or PHTHISIS is caused by a lodgement of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. Jayne's Expectorant removes the obstruction with the greatest facility.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & J. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward DeVin, Stoystown, Pa.

Somerset county SS.

An adjourned Orphan's Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 23d day of

November A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof

ON motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court granted a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Christian Shockey, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphan's court to be held at Somerset, on the 3d Monday of February, 1847, and show cause if any they have why the real estate of said Christian Shockey dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Record of said court certified this 23d day of November, A D 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Dec 20