PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DON.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

weekly on an Imperial sheet, \$2.00
ity cents will be added to each volume to the other than the other to the other than the other than the other than the other than the paper, it settle up, all arrears before it can be done, set at the option of the publisher.

Any examination of the publisher.

Any examination of the filter, or last, will and obtain the intertion.

when mountains, which semetimes open into the willes had contain villages sometimes very increase and each, as that you can searchy see it the white foaming flood which you have rearring for down in the spote below. Tearry, ny leads in my poster, and sketch the seenes on the spot, when we step for a little time. I have them suff, but cannot transcribe for you now. But that you may have some idea of this Alpine region, I will select a paragraph from my notes on the spot way large the seenes of the spot which we have a sufficient of the Ame, which descends from Mont Blane to the Ame, which descends from Mont Blane to the Alpine. It was calming occusionally, and the clouds were floating around the airless of the divide practice, and the spot of the flower of the spot of the spot

men about 24. wenther was unsettled when we were at

The weather was unsettled when we were at Chimousis, so that it was impossible to make the very fattguing and dangerous ascent of Mont Blance, but we crossed the mire de glace, a glacier about two miles wide and twenty-free long extending round the east flank of Mont Blancy, and descending through the gorges, folling over mountain slopes at angle of from 40% of 3° into the valley. It have carefully examined three glaciers—made ellipset flaquisties of the guides, on the spot, and I consider their formation, destruction, and of the consider their formation, destruction, and of the consider their formation, destruction. tion, renewed and movements about the wonders of nature. I know you take a deep interest in whatever relates to Natural Solenice, and I have a rich budget for you when I return, touching these fountains of Alpine rivers, streams and fer-

If we pursue the works of creation we she end lessons of profound instruction, day by di

REPORT
OF THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMIT-

was evan then a disease of no suddoo occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity. Four years he force, the himmediate predecessor of General Harrison had been constrained to react to the same oxpedient, a special estate of Congress, there-and-of-which hedronize, nowed the first of a succession of pallithices, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of despire scated disease-and agravatellarymores, grading alloy more interest through the whole four years of that Administration. It had expanded, from year fo, year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond its increase showhile in that heard nearly are millioned.

error of opinion upless two-thirds of both franch-er of the Legislature are in conflict with him, is tempered by the amiable assurance that in that event be will cheerfully acquiesce in a result which would be precisely the same schetter he shound additions in you not. Any principle of this hypothecal position may be estimated by the calculation of the chances that the contingency which it supposes is within the verge of ressibilities.

which it supposes is within the verge of resigna-ity.

The reasons usigned by the Predident for his objections to this hill are further preceded by a narrative of his antecedent opinions and com-munications on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. He admits that at the opening of the extra session he recommended such a distribution, but he avera that this recommendation was expressly coupled with the condition, that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provi-ded by the Commonic Act 1833.

rrow. Petgoegian bill. What it is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. What then? Irnot the act of September 4, 1641, approved and signed by the President himself, both a reve-nue and an appropriation bill? Does it not en-

a respectfully rejoin.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

JIO. M. BODT'S,

JAMES COOPER,

K. RAYNER,

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,

THOS. LANE,

H. S. LANE,

H. S. LANE,

H. S. LANE,

Ma. Entros:

Your Dor ocratic readers will perceive by th our Democratic reacter with precieve oven a reaction in the war not to be indoiged with any expressions stronger than sife and ware, not be subject of Whig principles—and as it is very unpleasant to warngle with a man in his own house—W. Degi leave to notice your mild and deficial strictness, in the

they your wild and delicate strictness, in the tender and obsequious manner. u seem to be particularly disturbed by Sen-Allen's letter, and says it is "filled with, falsehood and scurrility." Mild expres-for a pattern of mecknost) but let that Mr. Allen's letter is good for what it is pars. Mr. Allon's letter is good for what it is worth, and those who read it can judge of the truth or faitehood of his statements. Whether the Whig leaders made our promiter before it el-election of 1840—and how they have performed them since, is too well known to require discussion or proof: and it might offend the sensitive "for gona" of our wing fedines to state the fact—Mr. Allen has performed that task to our eatisfaction, and three we leave if.

ests of political prioriples under our government, camely) Republican, and anti-Republican. Those who support the equal rights of men, are republican; these these these three properties of the properties of prival legislation are anti-republican; whether of partial legislation are anti-republican; whether they assume the name of "Republican," "Autional Republican," "Wational Republican," "Wational Republican," "Wational Republican," "Wational Republican," "Autional Republican," "Wational Republican," "Wational Republican," "Republican," "Repu

must not mention it. If "Locofoco" should be freed upon us, it will share the sime fate, and we shall soon have Whig Locofoco.

But hall friend Langdon, you have insched a tender and patholi estimate. How could you be occile? Have you no tender ties upon the free occutio side? No doar and "respectable rish tions" who dare to differ with you. If you have a democratic side? No doar and "respectable rish tions" who dare to differ with you. If you have a Catholic friend, you are to bound to be a Catholic, or forever hold your peace. This is the amount of your tender appeace. may ocas secondar as may present and mer are all homes and respectable if on your side o the question. Fiel Mr. Editor, I blush for you simplicity. I protest against your personalities and private attached to the public private is "their" to the mother. "While principle" i on assure you, Mr. Editor, you are off the track W. dares to speak the truth in any presence-and his friends and amociates speak as freely c and his friends and amociates speak as freely a they please to him. For instance, I heard a very or segulative whig remark, that, he vide dot know how an intelligant man could be a democrate, of how a democrat could be a gentleman? insteas of flying off the handle about it, I marely rema-ked, that he probably did out understand the principles of either. I took, it on the ground-the general remarks are not intended for individuals and I had no doubt that the accentions where and I had no doubt that the gentleman spoke a

and I had no doubt that the gentleman spoke-coording to the extent of his information. But it is useless to harter, words on this subject—the acketions in and remarks published on the democratic page of the Register, were included for your democratic readers, and I presume a majority of them approve the continents reached. You must either retract your profess of the continents of the con e is no exciting party subject now before merican people. If such were the fact it be the very time for the discussion of prin-but if the great question, whether a re-m government can be suitained or not, is an publican government can be sustained or not, is a exciting subject, this is the time that calls for a tho vigilance, and patriotism we possess. It is the honest opinion of our most intelligent deme crais (at least) that our government has nove been so near a crash, as during the last fer months. Look at the strile at Washingtona. Look at the strife at Washington— at the convolutions in Ohio. Are not trea-al revolution staring us in the face? It time to sing lullaby, to those who would by the Constitution and save the govern? Aro not the Whige disturbing heaver parth to raise excitement? Look at their and dissolution—all expenses are paid, and clear the capture crownly, and for purpose? To produce excitement, to smoth, and to rough the control of the cont

Speech of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

In Senate, August 5, 1849 : ON THE PASSAUE OF THE TARIFF SILL Mr. PRESIDENT. The tariff bill of 1828 he

concurrence—I were a to get a continue to that the addition where the continue to the they are probably less, by about 10 per cent. This, it is estimated, will average about 35 per cent. Arole, the settimated, will average about 35 per cent. advances on the aggregate of the imports; and that averaged, according to the best estimates that I have been able to make, about 156. But this difference is more than made up by other considerations; and, a many them, that allowed long credit for the payment of the duties; this requires them to be paid in each, which will not their burdon not less than 4 or 5 per cent. Again; there has been a great failing of in writes on his bill, will much more than make up the conce. To these may be added its arbitr and oppressive provisions for goods, and collection delice, with the collection delice, with the speaking on the commercial interest, and the under weight it would in poseon the learning of the higher full with the commercial interest, and the under weight it would mis poseon the learning of the higher fuller it lays on the control of the higher fuller it lays on coarse ari... Zeneral consumption.

It is, in the next place, worse the tariff of 1838. I shall not dwell on the fact third it should, it would entirely supersed the compremies act, and violate pletges openly girenhere in the compremies act, and violate pletges openly girenhere in the compremies while it than a member of this body—that, if we of the South would adhere to the comprosise while it was openling favorably to the manufacturing interests, they would stand by it when it came to operate favorably to us. I pass, also, without dwelling on. the fact that it proposes to repeat he provides that the act should cease to operate in provides that the act should cease to operate in therming the provision in the net of distribution, which provides that the set should cease to open't if the dulies abouth or master aboute 20 per cont—a provision, without which neither that nor the bankrupt bill could have become a law, and which was inserted under circumstances that ploaged was inserted under circumstances that ploaged

iey.
It is true that the act of 1824 had been in operation a few years, which may be regarded the first which arowed the policy that ever passed; but it had been in operation too short a time to an upwarion too short a time to short amuch light on the subject. Since then, our experience has been greatly colarged. We have not prevented considerable duration both of fixerosas and reduction of duties, and their effect respectively on the industry and prosperity of the country, which conducts the compare, from nuthantic public documents, the result. It is most triumphantly in favor of reduction, though made under circumstances ment adverse to it, and most fiverable to increase. I, have, on another occasion during this session, showe, from the commercial tables and other authentic sources, that, during the eight years of high duties, the increase our foreign commerce, and of our toninge, both coastwips and foreign, was elmost entirely arrested and the them.

Yes, Sendotry, we are fold by the chairman the Finance Committee, and other who advecte it, that this bill in intended for evenane, and intended for 1838 was for protection; and it is on the assumption they attempted to descriminate between the two, and hope to recodile the people. 

But this is a revenue-billy M. deny it. Where, indeed, the word of the chairman for it.He tells us it is necessiry to meet the expend
tures of the Government, of which, halveer, agee us but little proof, except his word. B!
I must inform him that he must go a step forth
before he can existly me. He must not only sho before he can existy me. He must not only show that it is ancessing spa quoest the expenditures of the Government, but, sinc, that those expendi-tures have been judged off; that teast economy hat been pinfarced in every branch, both in the conlection and dibunement of the recounts and, above all, that nois of the resources of the Gov-ernment have been thrown baye or surroaderd. Has no done all that? Of his he showed that it

million? And has not all this been done, under the remembanes well calculated in seaset under the remembanes well calculated in seaset under the remembanes well calculated in seaset under the remembane well of the rememb

But if it were admitted that the am

ive principles. No two things, Senators, are more different than duties for two nou east protection. They are as opposite as light and darkness. The one is friendly, and the other hostile, to the importation of the article on which they may be imposted. Revenue seeks not to exclude or dimin-posted. Revenue seeks not to exclude or diminsed. Rowenue seeks not to exclude or dimin-it the amount imported; on the contrary, if that ould be the result, it neither designed or desired. Lake more. It is the rowerse, in every respect the protection. It is the rowerse, in every respect injunction. It is the desired result: and, if it is juthat, it falls saits object. But, although that it about it is thought in the capenditures themselves should be nocessary for the support of the Government, without the decide the sing caused intentionally, to take the decide of revenue, or by neglect or wate. In neither some or or processes or wate, the capenditure is case, as has been stated, would the duty be for revenue. It must, in addition, never be so high at the probabilithe incompatible with the object of revenue. But there are office less obrious, though not less looperlant rules, by which they may be discriminated with equal certainly.

On all articles on which duties can be imposed factors and the control of duties which may be controlled to the controlled of the co

low; that is, the duty would decrease more re perfectly as if raised so high as to exclude impor-tation totally. It follows that all duties not laid strictly for revenue, are purely protective; wheth-er called incidental or not; and hence the dis-tinction taken by the Senator from Arkansas.

er called incidental or not; and hones the situation takes by the Bennier from Arkanas, immediately on my left, [Mr. Serier.] between incidental and accidental profection, is not less true and philosophical than striking. The late is two and philosophical than striking. The late is the only protection compatible with the principles on which duties for revenue are laid. This bill regarded as a revenue bill, cannot at another two first, has already been aboven. That some of the duties senual to prohibition, has already been admitted by the chairan. To those he admits, a long list of others might be added. I have in my drawer an ensurantion of many of them, foreinhed by an intelligent and experienced mershant; but I with catculgue. That a large portion of the duties on the protected articles exceed the maximum point of revenue, will not be denied; and that there are a few or noos imposed on protected articles, on which an equal revenue might not be missed at a lower rate of rhely; will be admitted. A, then, every feature of this bill is stamped with protection, it is a missed and lower at one first with protection, it is a missed and lower rate of rhely; will be admitted. As then, every feature of this bill is stamped.

ener, That carried the drawn dager in its hand; and this conceals it in its boson. That imposed the burden of protection—a burden admitted to be unjust, unequal, and appressive, but it was the only burden; but this superndes the weight of its false guise—the beary debt, extravagant expenditures, the loss of public lands, and the market. and the constitutes, the loss of public hands, and the constitutes, the loss of public hands, and the constitutes, the loss of public hands, and the constitutes of consenting its purpose? Not fine, too, may be added to the other objections, which makes it womes thou its predecessor in abomination.

I ism, Sonators, now brought to the important, question, why should such a bill pass? Who sake the ist, and on what ground? It comes ottentibly; for I shall there, in the seeque, that there are other and more powerful interests among its above-star one supporters. And on what grounds do bey ask it? It is on that of protection. Proceedings of the constraints what? Against violences into against what? Against violences into a gainst what? Against violences afford?

be defended on the principles of equity, juse, or the Constitution, or to be enforced, if it
ald be. Do they ask that a tax should be laid so as to give team in a exclusion of the matter or at least a decided advantage over others; and thoreby enable them to sell at higher prices.—Stripped of all diguises, this is their request and this they call protection. Protection in deed! . Call it it fibute, levy, menupoly, plander or, if these be too harsh, tall it thankly, assistance aid—anything rather thus protection, with which it has not a feature in common.

Coosidered in this milder light, where, Seinat will you find the power to give the assistar asked? Or, if that can be found, how can y reconcile it to the principles of justice or equ on all others to sight \$1.9. Sinch is the broad perioging that lies, eith a bottom of what is naked
and what would it be if cairied out, but equal
justion of locome? And what that, but ignor
justion was to income? And in what would the
diffice, it effort, from the agrantanism of proper
ty, which you, on the opposite side of the cham
been, preferate winch to detect? But, if you are
not ready to carry out the principle in its full
ockent, are you prepared to restrict it to a sin
gle eless—the meandacturers? Will, you, give
gle eless—the meandacturers? Will, you, give

But, suppose all these difficulties surmon and cautious examination, whether, in fact enceded by the party asking; and, if it he that the one of whom it is never and and of no such inquiry; and can add fur my own exportence, (and farilessly ap-very planter io the chamber to confum-noat;) that the great cotton-growing annot afford to give higher prices for it. As much as the munufacturing inter-sharmassod, it is not more so than the cot-og interest; and as moderate as may be of the one, it cannot be more moderate of the other; I sak those who repre-obler great agricultural simples of the

his county. I take him on the fact. I deny that there is or can be any competition between home and foreign industry, out through the latter; and anert that the real competition, in all cases, is, and must be, between one branch as dustry and another. To make good the position taken, I rely on a simple fact, which mose will droy—that imports are received in exchange for exports. From that, it follows, if there be no export track, there will be no import farsing and that to cut off the exports, is to cut off the imports. It is, then, not the imports, but the export which are exchanged for them, and without which they would not be introduced at all, that which they would not be introduced at all, tha

part of the manufacturing industry, and those which are associated with it, against the apport industry of the community, and those associated with it. Now, I mak, what is that cappit industry? What is the amount produced? by whom produced? and the number of persons connected with it, compared with these who ask a monopoly against it? The annual domestic exports of the country may be put down, even in the present content of the put down, even in the present content of the country and the put down, even in the present content of the put down, even in the present content of the put down ports. It is drawn from the forest, the ocean and the foil; except about ten millions of manufactures, and is the product of that yet manufactures, and the product of the present of the present

own ports. It is draw from the forest, the occan and the soil, secept about ten millions of manufactures, and is the product of that vast mease of industry engaged in the various branches of the lumber business, the fibburies, in raising grain and stock, producing the great agricultural staples, rice, ention, and tobacco; in purchasing and shiping abroad these various products and exchanging and bringing bome, in return, the products of other countries, with all the associated industry meessary to keep this vest membelsery in-nosition—tha ship-builder, the sailor, and the hundreds of the south of the sailor, and the hundreds of the south of the sailor, and the hundreds of the sailor, and others, who furfish the various necessary supplies for that purpose. It is difficult to estimate with precision the number omployed, directly or indirectly, in keeping in motion 'that rust unactimery, of which our

maintain, made by a friend, I feet myself warranted he saying that it exceeds those employed
in manufacturing, with the associated industry
necessary to furnish them with supplies, in the
proportion at least of ten to one. It is probably
much greater.
Such is the expert industry of the country—
such its anneunt—such the sources from whence
It is drawn—such the variety and magnitude o,
it is drawn—such the variety and magnitude o,
it is branches—and such the proportion in nonbers which those who are employed in it, direct,
yor indirectly, bears to those who are, in litmanner, employed in manufacturing industry. It
is this, wast and various annount of industry is
table, was and various annount of industry can
water, and this soil, as it wore by creation, this
immense sumplus wealth, to be yecreation, that
immense sumplus wealth, to be not abroad, and
exchanged for the productions of the rest of the
fighough the stigmattice als foreign industry! water, and the soil, as it were by creation, this imments surplus wealth, to be sont abroad, and exchanged for the productions of the rest of the globo, that is stigmatised as foreign industry—And it is that, Senators, which you are now called on 10 tax, by impening the high duties proposed to this bill on the articles imported in exchange, in order to exclude them, in whole or pasts for the supposed beneath of a very minor interest which chooses to regard itself are exclusively estilled to your\_protection and faror. Are you prepared to respond favorably to the earl by volting the first of the protection of favorably to the early volting the first of the protection of the control of the protection of the protection of the control of the protective duties—tracing, first their effects on the manufacturing interest included to be benefited; and afterwards on the experiments of these high protective duties—tracing, first their effects on the manufacturing interest intended to be benefited; and afterwards on the experiments of the sum of the protection of the capture of the time strength of the protection of the interest, against which they are directed.

And here let me any, before I onter on this part

And here let me say, before I onter on this par of my subject, that I am no enemy to the manu-facturing interest. On the contrary, few regure them with greater favor, or place a higher estifacturing interest. On the contrary, few regard them with greater favor, or place a higher esti-mate on their importance, than myself. Accor-ding to my conception, the great advance made in the arts by mechanical and chemical inven-tions and discoveries, in the last three or four generations, has done more for civilization, and the elevation of the human race, their oil other causes combined in the same period. "With this impression, I behold with pleasure the progress of the arts I were department; and look to them, mainly, as the great means of bringing about a higher state of civilization, with all the secon-

TO BE CONCLUDEN REIT WEEK.

Knowledge of one's Self.

Let men learn to be effectionate to friende, faithful to their allies, respectful to superiors, and just even to their enemies. We but know ourselves, how humble it!

Make us: and happy would it be for us the make us: and happy would it.



NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION, purely vegetable and highly approved on mid proparation for the PRUNUS VIRGINIA WILD CHERRY BARK "Tecomment the Medical Faculty, and

the Medical Faculty, and universally to powiedged the most valuable "Family Medi-no" ever discovered. O-NOQUACKERY! NO DECEPTION C

nishing cine.
cine

red of.

Besides its surprising efficacy to these complaints, it has proved a very nearly for diseases of children, such a topoling Cough, &c., and in these t prevail so extensively throughout; I ton, such as Coughs, Colds, Flourist. I ton, auch as Coughs, Colds, Plourist.

SSS READ SSS

WHAT IT HAS DONE.
A WONDERFUL RECOVERY—Mrs. S. E. Autin, was attacked with a disease in the fall
1936, originating from a violent cold which atthed upon her lungs. Various remedies wers,
overed to—the most skilled physicians were consorted to—the most skilled physicians were con-

in Dr. Wistara Treaties or Consumption
Disintrarated Terminon,—Having
ed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar
ration of Wild Cherry, in the case of M
tio, I cherfully recommend it as a value
ody, and acknowledge his statement to
correct.
J. H. WALTERS,
New York, April 12, 1841.

New York, April 12, 1841.

And Market William Committee William Control of the Consumption of the Consumptio The

-aunco where it has not given supprising relief
(1-) We the undersigned members of the Du-bin Benevolen Society of the Methodist Clunch,
but in standing the above statement of Mr.

Above standing the above statement of Mr.

Lucy, and carnelly recommend Dr. Whitely remedy of standing the statement of the Mr.

THOMAS COMBS. ELIZABETH LACSS.

Trousa Cootas, ELIZARTI Jacos.

Rexboroush, Sop. 10, 1841.

Dens Sir-Plensa eand me two bettles moned you Balsam of Wild Cherry, lite that you set me before. I have taken nearly all of the fini, and confidently believe this medicine will came. I have used, a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that has relieved me so much. It has stoped my crough entirely, checked my sight sexuals, and I steep better it night, and feel better in every way that I have Young reperfully.

Young reperfully.

JAMES: KELLY.

Holmsbire, Sor. 10, 1841.

Holmesburg, Spet. 12, 1841.

Friend Wistar—I must egain i trouble their send mu two more buttles of the invaluable Bisman. I have no taken three bottles in all, and man. I have no taken three bottles in all, and the man is the man and the medicine. I have ever the more bottles in the man and the medicine I have ever the more bottles in all the medicine. I have ever the more bottles in the man and the medicine I have ever the more bottles and obligate the friend.

JACOB HOLLOWAY.

Pains in the Breast, Debility, Weakness and

us a let-

Astinia Cured.—Mr. Jacob Snyder has en-thorized us 'to say he was afflicted with this an onying complaint for several years, and had tried avery thing in vain. He was subject to constant wheezing, a troublesome coughapiting of phlegm only in the chest and sometimes in the region of

pain in the clear and sometimes in the region of the heart, and nothing also ever gave him relief. Cristoruc Cours.—Mr. Isaac Regers was also smitted with an obstinate coupt, originating from a tigons of the lungs and chest, and never from any thing to give him relief but this Balsam.

my tuning to gire him relief but this Balsan.

See his fact is the nature and simplicity of this rediction, as so extraordinary have been many of including the commany of the simplicity of the

Druggists and Dealers.
In every section of the geometry, will find this medicine an important and valuable addition to their stock, and should
ALWAYS KEEP IT ON HAND,

As it is not in our power to place it within the reach of all those afflicted; and there are doubt-less thousands suffering who would resort to it for relief if they could obtain it conveniently.

of feater the good open and open at convenience.

Let Be very particular when you purchase to ake for "Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherty" as there is also a Syrup of this name in use.

Prapared; wholessie and retail; by "William & Co., Chemista, No. 33, South Fourth Street Philadelphia. Price \$1.00 a bottle.

For sale in Cincinnati, only by SANFORD & PARK, At their Western Depot of valuable Medicines, on Fourth street, No. 15, between Main and Sycamore. Sept. 17, 1842.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842

The President's Message,
us able and the property of deciment that will be read with deep integral classes of citizens. It will accord wi

The American Pioneor

when the prospector, and for several months pub-d the prospector, and with a view to exchange no Pioneer came in teturn.

Col. John Johnston.

Col. John Johnston,
Of Upper Ryua,O,
man in the same sphere of life, occupying,
oition of a private gentleman for many
has been, more-riculently and oujustly aror held up more complicuously to the publicative, then the venerable parties whose
stands at the head of this sticle. He has

the needy and the afflicted.—He gave see thousand dollars to the general by the gree thad a few years ago at Nutchez. His whole has been a series of charity and benevolence o could say a great deal more, loss we coult any a fresh deal with the great that more than the great that the great t

the treaty of 1783, the line is to procee the Connecticut River to the 45th degree atitude, and thence west trikes the St. Lawsence. having ascertained that

the country, or its great in JOHN ington, August II, 1842.

BARBECUE, WHIGS OF OHIO, WHIGS OF KENTUCKY, AT DAYTON, ON THE 29th SEPTEMBER, 1842.

ON THE 39th SEPTEMBER, 1842, ellow countrymen of the United States you invited to an entertainment to be given in or to the Banner State.

6: ALL who desire to hear resson, and do the state who when the state of the ALL who desire to hear resson, and do state the state of the ALL who desire to hear resson, and do remined to preserve her free institutions unnited, let ALL do met to sur Pebst!

3-me! For the unwevering Champion of a state of the state of the

HENRY CLAY,

For we hope to see and he the Ex-President of the Uni

ou, the Ex-President of the Unite
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
rable for his years and his virtues,
throughout the World for his geedge, and long and pure devotion
of Freedom.

THOMAS CORWIN.

The Whigs of Dayton know how in the right way, and they again p L to come, and they will find THE LATCH-STRING OUT.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY DR. J. ALLEN,
TPON the latest, and most approved
pler, at his old stand, No. 25, fourth
between Main and, Walnut, Cincinnati

Ohio Barbecue to Mentucky

AT DAYTON, SEPT. 29.

a meeting of the citizens of Covington
unpose of making arrangements for all
BARBECUE AT DAYTON, OHIO

ppointed, to confer with the Kenton band occur their services &c. Mr.Wn. Hollwas nited said committee. motion of Mr. Finly, ordered that the pro-ngs of this meeting to published in the ing Valler Register. Southpate adjourned etc on Thursday, evening cast. Temperance Meeting.

Corington remate Academys

The Winter Session of this Institution wo
ommence on Monday the 17th of October nex
a more extended notice will appear bereafter.

A. G. DUNNING, Frincipal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LARGE SCALET MACAW, brought by A General William H, Harpison from South America in 1829, sew from the premisers at North Bend about the middle of August, The brine was in Francisville, Boone County, Ky., a fee days, and was seen to fig down unwards the river but the family have not been able to get further institutions of his measurement, if any resons. t Cincinnati. Sep. 17, 1842,

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY DAVID S. ACKERMAN
thankful for past patron
ronage, informs the citizene
Kentucky, that he is prepare
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Covington High School

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V. W. F. F. N. L. St. A. F. rincipals.

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HE first testion of this School will be openad on Monday, the 19th of September, and
in antitubo braiding of the first of the Markette

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In which will be taught all the branches English Literature, Mathematics, Ancient ar Modern Languages, usually taught in our be Academies and Seminaries,

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i am well and imalimately acquainted w
Rev. F. H. BLADER, of Augusta College, a
ot besitate to recommend him as a teacher
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Corington, Kr. Aug. 27, 1642.

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THE partnenship borotopic existing between
It the undersigned in the Wegon Making and
Blackmith business, was dissolved on the lit instant by multaid consent. The business of the
lette from with be settled 1 AMRS POLLENS.
N. B. The Wagon Making and Blackmith
business will be continued by John Somers, at
the old atand.
Dry Oteck, Sept. 10, 1842. 7-3t

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Govington, July 3, 1842.

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