

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1847.

The Convention.

The Secretary having failed to prepare for us a full account of the doings of our Convention, and having kept but very imperfect notes, we have been compelled to prepare from his notes and from our own, and the recollection of others, a kind of editorial account of the proceedings of the District Convention, held in this city on Tuesday last. We have never, upon any former occasion witnessed such perfect harmony and good feeling as we saw manifested at this Convention. The unanimous voice of the Delegates being for Jno. P. GAINES, each one seemed highly gratified that all the rest thought and felt as he did. And they parted as they met; fully impressed with the belief that Jno. P. Gaines could be elected; and fully determined that he should be. This being the belief and the determination of the Delegates at the Convention, and as we learn from them, of the Whigs throughout the District—John P. Gaines will be our next member of Congress from this District.

Covington Wine and Grocery Store.

The reader is referred to the advertisement of Mr. WHITE, in another column. Mr. White furnishes the best kind of evidence that his articles are all good, and that he intends selling them quick and at a very small profit. He advertises. Always go to the man that advertises for good and cheap articles. Good articles are always worth advertising, and those who have them are always certain to advertise. When you hear a man say, my goods recommend themselves; it is not worth while for me to advertise them; keep away from that store. You will certainly get bit if you go there, in high prices for inferior goods.

Give Mr. White a call and try his teas, and other articles, and you will call again.

The Rev. Jacob F. Price, a highly esteemed and eloquent minister of the Presbyterian Church, died suddenly in the stage, near Wheeling, Va., on the 4th inst. while on his return from the east to his residence in Fayette county, Ky.

The Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Boston, on the 3d inst. bringing 12 days later dates, than those previously received. The only information brought by her that can interest our readers is the still further advance in flour and other breadstuffs, and a slight decline in Cotton Flour is quoted at 49 to 50s. per barrel; equal to about \$11 of our currency. Wheat 13 to 14s 3d for 70 lbs. Corn 63 to 68s per qr of 480 lbs. The rise in the price of Flour from the 4th to the 19th day in which the Hibernia sailed, was from 7s to 9s 6d on the barrel. This great and sudden rise was caused by the news of the great scarcity of breadstuffs upon the continent, and the uncertainty as to the quantity that would arrive from the United States and Canada. Bacon had not risen, in price but was in active demand, as were all other kinds of American cured provisions.

Flour had risen to so high a price, as to be out of the reach of the poorer classes, which will soon be the case even here in Covington, if it gets much higher.

The harvest in Egypt was over and the yield of grain immense and of excellent quality. The prospect for an abundant crop in France was also good.

There was still a great pressure in the money market.

Ninth Congressional District.

LEANDER M. COX Esq., is the Whig candidate in this District, and Colonel THOS. THROOP is the Locofoco candidate. The Fleming Flag notices a meeting and debate between them at Flemingsburg, and says, that Mr. Throop came down upon Mr. Cox like a thousand of brick, or perhaps like a troop of horse, and "used him up."—Just, we suppose, like Mr. Polk's Locofoco General, Santa Anna, "used up" that old stubborn Whig, General Taylor, at Buena Vista.

The Flag says the victory of Mr. Throop over his opponent (Mr. Cox) was too triumphant to be denied even by the Whig leaders themselves, and many of that party honestly admitted the fact. We dare say this statement can be answered better by saying *twice*, than in any other way. We heard a gentleman who was present at that identical debate say that Mr. Throop exerted himself most manfully, fought, as if for life, but met with a Cero Gordo defeat; and will, to a certainty, meet with a Buena Vista defeat in August.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Herald, a dirty Abolition sheet, is abusing the Ohio Volunteers, in no very measured terms, because a few of them have been guilty of slight improprieties. The Atlas takes the Editor off in this wise:

"Now this arguing from a part to the whole is a very fallacious, as a logician should know. For instance, suppose it be said, with whatever truth, that the Herald man is very verdant; it does not follow that all editors are green boys."

Very well said friend Stevenson; but you might have gone a little further, and have said, that because some Editors rejoice at seeing their neighbors property run off, all Editors are not negro thieves.

Santa Anna's Leg arrived safely at New Orleans on the 29th ult, escorted by a detachment from one of the Illinois Regiments. It is said to be a fine looking legs and looks worthy of a better fate than to be worn by a traitor and coward.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the 10th Congressional District met in Convention at Covington, on the 8th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress. A numerous delegation reported itself from each county.

On motion of Major CLARKSON, General METCALFE was elected President of the Convention and CHARLES A. MARSHALL, of Mason, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of G. C. TARTIN, of Kenton, one gentleman from each county was appointed Vice President, to-wit:

From Gallatin, A. G. CRAIG,
" Mason, W. BICKLEY,
" Harrison, J. R. WHITEHEAD,
" Grant, J. W. FENLEY,
" Nicholas, Dr. T. H. HINDE,
" Kenton, T. D. KENNEDY,
" Bracken, Gen. JNO. PAYNE,
" Boone, Maj. C. S. CLARKSON,
" Campbell, RICHARD TARTIN,
" Pendleton, J. H. BARKER.

The Convention being thus organized, the President explained its object to be, the selection of a Whig candidate for the 10th District, and announced that nominations would be in order.

Dr. BENEDICT, of Boone, spoke of Major Gaines and read the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Whigs of Boone, expressing the sentiments of that county, as the near neighbors of Major Gaines, but which declined to instruct the delegates of Boone to vote for Major Gaines in Convention, preferring to leave it to the other counties. Whereupon F. T. CHAMBERS, of Mason, put in nomination JOHN P. GAINES, of Boone, advertising forcibly to that gentleman's claims, character and history; and stated that as his name had been mentioned as one that would likely be presented to the Convention, he took that occasion to disclaim any wish or intention, either now or heretofore, to be considered as a competitor against Major Gaines.

Gen. PAYNE, of Bracken, seconded Mr. Chambers in a few forcible remarks, answering any objections that might be taken to the absence of Major Gaines and his situation in Mexico. Gen. P. stated that as Wm. C. Marshall, of Bracken, had been spoken of as one likely to come or be brought, before the Convention, he had authority from Mr. M. to state that he would in no event, be a competitor of Maj. Gaines.

Wm. C. MARSHALL, of Bracken, was called on. He expressed his concurrence in the nomination proposed; indeed he thought the idea of any other than Major Gaines could not be tolerated. He spoke of Major Gaines because he knew him, and in reference to something that had been said about censures for his conduct in Mexico. Mr. M. said it had never been done in his county, as he believed. He alluded to the charges and censures which Gen. Butler had received on account of his conduct at Monterey; then, he said, the Whigs of Bracken, and he believed all the Whigs of Kentucky, were on the side of Butler, as a gallant Kentuckian without reference to politics. They had demanded proof of such charges, which turned out to be without foundation. He iterated, in relation to himself, what had been stated by his friend, Gen. Payne.

The President rose to put the question to the Convention; before doing which he addressed the Convention upon the propriety of the nomination proposed. He thought the nomination of Major Gaines was so clearly demanded, that he was somewhat surprised that a Convention was called at all. His remarks were happy and strong, even for old Stone-Header. The question whether or not Maj. John P. Gaines should be the nominee of the Convention, was then put and carried by acclamation.

On motion of F. T. CHAMBERS, the following Committee of Correspondence was appointed to act as a Central Committee at Covington, to-wit: Jas. T. Morehead, Sep. T. Wall, J. A. Levi, Geo. M. Southgate, and J. W. Menzies.

The following gentlemen were appointed Corresponding Committees for their counties respectively:

Boone.—James A. Pritchard, J. W. Calvert, B. F. Bedinger, J. N. Earley and Samuel Craig.
Gallatin.—H. M. Smith, A. G. Craig, J. A. Ritchie, N. H. Snelling and D. Gibson.
Mason.—Wm. R. Beatty, W. H. Wadsworth, Dr. J. A. Coburn, Walter Warder and F. T. Chambers.

Harrison.—Nicholas Moore, J. S. Finley, and Wm. K. Wall.
Grant.—A. S. Linn, C. Yancey, N. C. Tunis, B. K. Morrill and Wm. P. Drinkard.

Nicholas.—T. H. Hinde, T. E. Quessenbury, W. L. Lacy, John Sharp and Volney Oden.

Kenton.—John Simmons, H. Kleete, P. F. Brown, J. W. Clemons, Dr. T. J. Haden and Col. John Cox.

Pendleton.—S. T. Hauser, Rich'd Stowers, John H. Parker, A. Robbins and Dr. D. Barbour.

Bracken.—John Payne, Wm. C. Marshall, Wm. E. McCane, James M. Lucas and Jos. Doniphan.

Campbell.—John N. Taliaferro, Samuel Winston, B. D. Beall, Edward Moran and Richard Tarvin.

Gov. MOREHEAD then addressed the Convention for about an hour in a most eloquent and happy style. No Whig who heard him could avoid feeling it incumbent on himself to make as great exertions as the candidate could, were he at home. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—F. T. CHAMBERS offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, after the making of pertinent and eloquent speeches by F. T. Chambers, Wm. C. Marshall, James Southgate and Gov. Metcalfe:

WHEREAS, the administration of the af-

fairs of the General Government since the accession to power of the present Chief Magistrate, has jeopardized not only the character of the nation abroad, but its political prosperity and the ultimate safety of its free institutions; and whereas, it is time that the people of the country, looking to their own interests and throwing aside all party considerations, should take into their own hands the government of our great Republic, without regard to the dictation of cliques or cabals:

Resolved, That we, citizens of the 10th Congressional District of Ky., having full confidence in General Zachary Taylor's capacity to discharge the duties of the Chief Executive Chair, by reason of his great merits as a soldier, displayed at Fort Harrison in 1812, in the eve-glades of Florida, and in the glorious battles of Palo Alto and Vicksburg, his purity of life as a citizen, and his wisdom, sagacity and judgment manifested in his official conduct, nominate him for the Presidency, as the candidate of the nation—the fit successor of Washington.

On motion of W. C. MARSHALL, the Convention voted thanks to the President and Vice Presidents and to the City of Covington, for the use of the City Hall.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Flag is much puzzled to know how Mr. Cox can be in favor of an energetic prosecution of the war, when he believes it unconstitutional. Very easily. That is the opinion of nearly every Whig in the Union. They believe that the War is unconstitutional, because brought on by the rashness and folly of President Polk; by his assuming the right to do, and actually doing, what Congress alone had the power, constitutionally to do. He ordered an invasion of what Congress admitted to be disputed territory, which ought to have been done by Congress only; and not even by that body until every fair and honorable effort had been made to settle the difficulty amicably, had failed. This is the ground, the broad platform upon which the Whigs take their position. When they assert that this war is unconstitutional, they believe they know—that it was brought on by an act of James K. Polk; by his ordering the American forces to march upon and take possession of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. And they believe that even if the present war was sanctioned by the strictest justice it is still unconstitutional, by reason of its being brought about by an act of the President, instead of an act of Congress, which is, by our Constitution, the War making power.

"But how can a man," asks the Flag, "believe the war to be unconstitutional and still be in favor of prosecuting it to a successful termination?" Just as easily as they believe that Mr. Polk is not the country. They know that Mr. Polk did wrong—usurped powers that were not given to him by the Constitution—and violated the plainest provisions of the Constitution—when he involved the country in a war; but they are unwilling to see their country—their own beloved country suffer by the wrong of James K. Polk. They wish to see the war prosecuted with energy—yes, with energy—not as Mr. Polk has prosecuted it—that it may be brought to a speedy termination as possible. They know that, let the war be continued as long as it may, the Polk party will be benefited by it. They get all, or nearly all, the officers and patronage of the Government; all the loaves and fishes, and do not, therefore care much how long the war continues; the longer the better for them, especially if the Whigs, as heretofore, will do most of the fighting. They wish to furnish the President with all the means necessary to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war; but they are determined to hold him to a strict accountability for involving the country in the war, and likewise for the manner in which he prosecutes it.

Many a fond parent has helped his naughty child out of a difficulty it had perversely got into, and afterwards soundly flogged it for getting into the difficulty; and any brother who feels as a brother should, (but unfortunately some do not) will help a brother out of a difficulty, but would upbraid him after he gets him out, for his folly in getting in. James K. Polk got our country into a difficulty; the Whigs intend to get the country out of it as soon as possible, and after they have done so, to flog James K. Polk very soundly for his perverseness and folly.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow.

This pet of President Polk has fairly exulted himself, as every one who knew anything of him or of his character, felt satisfied he would, when he received the appointment of Brigadier General. It was he who, when directed to have some entrenchments made at Camargo, had the trenches dug on the wrong side. For this display of military knowledge and genius, he was shortly afterwards promoted from a Brigadier to a Major Generalship, and thereby placed over the heads of such war-veterans as Worth, Twiggs, Wool, and others, who have, from their boyhood, been inured to the tented field, and proved their courage and their ability to command in many a hard fought battle.

The consequences of elevating a man like Pillow, without either capacity or experience, and as appears from his conduct at Cerro Gordo, without even ordinary courage itself, to high military command, are clearly set forth in a statement by Col. Haskell, Lieut. Col. Cummings, and fifteen other officers of the 2d Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, to which were attached Captain Williams's Company of Kentucky, and Capt. Taylor's Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers. We have not room this week for the full statement, but instead of it, give the following synopsis prepared by the New Orleans Bulletin, which is sufficient to show the folly and wickedness of the President in displacing officers of long experience and great military talents, by

placing over their heads mere novices in military affairs:

"1st. That Gen. Pillow deceived Gen. Scott, by reporting that he had carefully reconnoitered the route, when it appears he was entirely ignorant of the ground, and equally so of the strength of the enemy, as he declared that from 'his own reconnoissance,' there were no guns; if any not more than one, on No. 2; whereas the three batteries were all armed with cannon, and defended by 3000 men.

"2d. That so far from leading the assault, his officers now state that he did not even follow it, and as far as they are advised, never was nearer the enemy's line, than the point where the assault commenced. This does not exactly tally with the oft-repeated narration, by General Pillow, of the fearful effort, among I staff, from the first fire of the enemy's battery.

"3d. That his whole proceedings, orders, and the disposition he made of the troops under his command, showed the most lamentable ignorance of the first principles of military science, even by the gross error of 'clubbing' one of the assaulting regiments, at the very moment of making his arrangements for an immediate attack.

"4th. That he ordered the assault at a time, and under circumstances which rendered success hopeless, & where, afterwards, a dreadful slaughter, there was no alternative but to retire, which they, however, did not do, until every field officer (except the colonel) four captains, and many lieutenants had fallen.

"5th. That instead of assaulting batteries No. 1 and 2, simultaneously, agreeably to the plan he ordered the assault on No. 2 only, and the order in which he moved the 'regiments to action' preventing the supporting regiment from acting.

And Col. Wynn's regiment, which was to have assaulted No. 1, was halted until it should receive orders to advance, which orders he neglected to give, leaving Col. Haskell's regiment exposed to the fire of all three of the works, from thirteen pieces of cannon in front and flank, and fifteen hundred muskets at the same time, playing upon his devoted and gallant corps, while the other three regiments, all eager for the fray, were condemned to inactivity.

How to Make Peace.

We have seen many suggestions as to the best mode of bringing about a peace between the United States and Mexico, and they nearly all differ.—The one that Col. Benton would adopt, if he was made Lt. General, and should carry out the views he expressed in his speech against the Tyler treaty, would be the most likely, perhaps, to bring a speedy peace.—The United States having done what he declared would constitute an unparalleled outrage, let her now be, as he said she ought to be, responsible for all the consequences of the war, and foot the bill of expenses, and our word upon it, we shall have peace in 30 days.

We will suggest another plan. Let the correspondence between Presidents Polk and Santa Anna, before and since the latter left Havana to return to Mexico, and especially since the stubborn old Rough and Ready refused to let Santa Anna whip him, be published, and our word upon that too, they will both be hung in 24 hours from the time of its publication in each country, and peace be made immediately.

Corwin's Speech.

The St. Marys Sentinel tells the following most capital story—too good to be either mislaid or lost.—Ohio Statesman.

"While in Dayton a few days ago, the following anecdote was related to us, which we thought was first rate:

"Eben Heald, who had once before been to Mexico, but owing, as he said, to the loss of his health, had returned home—took it into his head, a few days since, to 'try it again.' His neighbors, however, judging of his former character, and not fully believing the reported cause of his going a second time at all. But, on the day appointed for his starting, Eben set off on his weary journey. Having reached Cincinnati, he discovered he had started before he was ready, and consequently the next day saw him back again in Dayton. Many were the jibes he encountered on his return; and among the rest, a couple of his whig friends asked him what he had come back for. Eben replied, that 'fearing he might fall into the hands of the Mexicans, he had returned for a copy of Tom Corwin's speech, as he was confident all h—l could not injure him among the Mexicans while in possession of that document.

"We should not be surprised, should Eben be taken by the Mexicans, to hear of his elevation to some important post among them, providing he takes good care and makes proper use of this talisman.

Would not Mr. Heald be much safer in Mexico if he should take with him Tom Benton's speech, against the Tyler Treaty in May 1844 than Tom Corwin's. Corwin has never said anything half so strong on the Mexican side, as Benton said in that speech. He said if we took or attempted to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande we should commit an aggression on Mexico, for all the consequences of which the United States would be responsible; that the title of Mexico to that territory, was as indisputable as that of Great Britain to Quebec.

Suppose Mr. Eben Heald or Mr. any body else should take this speech with him to Mexico and if he should fall into the hands of the Mexicans, would not its exhibition to his captors and a declaration, that he believed in the sentiments expressed in it be a passport for him to any part of the country; and would he not be taken into immediate favor by the Mexicans? He certainly would. But suppose he take with him a whig paper, having at its head the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR for President, how soon would he be cut up into mince meat? If any man could say Jack Robinson, before it would be done, he would have to possess a nimble tongue.

The Odd Fellows of Nashville celebrated the anniversary of the introduction of the Ordinance that State on Monday last, in an appropriate manner. They also laid the corner stone of a splendid Temple about to be erected, had a grand procession, an address from Rev. I. D. Williamson, and an excellent supper. Every thing passed off admirably.—Low, Cour.

A Forgery! A Forgery!! O that vile Forgery!!

A week or two ago, we saw in several of our exchanges a letter purporting to be the "pass" granted by Mr. Polk to Santa Anna to enable him to return to Mexico, and take command of the Mexican Army; but being satisfied from a glance, that it was intended as a joke; we did not publish it. Its publication, in some of the Whig papers, all treating it as a joke, put the Locofoco big Organ at Washington, and some of the lesser ones, into a terrible passion. They denounce the letter as a base forgery, and those papers that publish it, as aiding and abetting a forgery. In Mr. Polk's annual Message, in December last, our readers will recollect he made a very labored, yet a very lame apology for letting Santa Anna pass through our fleet on his return to Mexico, which he wound up in the following words:

"In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th day of May last, the day on which the existence of the war was recognized by Congress, to place the coast of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico &c."

The document, purporting to be a pass given by Mr. Polk, which was doubtless put forth by some wag for the purpose of raising a laugh at the expense of Locofoco reads as follows:

"The Commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is hereby notified not to obstruct the passage of General Lopez de Santa Anna to Mexico, should he desire to return thither.

JAMES K. POLK.

May 15th, 1846.

Taking the italicized portion of the extract from Mr. Polk's Message, the reading of the two is almost identical, except that the language in the extract is stronger than in the waggish order. The latter requests while the former directs the Commander of our forces in the Gulf to permit Santa Anna to pass.—The huge outcry of forgery raised over this little piece of pleasantry or mischief, shows how sensitive the powers that be have become. Any and every thing a little capital can be made out of, is seized upon with the greatest avidity, and the cry of forgery, falsehood slander and persecution; raised over it, and made to sound from hilltop to hilltop throughout the whole land.

We hope our mischievous boys will play no more pranks upon the Administration. It has sunk too low for joking at its expense to be allowable.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 28]

It is said Santa Anna has 10,000 men with him, and will make another stand at one of the most dangerous and difficult passes which our army will have to make. The road, for some distance beyond Puebla is excellent, but near Cordova it reaches the mountains, and passes through deep, narrow defiles and over steep and rugged heights. The country is wild looking, thinly wooded with oak and pines and rendered very rough and uneven by rocks of lava and porphyry. Near Tescamacos, a little village or hacienda, the road begins to wind along the side of the mountain, in many places being cut through the solid rock. Here the road is commanded by the heights of Popocatepetl, which, if occupied by a strong battery, would render the passage of an army over this steep, rugged, and exposed ascent, a task of very great danger and difficulty. But even when the heights are passed, the perils and obstacles of the position are not entirely surmounted, for the road descends into a deep, narrow dell, where a small and brave force might operate with great effect upon a large army accompanied by long trains and parks of artillery. This dell is traversed by the Rio Frio, (Cold River,) where our brave soldiers may assuage their thirst after the labors of this difficult passage. The Rio Frio is the only point on the road, between Puebla and Mexico, which is likely to give our army any trouble. It is midway between the two cities. When it is passed, the road to the capital is smooth and delightful, well watered and well shaded. In some places it passes for miles between parallel canals, and rows of Lombardy poplars.

If Santa Anna makes his stand at Rio Frio with an adequate artillery force and complete batteries, our army will have to fight perhaps the most serious, bloody and destructive battle which has yet been fought. There will be no want of men in this thickly settled part of the country to back Santa Anna, in this last stand which the Mexicans will have an opportunity of making. There will be some difficulty, however, in arming all who may present themselves, and in furnishing the war with good cannon. But we presume that the commissioners appointed in Mexico, with Almonte at their head, to superintend the defenses of the capital, have probably selected the Rio Frio as the only available point of defence against an army approaching the capital, and have probably removed thither the cannon intended for the defence of the city. The account of another battle, therefore, may be expected in a few days. Of the result we have no fears—our only apprehension is, that another glorious victory will be purchased at a great sacrifice of valuable lives.

The "Foreign Legion."

We perceive that the company, which Mexican bombast swelled into a legion, composed of the deserters from the American army, has been disbanded and ordered out of Mexico. The habits and customs of these rascals did not please the Mexicans, though it appears they fought very gallantly at Buena Vista. Out of seventy-two who were in that battle, twenty-eight were killed. At Vera Cruz, Col. Mata informs us, there were about thirty deserters from our lines, and he thinks these desertions will increase as our army penetrates the country. The delicious climate and beauty of the country, he thinks, will cause many of our veterans to swerve from the path of loyalty and duty. But the Colonel, perhaps, counts too largely upon the susceptibilities of our soldiers. N. O. Delta, 26th.

Are those Democratic writers and speakers who assert that the war in which the country is now involved, was caused by an act of Mexico, fully aware of the fact, that they come in direct collision with oft expressed and never retracted opinions of Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, and that President Polk exerted all his powers and patronage to bestow upon the said Benton the highest military office known to, or that can be created under our constitution, his opinions that our act, and not the act of Mexico caused the war, notwithstanding? Surely they cannot be aware of these facts, or they would not venture so frequently to make the assertion.

Destructive Hail Storm.

The Eaton Register, of June 31 says:

"On Sunday last, the southern, portion of our county was visited by a most violent hail storm. We have not learned the extent of the storm, and have heard the particulars of only one neighborhood, that of Elliott's Mill, on Fourmile. The destruction in that vicinity was very great: acres of woodland were swept off; timber, houses and barns unroofed; fences blown down. The hail almost totally destroyed the wheat crops, the fields present the aspect of stubble fields. Corn and oats were all cut off, and bruised into the ground, so that some fields will have to be planted over. Fruit is entirely destroyed, either by being knocked off, or bruised so as to be valueless. The windows of houses had the glass broken; pigs and geese were killed. All concern in saying that hail-stones fell of the size of hens' eggs. The storm came from the west, and passed eastward. It only continued about fifteen minutes, yet the loss of property was very great."

Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. MALCOM, President of Georgetown College, will deliver the Second Annual Address before the Society of Religious Inquiry of the Western Baptist Theological Institute, at the Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, June 15.

DIED.

In this city on Sabbath morning June 6th, at half past two o'clock from a disease of the heart, MRS. CATHARINE R. JAMESON, wife of Mr. Alexander H. Jameson, aged 43 years. She was called suddenly, after two hours illness—but death was not to her an unexpected event, having been apprized of her danger for some time past. She was found watching and waiting for the resurrection of the just. "Many fall as sudden, not as safe." She left a bereaved husband and two children. May her God and Saviour be theirs. B. Presbyterian Herald please copy.

In this city on Monday evening last Jno. P. son of Mr. A. P. Rose, in the 16th year of his age.

THE RESTORING influence of Dr. Osopod's Indian Colicogogue upon constitutions impaired and injured by a residence in billious climates, is one of its most valuable qualities. There are many constitutions which become gradually unimpaired by malarial causes, without even a day's actual confinement in such cases the Colicogogue acts like a charm, the salient complexions, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden—all yield to this remedy if only faithfully used according to the directions of the pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Western Baptist Theological Institute.—The second anniversary of the Western Baptist Theological Institute will be held in the Baptist Church, Covington, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., commencing at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Exhibition of the Literary Society will be on the evening of the same day. Services to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

June 11 W. F. NELSON, Secretary.

MEXICO.

GEN. Scott and Gen. Taylor are together at "La House" and have opened the "GALL HOUSE" in Covington, Grant Co. Ky., for the accommodation of all their old friends and fellow soldiers, and the public generally. Their House, has undergone a thorough repair and alteration, and are prepared to accommodate those who may favor them with a call, with as good quarters as the country can afford.

Scott's Omnibus leaves Covington daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at the Gall House at dinner.

They will give a celebration Ball, on the 24th inst. Music by J. COLMAN.

The Omnibus will leave Covington on that day at half past 4 o'clock, A. M. from the Franklin House, for the accommodation of those who may wish to attend the ball.

Crittenden, June 11th, 1847.—47-31-pd.

DR. W. D. HOLZ.

HAVING been relieved from his duties, as attending surgeon at Newport Barracks, by an army surgeon, who devotes his whole attention to the practice of his profession, Call from the country promptly attended to, day or night.

Covington, June 11, 1847.—47-3m.

CARD

To the Citizens of Covington, and surrounding Country.

THE subscriber having been solicited by many of the citizens of Covington to keep a choice assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, is now happy to inform them he is now in part complied with their wishes, and is now in daily receipt of various articles, in the above line.

Ladies wishing to purchase a superb article of GUN-POWDER TEA, will find here, that which cannot be surpassed in the United States for flavor or taste.

Fine old Government Java Coffee.
Crushed Sugar, a very fine article.
Dessert wine, Sugar, &c.
Superior Young-Hyson Tea,
Mackerel in Kits (Splendid) for families,
Choice quality Brown Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Pure House Molasses,
Cream of Tartar,
Fruit of Peppermint do.,
Oil of Venus do.,
Perfect Love do.,
Anisette, do. &c. &c.
Alfalfa, English, and French, Pickles,
Alicant Malt, cheap.

Also a large and general assortment of Wines, Brandy, Gin, Whisky, &c. Old Bourbon of the finest quality, all Families, Taverns, Keapers, Store Keepers, Farmers &c. &c. are hereby notified that I sell as cheap, and in many cases cheaper, than the same article can be purchased in Cincinnati, and I represent things as they are, to be returned in all cases if not equal to my statement.

Covington Wine Store, Market Space.

R. WHITE, Agt.

June 11th, 1847.—47-4f.

Commissioner's Sale.

James G. Arnold, Compt., Kentucky Kenton vs. Circuit Court.
Abner G. Daniel, Defendant, in Chancery.
By virtue of a Decree of the Kenton Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof 1847, in the above named case, I shall proceed to offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the City Hall in Covington, on Saturday the 19th day of June 1847, at 10 o'clock A. M., upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

The west half of a lot fronting on the Lexington Turnpike, running back to Back Lick street—and bounded west by Craig Street, with a brick tenement thereon, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs in said decree mentioned—The following purchaser will be required to execute bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to bear interest from date.

A. H. JAMESON, Master Comr's.

June 4th, 1847.—46-3t.

For Sale—A fine brick dwelling house, on

the lot well improved, on Greenup st.,

Enquire of WM. ERNST.

Covington, May 4th, 1847.—46-1f.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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

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

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

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge)

My Husband Uses Tobacco.
He sits in his chair from morning to night,
This smoke, chew, smoke,
He rises at dawn his pipe to light,
Goes puffing and chewing with all his might,
Till the hour of sleep.
To smoke, chew, smoke.

The quid goes in when his pipe goes out,
This smoke, chew, smoke,
Now, a cloud of smoke pours from his throat,
Then, his mouth sends a constant stream aloft,
Sufficient to carry a mill or a boat.
This smoke, chew, smoke.

He sits all day in a smoke or fog,
This puff, puff, puff,
He grows at his wife, the cat and dog,
He covers with filth the carpet and rug,
And his only answer when I give him a jog,
Is puff, puff, puff.

The house all o'er from end to end,
Is smoke, smoke, smoke,
In whatever room my way I wend,
If I take his old clothes to patch and mend,
Ungrateful perfume I find,
Of smoke, smoke, smoke.

At home or abroad, afar or near,
This smoke, chew, smoke:
His mouth is stuffed from ear to ear,
Or puffing the stump of a pipe or cigar,
And his days will end, I verily fear,
In smoke, smoke, smoke.

Young ladies, beware! I sing single indeed,
Do you marry a man who uses the weed?
Better that husbands you ever should lack, O,
Than marry a husband who uses tobacco!

[From the London Gardener's Journal.]

POULTRY.—The economy of poultry may be classed under three heads, first, in their natural state, which is the department of the naturalist; second, in their domestic state in the country, with a full range of the farm-yard and field, in which the poultry-keeper is concerned, for his profit; and third, in their artificial state, in or near towns, in pens or yards, which will chiefly engage my attention in the present article. The best and cheapest method of feeding I must leave to be detailed by those who keep poultry in large quantities.

Stiller.—Fowls should always be kept in a dry, warm, sheltered situation—a southerly aspect is to be preferred—for they enjoy and benefit greatly by the "warm sun," as well as requiring protection from the scorching rays of a summer (storm) shed for rainy weather. The roosting-house and laying-house, if separate, should communicate, that early layers may have early access to the nests, also communicate with the storm-shed for the fowls to run in for security, if they should leave their roosts early in the morning. The nests should be numerous, either in boxes or barrels, not too deep, but roomy, some situated high, some low, and as independent of each other as possible, each supplied with straw, short, and a small nest of two or three of chalk, the size of a pigeon's egg. If the nest be too deep they break the eggs in jumping in and out, and if the nests are not roomy, sitting hens have no room to turn easily, and consequently break eggs by not being able to get to them easily. They then eat the broken eggs, which gives them the habit of doing so at other times. They should roost warm at night, the perches high from the ground and of easy access, by means of lower ones or ladders. The more light some the house the better for promoting dry air and free circulation, and the fowls cannot see at all, being quite stupid and helpless in the dark, consequently the feathered tribe always retire to roost before the sun goes down. Shutters to the glazed windows are unnecessary, except for better security, or to prevent fowls from leaving their roosts too early in the morning, to disturb ticklish neighbors, otherwise they come out almost as soon as daylight begins to appear. The feeding places, if under cover, so much the better, as the precaution for wet weather, and as far as possible removed from the laying place, so that the hens which happen to be laying at the time, or which may be seen, may not be disturbed and enticed off their nest and eggs at improper times. Being evidently natives of a warm country, they are scarcely very perfectly acclimated to our variable and colder regions; although so widely diffused from time immemorial over the whole face of the globe, they have retained a peculiar susceptibility of damp and chilliness, most of their diseases arising from rheum, or catarrh catching cold.

The lungs of fowls are particularly tender, the finer the species the less it is hardy.

Cleanliness.—Fowls, being cleanly by nature, thrive when regularly attended, but degenerate and sicken if neglected. In an artificial state of existence, they require to be supplied by art with what in nature they would obtain for themselves. For this purpose they should have a regular supply, in some convenient part of the shed, of sifted clinders daily to roll in and cleanse themselves, and which should be often changed. This precaution will keep them entirely free from vermin of any description.

Green Food.—This being quite as necessary for health as corn, to supply this requirement of nature, they should have daily a good supply of sweet and fresh green vegetables. Cabbage and lettuce are the best—turnip tops and water cresses—but on no account any sour plants, which from plants, and most sorts of garden seeds, as their instincts do not serve them, they choose the wholesome from the noxious weeds, more than it does animals that happen to stray in a clover field, or happen to receive too large a quantity into their stables. I have known them to burst. Green food with fowls is an astringent, the very reverse of what vegetables are with us. This fact will be of great use so surprising when it is recollected that one takes them raw, and the other cooked.

A plentiful supply of clean water, in daily well-cleaned vessels, and wholesome food are necessary. Frequent changes and mixtures of corn improve the appetite. Barley is decidedly their staple food in this country; Indian corn, or sometimes rice, mixed, for a change. Occasionally, buckwheat and hemp seed, as a stimulant, mixed with the barley for a change, are very beneficial, particularly whilst moulting. One meal may be composed of boiled or steamed potatoes, well mashed up whilst hot, with a portion of barley meal or oatmeal for a change, but which must be allowed to remain till cold. Books copying letters from one another make a great mistake in advising food to be given hot. It is unnatural—they have no good cooks decidedly injurious to their digestive organs, except when fattening, when they are doomed soon to be killed for table. Feed twice a day at least, or three times if not too fattening; morning, early, before the usual hour for laying; if possible, at noon, the noon meal may be the potatoes, as this above directed, and before sunset—no later than four o'clock—that they may go to roost by daylight, or they may go without their food. Regularity greatly tends to health, and disturbance of any sort is very hurtful. Rice occasionally, boiled in water, greatly increases its bulk, and they are very fond of it. Reaumur says that

great economy is derived from steeping or boiling the barley to increase its bulk, when they will be satisfied with one third quantity. But I cannot speak of this from my own experience, nor can I say that beneficial effects are produced by giving them much flesh, raw or boiled. But, as advised in books, produces scurvy; spiced or salt meats, and kitchen stuffs, are certainly pernicious to their stomachs. In fattening for the table, when they are not required to live long, or show fine feather, this may not be of any consequence. Will some of your practical correspondents enlighten us? They require in pens, crammal yards, in towns, to be well supplied with grit, sand, and small gravel, slaked lime, and old mortar pounded is very beneficial, and serviceable in assisting to make the pen or yard dry. I will add to the above, that there is no economy in keeping poultry in towns, in small quantities, which is always exceedingly expensive, if well fed and taken care of, which, however, is compensated for to those who wish to make certain that the eggs are quite fresh and newly laid. All calculations of expense must be erroneous, there being so many contingent expenses. As a source of trade, much depends upon rearing the best breeds, to be early in the season, laying in a stock and store at proper times, having a ready sale for produce, and to "buy cheap and sell dear."

Water-Rotted Hemp. Every series of experiments ordered by the Government to test the comparative strength of Russian and American water-rotted hemp has resulted decidedly in favor of the home article. While, too, there has been a constant accumulation in the value of dew-rotted, from good remunerating price to one too low to repay the expense of its production, water-rotted has steadily commanded from \$100 to \$150 per ton. At Louisville and St. Louis for some weeks past dew-rotted has been brisk, quiet and dull, by turns, at from \$75 to \$85 per ton, baled and in shipping order. During the same time, water-rotted has been eagerly sought after at \$130. It would seem that these considerations were strong enough to induce the preparation of water-rotted upon an extensive scale. But the reverse seems to be the case in Kentucky, as many who have tried that process, for one or two seasons, have abandoned it for the old way of "going to mill."

The St. Louis Union gives the result of some experiments made in that city under the direction of John Smith, Esq., U. S. hemp agent for Missouri, in the presence of Col. Benton and other gentlemen who take an interest in this important subject. The hemp experimented with was Riga and Missouri water-rotted. The former has heretofore been considered the strongest fibre grown and the requirements of our Navy Department with reference to it has been, that "it shall be thoroughly dressed, free from shives, and shall not lose more than sixteen per cent of tow and waste, when hatched ready for spinning. Its strength shall be such that a rope of one and three fourths inches in circumference, made from twenty-one yards, will bear at least 4200 lbs.

The editor of the Union witnessed the experiments made with the American article, and states that the rope which he saw spun, laid up and subjected to the above test of strength, was made from hemp taken without selection from a sample of ten tons. It was made of 21 yards and measured 13 inches in circumference. The result of 30 lbs of hemp when hatched, was: 25.98 shive, 3.65 tow, 37 waste—or tow and waste 13.40 per cent. The result of five tests was: 1st, at a strain of 4200 lbs; 2d, 4460; 3d, 4400; 4th 4400; 5th 4530—making 4398 lbs as the mean of five tests, in these trials it will be observed, that 2.60 per cent. less tow and waste was taken from the hemp than the Navy Department allows; and that it bore 330 pounds in one instance, and 198 pounds in the mean, more than is required.

The Union further states that trials were subsequently made of rope manufactured for the Navy Department from the best Riga hemp, and sent to the Agent in St. Louis, as a sample of what would be required for Illinois and Missouri. Upon several trials, the rope parted before it reached the standard required; and in no instance did it equal in strength the American hemp with which the first experiments were made. The latter article bore a strain of at least from two to three hundred pounds more than the sample.

The result is strong evidence that our hemp, when properly prepared, will equal in strength the best hemp in the world.

Maysville Eagle.

The Fruitfulness of the Valley of El Paso.

A resident of the Valley of the Paso in New Mexico, writes to the War Department at Washington, that the Valley is a continuous orchard and garden. The settlement of El Paso extends from the falls of the Rio Grande, on the north, to the Presidio on the south—a distance of 22 miles. This spacious valley is about midway between Santa Fe and Chihuahua, and is isolated from all other Mexican settlements by the mountains that rise on the east and west, and close into the river on the north and south. The breadth of the valley is about 10 miles. The falls of the river are two miles north of the Plaza Publica, or public square, and afford a sufficient water power for grist and saw mills enough to supply the entire settlement with flour and lumber. The most important production of the valley is the grape, from which are annually manufactured not less than two hundred thousand gallons of perhaps the richest and best wine in the world.

This wine is worth \$2 per gallon, and constitutes the principle revenue of the city. If this valley was cultivated by an energetic American population, it would yield, perhaps, ten times the quantity of wine and fruits at present produced. A communication between the valley of the Mississippi and that of the Del Norte by a canal along the latter, affording an easy method of exchanging the products of the one for those of the other, will do more than anything else to facilitate the westward march of civilization and republican government. The writer adds: "That the idea of a canal following the course of the Del Norte may not appear impracticable, it may not be amiss to state that no country in the world is better adapted for the construction of canals than

this valley. As the earth is sandy, canals are easily constructed; but there is a kind of cement intermixed with the sand that renders the bank of the canal as firm as a wall. There is already a grand canal or 'acuequia' leading out from the river above the falls, extending through the entire length of the Valley of El Paso, irrigating every farm and vineyard to the Presidio where it rejoines the river."

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JOHN CAYE, M. C. C. C.
May 21, 1847—44—1ds.

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SEVERAL valuable Building Lots desirably situated for business or dwelling houses, for sale at each.

ALSO—Two or three Farms convenient to the city. Enquire of WALKER & WINSTON, May 33 Madison st., one door above sixth.

ALTER'S PANACEA!
The Great Remedy—Approved by the Faculty.
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other affections of the Bronchial tubes.
PREPARED entirely from the Ginseng and warranted to contain no preparation of Antimony, Mercury or Opium.
More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.
The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by Physicians, and its respectability, in their regular practice, and its claim to be considered the only article ever discovered capable of speedily and permanently allaying bronchial irritation, which is the sole cause of coughs, asthma, bronchitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who but expressed the opinion of all the first authorities in Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the cases usually regarded as true tuberculous consumption must be considered as forever settled. We select the following names from a long catalogue of persons who have felt its healing influence on their own person, or seen it in their families, and we wish it distinctly noted that they are
persons accessible to all who wish to cure; we attach no certificate. If you are at all interested, send them for yourselves; they are scattered over the city and can be easily found.
G. W. Phillips, Broadway, between 5th and Harrison streets.
W. Parvin, Broadway, near Yeatman.
G. W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st.
J. Vanduzen, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore st.
J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.
Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins. Co. 3d st.
Stoms, firm of J. F. Fair & Co., Sycamore and Lower Market.
N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office.
McGuthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main, near 5th street.
A. Maish, Tanner, 2d near Sycamore st.
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.
Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.
E. H. Wheaton, firm Wheaton & Blinn Auctioneers.
Dr. Koser, 14th st. between Vine and Race.
Kerman, firm of Kinkbine & Kirman, Main.
O. F. Benjamin, Importer, 3d st. between Main and Sycamore.
W. Newell, Tanner, Symmes st.
H. Lyon, Finisher, Front st.
W. Johnson, Carpenter, 3d st.
Capt. Adams, Columbus House.
B. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race.
S. Stealing, corner Vine and Centre.
Mrs. Hunter, at J. D. Jones, 3d st.
N. M. Flower, Sycamore st.
J. Ferris corner 9th and Vine.
Dr. Drake.
Cincinnati, March 7, 1847.

FOSTER HOUSE.
Corner of Third and Greenup Streets, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
THE undersigned having permanently located in the city of Covington, has taken the above named House and opened it as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and others, who may desire to be able to accommodate all, who may favor him with a call in the very best style. His House is new and has been newly furnished with the latest style of Furniture. His Table will be furnished with the best of the markets and his servants attentive and ready.
He has engaged the services of Mr. LAWSON, Horner, who will be pleased to see his old friends.
His near location to the River offers inducements to travellers with servants, who cannot stop in Cincinnati, and to those of their servants.
THOMAS J. HOLTON.
Covington, April 10, 1847—1f—38.