

# CLICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

Devoted to General Intelligence, Politics, Morality, Literature, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, and Advertising.

VOLUME VII.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1847.

NUMBER 2

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N. L. FINNELL.

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A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement to be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript or previously agreed upon between the parties.

The number of insertions must be marked on the advertisement, or it will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, whenever necessary, Office on Market Space, in Covington.

N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to. September 13, 1845. 8-1f

## Gedge & Brothers

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

DRY GOODS, PROCESSIONS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment in their line, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash or exchange for country produce. March 8, 1845. 33

## C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAS now on hand a good stock of Groceries, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Covington, July 11th, 1845.

DR. W. C. RANDELLS, having located in Covington, offers his professional services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity. Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by Foley & Wall. July 18, 1845. 52

## J. B. JONES, & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening a large assortment of STAPLE AND DRY GOODS.

Also Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of public patronage, as their terms shall be reasonable as those of any establishment in this City or Cincinnati.

N.B. They will receive, in exchange for Goods, Cash, either Cash or any kind of Country Produce. Covington, Sept. 5th, 1845. 7-1f

POWDER FLASKS!—A fresh supply of Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and for sale by the dozen or single at

HUNTINGTON'S, No. 123 Main st. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

Notice.

JOHN MACKOY has removed his Store to Foot's New Brick Buildings, on Madison street, at the elbow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now receiving and opening a stock of GROCERIES, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and old customers. Produce of almost every kind will be received in exchange for goods. Covington, April 4, 1846.

Twenty-Five Town Lots for Sale.

near the College, on Madison, Scott and Greenup streets, which will be sold low and on easy terms, by HIRAM MARTIN.

Or Menzies & Cambren, Agents, Covington, Jan. 30, 1847. 25-6m

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, of the best Philadelphia and Morocco Skins, &c. and are now prepared to make to order.

Boots and Shoes, of the Best Quality and Latest Fashion.

Madison St., four doors below sixth street. INGRAM & AMMERMAN.

Covington, May 8, 1847. 42-1f

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening a fresh stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pencils, Keys, Diamond, Ruby, Garnet, Amethyst, Topaz, Turquoise, Seti Finger Rings, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Watchmaker and Jeweler, Nov. 21. 123 Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

STEEL FIRE SETS.—100 sets of Steel Shoe

also, 50 sets of Steel Pliers and Shovels for sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO., 163 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their supply of GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, which they offer on the best possible terms for Cash or country Produce of all kinds. They have on hand a complete and general assortment of Stoves and Stoves at Cincinnati prices, also Shovels and Robert's best ploughs, the public are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Cash paid for Wheat and Flaxseed. GEDGE & BROTHERS, October 1 1846—12-31.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR three or four months, or perhaps until Christmas, a Negro Woman, acquainted with cooking, 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.

BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE.—

20 casks Bright Trace Chains, 7 feet; 10 do Curry Cords, assorted;

5 do Bad Screws, 6 to 12 inches; 5 do Locks, Fire Irons, Bolts &c. &c.; 5 Cates Wire Coal Hooks and Stiffers; 5 better Show Hump, Wides and Plush; 5 black Log Chains and Hooks and Hinges;

Now opening and for sale by TYLER DAVIDSON & CO., 163 Main st., 3 doors above Commerce Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846-10

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A Convention of gentlemen from a number of the States in the Union, friendly to the improvement of the various rivers and harbors in our country, assembled at Chicago on the 5th inst.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, was chosen President of the Convention, and sixteen gentlemen from different States, Vice Presidents.

The proceedings of the Convention possess much interest, and we regret our inability to furnish our readers with the whole of them. The following are the resolutions reported to the Convention by a committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted.

During the sitting of the Convention a number of letters were read from distinguished individuals, assigning their reasons for not attending the Convention; some of which we will give next week.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 7.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Treat, of Missouri, offered a resolution that no proposition or remarks not pertinent to recognized harbor and river improvements of a national character be entertained by the convention.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

This committee, by the hands of Judge Wright, its chairman, presented a report, consisting of the following resolutions:

1. That the Constitution of the United States was framed by practical men, for practical purposes, declared in its preamble. "To provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty," and was mainly designed to create a government whose functions should be adequate to the protection of the common interests of all the States, or of two or more of them, which could not be maintained by the action of the separated States. That in strict accordance with this object, the revenues derived from commerce were surrendered to the general government, with the express understanding that they should be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

2. That among these common interests and objects were—1st. Foreign commerce, to the regulation of which the powers of the States severally were confessedly inadequate, and the 2d, internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its preservation, or where the expense of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States, and where, of course, those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the constitutional grant of power to Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States."

3. That being thus possessed both of the means and of the power which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities and all that protection which the States individually would have afforded had the revenue and the authority been left to them.

4. That this obligation has ever been recognized from the foundation of the government, and has been fulfilled partially by erecting light-houses, building piers for harbors, breakwaters, and seawalls, removing obstructions in rivers and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports on the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent in providing similar facilities for "commerce among the States;" and that the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous light-houses upon them, which appropriations have ever been questioned in Congress as wanting constitutional authority.

5. That thus by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States and of every department of the Federal Government, under all Administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the Constitution in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, has been manifested and has been confirmed by the people, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.

6. That their power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States and with the Indian tribes," is on its face so palpably applicable in its whole extent to each of the subjects enumerated equally, and in the same manner as to render any attempts to make it more explicit, idle, and futile, and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to foreign commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations by improving harbors and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it equally authorizes similar facilities to "commerce among the States."

7. That "foreign commerce" is dependent upon internal trade for the distribution of its freights, and for the means of paying for them, so that whatever improves the one advances the other; and they are so inseparable that they should be regarded as one. That an export from the American shore to a British port in Canada is as much foreign commerce as if it had been carried directly to Liverpool, and that an exportation to Liverpool neither gains nor loses any of the characteristics of foreign commerce by the

directness or circuitry of the route, whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or descends through the river and its connecting canals to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

8. That the General Government, by extending its jurisdiction over lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for purposes of revenue, but to give security to life and property, by the regulation of steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of commerce. If it has power to control and restrain it must have the same power to protect, assist, and facilitate, and if it denies the jurisdiction in the one mode of action, it should renounce it in the other.

9. That in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of harbors for shelter and of the Western rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local, and not national, must be wanting in information of the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

10. That having regard to relative population or to the extent of commerce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting them with the ocean have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast; and that the time has arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done by the united, determined, and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

11. That independent of this right to protection of "commerce among the States," the right of "common defence," guaranteed by the Constitution, entitles these citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers to such safe and convenient harbors as may afford shelter to a navy whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities from our neighbors; and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect "commerce among the States," and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite social combinations, to insure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the Republican principles of our Government and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives.—That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject, involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of the rights and interests of all our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, disclaiming selfish and local purposes, will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the Treasury, upon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious danger to our confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier, which will afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against a storm, must necessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to commercial purposes.

14. That the imposts on foreign goods being taken mainly from the pockets of the consumers, and the public lands being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of the people, to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and the competency of the General Government, would be unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of internal trade and "commerce among the States" with the fortunes of any political party, but that we mean to place that cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice, and constitutional duty as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor.

The vote was taken upon the resolutions *seriatim*, which were adopted unanimously, with the exception of the 5th, to which there were but a few dissentients, the 14th being amended so as to read—"That the revenues derived from the imports on foreign goods, being the common property of the people," instead of "that the imports on foreign goods being taken mainly from the pockets of the consumers."

The chairman of the general committee reported an additional resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of two from each State and Territory, whose duty it should be to transmit the proceedings of the convention to the President of the United States and Congress, and to collect all information bearing upon the subject, and to appoint such sub-committees as may be necessary to carry out these objects, which was adopted.

Mr. Redfield, of New York, offered a resolution in the language of Gen. Jackson, taken from his veto of the Maysville

road bill, declaring that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary to give the General Government power to conduct works of internal improvement.—This resolution was unanimously laid upon the table.

Chicago, July 9, 1847.

A letter from Daniel Webster was then read, expressing his hearty concurrence in the whole objects of the convention, which was greeted with three cheers.

Judge Spencer submitted a resolution providing for the publication of the entire proceedings and reports of the convention, the expense of which to be defrayed by the places who have sent delegates, the resolution previously passed having been reconsidered, which was adopted.

Wm. Mossy Hall, of Buffalo, offered a series of resolutions in favor of a railroad from the States to the Pacific ocean, according to the plan of Mr. Wilkes, which was unanimously laid upon the table.

Mr. H. Brown, of Chicago, submitted a resolution with reference to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, which, not being considered as included within the legitimate scope of the convention, was laid upon the table.

Gen. Watkins, of Missouri, offered a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Chicago for their hospitality to the delegates attending upon this convention, which was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, offered a resolution of thanks on the part of the convention to Judge Edward Bates, its presiding officer, which was unanimously adopted.

Solon Robinson, of Indiana, offered a resolution, placing the original records and papers of the proceedings of this convention in the archives of the city of Chicago, which was unanimously adopted.

The chair announced itself unable to give the names of the Executive committee, but stated that they would be published at an early day.

After a few remarks by the president, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment, the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to hear speeches, and was addressed by Gov. Bell, Mr. Loomis, of Pennsylvania, and other gentlemen.

Great harmony prevailed throughout the convention, and the effect will, I hope, be to unite the people of all parties in the North and West to the great subject of internal improvements by the General Government. The doctrines promulgated by the convention are moderate, and I think sound. There is great danger, notwithstanding, that may be said by the over-zealous friends of internal improvements, of indulging latitudinarianism upon this subject, the inconveniences of which, if not now foreseen, must sooner or later be felt.

I cannot conclude without bearing my testimony to the hospitality and intelligence of the citizens of Chicago. So far as I have had opportunity of judging, I have met with no community so young whose standard of morals and intelligence was so high. The leaven that works in this part of the State will redeem Illinois, and make it distinguished for virtue and knowledge as it is for its natural wealth of soil and climate.

The following is a list of the names of the general Executive committee appointed by the president of the River and Harbor Convention for the purpose of drafting a memorial to Congress and presenting such statistical information as may be necessary to further its objects.

Abbot Lawrence and John Mills, of Massachusetts; John C. Spencer and Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York; James T. Morehead and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Jacob G. Sleight and Zebulon Baird, of Indiana; Thomas Allen and Joseph M. Converse, of Missouri; Alexander Duncan and Zachariah Allen, of Rhode Island; George C. Stone and William B. Ewing, of Iowa; T. J. Bigham and S. C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania; James Hall and Joseph L. Weatherly, of Ohio; Thomas W. Williams and Philip Ripley, of Connecticut; Rufus King and William Woodman, of Wisconsin; Thos. Butler King and William B. Hodgson, of Georgia; John C. Camp, of Florida; Joseph K. Williams and David A. Noble, of Michigan; Charles Jarvis and George Evans, of Maine; David J. Barker and Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois; Chas. King and Littleton Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey; James Wilson and John Page, of New Hampshire.

This committee organized in this place to-day.

From the Louisville Courier.

The funeral rites of Col. McKee, Clay, and others, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista.

This was perhaps the most imposing and solemn ceremony ever before seen in the United States; not in regard to numbers, but with reference to the standing and character of the dead, the occasion of their death, and the persons engaged in the ceremonies of their interment at Frankfort, the Capitol of Ky.—Early on Tuesday morning the 20th of the present month, the drums beat, and bands of music paraded the streets, giving notice to the various military companies and others, that a most solemn and impressive ceremony was on the point of opening.

At sunrise a gun was fired from Capitol Hill, and about 8 o'clock, Ladies and Gentlemen, citizens and strangers, civil and other orders of persons began to assemble in the square of the State House, until the multitude had increased to about thirty thousand (30,000) living souls. At 10 o'clock, two guns were fired from Capt. Williams' brass 6 pounder, taken at the battle of Cerro Gordo; which also fired

funeral guns every five minutes during the ceremony of moving and interment. This brass piece was inscribed with the date (1773) of manufacture, and was scarred and mutilated by the heavy blows given and redied in its capture, an effort having been made by the Mexicans to render it useless to the Americans, by injuring its trunnions and muzzle; and to prevent its being turned against themselves, by rendering the calibre too small to admit of a proper sized shot. When the assembled multitude was perfectly still, Rev. Jno. H. Brown, (Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian or M'Chord Church of Lexington, to which faith Col. McKee and Lady were attached by preference) opened the funeral services of the day.—He was followed by Jno. Brackinridge Esq., son of the late Hon. Jos. C. Brackinridge, in the most happy and eloquent address, which will be given to the public, as soon as it can be prepared for the press. Two fine choirs from the M'Chord Church, Lexington, and the Presbyterian Church of Frankfort, under the charge of Mr. Candy of Shelbyville, had prepared two beautiful funeral hymns, on "Luther's Judgment Hymn," to the words,

"Great God, what do I see and hear," the other "old hundred," to Sir Walter Scott's paraphrase of "Dies irae, dies illa," commencing

"The day of wrath, that dreadful day!" but owing to the immense pressure, and the seats being previously occupied by the mass of citizens, the musical services were compelled to be dispensed with. After the address, the bodies were brought out of the State House where they had lain since Sabbath morning, in the following order. As each body appeared, the splendid U. States band from Newport, which had been ordered on the ground by an officer in command played several appropriate pieces, among which we recognized that universal favorite "Ponce troubled soul."

1st. Was brought by the pall-bearers, the body of Wm. R. McKee, of Lexington, and deposited on a brass 6-pounder, elegantly fitted up as a hearse and drawn by four splendid black horses, each horse led by a groom in black. Col. McKee's servant, William, leading his horse magnificently caparisoned in front. The cannon-carriage and hearse, having the flag of the 42d Regiment K. M., enveloped in crape, drooping over.

2d. Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., on a brass 6-pounder, by two elegant greys, the flag of the Louisville Legion enveloped in crape, drooping over his hearse, the horses led by two grooms in black.

3d. Capt. Wm. T. Willis of Jessamine Co., on a brass 6-pounder, drawn by two fine blacks, the horses led by two grooms in black. The flag of the "Keene Artillery" covered with crape, drooping over his remains.

7th. Adj. E. M. Vaughn of Lexington, on a brass 6-pounder, drawn by two fine blacks, and by two grooms in mourning; the stars and stripes enveloped in a crape drooping over his hearse.

5th. W. H. Maxey, on a 6-pounder, drawn by two black horses, a flag covered with crape over his remains, the horses led by grooms.

6th. Lieut. Jos. W. Powell, on a 6-pounder drawn by two blacks, and led by grooms, a flag enveloped in crape over his remains.

7th. Col. A. G. Morgan, who as private in the battle where he lost his life, on a 6-pounder drawn by two black horses, and led by grooms in mourning. A mourning flag over his remains.

8th. William W. Bayles, on a 6-pounder, drawn by two blacks, and led by two grooms, a mourning flag drooping over his remains.

9th. Wm. Thwaites, (who risked his life on the march to save that of his Capt. O. H. P. Beard, from drowning) on a 6-pounder, drawn by two blacks, the horses led by two grooms in black, a flag in mourning over his body.

10th. C. Jones and H. Carty on a 6-pounder, drawn by two fine blacks, and led by grooms in mourning, a flag in crape, drooping over their bodies.

11th. Thos. Weigart and N. Ramey, on a 6-pounder drawn by two blacks, the horses led by grooms in black, and a flag of crape drooping over the hearse.

12th. H. Trotter and T. M. Dozier drawn by two fine blacks, the horses led by two grooms in mourning, and a flag in crape over their remains.

13th. C. B. Thompson and W. T. Green, drawn by two blacks, the horses led by grooms in black, and a flag enveloped in crape, drooping over the remains; in all, seventeen bodies. The cannons were entirely covered with crape and on the carriages, had been erected very neat and appropriate platforms, covered with black cloth, having the appearance of very richly ornamented hearses. As the bodies passed out of the State House yard, to take their position in line, the whole multitude present became instantly uncovered, the music played a solemn dirge, and the military came to a "present arms." The procession then took up the line of march to the Cemetery, as follows:

1st. Cavalry Companies.

Kentucky Military Institute.

Western Military Institute.

Marshall—Col. R. T. P. ALLEN.

2d. Independent Corps of Lt. Infantry, Riflemen and Artillery.

Marshall—GEN'L. J. T. PRATT.

3d. Committee of arrangements and officers of Cemetery.

4TH, THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.

5th. Families and relatives of the dead. Among this number we noticed Mrs. McKee, the venerable and stricken mother of her illustrious deceased son, Hon. Geo.

R. and Dr. McKee, brothers. Chief Justice Robertson and family, Hon. H. Clay, sons and grandsons, Rev. Mr. Humphry brother-in-law and other relatives of Col. Clay, Col. Bayles with his interesting lady and lovely daughter, father, mother, and sister of the deceased and Mr. Wm. Carty, brother of the deceased.

The two young Morgans, who were by the side of their Uncle, when he fell, and Messrs. Joel and R. Higgins's brother-in-law of Col. Morgan.

Mr. Twais and son. Father and brother of the deceased. The brother was fighting by the side of Wm. when he fell. Miss Jones the bereaved sister of young Mr. J. M. Alex. Trotter the brother, Gen. Combs and Major John Tifford the brothers-in-law of Mr. H. Trotter, Miss Vaughn the beautiful and amiable niece, and Mr. Vaughn the brother of the Adjutant; with many others in mourning not personally known to the writer; the whole number of relatives occupying some twenty carriages.

6th. U. States Military Band from Newport, Ky.

7th. The Volunteers of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, under the personal charge of Major Carey H. Fry, and the Cavalry, on foot, under the charge of Col. H. Marshall, numbering between 180 and 200 men. Among this number, we noticed Lieut. Col. E. H. Field, the various living Captains of horse and foot Regiments, Capt. Beard, Capt. Cutter, Capt. Turpin, Capt. Williams, of the Cerro Gordo Division, and others unknown to the writer. Over the 2d Kentucky Regiment in command of Major Fry, was borne the very flag itself, under whose folds those brave men so gallantly fought, and borne too by the very standard bearer himself, Mr. Gaines, a young man about 21 years of age, who in that tremendous engagement, the battle of Buena Vista, thrice retook this very flag, now displayed in procession. This standard exhibited more than one hundred holes in its folds from bullets, lance and bomb. This young man, (Gaines) fearing lest his flag should be again taken by over powering numbers, tore it from its staff, and thrust in his bosom, and afterwards by his gallantry, having captured a Mexican stand, attached his own mutilated and ragged colors to the captured staff. These corps in connection, with the bodies of the deceased of both Regiments, was perhaps the most solemnly impressive of all the rites of the day. Each volunteer was designated by crape on his arm. After the volunteers came.

8th. Soldiers of the last war.

9th. Governor and suite, and officers of the State government.

Marshall, E. A. DUDLEY.

10th. Sons of Temperance.

11th. Ind't. O. Old Fellows.

12th. Masonic Fraternity.

Marshall, Col. H. C. PINDELL.

13th. Students of College and Literary Societies.

14th. Fire Companies on foot.

Marshall, A. K. MARSHALL.

Among the latter number, we noticed the Union and Lyon Fire Companies of Lexington, both handsomely uniformed. The Lyon Company in particular, with red roundabouts, white pants and fire caps and the insignia of their Company, made a beautiful show.

Whilst the procession was moving up the ascent to the Cemetery, the road and hill sides were covered with thousands upon thousands of spectators, both ladies and gentlemen, thronging and crowding, and pressing to see the imposing mournful pageant, as it moved up the hill. Upon arriving at the place of interment, the bodies were taken from the cannon hearses, placed in their respective graves, the military coming to the "present arms" as each body was brought forward and every head was uncovered.

The Masons then went through their usual rites over Col. McKee, the Deputy Grand Master at the head, the brother who presided at his raising at the East, and who presided at his raising at the East, the Buena Vista flag held by the Esquire over the grave; the same service was also performed over Col. A. G. Morgan, W. W. Bayles and Adjutant Vaughn, the brethren all surrounding their graves and singing,

"Thou art gone to the great

to the beautiful air of "The Voice of Frs Grace." After the ceremony of depositing the white glove and evergreen, the brethren retired, and the imposing solemn rite, were concluded by the most thrilling ceremony of all, the "cleaving" of the volunteers. With the officers, Col. Marshall, Col. Field, and Maj. Fry at their head, the standard bearer still remaining at Col. McKee's grave holding his tattered flag over his remains, the volunteers passed up the centre of the military, the United States band in front, playing a slow and solemn dirge; wheeled to the left and as they marched past the grave, each gave the military salute and retired in order. The whole procession then moved off towards town, leaving the beloved dead to their last sleep.

Never was witnessed a more imposing and solemn procession. Seventeen dead bodies, carried to their last resting place by their friends and acquaintances, and deposited in "the place appointed for all living" by those who knew and loved them. Multitudes of persons who perhaps had seldom wept before, now wept aloud; and the full, pent up hearts of relatives and friends, gave utterance to their feelings in tears and sobs. Many a volunteer, in passing around the graves of his loved companions, wept like a child; and as the last volley was fired over their remains, by the military, and as the clouds tumbled on the coffin of the dead, in silence and sorrow the vast multitude left them to the sleep from which there shall be no waking, until the resurrection morn.

AN EYE WITNESS.

wagons we leave here, that brought forward the sick, and some subsistence designed for this post. The sick alone, require nearly forty wagons, all of which are



