

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.
COVINGTON.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1847.

THE ARMY.

The news from our army comes to us in solid columns, headed in most instances, with numerous black capitals; but on examining those solid columns pretty minutely we find they contain but very little news, and the substance of it can be put into a very small space.

Gen. Worth, according to late accounts, reached Perote on the 22d ult. at 11 o'clock A. M. and took possession of the city and castle without firing a gun. The place had been entirely evacuated by the Mexicans; but a Colonel Vasquez, had been left behind to surrender the place with decency. The large guns of the Castle, a great amount of ammunition, and a vast number of small arms, were taken possession of.

Gen. Ampudia, with about 3000 cavalry, in a wretched condition, was near Perote when our troops entered it, when he left.

Santa Anna had not been at Perote since the battle of Cerro Gordo. He is supposed to be somewhere in the mountains, and intends to adopt the guerilla mode of warfare.

The news of the defeat of their troops at Cerro Gordo threw the inhabitants of the city of Mexico into great consternation, and they immediately commenced preparing for its defence.

The road from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gordo, was infested by straggling parties of armed Mexicans, who had committed some murders, and some apprehension was entertained for some of the wagon trains that had left Vera Cruz for the army.

LATER.

The steamship James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 10th and brought the Vera Cruz Eagle of the 5th inst.

Gen. Shields who was severely (supposed mortally) wounded, at Cerro Gordo, was thought to be mending, and hopes of his recovery were entertained.

Capt. H. L. Scott, Adjutant General of the Commander-in-chief, reports the entire loss of our troops, at Cerro Gordo, at four hundred and twenty-five, in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Pillow came passenger in the James L. Day to New Orleans, on a visit to his family. He received in the fight at Cerro Gordo, a grape shot wound, which carried away a portion of one of the large muscles of his arm. The New Orleans Delta of the 11th gives the following, among the items of news brought by the James L. Day. The news it contains, we think, appears a good deal improbable, although Gen. Scott was pushing on towards Puebla with all possible speed and energy, with about 8000 troops.

Puebla, it was stated, had already sent in a deputation offering to surrender the city. If that report be true, the report of the offer of surrender of the city of Mexico, acquires additional probability.

Surrender of the City of Mexico.

Immediately before the James L. Day started from Vera Cruz Maj. Leonard who is stationed there, sent an officer on board to inform Gen. Pillow that an express had just arrived from Gen. Scott, with a dispatch in which it was stated that a deputation of Mexican citizens from the Capital, had arrived at the General's headquarters, inviting him to advance assuring him that it would surrender to him without opposition and asking his protection of their persons and property. To such favorable terms Gen. Scott assented. He is therefore, on his way to, if not already in, the "Halls of the Montezumas."—[Delta 11th.

NEGRO STAMPEDE. We learn that a stampede occurred among the negroes at and near Maysville, a few days ago. Five or six of the number belonged to a prominent and influential member of the Northern Methodist Church at Maysville. And we also understand that a distinguished Preacher of that denomination, was at the gentleman's house at the time his negroes left.

Too Brave—by half.

Lieut. HUNTER, of the Navy, has been tried by a Naval Court Martial and dismissed, for doing too much. He was ordered by Commodore Perry to blockade Alvarado, but when he reached there, he demanded the surrender of the place, and it was surrendered. This act highly offended the dignity and wounded the pride of Commodore Perry, who immediately placed Lieut. H. under arrest, and had him tried. The sentence was as above stated, a reprimand by the Commodore and dismissal from his command. The letter of Commodore Perry, conveying to Lieut. Hunter the sentence of the Court, will be found in another column, and we are constrained to believe that we speak the sentiments of a large majority of the American people when we say, that the style and manner of Com. Perry's letter is wholly unbecoming an officer of the American Navy. Its language approaches too near that of a ruffian, partakes too much of the character of a lecture to a master to a slave, to be used by one American officer to another. Lieut. Hunter, it is true, may have transgressed his orders, but a gentle reprimand, and that delivered in a gentlemanly style, would have been sufficient. But we opine that it was not so much the transgressing his orders that gave such mortal offence to Commodore Perry, as the depriving him of an opportunity of making a display. He had made arrangements to make a grand flourish at Alvarado, and to magnify the taking of it into a magnificent affair; but was disappointed in being anticipated by Lieut. Hunter.

The Jail of Mason County was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 14th inst. It was set on fire by a convict named Cummings who had just been sentenced to the Penitentiary, for one year. He did not, as he expected, make his escape, during the confusion caused by the fire, and we learn that the Judge of the Mason Circuit (the Court being in session at the time) ordered a new Grand Jury to act upon a charge of house burning against Cummings, with a view of having him tried during the present term; so that he may have to serve ten years or more, instead of one.

The Jailor's residence was a good deal injured.

P. S. The Maysville Eagle, of the 18th informs us that Cummings was tried for houseburning, on the previous day, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years!

Whig Convention.

Our Whig brethren will perceive that the whigs of Harrison County have held a Meeting and appointed Delegates to meet in Convention in this place on the 29th inst. We hope that all the counties in the District may be represented, for although we hope that Jno. P. Garzes will be at home in time to take the field against Genl. DESHA, we should nevertheless like to see a number of Whigs from each county in the District, assembled in Convention. They can then compare notes and make arrangements for commencing effective operations.

We propose that the Whigs of Kenton hold a meeting in this place on Wednesday next, to elect Delegates to the Convention.

The Killed at Buena Vista.

Have the citizens of Covington forgotten the proposition of the Frankfort Committee, or do they intend to let the matter rest, and suffer the remains of our gallant boys who fell on the blood stained field of Buena Vista to remain there, while all most every other city and county are making arrangements to bring home for interment the remains of their sons who were slain there? We should like to see something done, and that quickly too. Suppose we have a meeting in the City Hall on Saturday evening next. What say you, fellow-citizens! The blood of that noble and fearless Hercules H. Snow, of GILBERT, of DEXTER, and others cries from the ground. Shall that cry pass unheeded? Let that not be said of you.

Cincinnati Gazette—Our Rail Road.

The Gazette takes us to task pretty severely for becoming discouraged so soon on account of the failure of our citizens to take any stock in the Lexington Railroad. It may be that we were discouraged too soon; that there may be some defects in the Charter of which were not aware, for we have never got a sight at it. We have heard objections to the charter because it did not fix the Northern terminus in this city; because it made Falmouth and Cynthiana points in the road; and because it required too much of the stock to be paid in at the time of subscribing. These objections were severely urged against the charter, and had their weight. But were they valid or reasonable objections? The two first, we contend were not. The last, or third objection, was a valid one: Ten per cent of the stock, was too much to require to be paid at the time of subscribing, unless the work could have been commenced immediately. One dollar, or even fifty cents upon the share would have been enough; and that amount the commissioners could have received with the understanding that the residue would be promptly paid when required. But we can assure the Gazette, and all the friends of the proposed enterprise, that if anything had been done, we should not have felt so much discouraged by *nothing*, or what was equal to nothing, was done, after so much talking and apparent anxiety, we thought it would be best to talk no more about the Road, at present; though we must confess we would be unwilling to postpone it for a "quarter of a century," for fear we should not be here to aid in making the next effort, as but few persons are permitted to take part in any public affairs for two "quarters of a century."

We will publish the remarks of the Gazette next week, and say something more on the subject ourselves.

News Extraordinary.

We have received from a reliable source (Madame Ronoy) the astounding news, that Santa Anna is negotiating with the Mexican President substitute, for permission to return to Havana to engage again in cock-fighting, finding that a more safe and pleasant business than fighting Old Rough and Ready. The only difficulty appeared to be whether he or the Mexican nation should have the three millions! Some doubts are entertained as to whether Mr. Polk will grant him a free pass to return to Havana. On that point we are assured by the highest authority (not the Union) there need be no doubt.

Capt. C. P. BACON, of the Steamer Chancellor, a Louisville and New Orleans boat, as we learn from the Commonwealth, has offered to take free of charge, one Committee man, from each County, appointed to go on to Buena Vista to bring home the dead bodies of those who fell in the battle at that place. The bodies of those who fell there, he will bring from New Orleans to Louisville, free of charge.

SALE OF LOTS IN COVINGTON. We would call the attention of our citizens to the sale of Lots in this city, to take place on Thursday next. That part of the city in which these lots lie, must, in a short time, improve rapidly.

Extra Session of Congress.

Some of the Washington Letter writers started the report that the President had determined to call an extra session of Congress. The Union contradicts the report.

Democratic Convention.

The Democrats held a District Convention in this city on Saturday last, and nominated Gen. Lucius B. DESHA, of Harrison County, as their candidate.

We understand that a resolution requesting the publication of their proceedings, in the Register, with which request we should very cheerfully have complied if the proceedings had been handed in which has not been done.

New Line of Boats.

A new line of Steam Boats to run daily, has been established between Louisville and Cincinnati. The first Boat on this line will leave Cincinnati to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., which is to be the hour of starting.

FIRES. There have been three very destructive fires in Cincinnati within the last two weeks; all in the same section of the city. The one on Saturday morning was the most destructive one; and caused to the sufferers, an estimated loss of over \$100,000. We visited the ruins a short time after the occurrence of the fire, and were astonished to see such an immense destruction of property in so short a time. The principal sufferer was Mr. D. A. POWELL, in the loss of his Foundry, Machine-shop, Floor Mill, Blacksmith shop, dwelling, &c.; on all of which there was an insurance to only \$11,000.

LOUISVILLE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Whigs of the Louisville District have nominated GARNETT DUNCAN, Esq., as their candidate for Congress, and the Democrats have nominated DAVID MERRITHWETHER, Esq., as theirs. As our Georgetown friends used to say, in olden times, when Mr. Duncan gets out, Mr. Merrithwether will be about the Big Sycamore.

Whig Meeting in Harrison County.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Harrison County, held in the Court House in Cincinnati, on Monday the 13th day of May, 1847, THOS. WARE, Senr., was called to the chair, and O. F. RANKIN, appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting feel assured that immediate action is necessary to the success of the candidate whom the Whigs may select to run the race in the 10th Congressional District, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, inasmuch as several gentlemen have been solicited by their Whig friends in the various parts of the district to become candidates, a Convention be held to select a suitable candidate, on the 29th inst., at the city of Covington.

Resolved, That Joseph Boswell, John Paul, Jr., A. L. Thompson, S. F. January, O. F. Rankin, D. Woodruff, C. Walton, Alexander Ritter, John R. Whitehead, Jos. H. Hawkins, Wm. Haviland, R. S. Haviland, Benjamin Robinson, Thos. C. Ware, Jno. A. Keller, W. W. Trimble, Jno. S. Finley, Thos. A. Downing, Stephen B. Curran, N. M. Durbin, Andrew Scott, Benson Roberts, Thos. A. Rankin, Geo. W. Berry, J. N. Miller, N. D. Moore, and Wm. Goldard, be appointed delegates to attend said Convention from this County, with discretionary power to select the best and most available candidate.

Resolved, That, although our delegates are hereby left untrammelled with instructions, in the present aspect of our prospects, we decidedly prefer Wm. C. MARSHALL, of Bracken Co., to any other person in the district, and we believe he will make the most suitable and available candidate.

Resolved, That the Maysville Eagle, Licking Valley Register, Commonwealth, and Warsaw Herald, be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

THOS. WARE, Pres't.

O. F. RANKIN, Sec'y.

Vary Late from Europe.

The Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 17th, in 13 days later from Liverpool. The commercial news brought by the Hibernia is of considerable importance. The Cotton and Grain Market had been fluctuating a good deal.

The Bank of England becoming alarmed at the heavy drafts upon her vaults for specie to send to this country, had adopted some rather stringent measures to counteract the drain of specie. These measures caused a heaviness in the Cotton, and a slight decline in price. Flour and Grain had, notwithstanding these measures, advanced in price, with an active demand.

Flour had settled at 40s per barrel.—Wheat at 12s a 12s 3d, per 70 lbs. for white, and 10s a 11s 9d for red.

Indian Corn, 56s a 58s for 480 lbs. for Yellow, and 58s a 60s for White.

The supplies of Grain and Provisions sent from the United States to the relief of the starving Irish created an immense sensation throughout Ireland, and was the theme of universal eulogy, and the subject of warm and generous sympathy throughout England.

Can the proprietors of the Commonwealth inform us why it is that we do not receive their paper until Friday? We often see extracts from it in the Louisville and Cincinnati papers one, and sometimes two days before we get it.

At the Convention held in the fifth, or Bardstown Congressional District, on the 10th inst, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention believe General Zachary Taylor to be eminently qualified to preside as Chief Executive Magistrate over the destinies of our Republic, and now nominate him for President in 1848.

The Bardstown Gazette is received by us only "once in a while;" and the whistles are so long that we scarcely ever get the Gazette. Friend Mac, make your whistles a little shorter.

The Louisville Democrat says that the Whigs know nothing of Gen. Taylor's political opinions, but are willing to take him on trust, "simply because he has fought three successful battles!" The Editor of the Democrat ought to read the history of his country, and the biography of Gen. Taylor. By doing so he will learn that General Taylor has fought four successful and brilliant battles since the commencement of the Mexican War, to say nothing of his gallant and successful defence of Fort Harrison, in 1811 and his battle with the Florida Indians, which put an end to that long, bloody, expensive and (to the Administration) disgraceful War. Gen. Taylor has fought more successful and brilliant battles than Gen. Jackson ever did, and his political principles are much better known.

Nothing can be meaner and more disrespectful than the course of the Whig press towards Gen. Taylor.—*Lou. Democrat.*

Except, perhaps, Mr. Democrat, the course of Messrs. Picklin and Thompson in denouncing him on the floor of Congress, and that of the Democrat members of Congress, who voted for the resolution of censure upon his conduct at Monterey. These gentlemen we feel constrained to say, acted a *little* meaner towards Gen. Taylor, than the Whig press are acting. Don't you think so, Mr. Democrat?

TENNESSEE. The canvass for Governor in Tennessee, has already commenced, and appears to be conducted with a good deal of spirit. General NEIL S. BROWN is the Whig candidate, and the Hon. AARON V. BROWN, the present Governor, is the Democratic. Both are gentlemen of a high order talents, and good debaters. The election takes place in the early part of August. The Nashville Whig in alluding to the election says "We tell our Whig friends throughout the State, that if they will but second with zeal and energy the efforts, of their standard bearer, a most decisive victory awaits them in August. There is no mistake."

Blue Lick Springs.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently visited this deservedly popular watering place, that the proprietors are making very extensive preparations for the reception of company during the ensuing watering season, and will have ample accommodations for a much larger number of visitors than usual.

A man named CRAIG, a pilot on the Steamboat Palo Alto from Pittsburgh, was shot on Saturday morning last, by a passenger on the same boat named BRITLINGER, and died instantly. Britlinger surrendered himself into the hands of the law, and was discharged, on the ground that he committed the act in self defence, Craig having several times knocked him down, and was beating him in a brutal manner at the time Britlinger shot. Craig was a large athletic man, and Britlinger a small weakly man.

MORE KILLING. A man named WALTER MAYTHE was killed in Cincinnati on Tuesday night last, by a man named FRANK TURNER. From the version of the affair given by the Commercial, Turner served him right; Maythe had gone to his house, abused him, and threatened to shoot him. When fellows act in that way, they ought to expect nothing else than to be killed.

The following is from the American Star, the newspaper recently commenced at Jalapa, Mexico:

The Advance.

On the 22d inst at 12 M. Gen. Worth entered Perote without opposition. Col. Velasquez had been left behind to surrender all things in the name of the Government. Fifty cannons, three mortars, four stone mortars and four or five howitzers, together with a large number of round shot and shells (no particular quantity of other ammunition) and small arms delivered up to us. Gen. Morales and Landero, who had been imprisoned by Santa Anna for capitalizing at Vera Cruz, were released on the appearance of the Americans. Two South Carolina volunteers and an American sailor, taken near Vera Cruz, were prisoners in the castle and of course released by our troops.

Ampudia was in the vicinity of Perote on the approach of Gen. Worth, but had not the politeness to visit him before taking his departure, which is said to have been hurried. Some two or three thousand infantry and cavalry of the enemy were also in the neighborhood, but they were disorganized and in a most pitiable condition.

On the road the inhabitants complained bitterly of outrages perpetrated by the retreating soldiers from Cerro Gordo, and many of them had left their homes.

Midshipman Rogers was removed from Perote to Puebla the same day the fight commenced at Cerro Gordo.

The preceding sentence, says the *Picayune*, is all that has been heard of of midshipman Rogers since the army left Vera Cruz. It is sheer wanton cruelty to keep the gallant young officer in prison. We trust that the next time a batch of Mexican officers fall into our hands his release will be specially treated for.

The Louisville Democrat of May 17, says: We learn that the Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE will most probably be the candidate of the democracy in the 5th Congressional District of Kentucky.

The 5th District was represented in the last Congress by Dr. R. B. Young.

The Whigs of the District held a Convention at Bardstown on the 10th inst, and nominated the Hon. John B. THOMPSON as their candidate for a seat in the next Congress. If Mr. Wickliffe should be the candidate of the Democracy, we suppose he will expect to be elected; but what he will find such an expectation upon, we are unable to conjecture. The District is decidedly Whig, though not by a very large majority, and we do not believe that a man who has twice apostatized, will be able to obtain a full vote even of the party to which he may, for the time being belong.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Dr. JNO. D. STEWART, of our city has received from President Polk, the appointment, of Surgeon in the Army.

Gen. Taylor in Louisiana.

On the 28th ult., in the Senate of Louisiana, Mr. R. C. NICHOLS, (Locofoco, and formerly in Senate in Congress) offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the ever glorious victory of Buena Vista has filled the whole country with joy and exultation, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, feel called on to give expression to a feeling so universally prevailing this State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, tender their thanks to General Taylor and his gallant army for their services in the ever-memorable action of Buena Vista, in which they have shown, what probably they alone could have shown, the possibility of their former achievements being surpassed.

Resolved, That the Legislature cannot refrain from expressing the hope and the belief, that seems so rapidly laying hold of the public opinion, that the services of the distinguished chief of the gallant little army may lead to his being called, by the acclamation of the whole people, to the highest office in their gift.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized and requested to have struck, by a competent artist, a gold medal, with suitable devices, to be presented in the name of the State to Gen. Z. Taylor.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to Gen. Taylor a copy of these resolutions.

A proposition was made to consider these at once, which was lost by a vote of 14 yeas to 34 nays—the nays all Locofocos.

On the 1st inst. the resolutions were taken up, and the 1st, 3d and 4th resolutions passed—the third was laid on the table—in effect rejected—by a vote of 15 yeas (all Locofocos) to 12 nays (10 Whigs and 2 Locofocos). Thus have the Locofocos of Louisiana, in obedience to the orders from Washington, taken this stand against the Hero of Buena Vista. But not all of them—there were two noble exceptions—Messrs. Nicholas and White—two old and leading veterans in the ranks. But the resolution rejected by the Locofocos of the Senate of Louisiana, will be submitted next November to the judgment of the People of Louisiana—who doubt that they will then be passed by acclamation.

Lieut. Hunter and Com. Perry.

The following is the letter of Commodore Perry to Lieut. Hunter, communicating the finding of the Court Martial which tried Lieutenant H. for taking Alvarado without orders! We are not disposed to approve of the conduct of those who act without orders, and we can well understand how even in the taking of Alvarado, the most disastrous results might have followed the movements of Lieut. H., yet people will be disposed to grant something to the spirit of success which crowned those enterprises, and without approving the disobedience of orders, still find reason to excuse it. Com. P. should understand this, and not to treat the disobedience as to allow it to be supposed that it was the *success* which followed it that displeased him, and not the act; a supposition which seemed to be authorized as well by the silence of Com. P. as by how Alvarado was taken, as by his displeasure at the taking itself.—Under the circumstances, a proper reprimand would have fully vindicated the rights of Commanders, and settled the duties of subordinates, both of which, we submit, are better secured by the subjoined letter than they would have been had it never been written.—*Balt. Pat.*

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI.

Anton Lizardo, April 9, 1847.

Sir: I enclose herewith the findings and sentence of the Court Martial, convened on the 7th inst for your trial, which imposes upon me the task of expressing in the form of reprimand, my opinion of your conduct as proven before the Court Martial.

However lenient the sentence in your case may seem to be, I have approved it, as I can conceive of no punishment more severe than a dismissal in time of war from a squadron actively engaged before the enemy. The sentence, while it condemns in a most signal manner, your conduct, cuts you off from further association in this squadron, with men whose patient endurance of the most trying duties, and whose character for courage, obedience and subordination, have won my highest approbation.

How different has been your course.—Scarcely a day on the station, and you disobey orders, arrogate to yourself the duties belonging to a commander in chief—talk of opening upon the town, and of ordering the troops to advance, when you had but one gun, and not a solitary soldier, and "all for the purpose," as you say, of securing an unopposed entrance of the squadron into the river.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point to another instance of similar folly; and the most charitable construction that can be given to it,—that in the elation of a first command, you had truly imagined yourself actually in command of the naval and military detachments then approaching and within a short distance of the scene of your exploits.

With due respect,
(Signed) M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief of Home Squadron,
To Lieutenant CHARLES G. HUNTER, U. S. Navy.

The Frankfort Commonwealth publishes a letter from Wm. Whitehead, who was one of Maj. Gaines' detachment captured at Fannarobon by Gen. Minon. It is addressed to his mother and dated, "The Prison City of Mexico, on April 2." After giving an account of the capture he goes on to say:

"The next morning we started without breakfast, and traveled thirty-six miles on foot. There was a Texas Ranger, a captain, (Henrie) who towards evening made his escape. The Mexican officer then ordered us to be instantly killed, but thought better of it, and tied us with ropes around the arms so tight that my hands were black, and my arms did not get over it for two weeks. The next day we were tied around the body and driven along like dogs; half the time without food. Our sufferings were very great. Often have I wished for the bread I have wasted at home. I had money with me, but it was of no use, as it was in treasury notes. The sun was so hot that we could hardly endure it. We travelled from 30 to 45 miles per day until we arrived at the city of Mexico. We had not been accustomed to walking, for our duties about camp and on the march, kept us on horseback.—When we reached Mexico we were put in the penitentiary with some two or three hundred convicts with chains on their legs. We get plenty to eat, such as it is.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 4.

Thus far Gen. Scott, we understand, has succeeded in maintaining excellent discipline and subordination in his force. No robberies, no devastation or outrages of any sort have marked the course of his army.

The houses on the roadside were left undisturbed, the cattle and provisions of the poor farmers, the little stock of merchandise in the stores, even the decanters in the grog shops, on the return of the owners—who fled at the approach of the army—were found just as they were left, with the single exception that a few of the decanters were emptied.

The dead of the enemy at the battle of Cerro Gordo were all delivered over to the Pay Department, to be unstripped and undisturbed by our men. The private property money, jewelry, &c. of the officers, were sent to the friends of the deceased officers. There was not a single case of robbery complained of by any of the prisoners.

The Mexicans are favorably impressed toward Gen. Scott, who has treated them with great kindness, and manifested a respect for their religion and their customs, from which very beneficial results will no doubt be experienced.

MARRIED.

In this city on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, Mr. DAVID B. BIRNEY, of Cincinnati, to Miss ANNA B. CASE, daughter of Mr. Rouben Case, of this city.

Segars! Segars!

Lovers of a fine Segar, can now obtain them of the following description:—Lari Byron Regalia, Ashburton Regalia, Pajizo Claro, a fine flavored Segar, La Norma Segar, Principe Segar, &c. &c.

Also some good chewing tobacco, for sale, retail, at the Covington Wine Store, Market Space. R. WHITE, Agt. Covington, May 21, 1847—44-1f.

Wines.

A superior article of Muscat, & Bordeaux Claret by the box or bottle, Champagne, Madeira and Port, &c. &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail, at the Covington Wine Store, Market Space. R. WHITE, Agt. Covington, May 21, 1847.—44-1f.

Whisky, Whisky.

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

Vinegar.

20 Bbls. Vinegar in cask, and for sale at the Cincinnati Market price, at the Covington Wine Store, Market Space. R. WHITE, Agt. Covington, May 21, 1847.—44-1f.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Boone Circuit Court, in the chancery cause John Ross administrator against John Ross' heirs and creditors, the undersigned as master commissioner in chancery, will expose to sale publicly, on the premises on Friday, the 11th day of June next, a tract of 12 & 18 months, a sufficient quantity of the tract of 140 acres of land, situated on the Ohio River between Petersburg and Lawrenceburg, on the Kentucky side in Boone county, the same described in said suit, as of the estate of John Ross deceased. The purchaser to have possession on the first day of March next. Bond and good security will be required for the purchase money bearing interest. JOHN CAVE, Master Comm. May 21, 1847.—44-3t.

Commissioner's Sale.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, vs. Elijah S. Clarkson and others. In Chancery.

BY virtue of a decree of the Boone Circuit Court, in the chancery cause John Ross administrator against John Ross' heirs and creditors, the undersigned as master commissioner of said court will expose to sale on Monday 21st day of June next, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, (three equal annual payments) upon the premises, 400 acres of land situated in Boone county in the Richmond—about six miles from the Ohio river, and four from the Big Bone Lick, and three from the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road. The same land lately occupied by defendant Clarkson. If a certain amount of money be paid prior to the day of sale, then, but 300 acres will be sold. Bonds and approved security will be required for the purchase money bearing interest. JOHN CAVE, M. C. B. C. C. May 21, 1847.—44-4ds.

Twenty-Five Lots of Land!!!

AT AUCTION, IN COVINGTON.

Thursday Morning, May 27, at 9 o'clock. ON the premises, 25 lots of land in Covington, situated as follows:—5 lots on the West side of Main st., between Sixth and Seventh sts.; 8 lots on both sides of Bakewell st.; 5 lots on the East side of Philadelphia st.; 3 lots on the south side of Sixth st.; three equal sections of 20 lots, situated between Main and Philadelphia sts., between Main and Philadelphia sts. The lots are from 25 to 50 feet front, and from 90 to 250 feet deep. This property is beautifully situated on an elevated ground, commanding a fine view of Cincinnati, and adjoining the ground appropriated for a market space.

Terms:—For a part of the Lots the terms will be one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest, secured by mortgages on the premises. The unpaid balance of the lots will be sold for one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest and mortgage. JAMES COOPER, Auctioneer. 1t.

Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

DOUBLE refined Loaf Sugar; variety of fine Pickles, Mushroom and Tomato Ketchups, Capers, Olives, and Anchovies, Brandy Cherries, &c. &c. for sale, retail, at the Covington Wine Store, Market Space. R. WHITE, Agt. Covington, May 21, 1847.—44-1f.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

JUST received, a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, upwards of 6 years old, also 4 years old. For sale at the Covington Wine Store, Market Space. R. WHITE, Agt. Covington, May 21, 1847.—44-1f.

An Ordinance.

Be it enacted by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That 80 cents per foot lineal be, and is hereby levied on the property fronting on each side of 5th st., from Scott to Greenup st., for paving and Macadamizing the same. Sec. 3d. Be it further ordained, That Thomas Abbott be, and is hereby appointed a special collector to collect the tax on said street. Passed May 13th, 1847. A true copy, Attest J. W. MENZIES, C. C. Covington, May 21, 1847.—44-3t.

Drs. Baker & Conwell.

HAVING formed a partnership in the Practice of Medicine in its various branches, respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Covington, and vicinity. They may be found at their office over the Drug Store of Birge and Co., at Junction of Madison St. (or Turnpike), or at the Foster House, on the corner of Greenup and

From the New Orleans Picayune.
Military Appointments.
The Union of the 14th inst. announces the following appointments by the president:

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of William Cumming who declined to accept.

Colonel Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United States, in place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

The task of a fault finder is an ungracious one always, yet we may be permitted to say that these promotions, (with one exception) were not indicated by the confidence of the army in the persons selected, nor suggested by any display of great military abilities on the part of appointees.

Gen. Quitman distinguished himself, it is true, at Monterey, and on this account his promotion will be more acceptable to the army, but for the other we look in vain for services entitling them to exalted rank.

Gen. Pillow's defence of Carrizozo was the laughter of the service. In throwing up intrenchments he actually made the ditch on the wrong side, converting a breastwork designed for the protection of the city into a convenient cover for an assaulting party.

Now that he is major general, it is reasonable to suppose that the next time he tries his hand at the business he will dig his ditches on both sides.

Gen. Cushing has yet to show his powder. He is a man of talents and distinguished above his contemporaries as tactician in civil matters. If his strategy in war prove equal to his manoeuvring in politics he will make a very extensive general.

There is great doubt whether his civil instincts qualify him for command in a service where the majority is with the enemy.

There were at Monterey men whom a crowd would spontaneously look to as leaders in a crisis of difficulty. Such men as Gen. A. S. Johnson, Texas; Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Col. Campbell, of Tennessee, &c., who distinguished themselves in battle, and who possess the military knowledge and actual experience necessary for high command.

They enjoy also the confidence of the soldiery. If gallant deeds, as in the case of Gen. Quitman, are regarded as claims to promotion, these gentlemen were equally conspicuous at Monterey.

Col. Davis has since then freshened his laurels at Buena Vista, and Col. Campbell was before Vera Cruz with his regiment. The country will acknowledge the right of these brave officers to complain of neglect and the service will suffer from a species of favoritism calculated to drive the best men out of it.

There is that in every Southern mind, or Northern, or either, which rebels at the idea of making the gallant and distinguished Davis subordinate to an untitled officer like Gen. Cushing, but his sword has not yet tested the tin of battle whilst Col. Davis has flashed his sabre in fields all reeking with carnage.

Gen. Cushing has gone to join Gen. Taylor, where he will rank officers whose prowess decided the issue of combat. This is all wrong to our thinking, and we would not be surprised if the twelve months' enlistments refused to a man to prolong their stay in Mexico.

It is a hard service that in which chivalry and successful valor are not rewarded by rank and command.

Dr. Bascom in the South.
We make the following extract from the Southern, of Jackson Mississippi.

Dr. Bascom, President of Transylvania University, visited our city, and preached a sermon on Wednesday. He was listened to with the most profound attention and interest by a numerous auditory of citizens and strangers.

The Honorable Circuit Court of the United States granted a recess, in order that the judges and members of the bar might have the pleasure of hearing the distinguished divine.

"From Isaiah ch. 14, 18 and 25, he delivered a discourse on the EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY AND THE TRIUMPHS OF THE GOSPEL."

"It was a solid and magnificent sermon. Probably no man living can throw more of grand and imposing interest around the sublime subject than Dr. Bascom did on this occasion. We should be exceedingly gratified if some friend would procure us a copy of his discourse for publication."

Major Gaines of Kentucky.
Letter from Capt. Dan Drake Henrie to Dr. J. D. Stewart, Surgeon U. S. Army respecting the conduct of Major Gaines, at the time he was taken prisoner, with his command by the Mexicans:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1847.
SIR: In the conversation I held with you yesterday you surprised me with the information, that charges had been brought home to Kentucky from Mexico, or manufactured at home, prejudicial to the fair fame of my commander, Major Gaines, at the time we were taken prisoners in Mexico.

You informed me that the charges were, that he showed the white feather in not fighting the enemy—that for this he received the censure of Gen. Taylor—and that the enemy to whom Major Gaines surrendered numbered only 300 troops.

Emphatically I pronounce these charges false in all their parts and bearings. No officer could have behaved with more courage and coolness than did Maj. Gaines on that occasion. I consider him the soul of honor and of chivalry, and believe that he did right by surrendering his small command, situated as he was, to the enemy, with an overwhelming force, not simply of three hundred, but of three thousand troops.

With great cheerfulness I make this statement, as due to a most gallant officer and high-minded man, without fear of its being successfully controverted by any one personally acquainted with the facts in the matter. I hope, sir, you will use this in defence of that gallant officer.

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With sentiments of respect I am your obedient servant.
DAN DRAKE HENRIE.
Dr. J. D. Stewart, Surgeon U. S. A., of Covington, Ky., now at Washington.

The Kentuckians at Cerro Gordo.
As our readers are aware, one company of Independent Kentucky Volunteers, Capt. John Williams, of Clarke county, was engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo. It was attached to the 2d Reg. Tenn. Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wm. T. Haskell.

Capt. Hughes, of the Topographical Corps, who passed through this city a few days since, and with whom we had the pleasure of a conversation, informed us that Capt. Williams and his men behaved with distinguished bravery and gallantry on the occasion, and did no little credit to their glorious old State.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded in Capt. Williams' company.

2d Lt. Geo. Southland, wounded severely; 1st Sergt. Allen T. Mochel, wounded severely; 3d Corporal Wm. F. Elkin, killed; Privates Wm. Durham and Alfred Hutton, killed; Privates Minn T. Smith, Henry Bunner, Ira T. Storm, J. G. Lankson, Wm. Keith and Henry D. Williams, wounded severely; Wm. Bruce, Wm. Chin, James Minor and Willis F. Martin, wounded slightly.—*Lo. Courier.*

Reception of the Jamestown.
The United States ship Jamestown, laden with provisions for the relief of the Irish and commanded by Robert B. Forbes, arrived safely at Cork from Boston, after a prosperous and splendid passage of 15 days! This noble ship sped gladly and prosperously on her mission of mercy. The press speak of this event "as one of the proudest in American history: which speaks trumpet-tongued for the honor of the navy, and is probably the noblest charity on record." The following particulars are given:

"At eight o'clock, Capt. Parker, surgeon of the vessel, landed at Cove, bearing despatches for the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Labouchere, which he delivered at the consulate, with directions to have them forwarded as speedily as possible. On the intimation of the vessel's arrival being noticed to Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigot, he dispatched an officer to ascertain if any immediate assistance was required; and at half-past one o'clock on Monday her Majesty's steamer Avenger went out to tow her in.

Her arrival called forth the liveliest sensations of joy and gratitude, and thousands flocked to see the noble ship.

"A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was held on the 12th, when a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the Mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens to devise the best means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. The bells of Shandon and of the cathedral were joyfully rung, and the Cove was splendidly illuminated on the night of the 14th.

"A deputation of the gentry of Cork headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., visited the ship on the 13th, and presented Capt. Forbes an address, to which he replied in suitable and touching terms. After some conversation the deputation withdrew, having previously invited Captain Forbes and officers to a public dinner on the 15th instant at Cove, which the gallant gentleman kindly accepted. The dinner was a very splendid affair, and attended by the most influential classes in and around Cove.

"On the 16th a public meeting was held at the County Court-house, Cork, for the purpose of returning thanks to Captain Forbes and his patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown toward the suffering and starving population of Ireland."

GEN. SCOTT'S ORDERS.—The spirit of Lundy's Lane, of Bridgeport, and of Queenstown, pervades the General Orders of the gallant Scott issued the day before the battle of "Cerro Gordo." The calm determination, heroic resolve, firm purpose, and judicious foresight displayed in this document, must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American. In Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." He never permits a doubt to cross his high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—no return. "The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned." And then he is not satisfied with a bare victory. He will not stop his onward course, and quietly repose on his laurels until he is reinforced; but he pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle, nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons; but with the determination to reap the benefit as well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his columns upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit until there is not one left to follow. Glory, then, to WINFIELD SCOTT! And forever silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unflinching in resources and wisdom.

New Orleans Delta
To protect Cucumbers from Bugs.
A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator proposes a novel, and we see no good reason why not, an effectual remedy against the depredations of the common striped bug so destructive to garden vines in their early stages. The writer says, "Yesterday I heard of a new experiment in preventing those yellow bugs from killing our cucumbers and other vines in the spring. Happening at Mr. Holmes' shop, he asked me if I wanted to know what would prevent the bugs from eating my vines this spring. I told him I should be glad to find some antidote, but should not be a full believer in it until I had proved it. He said a Mr. Beshe last season had his vines eaten up two or three times and he determined to do something to stop them. He took cotton batting and peeled it off in thin flakes and put it over the plants and a bug could not get near them. The edge of the cotton he covered with earth so that it stood in its place, and his plants grew finely, the cotton being no obstruction to light, heat and air.

We trust some of our readers will try the experiment for themselves, and we have not much doubt of their success."

Farmer and Mechanic.
The Hon. GEORGE B. McKee, took charge of the Editorial Chair of the Louisville Courier on the 9th inst. He fills the chair and wields the pen just right.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.
The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes to that paper in terms which, considering how and through what channel, we receive them, could not fail, in the absence of any other information on the subject, to excite in our mind great uneasiness, if not alarm, at the present prospects of the war. From that correspondent's letter of May 5, we extract the following:

"There is now a rare chance for our chivalry to rise in mass to meet, in a war, *ad internecionem*, the mass of the Aztecs. The Administration has no hope but in carrying on a prolonged war, and a war of races. It is already advertised in the Administration paper that such must be and will be the character of the war hereafter—if Mexico now refuses peace on our terms."

"All the volunteers—with out the exception of a company or a platoon—will leave the army at the end of their term of service. It would not be surprising even if some of the commanders should become disgusted with the service, and refuse to carry out any instructions which may be at war with humanity and common sense."

What is the particular fact or facts, if there be any, upon which the very grave hypothesis in the last sentence of this extract is founded, we are not apprized. But we are enabled, from information in our own possession, in addition to that contained in the subject letter, from a Clergyman now with the army, to confirm the fact of the probably certain return home of all the Volunteers immediately upon the successive expirations of their terms of service. Great apprehension is expressed by private letters from New Orleans and elsewhere near the army (not from officers or privates of the army or persons connected with it) that it will be difficult to supply the place of the regiments to be thus abandoned. Says the letter: "The army proper cannot be recruited to its full complement; and the day of volunteers is rapidly coming to an end; it is no longer considered a fine summer's frolic through a garden of Eden, with gold and silver images all along the road, and the golden 'Halls of Montezuma' in the distance; it has come down to sober realities—to rough roads and narrow defiles; the knife and the lasso; bacon and corn bread; pebbles or drifting sands for a bed, and the sky for a roof, with hard knocks, and plenty of them."

Another letter speaks of the movement of the Army towards the city of Mexico, thus:

"I dread the result to our army of an advance on the capital, even notwithstanding the recent victory. I do not mean as to any actual open resistance; for in all fighting we shall drive the enemy before us; but the certain effect of the most constant wear and tear, from disease, battle, guerrillas, hardships, and exposure, which the army has to encounter; so that, if SANTA ANNA knew the best policy, it would be to let us advance without opposition, to enter the capital, and let the army waste away there, as the best informed men say it would do, like a ball of snow in July, whilst the Mexicans confined their operations to cutting off, and harassing convoys, curtailing our supplies, picking up stragglers, and obliging us to keep compact and in large bodies, without the ability to send out even a foraging party."

When in the city of Mexico, we could not open the communications with Vera Cruz, or receive supplies or reinforcements, except by large detachments, which could fight their way; and if posts were garrisoned at intervals on the route, they must all be with a force that can resist a heavy attack, or they would be carried in detail. In the march that Gen. Scott has now undertaken, he must go in close and compact columns, as the Mexican cavalry will hover around them like mosquitoes, driving in their foraging parties and small detachments, and wasting their strength and resources by this petty warfare. At present, however, it is, I believe, understood that he will not go beyond Jalapa."

Another letter that we have seen (from New Orleans) gives the following information of the proposed movement of General Taylor's command across the desert of San Luis Potosi:

"General Taylor is determined, (though opposed to the plan, to advance from his present position. Two thousand iron-bound 18 gallon kegs are now making for him here, and many of them have gone forward, intended for carrying water across the desert between San Luis and Saltillo; a mile, with a pack saddle, will carry two of them, one slung on each side. A thousand horses are also being bought for him, with other large supplies. But the expense! Whew!"

It is impossible, we should think, to pursue, unmolested, the following speculations upon the late success of our arms, from the pen of one, (though not a military man) whose opinions are entitled to high respect and confidence:

"The affair of Cerro Gordo appears to have been a brilliant one; but our loss is severe—more than the whole country of Mexico, in my opinion, is worth. Recollect what kind of lives they are which we lose in this contest! We mourn over the fall of a General, a Colonel, a Major of our army; and yet two-thirds of the men lost in the late battle are fully equal in talent, education, wealth, standing, and general usefulness to their Colonels and Majors. Their loss to the respectable portion of society, and to the country, are equally great. Such are the lives that are sacrificed by thousands in this war of our President's making. And for what? What object and what result? Do you recollect the expression of the British General Ross in the last war, when he was speaking of the volunteer force, consisting of the best young men of Baltimore, that were to be brought into action with what he called 'this ragamuffin'?"

He said that it was playing games against half-pence. We are playing the same game now. Our loss, but how many, is nothing in comparison to our loss by disease and by the system of guerrilla war, of the extent of neither of which have the people of the United States the least idea. Officers from Saltillo say that on the whole route, including all our detachments on the Rio Grande, the losses by individual murders are enormous. Every straggler and way-traveller perishes; and there is no safety in venturing from the posts even a short distance. Hundreds have already perished in this way; many never heard of who have started in small parties to go from one point to another. Disease has been still more severe in its operation. The Mississippi regiment buried 135 of its number before they left the banks of the Rio Grande. Other regiments suffered equally; and hundreds have been re-landed here, whose appearance was most pitiable—such ruined constitutions, and looking like walking ghosts."

Wheat Crop.
We have heard complaints from various parts of the Union, of the injury sustained by the wheat crop, by being winter killed. At one time it was supposed the injury would in many districts produce almost an entire failure; but since, the season has been favorable, and in sections of the country where large fields were supposed to be destroyed, it has come forward, and promises perhaps an average crop.

Those acquainted with the production of wheat in the United States know well that generally but little can be told with certainty as to its productiveness, until about the time of harvest; and it is often the case when least promising in the early part of the season, that the crop is best.

From all we can gather, we are disposed to believe that the wheat crop is less promising than usual, and unless the season should continue favorable, the average will fall considerably short of its usual quantity.—*St. Louis Union.*

A citizen down east was dubbed "the little rascal." A friend once volunteered to ask him why he was called "the little rascal?"

"To distinguish me from my neighbors," said he, "who are all great rascals!"

COL. CUMMING & COL. BENTON.—The Louisville Journal justly remarks, "What a difference between the characters of Cumming and Benton! Cumming declined his appointment of Major Generalship because he thought it unjust that a man should be taken from private life and placed in military service, over such officers as Worth, Twiggs, and Hitchcock; whilst Benton declined because he was unable to get himself placed not only over Worth, Twiggs, and Hitchcock; but over Scott and Taylor."

Guerrilla Warfare.
The editor of the New Orleans Delta learns from examining a file of Mexican papers that a meeting of the principal citizens took place in the city of Mexico on the 6th of April, when they unanimously agreed to establish the "guerrilla system for resisting the North Americans."

These resolutions were made known to the Government and to Congress, and they had already commenced the formation of the respective bodies, in order to start immediately for the mountains, passes and cliffs. Among the persons signing the proposition we see the names of many prominent lawyers, military and other public men. The papers have before announced this as the means of saving the nation and sustaining Mexican independence.

Henry Clay and the Whigs.
The most amusing things, with which we meet nowadays, are the replinings of the Democratic papers over the neglect of Henry Clay, by rallying with such created Henry Clay, by rallying with such unanimity to the support of Gen. Taylor. Never was simplicity more misplaced, for it was never less required; and never was there a more ludicrous effort to conceal the chagrin of the selfishness, that feels itself on the eve of overthrow, by an affectation of generous impulse. When it is required for any other to interfere for the protection of Henry Clay from the whigs, his defenders will not certainly be expected from the ranks of those who have exhausted the sources of slander and malignity against his character. For years he has been the bright mark of vituperation and abuse; his name and fame, so far as the basest malevolence could stultify their lustre, have been the favorite object for their attacks. His opinions have been misrepresented his motives maligned, and a bitterness of hostility evinced against him, never before shown towards any public man in this country.

It is amusing, then, to find the very men who have pursued him with such vindictive malice, turn round now, and accuse those who have been and are his devoted friends, who have fought with him and fallen with him, who opposed themselves to his enemies, of being unjust to Henry Clay.

While the Whig party maintains its identity, it will never cease to acknowledge its obligations to its illustrious leader, while eloquence and genius have admirers, the Kentucky orator will be hailed the successor of their highest qualities, and while patriotism honors nobleness of heart and generosity of conduct, hold their places among the characteristics to be admired, will all true men honor in their hearts the name of Gallant Henry Clay.

But these good friends of his, the Democracy, are fearful that the whigs might neglect his claims, and ruthlessly throw him aside for Gen. Taylor. It is a great pity, that they should not be satisfied; that some way should not be found to soothe their wounded feelings.

It is satisfactory for them to know that Henry Clay will find no fault, will feel no mortification, at the elevation of his old and true friend Zachary Taylor, to the Presidency in 1848! Will they wait now, until some complaint shall come from the shades of Ashland, before they give way to their grief at the treatment which the whigs bestow upon his glorious tenant.

A Hero! Is Henry Clay less a Hero than Gen. Taylor! In the career of his life he has passed through moral heroisms, of high degree, before which the feats of the mere warrior pale in lustre. In the Senate when the vilest claims of his eloquence, his crowded auditories, and the impulse of his majestic spirit was felt from the centre to the circumference of our mighty empire, Henry Clay was a Hero. When interposing with his fearless and mighty genius for the preservation of the Union and the upholding of the National honor, Henry Clay was a Hero. When defeated for the Presidency by means the most vile, even to counteract which, his high spirit refused to stoop to sordid intrigues, Henry Clay was still more a Hero. And now, while this great old man mourns in the dignity of a patriot father's grief for the brave son who has laid down his life in the service of his country, he is more a hero than ever. On his revered head, bowed down with a grief chastened by pride that he was the father of such a son, a nation's blessings fall; and now, nor rank nor power, nor his save in the hearts of his countrymen, nothing man is more completely the impersonation of moral heroism than Henry Clay.

Were the whigs hero worshippers, who is the shrine more fitting for their idolatry than that raised to Henry Clay. Henry Clay did not care to be President for the sake of official power. A higher motive was in his heart, when he permitted his name to be used in connection with the Chief Magistracy, and now, no one would receive his approbation as a candidate for that high office more cordially than would Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Pittsburgh Journal.
We have heard complaints from various parts of the Union, of the injury sustained by the wheat crop, by being winter killed. At one time it was supposed the injury would in many districts produce almost an entire failure; but since, the season has been favorable, and in sections of the country where large fields were supposed to be destroyed, it has come forward, and promises perhaps an average crop.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The Best Remedy ever known to Man.

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

Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
WILL MIRACLES NEVER CEASE? MORE EVIDENCE OF ITS SURPASSING HEALTH RESTORATIVE VIRTUES!!!

We wish it to be distinctly understood that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which we publish, is STRICTLY TRUE. We give names and dates, and we invite the closest scrutiny, and challenge the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements—knowing full well that a KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS, as to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its use, in preference to any other remedy, or any physicians' prescription. This is strong language. For a proof of its truth examine what follows:

The following letter from Doctor Ritchey, of Franklin, Indiana, who stands high in his profession, shall speak for itself in commendation of the "Genuine Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

FRANKLIN, Ind., April 14, 1845.
Messrs. Sanford & Park—I have but few bottles of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry remaining on hand of the last lot furnished me by you. I heretofore waited until I had sold out and obtained the money for one lot before I ordered another. But such is the demand for the article that I do not wish to be without it, and am therefore led to anticipate a little. The money for the last lot shall be forthcoming by the time the lot is disposed of, which, from the sales I have made lately, I think will be but a short time. The effects of the Balsam are in many cases, strikingly beneficial. It improves upon acquaintance more than any other Patent Medicine I have ever known. Almost all others fail upon trial, and not being able to bear the test of experience, soon sink into disuse. This, however, seems to be most highly valued by those who have tested its virtue and experienced its healing effects in their own cases.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES RITCHIEY.

Mr. Joseph I. Younglove—Sir—As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a consequent debility of my system generally, to such a degree that it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which, even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, entirely relieving me of my cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healthy than I had been for many years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine I can confidently recommend it as a powerful Tonic, and a certain cure for affections of the Lungs, unless it may be in cases of Consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.
Dwelling Green, Ky.
Cures similar to the above are constantly being performed in all parts of the country, and we should indeed be destitute of all feelings of humanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases, to resort at once to the use of this, the only remedy that can be relied upon for a cure.

Cases are daily occurring in every part of the country which prove incontrovertibly the vast superiority of this Balsam, in every shade of lung and liver disease, over every other preparation heretofore known to the world. Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Sold by SANFORD & PARK, 4th and Walnut sts., entrance on Walnut st., General Agents of the West.

Sold by THOS. BIRD, COVINGTON; GIBNEY & SULLIVAN, Georgetown; C. S. NEWBY, Lexington; T. L. NOBLE, Winchester; KAY & GILMAN, Paris; D. WOODRUFF, Cincinnati April 3, 1847.

GRIFFIN'S HORSE NAILS.—10 "As best of G. Horse Nails, 7 and 8 and 10 "As best by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO., 126 Main st., 3 doors above Commercial Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
Fourth Street near the Corner of Scott, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has located himself in this city, for the purpose of repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

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

SAMUEL D. LILLISTON.
April 10, 1847.—35-1f.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the books for the subscription of Stock in the Lexington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be opened on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of May, 1847, at Lexington, Paris, Cincinnati, Fairmount, Covington and Newport, in the State of Kentucky—and at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio. At each of which places the Commissioners, appointed under the charter of said Company, will attend on the several days named, and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation.

CHARLES WITHERS, JOHN MACKAY, JOHN M. SOUTHWATE, JOHN B. CASEY, JOHN S. FINLEY, H. J. GROESBECK, And others, &c., 39 Commissioners.

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

Covington, May 1st, 1847.

101 BAGS Rio Coffee.
New York 30 Bags Java Nails assorted sizes 20 Boxes Pittsburgh Glass assorted sizes Just received and for sale low by J. B. JONES & Co. Dec 26, Green's Old Stand.—35-1f.

"CHEAP GOODS." WALKER & WINSTON.
Madison St. cor. one door below Sixth, Covington Kentucky.

ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable for the City or country trade, and the latest SPRING and SUMMER patterns, which they will endeavor to sell, as heretofore, at the lowest Cincinnati prices.

Confining themselves strictly to a cash business, they will be enabled to sell Goods at an extremely small advance, believing in the old adage, "That a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." CASH at all times paid for SEGARS and TOBACCO.

ALSO—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Feathers, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods and prices. March 13, 1847-34.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.
I AM authorized by William Dunlop, Esq., to sell his Farm, containing 180 Acres of Land, situated in the Richwood Station, Boone county, Ky., 15 miles from the City of Covington, and a short distance from the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road. The Farm is well watered, and abundantly supplied with timber. Those wishing to examine the land will call on Mr. Priest, living on the farm, who will show the lines, &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned at his residence, eight miles from Covington on the Turnpike.

"The sale of the above farm at Public Vendue will not be made on the 5th of May as heretofore advertised, but has been postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given."

T. T. THORNTON TIMBERLAKE.
Feb. 20, 1847. 31-7f.

BAKING, &c.
THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Covington, and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon the late first of Bakery and Confectionery, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Having taken the whole business to himself, he has employed two of the best workmen the country affords to execute his work, which will enable him to keep constantly on hand, every description of

Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c. of the very best kind, which he will furnish at the lowest rates such articles can be obtained at either here or in Cincinnati. He has a Carriage always in readiness to deliver any articles in his line at any place in the City of Covington.

JOSEPH DAISLEY.
Covington, March 1, 1847.—3m-33

NEW

