LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME V. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845. NUMBER 20.

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HENRY B. BROWN.

TERMS.

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☞ Persons wishing to discontinue the paper, must settle all arrears before it can be done, unless at the option of the Publishers.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, of 12 lines, or less, will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

☞ 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.

WINTER LARD OIL.

SUPERIOR quality, doubly refined in strong barrels for sale by
THOMAS EMERY,
Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore st. near 8th.
Oct. 18, 1845. 13

Venitian Blind Manufactory.
136 *Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington, & adjacent Country, that he continues the above business at the old stand, where he will make to order Blinds of any pattern or color, to suit the customers, warranted of the best materials and done in the best manner. Blinds repainted & trimmed on reasonable terms. Also, outside blinds & close Shutters made to order. Anything wanted in the above line will be promptly attended to.
HENRY READ.
May 31, 1845. 45—1y

M. BLAKE, DRUGGIST.
South-west corner of Broadway and Seventh sts., CINCINNATI.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public to the above named Stand for FAMILY MEDICINES, of the best quality, and of all kinds, carefully compounded and put up.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, such as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Hair Tonic; Bundsall's Compound Sarsaparilla; Michaux's Freckle Wash, Macassar Oil; Bears Oil; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Pulmonary Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water; Harlem Oil; Gardiner's Liniment; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster; Eune's Universal Strentheing Plaster; Wrights Indian Vegitable Pills; Moffat's Vegitable Life Pills; Lee's Windham Pills, And a Variety to tedious to mention.

ALSO—an Electro-Magnetic Machine always in order for application for Rheumatic Pains, Stiff Joints, Loss of feeling or action in any part of the Body, highly recommended by the Faculty. Also, the celebrated Dr. Gilbert's Medicines for Sores of long standing, and of different kinds, with directions in full for their use. These with an assortment of Paints Oils, Varnish, Window Glass &c. We hope to receive a share of public patronage.
Sept. 6, 1845. 7-6m

ROBERT MITCHELL
CITIZENS' CABINET WARE-ROOMS,
Columbia street between Main & Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of the most fashionable Cabinet Furniture, and Chairs, of every description. Also—plain Furniture, all of which he will sell very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Cincinnati, April 12, 1845. 38-1y

Covington Hat Manufactory.
M. Doherty & Co.

HAVING removed to Gedge's New Row, between 4th and 5th sts. respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Covington, and vicinity, that they still continue to manufacture HATS of all the various styles and qualities. Having had much experience in the business, they are determined that their hats shall not be surpassed in finish or durability. Thankful to their friends for past patronage they hope by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of the same. Dealers supplied on advantageous terms.

N. B. The highest prices paid paid for furs.
Covington, June 14, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

GEDGE & BROTHERS have commenced receiving direct from the East, their **fall stock of goods**, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for City and country trade—Their customers and the public are requested to call, as they will endeavor to sell at reasonable prices. Still have on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, COTTON-YARNS, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c. &c.

CASH paid for Wheat, Rye and Flaxseed.

N. B. A general and full assortment of H. SLOOP'S PLOUGHS at Cincinnati prices.
Covington, Sept. 13, 1845, 8tf G. & B.

Covington Classical Seminary.

A boarding and day School for Boys and young Men, under the superintendence of the Rev. G. M. Hair, late of Virginia.

An institution of the above description will be opened in Covington, Kentucky, on Monday the 3d of November, ensuing. It is the design of the subscriber to establish a permanent institution and one of the first class, in point of *Literature, Morals,* and *Discipline.*

Having been engaged in teaching for a number of years, both as professor in Providence College and as principle of an Academy for young men, he hopes to bring with him much profitable experience.

The institution will comprise two departments, an English and Classical. In the former, a full course of English Literature will be taught; and in the latter, a thorough and extended course of Classical and Mathematical instruction will be given.

Provision is also made for boarding, in the family of the superintendent, all who may come from a distance, over whom the strictest supervision will, at all times, be exercised.

The year will be divided into two sessions,—five months each. The winter session commencing on the 1st Monday of November, and the summer session on the 1st Monday of May.

All bills will be required to be paid, one half in advance and the other half at the end of each session.

Terms per session of five months, boarding and tuition, including all expenses, except books and stationery $65,00

Tuition of day scholar $10, 14, 18, according to the branches taught.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Wm. Orr, Prin. of Cov. Fem. Seminary.
" David McConoughy, D. D. Pres. Washington College, Pa.
Rev. Richard Deering, Jr. Covington, Ky.
" J. C. Bayless, " "
" Simeon Brown, Zanesville, Ohio.
Hon. Charles Dewey, Charleston, Indiana.
Mr. A. Bayless, Louisville, Ky.
Rev. Wm. Forsythe, Cynthiana, Ky.
Mr. A. L. Greer, Esq. Covington, Ky.
James M. Preston, Esq. " "
Dr. Thomas J. Orr, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Covington, Oct. 11th, 1845. 12 tf.
Cincinnati Gaz. insert twice.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY

BEG to inform the Public that they have established themselves in the City of Cincinnati, for the purpose of introducing their *superior TEAS* throughout the Western country. G. F. THOMAS, 147 *Main street*, is the Company's only agent for Cincinnati—where Families may be supplied with any quantity from a quarter pound to an original package.

The custom of mixing damaged and inferior Teas with those of the better quality has long been a matter of universal regret; and although it is attended with great advantage to the dealer, it is associated with the infliction of the grossest wrongs upon humanity. The properties of the genuine plant medicinally considered, are highly tonic, stimulating and cooling; but the mixed and spurious articles so commonly vended not only contain no such benificial properties, but are positively injurious to the human constitution; and even the best samples of such admixtures contain imperfect Tea sufficient to negative and pervert the effect of all the genuine Tea they contain.

The great disadvantages arising from the above abominable practice are now removed and exist no more, so far as this neighborhood is concerned, as the

CANTON TEA COMPANY

most solemnly pledge themselves that none but the purest and most genuine Teas shall ever be sold at their establishments in this country.—And whilst the quality shall stand unexceeded, the prices shall be found to be *lower* than at any similar establishment in the world. This will necessarily oblige them to sell for READY MONEY ONLY.

In the utmost confidence that their uniformly GREAT VARIETY and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of TEAS—their unparalleled system of pro-ecuting business—their devotion to the interests of their customers, and their promptitude in despatching orders; will give universal satisfaction, they beg to remind *Country Dealers, Heads of Families, Ship Masters*, and Purchasers in general, of the advantage and economy of purchasing at their establishments, and also to invite them severally and especially to call and try for themselves.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,

NEW YORK.—121, Chatham street; 163, Greenwick do; 360, Grand do; 318, Bleecker do.
PHILADELPHIA.—89, Chesnut street; 45, North Fifth do.
BOSTON—71, Hanover street; 13, Winter do.
BALTIMORE.—215, Wilks street.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—147, Main street.

Agents for the sale of that unparalleled and delicious *Black Tea*, so highly popular in China and England.

Howqua's Mixture,

There are upwards of 2000 sorts of chops of Tea grown in China, of various qualities. The above Mixture consists of a number of the choicest qualities that are grown on *HOWQA'S ESTATES*, and is incomparable as to strength and flavor. The great quality of this delicious Tea has induced the

CANTON TEA COMPANY,

to import extensively of it, feeling assured from its superiority it will maintain in America the celebrity it has acquired both in China and England.

CAUTION.—These Teas are sold in Cincinnati only by *G. F. THOMAS, 147 Main street*, the Canton Tea Company's General Agent for the State of Ohio.

Good Tea is a great luxury, and it is a privilege to know where you can always get it.

The good people of Cincinnati and surrounding country now have the opportunity of drinking the finest and most delicious Teas cultivated in China. The Garden Teas imported by the Canton Tea Company exceed in delicacy of flavor, richness and aroma, anything of the kind ever imported into this country. Heretofore these fine Teas have never reached this country, except in small lots, as presents to importers, &c.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF OUR TEAS:

We drink Green Tea, and have been paying one dollar per pound for it. But, thanks to the Canton Tea Company, we now get a better tea from them at 75cts. per pound. We drink one pound per week, by which we are now saving thirteen dollars per year, and enjoying better tea in the bargain. Commend us to the Canton Tea Company, say we.—*Mirror.*

The Canton Tea Company are performing a great and good work, and will in a few years, beyond all doubt, drive all the poor teas which have deluged this country, and defrauded consumers of the article, out of the market. They import none but pure and fragrant teas, and retail them by the pound at wholesale prices.—Families are always sure of obtaining good teas at this great tea warehouse, in quantities to suit their convenience, and at the same prices that the merchant pays who buys to sell again.—*True Sun.*

You may be sure of obtaining at all times pure and highly flavored teas, by the single pound, at wholesale prices, of the Canton Tea Company. They have probably the largest stock and greatest variety of fine green and black teas of any one establishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and a great benefit to consumers of tea.—*Atlas.*

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed impossible, to always obtain good green and black teas. But now you have only to visit the ware-room of the Canton Tea Company, to obtain as delicious and fragrant teas as you could wish for.—*Daily Sun.*

If any of our readers desire to have good tea, they can obtain it of the Canton Tea Company.—*Mercury.*

The finest specimen of green and black teas ever sold in this country are imported by the Canton Tea Company. Those who want good teas at reasonable prices can always get them there.—*Tribune.*

We have tried the teas imported by the Canton Tea Company, and if we live we will try them often. They are selling the most delicious teas we ever drank, and retail them at wholesale prices.—*Evening Post.*

Orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to by
G. F. THOMAS,
147 Main street, Agent, Cincinnati.
Sept. 27, 1845. 10

GRATES.

THE subscriber is still manufacturing and now has on hand a very large and splendid assortment of Mantle Grates of the latest patterns, which will be sold very low for cash.—Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, shall save money by calling on the subscriber.
W. E. CHILDS.
Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.
September 6, 1845 7-1y

Rice's Lectures on Slavery.

LECTURES on Slavery delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, July 1st and 3d by N. L. Rice, S. S. Pastor of the central Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati Ohio.
Just Published by J. A. JAMES,
August 23. No. 1 Baker street.

Wantad.

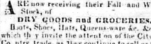
GOOD Common Segars, for Groceries and Cash.
A. GARRETT.
No. 15 west front st. Cin.
Oct. 18, 1845.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES.—Jno. Wilson, Russell and Gilliston's Butcher Knives, ass'd from 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
ALSO—Butchers' Steel:
Cleavers of various sizes:
Mincing Knives of various patterns.
For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
162 Main, bet'n 4th and 5th sts., east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845. 15

50 DOZ. BROOMS—For sale by
HOBART & RICHARDSON,
Cincinnati, Nov. 8. 30 Sycamore st.

PORK PACKING IN KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned having taken that large and commodious Pork Establishment, situated in Covington, Ky., (formerly occupied by Messrs. Hughes & Morgan,) has made extensive arrangements to pack Pork or Beef, on commission. Every inducement shall be offered, and every attention extended to forward the best interests of owners of stock. Practical knowledge and experience in the business has enabled him to expect a considerable share of public patronage. JNO. C. SCHOOLEY, Covington, Ky., Late Schooley & Son Cincinati Ohio.
Sept. 20, 1845. 9-10t
Cin. Gaz.



Wrong Side Up.

WELL, that is the way with most Cabinet Makers, but I think if you will call at my ware-room, 3d door East of Scott on Market st., Covington you will find me about right: believe it! Call and see. I keep Cabinet ware, Chairs, Matrasses &c. Also, ready made Coffins of all sizes, which can be had in a few minutes notice, night or day. A new Hearse always ready. Hacks, &c. can be furnished at any hour.
HIRAM MARTIN.
N. B. I can always be found at my ware-room.
Oct. 4, 1845. 11

"CHEAP GOODS."
WALKER & WINSTON,
Madison street, one door above Sixth,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, of
DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Queens-ware &c. &c. to which they invite the attention of the City and Country trade, as they continue to sell as heretofore at the current Cincinnati prices, for cash or in exchange for Country produce.
CASH,
At all times, paid for Bacon, Lard, Tobacco, Segars, Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers, &c. &c.
Call and see our goods and prices.
Oct. 4, 1845. 11

NOTICE.

THE firm of McLaughlin & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 16th day of June, 1845. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to J. S. Daniel, and all persons having claims will present the same to him for liquidation, he being alone authorized to settle the business of the concern.
C. A. McLAUGHLIN,
J. S. DANIEL.
October 9, 1845 12-tf

STRAW GOODS AND MILLENERY ARTICLES.

JUST received a complete assortment of every variety of Flower, British, Rutland, French and American Bonnets, of Gipsey, Cottage Gipsey and Cottage shapes. French Flowers, Bunches, Wreaths and Sprigs.

RIBBONS.—Single and Double Fringed, Embroidered, Shaded, Plaid and of every color and quality.

FEATHERS—of the finest qualitis, Pannaches, Marabo, &c. Colors to match Velvets, uncut &c. Satin & Silk pattern Bonnet Frames &c. &c. All for sale Wholesale & Retail cheap at the Boston Bonnet Store
187 Main st. bet. 4th & 5th.
S. W. HASELTINE.
October 11, 1845. 12

JOSEPH CAREY,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,
No. 9, Commercial Row,
FOOT OF MAIN ST.—FRONT OF PUBLIC WHARF,
CINCINNATI, O.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, &c. All of which he will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Cincinnati, April 12, 1845. 38-1y

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscriber has received the Agency for the sale of Ball & Davis' Stoves, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of that article, of every size and description, which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices. He will likewise keep a general assortment of Castings, such as Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Tea-Kettles Butt-Hinges, &c. &c, all of which he warrants to be of first quality.
J. B. LENDRUM,
Scott St., near the corner of Fourth.
Covington, Oct. 25, 1845.—14 tf.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Corner of Market st & Market Space, Covington

COOPER, BERRY & Co., have now on hand and are still receiving a general assortment of Woolen, Worsted and Cotton Goods, suitable for the City and Country trade, consisting in part, of an assortment of rich new style of Fall and Winter prints, Muslin des Lanins, Rep de Casse, Cashmeres, Crape Deslaines, Woolen Shawls, Comforts, Silk and Linen Lawn, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bro. and Bleached Shirting, Plain Black and Fancy Casimeres, Red, Green and White flannels, Blue-black Alpacca Luster, Blue Black and Green Cloths, men and women's hoskin kid Gloves, ladies' silk Cravats and dress hdkfs, lady and gentlemen's lambs wool and worsted hose and half hose, shoes, boots and slippers, cotton yarns, queens ware, and an assortment of hard-ware, consisting of pocket and table cutlery, butt and strap hinges, screws, &c., furnace and foundry castings.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail. In addition, glass and linseed oil, Salt, Conklin pure white lead, which will be sold at factory prices.

The above articles we will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce. Our friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov. 1, 1845. 4t 15

Stone Ware

JUST recieved and for sale, some 4000 gallons, Stone Ware.
GEDGE & BROTHERS.
May 3, 1845. 41

MILL AND CROSS CUT SAWS.

W. Rowland's mill saws, ass'd from 6 to 7½ ft
W. Do Cross Cut Saws, do do do;
T. & B. do Mill do, do do do;
Do do Cross Cut do, do do do;
For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
162 Main, bet'n. 4th and 5th sts., east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845. 15

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

POETICAL.

SUNRISE ON THE HILLS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

I stood upon the hills, when heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march,
And woods were brightened and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales.
The clouds were far beneath me, bathed in light,
They gathered midway round the wooded height,
And in their faded glory shone
Like hosts in battle overthrown,
As many a pinnacle, with shifting glance,
Through the gray mist thurst up its shattered lance,
And rocking on the clift was left
The dark pine blasted bare and cleft.
The veil of clouds was lifted, and below
Glowed the rich valley, and the river's flow
Was darkened by the forest shade,
Or glistened in the white cascade;
Where upward in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.

I heard the distant waters dash,
I saw the current whirl and flash,
And richly by the blue lake's silvery beach,
The woods were bending with a silent reach.
Then o'er the vale with gentle swell,
The music of the village bell
Came sweetly to the echo giving hills;
And the wild horn whose voice the woodland fills,
Was ringing to the merry shout,
That faint and fair the glen sent out,
When answering to the sudden shot thin smoke,
Through thick-leaved branches from the dingle broke.

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson, that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS *vs.* THE GALLOWS.—The following letter was written by Hon. John Quincy Adams to a committee of the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of capital punishment.

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret my inability from the state of my health to attend the general meeting of the friends of the abolition of capital punishment, to be held in your city on the 11th inst., to which I am invited by your circular of the 28th ult.

Gladly would I co-operate with any society whose object should be to promote the abolition of every form, by which the life of man can be voluntarily taken by his fellow-creature man. If there be any case which, in the intercourse of human society, can possibly justify this act, it is that sanctioned by the community for the punishment of enormous crimes.

In the progress of the human race towards that improved condition of their existence to which our religion teaches us that they are destined, the total abolition of all violent extinction of the life of man by the will and act of his brother, is among the blessed promises of futurity. War, slavery, murder, and homicide in any form, are evils, which I fondly hope will disappear hereafter from the annals of the human race upon earth. Every step in this progress that can be made during the remnant of my own life, will be hailed by me with inexpressible delight, and, although the revocation of that sentence of the Almighty, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," would, in my prayers to Heaven, be the [illegible] perfectibility of man upon earth, I would gladly contribute to it, even in advance of some other forms of homicide more odious in themselves, but perhaps more deeply rooted in the infirmities of man's nature. I do, therefore, most heartily wish and pray for the success of your efforts to promote the abolition of capital punishment, and, if you can shape the laws of the land to a disclaimer of the right of Government itself to take from any human being the life granted him by his Creator, I would welcome it as the harbinger of a brighter day when no individual shall lose his life by the act of another. I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

HAYTI.—A BATTLE.—Letters dated at Cape Haytien 2d inst., report the re-capture of Saxavon, 26th Oct., by the Dominicans, which they burnt to the ground. Of three hundred blacks in the garrison, one hundred and twenty-eight were killed. Saxavon is about eighteen leagues east of the Cape, within the Dominican territory, and was taken by the blacks in July. Pierrot, the black President, is concentrating his forces at the Cape for an attack upon the Dominicans next month, but in the meantime the latter are approaching him in great force both by land and water.

The following committees have been appointed by the President of the Memphis Convention under the 18th and 19th resolutions adopted by that body:

Committee to memorialize Congress on the subjects considered by the Convention Col. James Gadsden, of South Carolina; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Roger Barton, of Mississippi; Le Roy Pope, Jr., of Tenn. and Jas. Lucas, of Missouri.

Committee to prepare an address to the People.—John Bell, of Tenn; Thos. Fearn, of Alabama; Lewis Shanks, of Tennessee; S. S. Hayes, of Illinois; and Elwood Fisher, of Ohio.

SUGAR CROP.—The Planters' Banner, of the 1st, says many of the planters have discontinued boiling in consepuence of the warm and wet weather. They will resume in a few days. Attakapas will probably make a good average crop. News from the coast is represented as unfavorable.—*N. O. Tropic, Nov. 7.*

We have never experienced a better fall for the planter in Mississippi. The weather has been generally dry throughout the cotton season. On Friday night and Saturday last, we had a heavy fall of rain. On Saturday the sun again broke forth "most gloriously."—*Jackson Mississipian, Nov. 5.*

THE NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—The 11th of December has been fixed as the day for the election of a Representative to Congress from the Nashville (Tennissee) district, in place of Dr. Peyton, deceased. Washington Barrow and Edwin H. Ewing, Esqs., are named as candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, jr. has been nominated by the Whigs of Boston, their candidate for Mayor. The election is to be held on the second Monday of December.

The Legislature of Vermont at its late session passed a law to abolish the School Fund.

SELECT TALES.

From Graham's Magazine.

Cousin Kate.

'If there is anything that I detest,' said Mr. Davenport, a fine looking man of perhaps forty, who was walking hastily up and down the room, evidently in no enviable frame of mind, 'if there is anything that I detest, it is an old maid. I know it is illiberal, unkind, ungenerous, to ban anybody *en masse*, but I have the same aversion to an unmarried woman past thirty, that I have to a toad or a snake.'

'I think they are generally very disagreeable' returned his helpmate in a quiet, submissive tone, with which she had echoed his opinions for the last sixteen years; 'and I am sorry, Mr. Davenport, that your cousin, Miss Fanshaw, is coming just now, for Julia, poor child, will of necessity be much with her, and it will have a depressing effect on her youthful spirits.'

'Must I be with her?' exclaimed that interesting member of the Davenport family, in a tone which led one to suspect that she was on the verge of a hysterical fit of tears.

'Heavens and earth!' exclaimed Mr. Davenport; 'Heavens and earth! are you all determined to drive me mad!' and seizing his hat he rushed from the house.

As the door closed upon him, Miss Julia's sobs became alarming. 'Why, Julia,' exclaimed her mother, 'you cannot expect me to give up my handsomest room. What if your rich aunt Landon, or Mrs. Johnson, should come, and their apartment taken up with this musty, fusty, crusty old maid?—I do wish your father had not so many relations,' sighed Mrs Davenport.

'What is the matter, Mother?' exclaimed in a breath Frank and William, who just then rushed in. 'What is the matter with Sis?'

'Hurrah! hurrah!' cried Frank, tossing his cap in high glee, when informed of the subject under consideration. 'What grand times we shall have tormenting her—a good-for-nothing old maid!'

'I hope Julia will never be an old maid—don't you, mother?' exclaimed affectionate little Willie.

'If she is, I'll turn her out of doors,' retorted Frank.

Don't cry, Sis,' said little Willie, stealing his arm around fair Julia's neck, don't cry—perhaps she'll be pleasant.'

This idea, which had evidently never before struck any of the family, silenced for a moment Miss Julia's sobs. 'No! no! she can't be,' vociferated furiously Master Frank, 'for she is an old maid.'

The individual who occasioned all this hubbub; this much calumniated, much feared Miss Fanshaw, was a cousin and old flame of Davenport's.—Yes, from sixteen, when he entered college, to twenty, when he left it, through long vacations, and still longer terms, aye, and for three years afterward, when he had completed the all absorbing and important study of the law, had Mr. Davenport worshipped his wild, beautiful, bewitching Cousin Kate, thought of her, dreamt of her, till one sunny afternoon, in his father's garden, an emphatic "No!" had given the death blow to his hopes, though not to his love. No! although in a fit of spite he had immediately proposed to and married his present wife, the prettiest simpleton in the world, still, although he was scarcely aware of it [illegible] his affections reigned this charming remembrance, or rather this lovely ideal, for it was Miss Fanshaw in her sweet spring-time, with [illegible] upon her, Cousin Kate at seventeen, not thirty-five. Mr. Davenport detested old maids. Mr. Davenport was horrified at the idea of his dream being broken in upon, the romance of his life dispelled; he had never wished to see his Cousin Kate again, and now she was coming to make him a visit. As for Mrs. Davenport—although a very insignificant character in her own house, she shall have a place here—Mrs. Davenport had indistinct visions of a prowling inquisitive, disagreeable creature, of the most diminutive height, the sallowest of all possible complexions, and the feeblest of all possible voices, yet with this same mincing, whining voice was she to thwart and annoy her beyond measure. From the concocting of a pudding to the settling of her bill, Miss Fanshaw would interfere. The afternoon was clear, bright and warm, nothing ominous of the unwelcome guest. Julia, who had wept herself sick, lay asleep on the sofa, when carriage wheels were heard, and the whole family, boys and baby included, in an instant were on the piazza. The steps were let down, and a beautiful little foot was first protruded, then a tall elegant figure descended, in deep mourning, who, in the lowest, sweetest voice in the world, proclaimed herself to be Miss Fanshaw. Yes, though she had large dark, bright eyes, the most dazzling of complexions, the silkiest, the most redundant of locks, this was indubitably Miss Fanshaw—aye, Miss Fanshaw, the old maid. Mrs. Davenport was completely nonplussed; she had intended to be coolly dignified and stiffly condescending, but this charming apparition put all such ideas to flight; dumb and motionless she stood, (for the poor soul never studied) while her guest with graceful ease hoped that her late acceptance of her cousin's invitation had not been malapropos—"he was her nearest relative," she said, and tears filled the soft black eye at the remembrance of her loss; "and there were matters upon which she must consult him, which could not be committed to pen, ink and paper." her hostess bowed, and murmured something of delight, pleasure, happiness, then lead the way to her room—the grandest, nicest, best in the house, in spite of the possible invasion of Aunt Landon or Mrs. Johnson. Important and remarkable personages as they might be, they were not more so, it appeared, than this "musty, fusty, crusty old maid." Poor Mrs. Davenport's fears now took an entirely different direction. How should she entertain her elegant guest? Two full hours to tea and her lord and master's return! Simple, timid, nervous Mrs. Davenport hurried to the parlor after giving some directions to the servants, and sitting down in an agony began her dreadful task.

'You have never been in this part of the country before, I believe, Miss Fanshaw?' she asked, with a most praiseworthy attempt at being interesting.

'No! never,' replied her guest, in a cheering encouraging tone.

'Was not your drive fatiguing?' continued her interlocutor, in the same monotonous manner.

'Oh! no,' rejoined Miss Fanshaw, with animation, "the day was so charming, and the air perfectly exhilarating and delightful. I enjoyed it amazingly.'

'How do you like our city?' said Mrs. Davenport, the very instant her guest had concluded her speech, but Miss Fanshaw did not hear her, for she had, *sotto voce*, overthrown Willie's stock of wisdom by the query of "How many blue beans make five?" Frank and Julia were in paroxysms of laughter at his perplexity, while the youngest child seated in her lap, was triumphantly grasping the glossy curls, on the beauty and sheen of which he had been for some time covetously gazing. Mr. Davenport just then entered, and Miss Fanshaw rose hurriedly to meet him. For a moment the gentleman, calm and composed as he had grown, struggled with unutterable emotion; her romp with the child had sent the bright, rich bloom to her cheeks; her wild eyes danced with animation; years, time, space, were annihilated; it was the Cousin Kate of his youth, the object of a world of devotion, idolatry, dreams, who stood before him. It was but for a moment, however; he meet her just as he should have done, courteously, although most gravely and kindly. As for the lady, as she had never participated in the feeling which excited it, she had not the slighest suspicion of his emotion; indeed, it is doubtful whether she remembered that Mr. Davenport had ever been her lover—he was her Cousin Augustus, her mother's sister's child; to whom could she come, if not to him? The evening passed on wings—never were dreaded guests more courteously treated. She had taken them by storm—barricades fell, coolness and reserve vanished. She was pronounced in a confidential family conclave to be 'irresistible.'

'You must not think of leaving us, Kate,' said Mrs. Davenport, some two months after that lady's first appearance.

'No! indeed, not this winter,' continued Miss Julia, with a most entreating face, 'we never can live without you, cousin.'

'What will become of our dances and plays in the evening?' broke in tumultously Master Frank. 'Who will sing us whig songs and tell us funny stories? Oh! Cousin Kate, you are the darlingest old maid I ever saw—'

'Frank!' exclaimed his mother and sister, in an agony, but Miss Fanshaw laughed.

'You will always live with us, won't you?' cried little Willie, giving her at the same time a hearty kiss. A peculiar expression passed over the lady's face, and she did not answer.

'There are Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Williams coming to see you, Cousin Kate,' shouted Julia from the window, 'they are really very devoted in their attentions. If you'll promise me surely not to tell, I'll tell you something, coz.' Miss Fanshaw gave the required promise.' 'When you first came, they told Mrs Flint, who boards at the same house, that they supposed, as Mr. Davenport had been exceedingly kind and hospitable to them, they must call and see his old maid cousin. You remember coz, they came and found you so charming that they stayed till twelve o'clock, and the next morning appeared again to make a lengthy apology.' Miss Fanshaw laughed, and was exceedingly polite, both to Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Williams, who just then entered. Indeed, so constant had been the visits of these two gentlemen, that Mrs. Davenport, good, simple soul, began to imagine that Miss Julia, although she had not made her *debut*, had achieved a conquest. 'Kate,' she argued, 'is very agreeable, but they are perfect boys to her.'

So they were, but boys do occasionally very foolish things, for Miss Fanshaw left the parlor one morning, after a long conference with Donaldson, looking vexed and indignant beyond measure. Mr. Davenport came home to dinner and met his cousin with a most provoking glance of intelligence, and queries as to the purport of Mr. Donaldson's visits; light flashed through his helpmate's brain, and her ideas matrimonial respecting her daughter vanished. *As for* Miss Fanshaw, she had what the French call a grand success, not only in the family of her relative, but the town in general; that is—for an *old maid!* But, alas! to the conclusion which truth compels—wholly foreign to my aim and intention, which was to hold up spinsterhood as admirable, engaging, all worthy to be embraced; to represent those whom even Jean Paul, the tender-hearted, denominates "solitary, unknown, without friends," as lovable and loving—pitiful is it that truth compels me to deviate. On one identical sorrowful evening, at Mr. Davenport's, a gentleman entered, Cousin Kate started, grew pale, then celestially rosy, her eyes being unusually prominent when she welcomed the stranger, and introduced him to the rest of the family; indeed, it was afterward remarked that they looked remarkably large and bright the whole of the evening. It was noticed, too, after this, that Cousin Kate had not as much time as formerly to employ in making fearful looking rabbits with two fingers and a thumb, by way of dismay and entertainment of the baby. She did not take as much interest in the manufacture of Frank's kites, nor were comical old men in little Willie's sketch book as abundant as formerly. Furthermore, an elegant French-worked dressed and magnificent veil were placed in Cousin Kate's room one evening, which Cousin Kate in an unaccountable freak put on the next morning—strangar still, went to church in it—aye, and was married! Thirty-five, too, and such a paragon of an old maid! Was it not a shame?

MAMMOTH FACTORY.—The largest factory building in the world is now being constructed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The part already up is four hundred and forty feet long. When completed the front will be five hundred and four feet. Number of spindles fifty thousand; of operatives, from twelve to fifteen hundred.

Madame Isabelle Colbrano, one of the most celebrated cantatrices of Italy, and the wife of Rossini, expired on the 7th ult., near Bologna. Rossini wrote the following operas expressly for her:—'Elizabetta.' 'Otello,' 'Armida,' 'Mose,' 'la donna del Lago,' 'Zelmira,' and 'Semiramide,' that Rossini married her; and although for sometime separated from her, he tended her during her last moments with an exemplary devotion.

A VALUABLE OYSTER.—A gentleman was eating some of those fine oysters which Bell, at the Lake, somehow or other always manages to supply to his customers—when he found one particularly gritty.—On examination of the cause no less than twenty pearls were taken out of the oyster. Two of these pearls are large, and pronounced by judges to be valuable.—*N. O. Delta.*

DUEL IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 14th inst., says:

Yesterday afternoon, Col. Wm. K. Stiles and Samuel M. Read, Esq., met in the neighborhood of the old Shell Road to settle a dispute of long standing, with small swords. At the second pass, Mr. Read received the point of his adversary's sword in the right arm just above the elbow. The seconds interfered at this point of the proceeding, and the parties with their friends returned to the city.

Mr. Calhoun and Internal Improvements.

In the late war with Great Britain, no one though of contesting the powers of the General Government to do any of those things which the General Government alone could do, or which the general welfare of the nation required; provided, also, they were not those things expressly reserved to the States or the People. It was on this ground that Tariffs, Banks and Internal Improvements were all sustained by the Democratic party.

The same disposition and construction continued during the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and in fine till it suited the ambitious designs of aspiring demagogues to seize upon something which would distinguish them from the men in power, and they found it by an appeal to the meanest passions of the people.

From 1825 to 1840, the General Government was set up as a Monster to whom no power could be trusted, except the *all power* which was conceded to the despotic will of Gen. Jackson. It was fashionable to talk about State Rights, and strict constructions of the Constitution, and Jeffersonian principles, and the whole mass of absurdities which distinguished the political gabble of politicians by trade.

To this stuff and its consequences,—the neglect of the great public interests of the nation,—the WHIGS have been steadily opposed. They have advocated throughout the broad and liberal principle, that the Constitution was enacted for the benefit of the people, and that statesmen should make the true interest and glory of their country the chief end of all their acts. On this principle they sustained a Protective Tariff, for the benefit of National Industry, and such aid and encouragement to great works of Internal Improvement as were of national interest and utility. No one, that we know of, ever advocated them on any other ground than Nationality.

All these truly National ideas and principles were leveled, and it was thought put down in the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the doctrine of do nothing, except live upon the spoils, seemed to be entirely triumphant. The election of 1840 taught one great truth. It taught that no party was strong enough to stand, when it reduced the powers of the Government to a non-entity, save for the purpose of gathering taxes, and paying them to office-holders.

In fine, no administration will stand, which fails to carry out the great ideas of utility, liberality and patriotism, ingrained in the hearts of the American people.

In the war, and subsequent to it, Mr. Calhoun was one of the foremost in sustaining the Nationality of the powers and duties of the American Government. Then he acquired his reputation. Then he was sustained by the people; and then they sympathised with him. What he has got, by his subsequent opposition to that principle, all men know.

The present stand of Mr. Calhoun will surprise some; but it is not, in fact, surprising. Nature, and the advance of American civilization has determined that the Mississippi Vally is to be filled with the great bulk of the American population. It is also settled, that its Rivers and Harbors must be improved, that Depots and Docks, Armories and Hospitals, Navy Yards and Arsenals—in fine, all the adjuncts and paraphernalias of a great nation, must be there. The progress of civilization requires it, and the people demand it. Mr. Calhoun sees this, and prefers his old love to his new. This is not strange. If intellect and great energy should remain alienated from all the great enterprises of the day.

For ourselves, we are pleased to find so able and distinguished a man sustaining, so far, Whig principles, and resuming his place in the great array of those who go for the United States, and who mean to sustain, in all reasonable ways, the honor, interests and glory of the nation.—*Cin. Chron.*

Kentucky Statistics.

From the forthcoming report of the Second Auditor, the Commonwealth condenses the following table:

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the aggregate amount of the valuation of each item of taxation in Kentucky, and the aggregate amounts taxed on the several items, for the year 1844 and 1845.

GREAT ITEMS OF TAXATION.

	Valuation. 1845	Valuation. 1844.
17,879,148 acres of land	$109,994,650	
17,688,399 acres of land		$106,578,789
24,995 town lots	21,266,246	
24,069 town lots		20,511,848
183,742 total slaves	52,372,139	
178,837 total slaves		51,363,193
358,567 horses and mares	10,294,922	
358,535 horses and mares		10,359,491
21,277 mules	681,504	
20,617 mules		625,038
2,169 jennies	86,410	
2,054 jennies		79,942
435,956 cattle	1,290,216	
421,307 cattle		1,272,094
2,498 stores	6,363,359	
2,014 stores		4,413,769
Value under the equalization law	26,138,745	
Value under the equalization law		22,518,840
	$228,488,161	217,723,996

AGGREGATE TAXES ON GENERAL AND SPECIFIC ITEMS.

	1845.	1844.
Tax on preceding "great items," at 15 cents per $100	$342,732,24	$326,585,97
Tax on carriages and barouches $1 each	2,784,00	2,756,00
Tax on buggies, 50c each	781,50	632,00
Tax on pianos, $4 each	1,251,00	1,155,00
Tax on gold spectacles, 50c each	474,50	434,50
Tax on gold watches, $1 each	4,718,00	4,400,00
Tax on silver lever do, 50c each	1,303,50	1,176,00
Tax on Auditor's list	5,280,79	5,453,30
Tax on Clerk's list	816,51	1,084,99
	$360,042,04	$343,617,96
Increase of revenue	$19,424,28	
Average value of the land in the whole State, 1845		$6:15
Average value of the land in the whole State, 1844		6:03
Increased averaged value		12

	1845	1844
Total white males over 21 years old	134,340	127,931
Total children between five and sixteen years of old	166,871	160,834
Total slaves over 16 years old	83,784	82,540
Total stallions, jacks, and bulls, (aggregate licenses for standing for 1844, $5,356, for 1845 $5,241)	1,889	2,073
Total tavern licenses	355	209

Buenos Ayres is blockaded by the English.

Congress assembled on Monday last. In the House J. W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected Speaker. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, received the Whig vote.

The annual message of the President to Congress, was delivered on Tuesday last at 12 o'clock noon. It was received by special Express at the office of the Cincinnati Gazette at 6 P. M. on Friday, 78 hours from Washington, and 20½ hours in advance of the mail.

We have kept our paper back, in order to lay it before our readers at the earliest possible moment. No time for comment.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time, the duty imposed on me by the constitution, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient. I am happy, that I can congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with foreign powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations, but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all our just rights.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the tenth of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our charge d'affairs in Texas, and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the U. S. having been accepted by Texas the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued temporarily till Congress shall act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature will be chosen by the people. The President of Texas is required, immediately after the receipt of official information, that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the Legislature; and upon its meeting, the existing government will be superseded, and the State government organised. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the Union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our federal union.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our union—the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel.

The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies. Even France—the country which had been our ancient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which, by the session of Lousiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico—the country with which we have been every year drawing more and more closely the bonds of successful commerce—most unexpectedly, and to our unfeigned regret, took part in an effort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she would never join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government, was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference.

Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interests and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she has united her "lone star" to our glorious constellation.

I regret to inform you that our relations with Mexico, since your last session, have not been of the amicable character which it is our desire to cultivate with all foreign nations. On the sixth day of March last, the Mexican envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, made a formal protest, in the name of his government, against the joint resolution passed by Congress, "for the annexation of Texas to the United States," which he chose to regard as a violation of the rights of Mexico, and, in consequence of it, he demanded his passports. He was informed that the government of the United States did not consider this joint resolution as a violation of any of the rights of Mexico, or that it afforded any just cause of offence to his government; that the Republic of Texas was an independent power, owing no allegiance to Mexico, and constituting no part of her territory of rightful sovereignty and jurisdiction. He was also assured that it was the sincere desire of this government to maintain with that of Mexico relations of peace and good understanding.—That functionary, however, notwithstanding these representations and assurances, abruptly terminated his mission and shortly afterwards left the country. Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico was refused all official intercourse with that government, and after remaining several months by the permission of his own government, he returned to the United States. Thus, by the acts of Mexico, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was suspended.

Since that time Mexico has, until recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the U. States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war on the United States, either by an open declaration, or invading Texas. Both the Congress and convention of the people of Texas invited this government to send an army into that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annexation, offered by the United States, were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country, as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence. I therefore deemed it proper, as a precautionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas. Our army was ordered to take position in the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte, and to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces. Our squadron in the gulf was ordered to co-operate with the army. But though our army and navy were placed in a position to defend our own, and the rights of Texas, they were ordered to commit no act of hostility against Mexico, unless she declared war, or was herself the aggressor by striking the blow. The result has been, that Mexico has made no aggressive movement, and our military and navy commanders have executed their orders with such discretion, that the peace of the two republics has not been disturbed.

Texas had declared her independence, and maintained it by her arms for more than nine years. She has had an organized government in successful operation during that period. Her separate existence, as an independent State, had been recognized by the United States and the principal powers of Europe.—Treaties of commerce and navagation had been concluded with her by different nations, and it had become manifest to the whole world that any further attempt on the part of Mexico to conquer her, or overthrow her government, would be vain. Even Mexico herself had become satisfied of this fact; and whilst the question of annexation was pending before the people of Texas, during the past summer, the government of Mexico, by a formal act, agreed to recognize the independence of Texas on condition that she would not annex herself to any other power. The agreement to acknowledge the independence of Texas, whether with or without this condition, is conclusive against Mexico. The independence of Texas is a fact conceded by Mexico herself, and she had no right or authority to prescribe restrictions as to the form of government which Texas might afterwards choose to assume.

But although Mexico cannot complain of the United States on account of the annexation of Texas, it is to be regretted that serious causes of misunderstanding between the two countries continue to exist, growing out of unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, through a long series of years. Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them. Such was the character of the wrongs, and such the insults repeatedly offered to American citizens, and the American flag by Mexico, in palpable violation of the laws of nations and the treaty between the two countries of the fifth of April, 1831, that they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Congress by my predecessors. As early as the eighth of February, 1837, the President of the United States declared, in a message to Congress that "the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war."

He did not, however, recommend an immediate resort to the extreme measure, which, he declared, "should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided;" but, in a spirit of forbearance, proposed that another demand be made on Mexico for that redress which had been so long and unjustly withheld. In these views, committees of the two Houses of Congress, in reports made to their respective bodies, concurred. Since these proceedings, more than eight years have elapsed, during which, in addition to the wrongs then complained of, others of an aggravated character have been committed on the persons and property of our citizens. A special agent was sent to Mexico in the summer of 1838, with full authority to make another and final demnad for redress. The demand was made—the Mexican government promised to repair the wrongs of which we complained; and after much delay, a treaty of indemnity with that view was concluded between the two powers on the eleventh of April, 1839, and was duly ratified by both governments. By this treaty a joint commission was created to adjudicate and decide on the claims of American citizens on the government of Mexico. The commission was organized at Washington on the 25th day of August, 1840. Their time was limited to eighteen months; at the expiration of which, they had adjudged & decided claims amounting to two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents in favor of the United States against the Mexican government, leaving a large amount of claims undecided.

Of the latter, the American commissioners had decided in favor of our citizens, claims amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twntey-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were left unacted on by the umpire authorized by the treaty. Still further claims, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars, were left undisposed of. The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, devided by the board, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico to the claimants; and there was no justifiable reason for delaying its payment according to the terms of the treaty. It was not, however, paid.—Mexico applied for further indulgence: and, in that spirit of liberty and forbearance which has ever marked the policy of the U. States towards that republic, the request was granted; and, on the thirtieth January, 1843, a new treaty was concluded. By this treaty it was provided, that the interest due on the awards in favor of claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, should be paid on the thirtieth of April, 1843 and that "the principal of the said awards, and the interest arising thereon, shall be paid in five years, in equal instalments, every three months; the said term of five years to commence on the thirtieth day of April, 1843, and the three first of the twenty instalments, have been paid. Seventeen of these instalments remain unpaid, seven of which are now due.

The claims which were left undecided by the joint commission, amounting to more than three millions, of dollars, together with other claims for spoilations on the property of our citizens, were subsequently presented to the Mexican government for payment, and were so far recognized, that a treaty, providing for their examination and settlement by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at Mexico on the 20th day of November, 1843. This treaty was ratified by the United States with certain amendments, to which no just exception could have been taken; but it has not yet received the ratification of the Mexican government. In the meantime, our citizens who suffered great losses, and some of whome have been reduced from affluance to bankruptcy, are without remedy, unless their rights be enforced by their government. Such a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs could never have been tolerated by the United States, had they been committed by one of the principal nations of Europe. Mexico was however, a neighboring sister republic, which, following our example, had achieved her independence, and for whose success and prosperity all our sympathies were entirely enlisted. The United States were the first to recognise her independence, and to receive her into the family of nations, and have ever been desirous of cultivating with her a good understanding. We have, therefore, borne the repeated wrongs she has committed, with great patience, in the hope that a returning sense of justice would ultimately guide her councils, and that we might, if possible, honorably avoid any hostile collision with her.

Without the previous authority of Congress, the Executive possessed no power to adopt or enforce adequate remedies for the injuries we had suffered, or to do more than be prepared to repel the threatened aggression on the part of Mexico. After our army and navy had remained on the frontier and coasts of Mexico for many weeks, without any hostile movement on her part, though her menaces were continued, I deemed it important to put an end, if possible to this state of things. With this view, I caused steps to be taken in the month of September last to ascertain distinctly, and in an authentic form what the designs of the Mexican government were; wether it was their intention to declare war, or invade Texas, or whether they were disposed to adjust and settle, in an amicable manner, the pending differences between the two countries. On the ninth of November an official answer was received, that the Mexican Government consented to renew the diplomatic relations which had been suspended in March last; and for that purpose were willing to accredit a minister from the United States. With a sincere desire to preserve peace, and restore relations of good understanding between the two Republics I waived all ceremony as to the manner of renewing diplomatic intercourse between them; and assuming the initiative, on the tenth of November a distinguished citizen of Louisiana was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, clothed with full powers to adjust and definitively settle all pending differences between the two countries, including those of boundary between Mexico and the State of Texas. The minister appointed has set out on his mission, and is probably by this time near the Mexican capital. He has been instructed to bring the negociation with which he is charged to a conclusion at the earliest practicable period; which, it is expected, will be in time to enable me to communicate the result to Congress during the present session. Until that result is known, I forbear to recommend to Congress such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we have so long borne, as it would have been proper to make, had no such negociation been instituted.

Congress appropriated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the payment of the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844. "Provided it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of the American government that said instalments of the Mexican government to the agent appointed by the United States to receive the same, in such manner as to discharge all claims to the Mexican government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States."

The unsettled state of our relations with Mexico has involved this subject in much mystery. The first information, in an authentic form, from the agent of the United States appointed under the administration of my predecessor, was received at last. This is contained in a letter dated the seventeenth of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens then in Mexico, with the view of having it communicated to that department. From this it appears that the agent on the twentieth of September, 1844, gave a receipt to the Treasury of Mexico for the amount of the April and July instalments of the indemnity. In the same communication, however he asserts that he had not received a single dollar in cash; but that he holds such securities as warranted him at the time in giving the receipts, and entertains no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the money.

As these instalments appear never to have been paid by the government of Mexico to the agent, and as that government has not therefore been released so as to discharge the claim, I do not feel myself warranted in directing payment to be made to the claimants out of the Treasury, without further legislation. Their case is, undoubtedly, one of much hardship; and, it remains for Congress to decide whether any, and what, relief ought to be granted to them. Our minister to Mexico has been instructed to ascertain the facts of the case from the Mexican government, in an authentic and official form, and report the result with as little delay as possible.

My attention was early directed to the negotiation which on the fourth of March last, I found pending at Washington between the United States and great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries, by negociation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

These negociations took place at London, in the years, 1818, 1824, and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Munroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negociation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the convention of the 20th of October of that year. By the third article of that convention, it was "agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the predjudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or State to any part of the said country, the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The negociation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1818 was left unchanged.

The negociation of 1826, having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 30th of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice."

In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that latitude. The parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky mountains to its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain; with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively. In October 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those made in 1819 and 1826. Thus stood the generation when the negociation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington; and, on the twenty-third of August, 1844, was formally opened under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negociations, it was based upon principles of "compromise," and the avowed purpose of the parties was to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1844, the British plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon Territory by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the point of its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia river, & thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the U ited States, and that north of it to Great Britain.

At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detatched territory, north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbor inclusive, to Hood's Canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land, or on Quandra and Vancouver's island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by the American Government in the negociation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American plenipoetntiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British Plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equitable adjustment of the question."

When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction, that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognised by nations, yet, in deference to what has been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off.—In consideration too that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long-pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British government." The proposition thus offered and rejected, repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the cape of Quadra and Vancouver's island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the U. States ought to accept, can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, it is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and argument.

The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force.—The faith of treaties, in the letter and spirit, has ever been, and I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint-occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating in this manner the convention of the sixth of August, 1827.

It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can, in the mean time, adopt without violating this convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the U. States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their act of July 2d, 1821, "for regulating the fur trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America." By this act Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects, engaged in the fur trade in that territory.—By it the courts of the province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal. Justices of the Peace and other judicial officers were authorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that province, and to "sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanors," not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not "exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds."

Subsequent to the date of this act of Parliament, a grant was made from the "British crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion "of the subjects of any foreign States who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign States respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted, that while under this act, British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such protection from their government. At the same time the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their new homes, by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth, that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail.—It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the government, to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such sub agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the rocky mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and blockhouse forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but a few of them afford an opportunity of interchanging intelligence, without great delay between our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable, and the importance of establishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at their present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measures may be adopted consistently with the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers, who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the U. States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently, with the spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made, as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is a part of the North American continent, to which, it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British Plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition to compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two governments during the late negotiation.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe, and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent; and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people, and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference, attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent.

The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application on the N. American continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and re-affirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The re-assertion of this principle especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent.

A question has recently arisen under the tenth article of the subsisting treaty between the United States and Prussia. By this article, the consuls of the two countries have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators, in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captains should disturb the order or tranquility of the country, or the said consuls should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported.

The Prussian consul at New Bedford, in June, 1844, applied to Mr Justice Story to carry into effect a decision made by him between the captain and crew of the Prussian ship Borussia; but the request was refused on the ground that, without previous legislation by Congress, the judiciary did not possess power to give effect to this article of the treaty. The Prussian government, through their minister here, have complained of this violation of the treaty, and have asked the government of the United States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent similar violations hereafter. Good faith to Prussia, as well as to other nations with whom we have similar treaty stipulations, requires, that these should be faithfully observed. I have deemed it proper, therefore, to lay the subject before Congress, and to recommend such legislation as as may be necessary to give effect to these treaty obligations.

By virtue of an arrangement made between the Spanish government and that of the United States in December, 1831, American vessels, since the twenty-ninth of April, 1832, have been admitted to entry in the ports of Spain, including those of the Balearic and Canary Islands, on payment of the same tonnage duty of five cents per ton, as though they had been Spanish vessels; and this, whether our vessels arrive in Spain directly from the United States, or indirectly from any other country.—When Congress, by the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, gave effect to this arrangement between the two governments, they confined the reduction of tonnage duty merely to Spanish vessels "coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in any other country.

It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels. Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the United States from other countries should be subjected to heavy discriminating tonnage duties. This is neither equality nor reciprocity, and is in violation of the arrangement concluded in December, 1831, between the two countries. The Spanish government have made repeated and earnest remonstrances against this inequality, and the favorable attention of Congress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. I recommend as an act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, on Spanish vessels coming to the United States, from any other foreign country, be refunded. This recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels arriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will still remain subject to the provisions of the act of June thirtieth, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on such vessels.

By the act of the 14th of July, 1832, coffee was exempted from duty altogether. This exemption was universal, without reference to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it was imported. By the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842, this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee imported in American vessels from the place of its production; whilst coffee imported under all other circumstances was subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. advalorem. Under this act, and our existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Java coffee imported from the European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed on coffee, the production of one of its colonies, and which is chiefly brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, and exported from thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character. Under all the circumstances of the case, I recommend that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is produced.

Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the thirteenth of August, 1842, a duty of fifteen cents per gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks—while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per gallon was imposed. This discrimination, so far as regarded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our treaty with that Power, which provides, that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country.

Accordingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the intention of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the tariff act itself, that nothing therein contained should be so construed as to interfere with subsisting treaties with foreign nations, a treasury circular was issued on the sixteenth of July, 1844, which, among other things, declared the duty on the Port wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed that the excess of duties which have been collected on such wine should be refunded. By virtue of another clause in the same section of the act, it is provided that all imitations of port, or any other wines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article." Imitations of Port wine, the production of France, are imported to some extent into the United States; and the government of that country now claims that, under a correct construction of the act, these imitations ought not to pay a higher duty than that imposed upon the original Port wine of Portugal. It appears to me to be unequal and unjust, that French imitations of Port wine should be subjected to a duty of fifteen cents, while the more valuable article from Portugal should pay a duty of 6 cents only per gallon. I therefore recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary to correct the inequality.

The late President in his annual Message of December last, recommended an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the Texan Government against the U. States, which had been previously adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. These claims arose out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government, and the forcible entry into the custom-house at Bryarly's landing on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the customs as forfeited under the laws of Texas. This was a liquidated debt, ascertained to be due to Texas when an independent State. Her acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States does not discharge or invalidate the claim. I recommend that provision be made for its payment.

The commissioner appointed to China during the special session of the Senate in March last, shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the U. S. ship Columbus. On arriving at Rio de Janeiro on his passage, the state of his health had become so critical, that by the advance of his medical attendants, he returned to the United States early in the month of October last.

Commodore Biddle commanding the East India squadron, proceeded on his voyage in the Columbus and was charged by the commissioner with the duty of exchanging with the proper authorities the ratifications of the treaty lately concluded with the Emperor of China. Since the return of the commissioner to the United States, his health has been much improved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his mission.

Unfortunately differences continue to exist among some of the nations of South America which, following our example, have established their independence, while in others internal dissentions prevail. It is natural that our sympathies should be warmly enlisted for their welfare; that we should desire that all controversies between them should be amicably adjusted, and their governments administered in a manner to protect the rights and promote the prosperity of their people. It is contrary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere in their controversies, whether external or internal.

I have thus adverted to all the subjects connected with our foreign relations, to which I deem it necessary to call your attention. Our policy is not only peace with all, but good will towards all the powers of the earth. While we are just to all, we require that all should be just to us. Excepting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age, these differences may be amicably adjusted.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions, two hundred and fifty four thousand five hundred and sixty four dollars; of which the amount exported was fifteen millions, three hundred and forty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty dollars—leaving a balance of one hundred and one millions, nine hundred and seven thousand, seven hundred and thirty four dollars for domestic consumption.

The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of which, the amount of domestic articles was ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy six dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the same year, were twenty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty three dollars and fifty-six cents; of which there were derived from customs, twenty-seven millions five hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and seventy cents; from sales of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty-six cents.—The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents; of which eight millions five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the treasury on the first of July last, seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thou-

and three hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the first of October last, was seventeen millions seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 21st, 1841, and of April 15th 1842, and of March 3d, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view of such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

A few years ago, our whole national debt growing out of the Revolution and war of 1812 with Great Britain was extinguished and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time, the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is in comparison with the similar burdens of other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and especially our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in the treasury, as they accrue beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government.—Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with a view to raise money for the support of government.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish or prohibit altogether the importation of any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy in some degree the revenue which, at lower rates, would be derived from its importation. Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty for revenue of one per cent. on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the Treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection or advantage to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent., it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to 20, 25, or 30 per cent., and if as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to 31 per cent., and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at 30 per cent. it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the BONAFIDE purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for the revenue. As long, then as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard; for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that duties on all articles should be the same or a horizontal rate. Some articles will bear a much higher revenue duty than others. Below the maximum of the revenue standard Congress may and ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care to adjust them on different articles as to produce in the aggregate the amount, which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercises the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts, should as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed to operate as equally as may be, on all classes, in proportion to their ability to bear it. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust. The terms "protection to domestic industry," are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labor 'protected,' as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator or the mechanic, who are engaged also in "domestic industry" in their different pursuits. The joint labors of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry of the nation and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of "protection," which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the others.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the tariff act of 1842, is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "domestic industry" by taxing other branches.

By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and false values, and by the imposition of specific duties, and the injustice and inequality of the act of 1842 in its practical operations, on different classes and pursuits are seen and felt. Many of the present duties imposed by it under the operation of these principles, range from one per cent to more than two hundred per cent. They are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so on others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and but lightly on articles of luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of government. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the country are not, as nearly as may be practible, equally protected by it.

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded on injustice and oppression.

The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favor of the manufactuing interest; and of this, no other interest will complain.

I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle, or assumed, arbitary, and false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their place of *ad valorem* duties as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate.

A system of ad valorem revenue duties with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will afford ample, incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on this subject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the constitution of the United States it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly responsible to it, and under its control. The safe keeping of the public money should be confined to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposite and safe-keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government. The first Congress under the constitution, by the act of the second of September, 1789, "to establish the "Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

That banks, national or state, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the treasury spoken of in the constitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifest from the fact, that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four state banks of limited capital existed in the country. Their employment as depositories was at first resorted to to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in place of the treasury of the constitution. When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it was from motives of supposed convenience.

Our experience has shown, that when banking corporations have been the keepers of public money, and been thereby made in effect the treasury, the government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late Bank of the United States proved to be faithless. The State banks which were afterwards employed, were faithless. But a few years ago, with millions of public money in their keeping, the government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired, because of their inability or indisposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the only currency recognised by the constitution.—Their failure occurred in a period of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safekeeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by them upon interest to borrowers from them.

The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of bank stockholders; and when called for, (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the possession of the borrowers from the banks instead of being in the public treasury contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are often tempted, by a desire of gain, to extend their loans increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposite with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation, would be enlarged by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would in consequence be found in a safer and sounder condition.

At present, State Banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, and defalcations, to which from over issues, overtrading, and inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold, by the pledge of stocks of the United States, or such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deposite banks have given this description of security, and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people." I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe-keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be independent of all banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution; agents who are directly responsible to the government, who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and who are subject to severe punishment for any embezzlement, private use, or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self government.

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public money shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety and that all executive discretion or control over it shall be removed, except such as may be necessary in directing its disbursement in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Under our present land system, limiting the minimum price at which the public lands can be entered to one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain unsold, because they will not command that price.

From the records of the General Land Office it appears, that, of the public lands remaining unsold in the several States and Territories in which they are situated, thirty-nine millions one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy seven acres have been in market, subject to entry more than twenty years, forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-four acres for more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions seventy-four thousand and six hundred acres for more than ten years; and one hundred and six millions and hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres for more than five years. Much the largest portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleable at the minimum price at which they are permitted to be sold, so long as large territories of lands from which the more valuable portions have not been selected are annually brought into market by the government. With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers and cultivators, in limited quantities. If graduated and reduced in price for a limited term to one dollar per acre, and after the expiration of that period for a second and third term to lower rates a large portion of these lands would be purchased and many worthy citizens, who are unable to pay higher rates, could purchase homes for themselves and their families. By adopting the policy of graduation and reduction of price, these inferior lands will be sold for their real value, while the States in which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which they are subjected, in consequence of the United States continuing to own large quantities of public lands within their borders, not liable to taxation for the support of their local governments.

I recomend the continuance of the policy of granting pre-emptions, in its most liberal extent to all those who have settled, or may hereafter settle, on the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, to which the Indian title may have been extinguished at the time of settlement. It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combinations of purchasers and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands when sold at public auction, a higher price than the minimum rate established by law. The settlers on the public lands are, however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the public sales at that rate, because these combinations, by means of the capital they command, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in the market. By putting down all competition, these combinations of capitalists and speculators are usually enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes, or exact from them, according to their ability to pay, double or quadruple the amount paid for them to the government. It is to the enterprise and perseverance of the hardy pioneers, of the West, who penetrate the wilderness with their families, suffer the dangers, the privations and hardships attending the settlement of a new country, and prepare the way for the body of emigrants who, in the course of a few years usually follow them, that we are, in a great degree, indebted for the rapid extension and aggrandizement of our country.

Experience has proved that no portion of our population are more patriotic than the hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more ready to obey the call of their country, and to defend her rights and her honor, whenever and by whatever enemy assailed. They should be protected from the grasping speculator, and secured, at the minimum price of the public lands, in the humble homes which they have improved by their labor. With this end in view, all vexations of unnecessary restrictions imposed upon them by the existing pre-emption laws, should be repealed or modified. It is the true policy of the government to afford facilities to its citizens to become the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate rates.

The present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres of the public lands supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases upon them have been granted to individuals upon stipulated rent. The system of granting leases has proved to be not only unprofitable to the government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must if continued, lay the foundation of much future difficulty between the government and the lessees. According to the official records, the amounts of rents received by the government for the year 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844, was six thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy four cents, while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaries of superintendents, agents clerks, and incidental expenses, were twenty-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents—the income being less than one-forth of the expenses. To this pecuniary loss may be added the injury sustained by the public in consequence of the destruction of timber, and the careless and wasteful manner of working the mines. The system has given rise to much litigation between the United States and individual citizens, producing irritation and excitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy additional expenditures. It is believed that similar losses and embarrassments will continue to occur, while the present system of leasing these lands remains unchanged. These lands are now under the superintendence and care of the War Department, with the ordinary duties of which they have no proper or natural connexion. I recommend the repeal of the present system, and that these lands be placed under the superintendence and management of the General Land Office, as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may prescribe, reserving to the government an equitable per centage of the gross amount of mineral product, and that the pre-emption principle be extended to resident miners and settlers upon them, at the minimum price which may be established by Congress.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its operation during the past year; the state of our defences; the condition of the public works; and our relations with the various Indian tribes within our limits or upon our borders. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest.

When orders were given during the past summer for concentrating a military force on the western frontier of Texas, our troops were widely dispersed, and in small detachments, occupying posts remote from each other. The prompt and expeditious manner in which an army, embracing more than half our peace establishment, was drawn together on an emergency so sudden, reflects great credit on the officers who were intrusted with the execution of these orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself. To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should commence hostilities, or invade her territories with a large army, which she threatened, I authorities the general assigned to the command of the army of occupation to make requisitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Texan territory, and which could most expeditiously furnish them, if, in his opinion, a large force than that under his command, and the auxiliary aid which, under like circumstances, he was authorized to receive from Texas, should be required. The contingency upon which the exercise of his authority depended, has not occurred. The circumstances under which two companies of State artillery from the city of New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, are fully stated in the report of the Secretary of War.—I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the payment of these troops, as well as a small number of Texan volunteers, whom the commanding general thought it necessary to receive or muster into our service.

During the last summer, the first regiment of dragoons made extensive ecurtions through the Indian country on our borders, a part of them advancing nearly to the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in the north, and a part as far as as the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and the head waters of the tributary streams of the Colorado of the west. The exhibition of this military force among the Indian tribes in those regions, and the councils held with them by the commanders of the expeditions, it is believed, will have a salutary influence restraining them from hostilities among themselves, and maintaining friendly relations between them and the United States. An interesting account of one of these excursions accompanies the report of the Secretary of War. Under the directions of the War Department, Brevet Captain Fremont, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been employed since 1842 in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Two expeditions have already been brought to a close, and the reports of that scientific and enterprising officer have furnished much interesting and valuable information. He is now engaged in a third expedition; but it is expected that this arduous service will be completed in season to enable me to communicate the result to Congress at the present session.

Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a favorable character. The policy of removing to a country designed for their permanent residence, west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground among them.

Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful—and there remains no probability that this desirable object can be accomplished without the aid of further legislation by Congress. I will at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nations is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress as may enable the executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissentions which have long prevailed, and still prevail, among them.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for the present condition of that branch of the national defence; and for grave suggestions, having for their object the increase of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management. During the past year, the officers and men have performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. The orders which have been given, have executed with promptness and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one squadron under our flag was readily concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico, and apparently without unusual effort. It is especially to be observed, that notwithstanding the union of a considerable a force no act was committed that even the jealousy of an irritated power could construe as an act of aggression; and that the commander of these squadrons and his officers, in strict conformity with their instructions, holding themselves ever ready for the most active duty, have achieved the still purer glory of contributing to the preservation of peace. It is believed that at all our foreign stations the honor of our flag has been maintained, and that generally our ships of war have been distinguished for their good discipline and order. I am happy to add, that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer, has been wholly within the usual appropriations for the service of the year, so that no additional appropriations are required.

The commerce of the U. S., and with it the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, until, it is believed, we are now second to but one Power in the world, and at no distant day we shall probably be inferior to none. Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to the important interests protection with our ships of war, distributed in the great highways of trade throughout the world. For more than thirty years appropriations have been made, and annually expended, for the gradual increase of our naval forces. In peace, our navy performs the important duty of protecting our commerce; and, in the event of war, will be, as it has been, a most efficient means of defence.

The successful use of steam navigation on the ocean has been followed by the introduction of war steamers in great and increasing numbers into the navies of the principal maritime Powers of the world. A due regard to our own safety and to an efficient protection to our increasing commerce demands a corresponding increase on our part. No country has greater facilities for the construction of vessels of this description than ours, or can promise itself greater advantages from their employment. They are admirably adapted to the protection of our commerce, to the rapid transmission of intelligence, and to the coast defence. In pursuance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of our navy, large supplies of live oak timber, and other materials for ship building, have been collected, and are now under shelter and in a state of good preservation, while iron steamers can be built with great facility in various parts of the Union.

The use of iron as a material, especially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbors along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of greater draught, and the practicability of constructing them in the interior, strongly recommends that liberal appropriations should be made for this important object. Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier stages of the government, when the nation was in its infancy, our shipping interests and commerce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population sparse and scarcely extending beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, that policy must be essentially different now that we have grown from three to more than twenty millions of people,—that our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found in every sea, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded.—Neither our commerce, nor our long line of coast on the ocean and on the lakes, can be successfully defended against foreign aggression by means of fortifications alone. These are essential at important commercial and military points, but our chief reliance for this object must be on a well organized, efficient navy. The benefits resulting from such a navy are not confined to the Atlantic States. The productions of the interior which seek a market abroad, are directly dependent on the safety and freedom of our commerce. The occupation of the Balize below New Orleans by a hostile force would embarrass, if not stagnate the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

It has never been our policy to maintain large standing armies in time of peace. They are contrary to the genius of our free institutions, would impose heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to public liberty. Our reliance for protection and defence on the land must be mainly on our citizen soldiers, who will be ever ready, as they ever have been ready in times past, to rush with alacrity at the call of their country to her defence. This description of force, however, cannot defend our coast, harbors, and inland seas, nor protect our commerce on the ocean or the lakes. These must be protected by our navy,

Considering an increased naval force, and especially of steam vessels corresponding with our growth and importance as a nation, and proportioned to the increased and increasing naval power of other nations, of vast importance as regards our safety, and the great and growing interests to be protected by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General herewith communicated contains a detailed statement of the operations of his department during the past year. It will be seen that the income from postages will fall short of the expenditures for the year between one and two millions of dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage which was made by the act of the third of March last. No principle has been more generally acquiesced in by the people than that this department should sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its income. Congress has never sought to make it a source of revenue for general purposes, except for a short period during the last war with Great Britain, nor should it ever become a charge on the general treasury. If Congress shall adhere to this principle, as I think they ought, it will be necessary either to curtail the present mail service so as to reduce the expenditures, or so to modify the act of the third of March last as to improve its revenues. The extension of the mail service, and the additional facilities which will be demanded by the rapid extension and increase of population on our western frontier, will not admit of such curtailment as will materially reduce the present expenditures. In the adjustment of the tariff of postages the interests of the people demand, that the lowest rates be adopted which will produce the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures of the department. I invite the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General on this subject, under the belief that such a modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury, and with very little change in the present rates of postage.

Proper measures have been taken, in pursuance of the act of the third of March last, for the establishment of lines of mail steamers between this and foreign countries. The importance of this service commends itself strongly to favorable consideration.

With the growth of our country, the public business which devolves on the heads of the several Executive Departments has greatly increased. In some respects, the distribution, of duties among them seems to be incongruous, and many of these might be transferred from one to another with advantage to the public interests. A more auspicious time for the consideration of this subject by Congress, with a view to system in the organization of the several departments, and a more appropriate division of the public business, will not probably occur.

The most important duties of the State Department relate to our foreign affairs. By the great enlargement of the family of nations, the increase of our commerce, and the corresponding extension of our consular system, the business of this department has been greatly increased. In its present organization, many duties of a domestic nature, and consisting of details, are devolved on the Secretary of State, which do not appropriately belong to the foreign department of the government, and may properly be transferred to some other department. One of these grows out of the present state of the law concerning the Patent Office, which, a few years since, was a subordinate clerkship, but has become a distinct bureau of great importance. With an excellent internal organization, it is still connected with the State Department. In the transaction of its business, questions of much importance to inventors, and to the community, frequently arise, which, by existing laws, are referred for decision to a board, of which the Secretary of State is a member.—These questions are legal, and the connexion which now exists between the State Department and the Patent Office, may, with great propriety and advantage, be transferred to the Attorney General.

In his last annual message to Congress, Mr. Madison invited particular attention to a proper provision for the Attorney General, as an "important improvement in the executive establishment." This recommendation was repeated by some of his successors. The official duties of the Attorney General have been much increased within a few years; and his office has become one of great importance. His duties may be still further increased with advantage to the public interests. As an executive officer, his residence and constant attention at the seat of Government are required.—

Legal questions, involving important principles and large amounts of public money, are constantly referred to him by the President and executive deparments, for his examination and decision. The public business, under his official management before the judiciary, has been so augmented by the extension of our territory and the acts of Congress authorizing suits against the United States for large bodies of valuable public lands, as greatly to increase his labors and responsibilities. I therefore recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing with the heads of the other executive departments with such subordinate officers, provided by law of his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon him.

Congress possess the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favorable consideration. The people of this District have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local, as well as their general interests, to Representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no control. Each member of the National Legislature should consider himself as their immediate Representative, and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants, because he is not responsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generous spirit may characterize your measures in relation to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes, and, within constitutional limits, shall at times cheerfully co-operate with you for the advancement of their welfare.

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that is gone by, has decended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four score years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality.—His death was happy, as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unfaltering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow-citizens, and it was his happines to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved so well. He departed amidst the benedictions of millians of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his tomb.

Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of men. In his language on a similar occasion to the present; "I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintainance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, Dec 2, 1845.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845

Bridge Across the Ohio—Public Meeting

The advantages of such an improvement to the City of Covington are too obvious to require any formal setting forth, which is not our object. But we have been informed that there was a Bridge charter once obtained from our General Assembly, under conditions which rendered that charter ineffectual, and which now would make an improper one to adopt for the purpose of a Bridge across the Ohio at this place. We have not seen the charter alluded to, but there can be no good reason why the people of Covington should not consider seriously the subject of procuring a proper Charter from the next Legislature. It would be no annoyance to the State; would interfere with no other contemplated improvement. The stock in a Bridge from Covington to Cincinnati would be sought after by capitalists with a view to making money. It would pay better than any other investment in this country, whether in stocks, real estate, hogs, merchandise, or any thing else. And the better to facilitate the movement, it has been thought proper, by many of the citizens of the City, to have a public meeting at the Mayor's Office, on MONDAY night next, to adopt some plan of action calculated to secure the object desired. We hope there will be a general attendance.

MORE CURES PERFORMED BY DR DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY.

DR, DUNCAN—*Dear Sir:*—You may perhaps remember that I consulted with you at your office in Cincinnati, in June last, when you examined my lungs and informed me that there was a small cavity forming in the lobe of my left lung, with slight ulcerations, and advised me to take a few bottles of the EXPECTORANT REMEDY, which I bought of you (6 bottles.) I have used 4 of them, and feel as well as I ever did in my life. My cough disappeared after using the first bottle, the pain in my breast also left me, my strength increased, and also my appetite. The medicine caused me to expectorate large quantities of foul matter; after this was all thrown up, I felt relief at once. I think that the whole world should know something about the good effects of your "EXPECTORANT REMEDY," for the removal of the first symptoms leading to Consumption. Please inform me if you think it advisable for me to use the medicine any longer.

Yours truly, and ever grateful,

HORACE BINNS,

Near Hamilton, Ohio.

DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN OFFICE, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, where his Medicines are for sale in future wholesale and by the single bottle.

CHRONIC DISEASES treated and cures performed, when in the power of skill and medicine.

Notice.

SAMUEL WYDEL *alias* SAMUEL WILEY, you will take notice, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of this State for a divorce at their next session, for the following reasons, viz: That you have abandoned me; also, for cruel and inhuman treatment; also, that you are now living with Susan Tyrs, as man and wife. You will also take notice that I shall proceed, on Saturday, the twentieth day of December, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Thos. Vickers, Esq., to take depositions to prove the above charges, where you can attend if you please.

ELIZABETH WYDEL

Campbell Co., Ky., Dec. 6, 1845.—2v.

CLAYTON'S WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &C.—All articles in the above line sold at New York and Philadelphia prices. An immense saving to Watch Makers and Dealers in Jewelry to purchase at this establishment, for the expense of travelling East, the loss of time, and the great risk of getting goods out safe, will be entirely saved.

Watch Materials and Tools will be sold twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower than they have ever been sold in the western country. Lunet Glasses (warranted the best imported,) such as have been selling here at nine and a half dollars, will be sold at seven and a half. Also, the best Quciet Mainsprings fifty per cent, reduced in price, and a similar reduction in the price of almost every article.

The above statement may appear to some as a mere business puff, but R. C. assures the public that if any persons who have lately purchased East, (goods such as are above described) will show him their bills that he will supply them with the same kind at precisely the same prices.

He would also respectfully invite those friends who have hitherto favored him with their patronage, and the public in general, to call and see his goods, particularly his Gold and Silver Watches, (for a better and more splendid assortment cannot be found west of the mountains,) consisting of M. J. Tobias' best Gold Levers, cased in various ways; also, Levers of other eminent makers; and a variety of Ladies' Gold Watches, with lever and cylinder escapements. A fine assortment of Silver Ware, Plated Goods, Britannia Ware, &c.

Store on the Southeast corner of Sycamore and Second sts., commonly called Clayton's Balloon Store.

Cin. Dec 6 1845. 20-1y.

Dr. T. N. WISE,

SCOTT just below 5th st., Covington, has just received a supply of the finest Philadelphia Black Writing Ink.

Dec. 6, 1845. 20-1y

WESTERN HOTEL.—C. BRADLEY & CO. have taken the large Block of buildings recently erected by William Thoms, Esq. on the south east corner of Court and Walnut streets, and have fitted it up as a Public House, under the above name, where they will be happy to serve all who may give them a call.

C. BRADLEY.
A. C. MARSH.

N. B.—Good Stables and Carriage Houses.

Cin. Dec. 6, 1845. 20-6t. Cin. Atlas,

DR. T. N. WISE,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he can at all times be found at his Drug Store on Scott st., just below 5th, when not professionally engaged.

Covington Dec. 6, 1845. 20-1y

DR. T. N. WISE,

Scott street just below fifth, Covington, Ky.

HAS just received a large assortment of Razor Strops, amongst which will be found the highly extoled Chipman's Magic Strops, and Byram's Hesperian Strop, together with a fine supply of Wade & Butcher's India Steel Razors. Also, Coumarin Cream, a superior article for shaving, with a general variety of shaving soap.

Covington, Dec. 6th, 1845. 20—1y.

SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS.

N. WALKER has just received and has for sale at his store on Scott Street, a superior lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and made in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as any House in this City or Cincinnati. Also a large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful article. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is sure he can satisfy purchasers, both in regard to quality and price.

Covington, Dec. 6th 1845. 20- tf.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
CITY OF COVINGTON, Nov. 20, 1845. }

AN ORDINANCE to prevent Tavern Keepers from selling or bartering Spirituous Liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

BE it ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That if any Tavern Keeper within the corporate limits of the City of Covington shall hereafter keep his, her or their bar open, for the purpose of selling spirituous liquors, or shall sell or barter any wine, cordial, porter, ale, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, such Tavern Keeper so offending shall, on conviction thereof, before the Mayor of said city, be fined in any sum not exceeding $30 and costs of suit.

A copy. Attest:
JOHN COLVIN, City Clerk,
Nov. 29, 1845. 19-3t.

BEAUTY OF FEMALES.—The noblest work of him who created all things and secured for Man a help-meet and a comfort in health and adversity. Who then would dare to deface or blemish the graceful smiles and enchanting form of a FEMALE! Echo answers no one.—But the fiend, the "HYDRA HEADED."—*Monster*, CONSUMPTION, it sips the morning dew and steals away the beauty from the youth, implants the seed of distress and desolation and finally lays her low in the dust. The learned Faculty have spent years of study in attempting to discover a Remedy to secure a longer lease upon that "NOBLE FORM," but all in vain, until the celebrated DR. DUNCAN accomplished his good work, and placed it before the "*American Public.*" Since that time our Cities and Country places exhibit "tens of thousands" of ANGELIC FORMS, whose smiles speak in THUNDERING TONES the Healing Virtues of his EXPECTORANT REMEDY, a Medicine that takes hold of the Monster, destroys its coil and deep rooted fang, and the Female is safe.

☞A supply of DR. DUNCAN'S Medicines, just received at his Western Office, 150 Sycamore St., a few doors below Fifth, Cincinnati.

STOP YOUR COUGH'S and SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

THE CELEBRATED INDIAN MAGICAL EXPECTORANT, is with much confidence offered as a certain, speedy and effectual cure for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, consumption and all diseases affecting the lungs or breast.

The time having arrived when nature and art can meet on equal grounds, the proprietor would simply add, that no remedy known to him has exercised such powerful influence in completely removing from the lungs all those diseases to which they are so liable.

The Indian Magical Expectorant has long and favorably been in use, being composed exclusively of those vegetable articles most appreciated and used by all physicians as most valuable in diseases of the lungs.

This Expectorant is not offered as a great many of the catch-penny remedies are, as a specific for all diseases, but as a remedy that has stood the severest trials of experience as a pleasant, safe and sure cure for the diseases of the Lungs.

The Proprietor deems it unnecessary to publish all the certificates that have so rapidly flown in upon him, and will simply append a few from his nearest neighbors—persons well and favorably known.

COVINGTON, JANUARY 1845.

DR. WISE—*Dear Sir:*—My family, as you are aware, have more or less been afflicted with coughs and pain in the Breast, and occasionally attacked suddenly and severely with cough. Having tried a great many remedies, I can with great confidence assert that none has had such a powerful effect as your Indian Magical Expectorant—relieving the severest attacks by a few doses. I know of no remedy possessing such virtues as the Indian Magical Expectorant; it being pleasant to the taste and without any of the unpleasant effects of most medicines. I thus offer my certificate, you being at liberty to use it as you deem proper, being satisfied that all who use it will be convinced of its usefulness.

Respectfully yours,
HIRAM BOND,

COVINGTON, APRIL 1845.

DR. WISE—*Dear Sir:*—Having had occasion at different times in my family to use your Indian Magical Expectorant, I can with confidence declare that its effects have been astonishing in stopping the severest coughs; and all that I have heard speak of it say, that it has had the happiest effects in curing diseases of the Breast,

Respectfully yours,
A. P. ROSE,

COVINGTON, MARCH 1845.

DR. WISE—*Dear Sir:*—Feeling under great obligation to you for furnishing my family during the Fall and Winter with the Indian Magical Expectorant, who were much afflicted with severe Colds and Coughs, indeed, one of my children was so severly and obstinately afflicted with a cough which we were all fearful would terminate in Consumption, but by taking two bottles of your invaluable Indian Magical Expectorant was, as by magic completely relieved. Feeling much obliged and indebted, I am constrained to offer you this certificate in the hope that others afflicted with coughs may be cured

Respectfully yours,
SIMEON PERRY,

For sale by Dr. T. N. Wise, the sole proprietor, in Covington, on Scott st. just below 5th st.,

ALSO—For sale in Cincinnati by W. H. Harrison, corner of Fourth and Main streets; Wayne & Pieis, Main, between 5th and 6th sts,

Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Nov. 29, 1845. 19-1y

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Walker & Winston are requested to call and settle their accounts prior to the 1st of January 1846, or we shall be compelled to place them in the hands of the proper officers for Collection.

Covington, Nov. 29, 1845. 19-3t

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.

OFFICE on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD and JOHN W. STEVENSON have united themselves in the practice of the Law, under the firm of

Morehead and Stevenson.

They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison.

Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one or both of them will always be found, unless in attendance upon their courts.

March 8, 1845. 33-tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOOAR,

M. M. BENTON and DANIEL MOOAR, have associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is on Scott street, west end Market Space.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

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, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, 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-tf

HENRY B. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having permanently located in

COVINGTON, KY.,

WILL practice his profession in Kenton and the adjoining counties. Business confided to his care will meet with prompt attention

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Law Notice.

FINLEY & LEVI, Attorneys at Law—have formed a co-partnership and will practice their profession in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.

JOHN S. FINDLEY can always be found at his office, on Market Space, in COVINGTON, KY., J. A. LEVI at his office in INDEPENDENCE, KY. Business confided to their care will meet with prompt attention.

August 23, 1845. 5—ly.

Law Notice.

J. C. C. CARROL, Attorney and Councellor at Law, Cincinnati, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; collecting &c. in neighboring Counties in Kentucky.

Office No. 8 East Front st. with Sam'l Perry, up stairs in the Fire Departments Insurance Company building.

May 31, 1845. 45—1y

BALL & DAVIS,

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

CINCINNATI, O.,

DEALERS In Iron, Nails, Castings, and Heavy Hardware.

Manufacturers of

Premium and Patented Superior Cooking stoves, all sizes.

Egg, Common, Box, and Parlor do. do.

Plain Grates and Fronts, new styles.

Ornamented do. do. with summer fronts.

Light Hollow Ware and Castings in general.

They respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Covington and the interior counties in Kentucky to their stock. Builders will find an assortment of Grates of the newest and most beautiful styles.

April 5, 1845. 37-1y

NO. 3 East 5th st., opposite the Deacon House, Cincinnati. The largest, cheapest, best manufactured, and most fashionable assortment in the city. Call and see.

ISRAEL SLEEPER.

May 3, 1845. 41—yle

Cassia.

6 CASES Cassia;

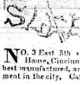
1,000 lbs. ground do.

For sale by GEO S. LIGHT.

Sycamore st., Cincinnati.

June 7, 1845. 46-yle

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
JEWELRY.



WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, Scott, between 4th & 5th sts. Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of JEWELRY, which he is disposed to sell as low as can be purchased in Cincinnati. Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

April 12, 1845. 33-1y

GUNDRY & BACON'S

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, *N. E. Corner of Vine and Fifth sts. [Entrance on Vine.]* Book keeping by DOUBLE ENTRY. A thorough practical course of instruction will be given in this science, embracing every Department of trade and Mercantile Accounts, viz: —Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Steamboat and Compound Co. Business.

The subject of closing and keeping books, balancing and adjusting individual and partnership concerns will be explained and illustrated. In short no pains will be spared to make the pupil efficient in whatever belongs to a well regulated Counting House.

In place of the common method of copying after a particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the original entries, journalising, posting, balancing and closing, and making out the balance sheets of from twenty to thirty seperate setts of books.

PENMANSHIP.

A complete style of Epistolary and Practical Penmanship can be acquired in a short time.—The public are politely invited to call and judge for themselves.

Terms for Penmanship, per scholar......$5 00

do Book keeping do com course 15 00

do do do full do......25 00

Including Penmanship, time unlimited, with privilege of attending at any time when most convenient.

N. B.—Success guarantied or no charge made.

August 30, 1845. 6-1y

STOVES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz: The Cook's Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves.

Also, a very large assortment of Store, Office and Parlor Stoves of the latest patterns—all of which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, may save from one to five dollars by calling on the subscriber.

W. E. CHILDS,

Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.

September 6, 1845. 7-1y

EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

ON THE EASTERN PLAN.

L. Chapin & Co.,

BROADWAY, opposite Lower Market, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SINCE, the extensive enlargement of our business the past year, it has been universally acknowledged that we have sold more boots than any other house in the city; and we have made our arrangements the present year to manufacture 2,000 cases of Boots, and pledge ourselves to sell them cheaper than they can be purchased in the east and delivered in this market. Our stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring trade will be very large, which we will sell lower than any other house in the city.

L. CHAPIN & CO.,

Broadway, opposite Lower Market, or at the Manufacturer's Warehouse, No. 9 East 3d st.

We here express our sincere and hearty thanks to our friends and customers for their patronage, and hope they will continue to *encourage their own Manufactures.* L. C. & CO.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1845. 27-12m

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale in lots of 5 and 10 acres, a few situations that command a fine view of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, the lots are desirably located, high and airy, and the soil fine for fruit trees, and well adapted to the cultivation of the Vine, it being near the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers 1½ miles from the Ohio at Cincinnati and Covington. The property will be sold on favorable terms for time. JULIUS BRACE.

Reference is made to

Mr. Henry Emerson,	W. W. Southgate, Esq
Calvin Fletcher,	A. L. Greer,
Dr. J. A. Warder,	J. T Levis,
Lowel Fletcher,	P. S. Bush.
Cincinnati.	*Covington.*

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-tf

Gedge & Brothers,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Scott Street, Covington,

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

MARBLE.

Wholesale and Retail.

Broadway between fourth and Fifth Streets.

CINCINNATTI, OHIO.

THE Subscriber would be happy to furnish Building Stone, Monuments of any size or Form, Tomb-Tables, Grave Stones, Marble Sinks, Chimney Piece Work, Soda Fountains, Bar Drainers, Confectionary Tables, Paint Stones and Mullers.

To those who may wish to purchase any of the above named articles, having an interest in a quarry, he will be able to wholesale to Stone Cutters, and also give the people good bargains, particularly in Monuments and Head Stones.

N. B. A splendid assortment of Monuments on hand and a new variety expected daily.

S. WEEKS.

June 14th, 1845.-47-1y.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE undersigned having fitted up the Mill Grove Paper Mill with all the latest improved Eastern Machinery, are now prepared to manufacture Paper of all sizes and qualities, at short notice, and on favorable terms.

ALSO—Keep constantly on hand a full supply of the following sizes of Printing and Book Paper: 21 by 27, 21 by 28, 22 by 29, 23½ by 24, 22 by 32, 24 by 36, 24 by 37, 24 by 38, 28½ by 42; with a full assortment of Wrapping and Writing Paper. NIXON & CO,

Paper Warehouse, 28 Pearl, st.

N. B. The highest market price given for Rags in Cash, or exchange for Paper and Books.

Cincinnati, April 19, 1845. 39-1y

DYEING AND SCOURING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington and vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the purpose of carrying on the above business, as neat and on as moderate terms as can be done in the city.—Ladies and Gentlemen's wearing apparel Dyed Renovated, to order. Silks, Woolen, and Cotton Goods, attended to on the shortest notice.

☞ Tailoring and mending, also done on the most reasonable terms.

Call and examine before you carry your work elsewhere.

☞ Shop on Sycamore street, between 3d and 4th streets.

HENRY SPRINGER.

Cincinnati, May 31st, 1845. 1y

J. A. James,

STEREOTYPE Founder, and Printing Ink Manufacturer, No. 1 Baker St, Cincinnati

Feb. 15th, 1845. 30

[illegible]

HAIR TONIC.—The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y., in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic:

HAMILTON, Feb. 18, 1840.

DR. JAYNE, Dear Sir—I cannot say that my hair is restored but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a state of restoration as could be reasonably expected. I had not finished the first bottle before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair much like that of an infant appeared and has continued to increase; and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently begun upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is probably less at present than it would otherwise have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statement of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as astonished when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly if not quite an inch long at the time I had it cut, on the part that was nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was however very fine though quite thick. I am flushed with the sanguine hope of final success, by the dilligent use of your tonic which (amid all the "hair humbugs" which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it pretends to be, and "that it will make the hair grow and no mistake," at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton literary and Theological Seminary.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. C. C. Park, Pastor Baptist Church, at Haddonfield N. J.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb 12, 1838.

DR. D. JAYNE: Sir—I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin; But for two or three years past had so fallen out, that I had become entirely bald, and was under the necessity of combing the hair on the side over it, and thus concealing it. But now after using about half a bottle of the Tonic I have as luxuriant a growth as ever I had. C. C. PARK.

PROOF UPON PROOF. Who can longer doubt the excellence of Jayne's Hair Tonic, when everybody says it is the best article in the world to restore the head from baldness and beautify the hair. Read the following from the Rev. John P. Hall, of Ridley Pa:

DR JAYNE. The Hair Tonic which I obtained at your office has been of service in preventing the falling off of my hair. Indeed there is an appearance of young hair on my head.

Yours, affectionately

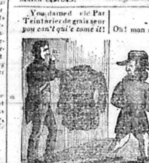
J. P. HALL.

Prepared and sold at No. 20 South Third St Philadelphia.

Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the Comb Store, No 125 Main street.

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Cincinnati, April 5, 1845 37-tf


You damned ole Par
Teinturier de grais seur
you can't qui'e come it!
Oh! mon dieu!

TO PAINTERS.

BUTCHER & McLAUGHLIN, *Brush Manufacturers*, have just finished a large lot of Paint, Sash, Tool and Varnish Brushes, of all sizes, which they offer at eastern prices. Wholesale and Retail, No 104 Main st., Cincinnati.

March 8, 1845. 33

I AM now prepared to Clean, Renew, &c GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL in a style that will do honor to the trade. Clothing taking in all conditions, and made to appear as NEW.

TAR, PAINT, and all kinds of resinous substances removed,

Without the use of Alkali's. All faded garments restored. My system of renewing is a *Yankee Improvement* on the plans practiced by the Jews of London and Paris.

Economy is the road to wealth,
And cleanliness promotes your health;
Bring on your *faded* coats without delay,
For *I will please each one or take no pay!*

N. B. Agent for the sale of Waterproof Coats, Pants, Wagon and Dray covers, &c.

Customers will find the undersigned at his shop on Congress street, 2d door from Broadway, at all hours. R. WALKER.

Cincinnati, June 14, 1845. 47-1y

Peter A. White. Wm. Shrom.

PETER A. WHITE & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No 4 Mainstreet, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April, 26, 1845 40 1y

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

Tyler Davidson & Co.

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

No. 126 Main st. 3 doors above the old U. S. Bank;

ARE now receiving their Spring supplies of English Goods direct from Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Sheffield.

ALSO—AMERICAN HARDWARE direct from the manufacturers, embracing all descriptions Miscellaneous and heavy articles. To the trade generally, and Country Merchants, we are prepared to sell as low as can be bought east of the mountains.

Our stock now on hand is large, extensive and well assorted. Goods in casks or original packages, will be sold at the usual commission. We have in stock—

37 casks bright Trace Chains, 6½ ft Nos 2 and 3;

23 do do do 7 do 2 and 3;

19 do do twisted do 7 do 2 and 3;

600 gross Knives and Forks, Shambuck, white and bl'k bone, stag, self-tip and ivory, all qualities;

6000 gross New England Co. American Screws;

3500 dozen Greenwood's Patent Butt Hinges, all sizes;

2000 do rim, chest, pad, cupboard and till Locks;

2500 do Files and Rasps, all standard makes;

11 casks genuine Armitage Anvils and Vises;

300 casks Brads, Tacks and sparables;

189 do Coffee Mills, all Makers and varieties;

75 do horse, wool and cotton Cards;

300 doz axes, Collins & Co. Ohio H Manns, J. P. Williams Hunt & Co. Ohio Pat. Simmons & Co. &c.

6000 qrs bl'k and bright Augers, all qualities;

Rowland and Hoe & Co's celebrated mill, X cut, pit, wood and circular Saws;

Sanderson Bro's superior Cast Steel;

500 doz T. W. Shaws' superior Sickles;

1000 do scythe Stones, all descriptions;

500 do Rifles do;

400 do field and garden Hoes do;

ALSO—Building materials of all descriptions; Iron, Britannia, and German Silver, Tea and Table Spoons; brass Goods and Cabinet maker's Hardware in great variety; Juniata and Boston Nails: German and French fancy Goods: Iron Wire; brass battery Kettles; Percussion Caps and Slates by the case; tinned and enamelled Ware; Tools of all descriptions, &c.

ALSO—SOLE AGENTS FOR BACON'S COLD LARD LAMPS. A SUPERIOR STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES.

Our stock of Scythes for the ensuing season (600 doz) comprises the largest assortment offered in the Western Country: embracing the genuine WALDRON, GRIFFIN, MANSFIELD & HOLMAN, NEWTON DARLING, FARWELL, TAFT, DRAPER, KIMBALL, BLOOD, PERLY WHIPPLE, *and other well known brands.* T. D. & CO.

Cincinnati, May 3, 1845. 41—1 yr

JONATHAN HATHAWAY,
GENERAL AGENT

AND

COLLECTOR.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and other adjoining counties. Owners of Real Estate or other property in this section, or those having collecting to be done, entrusting the same to him, may expect it to receive his prompt attention.

For business habits and integrity, reference is made to the following gentlemen, in

COVINGTON, KY.,

Hon. Jas. T. Morehead,	M. M. Benton, Esq.
C. A. Withers,	A. L. Greer,
L. C Bakes,	Col. R. Wallace,
Dr. Jno. Bennett,	Dr. H. Lewis,
John A. Goodson,	John F. Finley, Esq.
John Karney,	H. J. Groesbeck, Esq.

Editors of Kentucky Intelligencer.

NEWPORT, KY.,

Hon. J. W. Tibbatts.

ALEXANDRIA, CAMPBELL CO., KY.

J. J. Thomas.

BOONE COUNTY, KY.,

Col. John Wallace,	Ezra K. Fish,
James D. Polly,	Wm. Watts,

GRANT COUNTY, KY.,

Maj. E. B. Bartlett,	O. P. Hogan, Esq.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

J. J. Wright & Graft, Real Estate Agents.

Wm. S. Johnson,	Thomas D. Carneal.

Covington, Kentucky, May 10, 1845. 42-tf

STEPHEN SOLAR,
CABINET MAKER,

No. 277 Main st. Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of cabinet furniture of superior mechanism. Consisting in part of Bureaus, Side Boards, Dressing Bureaus, Book Cases, Secretaries, Centre Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads of various patterns, Card Tables, Writing Tables, Wash Stands and Work Stands of different kinds.

ALSO,—Mahogany Chairs; Plain French, Three quarter French, and Rocking Chairs, etc.

N. B.—Ordered work done in the best manner and at short notice.

May 24, 1845. 44—1y

Astounding Fact.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1845.

I HEREBY certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became *deaf* in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tones of voice. I remained in that situation untill last summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of *Scarpa's Compound Acoustic Oil.* I immediately obtained a bottle, which I used and am happy to say it has acted like magic, and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord street, first door above Second street.

MRS. REBECCA BAXTER.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125 Main street

J. W. SHEPPARD, Ag't.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1845. 28

She was Beautiful, and may be again!

The rose blossomed brightly upon a downy cheek,
Venus de Medici's form was not more graceful;
Her laugh echoed back the seraph's joys:
But oh! Calomel: thy touch would make her as ugly as thy haggard legions. [friends:
Why not have spared one so lovely, so dear to
"What pity blooming girl,
That lips so ready for a lover,
Should not beneath their ruby casket cover
One tooth of Pearl!
But like a rose beside the church yard stone,
Be doomed to blush o'er many a mouldering bone!"
No—from Nature's ample bosom grows
A healing balm for all our woes.

Health is every thing; without it we are miserable beings.

Let us see what the *Press, Dr. White,* and his *Patients,* and the *Public* say of the remedies which have gained such flattering and extensive celebrity over the whole Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas Valleys, and wherever they have come within the knowledge and reach of the public—that seem to be so eminently worthy of a trial for all our woes.

We are satisfied that the remedies and means are at hand, that may greatly prolong the duration of human existence. We advise every individual not to disregard his health—perhaps fame—when the best energies of both body and mind are depressed, or weighed down by smouldering Drugs and Diseases within. We do not believe that one, of all the Compounds, official or otherwise, prepared with all the collected wisdom of the past, in this or any other country, can so soon unload the system of the remains of diseases and deleterious drugs; so clearly and eminently work their own efficiency and growing fame, year after year, at home and abroad—as DR. WHITE'S VEGETABLE ELIXIRS.

Blessed with the gift of a kind providence ourselves, good health, we do not often give a preference of one over the other, to Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, or the "Reformed Practice of Medicine,"—but when all who have witnessed the effects, gratefully appreciate, and far and near, embrace every opportunity to call the attention of their afflicted friends to "Dr. White's Botanic Medicines," we may and ought to join in giving notoriety to medicines which are doing so much good, and which when fully known are esteemed above all others, and above all price.

His Elixirs have performed the most extraordinary cures of any other known medicine, having snatched, as it were, from untimely graves thousands of persons afflicted with Consumptions, Colds, Coughs, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula, Female Weaknesses, the Secret and Mercurial Diseases, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Dropsey, &c; White's Magic Liniment and Vegetable Pills are unequalled for their sanative and curative powers. Let the afflicted try Dr. W.'s medicines, and they will bless the day that they were induced to do so. Thousands of grateful hearts are proclaiming the wonderful cures performed upon them, when every thing else had proved itself futile.

In the treatment of cutaneous diseases, erysipelas, female diseases, dyspepsia, scrofula, asthma, consumptions, and the chronic diseases generally, no physician has a larger circle of patients that will give stronger evidence of remarkable cures. As Mr. Bryant says of himself, seeming like raising some of them from their graves. Dr. White never fails to cure that dreadful disease, the Dropsey, if it is not primarily connected with irreparable vital organs. Indeed, for the vital organs when impaired, no remedies afford such full evidence of their usefulness as these.

Fevers!—Why the instance cannot be found, from the slightest attack to the congestive, and black tongue, where Dr. White has failed, when called on, speedily to break them up. He does not think of permitting a fever to take a settled run of weeks or months, and finally leave the patient a living barometer, capable of anticipating every change and foretelling the size and contents of every cloud floating in the heavens.

Those secret diseases, the awful effects of lewd associates. Prostration and general muscular and nervous debility, the innumerable diseases and unaccountable feelings, the fruits of self pollution, will receive the kind, confidential and medical treatment necessary for the restoration of the body and morals of such youths and adults.

It is not uncommon where calomel has remained in the system with disease, for years, that a few bottles of Dr. White's Vegetable Elixirs have thrown them off, through the pores of the skin, in such quantities as to "color the under clothes as yellow as saffron, accompanied by an offensive smell," and always succeeded by a freshness and strength enjoyed only before attacked by disease, and their case badly managed.

We have the evidence of these safe, but powerful effects, and the inestimable value of Dr. White's remedies, in the following Communication from a professional gentleman of this city, whose veracity, no one who knows him, will for one instant doubt.

DR. J. WHITE:

Dear Sir:—In the year 1837 and 1838, while operating as a surveyor in a new country, I was much afflicted with bilious fever, and in consequence took a large amount of different medicines, with the hope of effecting a cure, but found no permanent relief till I retired to a country less afflicted with billious disease. I then got rid of the fever. But there still remained in my system the dregs, either of the disease or of the medicines I had taken; which appeared to me to clog the motion of the muscles, and prevent the activity with which they formerly acted. A fact I could discover in most kinds of athletic exercise.

This continued till the summer of 1841, when I got hold of a bottle of your Elixir, which I took according to the directions accompanying the bottle, and in a short time experienced an emission of unpleasant matter from the pores of the skin. My shirts became exceedingly yellow, and in the course of one or two days, would smell very disagreeable; so much so that my wife insisted "that I must quit using the Elixir."—However, I continued its use for about three or four weeks, when I found the emissions less offensive, and consequently quit using it. Since then I have been very hardy, and I think I am now entirely free from the foreign matter which appeared to have been lodged in my system.

Respectfully yours, &c., DAVID QUINN.

Cincinnati, Dec 30, 1845,

Mr. Bryant, a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Linton, highly respectable citizens of Cincinnati, write as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Medicines.

"I have been afflicted for ten or twelve years, with shortness of breath, poor appetite, loss of flesh, great prostration, and general derangement of the muscular and nervous system. A friend who used them with great success, advised me to procure Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir—I did so, and it acted like a charm, really seeming like raising one from the grave, producing health, strength, elasticity of frame and buoyancy of feeling, and was more general and pervading in its good effects than any compound of the whole Materia Medica with which I have been acquainted. I keep it constantly on hand, and if my wife, my children, or myself are unwell, we take a portion of this agreeable compound, and go about our business. I have purchased a number of bottles of Dr. White's Elixirs, and given them to the afflicted poor, who can also testify to their healing and soothing virtues, and knowing the efficacy of Dr. White's Elixirs, Vegetable Pills, Magic Liniment, &c.; if I can induce the afflicted to try them, my confidence in the benefits they will derive, will be ample compensation to me for any demand such persons may make on my time by calling on me for information, at my residence, corner of Franklin and Sycamore streets; and I do not hazard my reputation in assuring the public that, when the sanative and curative effects of these remedies are fully known, they will be esteemed above all others and above all price. D. B. BRYANT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1843.

Remedies that are so universally well spoken of wherever they are known—that furnish such incontestible, living and irresistible evidence of their superior efficacy, cannot be neglected by the sick who would live to enjoy life—live to be useful to themselves, to their friends and to society. We speak with confidence, because we know that these remedies will bear the test—confident as that we have our being—that their virtues will be written upon the tablet of many a glad heart, when the quack nostrums of the day are forgotten.

Sold by Dr. J. White, with other Botanic Medicines, at his Botanic Dispensary in the brick building next to North West corner of Sixth and Main Streets, on Sixth, opposite the Galt House.

August, 23d, 1845. 5--ly.

THOMAS J. MURDOCK.

MATRESS MANUFACTURER, No. 6 Cassilly's Row, between Broadway and Ludlow streets, Cincinnati. Keeps constantly on hand Curled Hair, Moss, Husk, and Cotton Mattresses.

Feather Beds, Comforts, and Musquito Bars, furnished at the lowest prices. Carpets made to order.

June 14, 1845. 47

John Singer.

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Covington for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage by which he has heretofore been sustained.

Rooms on Greenup st., nearly opposite Bakes' Hotel, Covington, Ky.

June 14, 1845. 47

100,000 YARDS OF CARPETING for sale, (at REDUCED PRICES) Wholesale and Retail, varying in prices from 12½ cents to $3 50 per yard, at the NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 170 Main st, up-stairs between 4th and 5th sts, Cincinnati

The subscribers have lately opened an *exclusive Carpet Warehouse,* such as are to be found in the Eastern Cities; and it is the only one of the kind in the Western country. We have lately been receiving our Spring supplies the public need therefore not go East any more, when such an establishment is to be found in Cincinnati.—We respectfully invite your attention to our new and splendid stock. Also, our spacious room to exhibit them in. please call and judge for yourselves we are receiving new supplies every day. Among my stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz:

Full setts of 4-4 and 3-4 Brussels Tapestry;

Full sett's of Wilton and Saxony;

Full setts of Extra Rich Royal Brussels;

New style splendid and rich imperial Carpets,

Extra heavy 3 ply Carpets;

Best superfine Ingrain:

Handsome extra fine Ingrain;

Fine and common do;

4-4, 3 4, and 5-8, Royal treble twilled Venetians;

4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, fine English worsted Venetians;

4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 London Damask Venetian;

4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 Plain striped do;

Rugs, extra superfine Cheneille;

Tufted and Saxony;

Brussels and Axminster;

Matts, tufted, Saxony, and Adelaide;

Jute, Matina, and Calicant.

ALSO—Imported and American Brussels, Stair, and Parlor Carpeting, not to be surpassed anywhere. Also, a full and complete stock of English and American Floor Oil Cloth, handsomer and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules, Door-pieces, &c.—Also, Coach Oil Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Druggets and Floor Baizes.

ALSO—French embossed Piano and Table Covers.

ALSO—Canton and Spanish Floor Mattings 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 wide.

ALSO—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash, Stair Linen, Cotton and Woolen Crumb Cloths; all colors of figured Damask and watered Moreens, Stair Rods, Carpet Binding, &c.

J. C. RINGWALT & CO.

April 26, 1845. 40-yle

A. McALPIN'S,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

No 10, East 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAS constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Mahogany Chairs, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c., of the most fashionable style.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Mahogany Boards & Plank, Mahogany, Maple, Rose and Satin Wood Veneers, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Plush, Gimp, Looking Glass Plates and Hardware suitable for Cabinet Makers.

Having in connection with Wm. H. Ross (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) commenced the manufacture of Chairs. He is now prepared to furnish his customers with every variety of Windsor and fancy Chairs, Settees, Rocking Chairs, &c. &c.

N. B. Steam Boats and Hotels furnished to order on the best terms and at the shortest notice.

April 12, 1845. 33-1y

!!$60,000!!

Managers Office, Covington, Ky.

Ky. State Lottery, Class 90 draws on Monday, July 14, 1845, Capital Prize $4,000; Tickets $1, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 91 draws Tuesday, July 15, 1845, Capital Prize $5,500; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 92 draws Wednesday, July 16, 1845, Capital Prize $7,000; Tickets $3, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 93 draws Thursday, July 17, 1845, Capital Prize $5,000; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 94 draws Friday July 18, 1845, Capital Prize $4,000; Tickets $1, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 95 draws Saturday, July 19, 1845, Capital Prize $5,000; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

☞ Also Maryland and Virginia Lotteries,—Capitals varying from $60,000 to 5,000. Tickets—prices varying from $2 to $20. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

Similar schemes to be drawn in the order as above stated will be continued throughout the year. GREGORY & Co.

July 12, 1845. 51

JOHN W. MURRAY,

Barber, Hair-dresser, etc.,

Late from Albany, N. Y.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Covington, that he has located himself in the house recently occupied by William Drake, on the corner of Fifth and Scott streets, Covington, Kentucky, to which place he gives a general invitation to all who stand in need of his professional skill, either in smoothing the chin, cutting and curling the hair, or cleansing the head of dandriff. From his experience in business he promises to give entire satisfaction.

April 5, 1845. 37-1y

L. K. FRAZER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has bought out the shop of L. E. Brown, and intends to carry on the above business, in this city. He warrants his work to be executed in the best manner, the neatest style, and on as accommodating terms as can be obtained at any other establishment in the place. His shop is situated on Madison street, one door above Wason's store.

He solicits a share of public patronage, and respectfully invites the citizens of the place and vicinity to call.

Covington, March 29, 1845. 36- 1y.

WASHINGTON HALL.
NEW LOCATION,

Corner of Walnut and Water sts. Cincinnati.

ABNER LONGSHORE, late proprietor of that long established Public House, on Water st., between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, known as Washington Hall, returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to that large, airy, and commodious building on the corner of Walnut and Water sts., and having fitted it up in superior style, is now ready to receive their calls, and also travellers by river or otherwise.

June 14, 1845. 47 6m

John Mackoy,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Shoes, Queens Ware, &c. Store South side Market Space, where he will sell goods as low as they can be purchased in Cincinnati, for cash only, or produce at cash prices. He would invite his friends to call and examine his prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 8, 1845 33

PROCTER & GAMBLE.

SOAP & Candle Manufacturers, and Starch Factors, No. 234, Main st., second door North of Sixth st., Cincinnati.

Cash paid for Tallow & black Salt.

June 14, 1845. 47

WM. STARKS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

COVINGTON, KY.

HAS removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by J. R. Hord, as a furniture ware room, opposite the market house on Market Space, where he is prepared to execute Gentlemen's and Ladie's work, in the most fashionable and approved style, and on as liberal terms as can be done in the West, and feels confident in giving satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage. To those who are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing their boots and shoes, he would say, that he can furnish them as *cheap or cheaper* than they can be obtained in that City. He solicits a share of public patronage.

Oct. 4, 1845.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

A FRESH lot of clocks received this day, and for sale by WM. GALLUP.

June 28, 1845. 49

Watches, Jewelry & Silverware.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of *Watches,* consisting of *Gold & Silver* patent lever, Duplex, Lapine & Common.

All kinds of Watch trimmings; such as Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

Diamond, Ruby, Japaz & Amethist Breastpins, Rings, &c.

Gold & Silver Pencils; Spectacles, Diamond pointed pens in *Gold & Silver Cases.*

Also fine table Cutlery, plated Castors, Barkets, Candlesticks and Brooches. A fine assortment of Brittannia Tea Setts, some of entirely new patterns; Fine Tea Trays richly painted & Gilt, 3 & 4 in the set—Also extra fine Trays painted and enamelled on paper an entirely new article very durable & beautiful; with every description of goods usually kept in such establishments, which we will sell on the very lowest terms. McGREW & BEGGS.

No 137 Main st. between 3d & 4th streets, Cincinnati. May 31, 1845. 45—1y

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CORN MILL.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Covington and surrounding country, that they have established one of Burrow's

PATENT FRENCH BURR MILLS,

for grinding Corn and other grains, on the Bank Lick Road, one mile from the city, on the Howell farm. And they will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. STEARNS & CO

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-tf

Blanks, Blanks.

DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly *approved form,* printed on excellent paper.

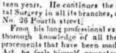
ALSO—JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANK of a good quality, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP FURNITURE.

WILLIAM LANGTRY, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand *CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, BEDS, MATTRASSES, &c. &c.,* of the best quality, at reduced prices No 5, Fifth street, South Side, four doors west of Walnut.

Cincinnati, March 29, 1845. 36 1y

A CARD.



J. ALLEN tenders his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati, and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received during the last fourteen years. He continues the practice of Dental Surgery in all its branches, at his old stand, No. 26 Fourth street.

From his long professional experience, and a thorough knowledge of all the important improvements that have been made in the Dental Art, he feels himself competent to do ample justice to all who may favor him with their patronage.

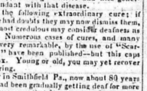
Those who have difficult operations to perform, will do well to call upon him, as he executes his work in the most substantial, highly finished, and permanent manner.

He inserts ARTIFICIAL PALATES and ROOFS, without the slightest pain, and with such perfect adaptation to the surrounding parts as to be worn without the least inconvenience.

It will be recollected that he received the premium in this city six years ago, for his manufacture of Porcelain TEETH IN BLOCKS, with ARTIFICIAL GUMS attached. Also, at the last fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute for his superior workmanship in MOUNTING TEETH UPON GOLD PLATES.

His operating rooms are on *Fourth street between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.*

April 5, 1845. 37-tf



DEAFNESS CURED.

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, pains, and the discharge of matter from the ears; also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of waters, whizzing steam, &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness and also generally attendant with that disease.

Read the following extraordinary cure; if any have had doubts they may now dismiss them, and the most credulous may consider deafness as curable. Numerous cases of cures, and many of them very remarkable, by the use of "Scarpa's Oil" have been published—but this caps the climax. Young or old, you may yet recover your hearing.

A lady in Smithfield Pa., now about 80 years of age, had been gradually getting deaf for more than 40 years, so that it was next to impossible to make her hear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try "Scarpa's Oil for deafness." It is only necessary to add, that she has used two bottles, and that her hearing is perfectly restored: she is cured. This valuable oil is prepared by Dr. B. Bell, and is sold on agency by Dr. D. Jayne, 305 Broadway.

Price $2 per bottle.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st. Cincinnati, by J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Cin., April 5, 1845. 37-tf

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.

Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a small sum, to protect himself against the losses to which his property is daily exposed.

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company have pursued for a quarter of a century past, in settling losses, they have gained a reputation unsurpassed by any other institution.

The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants, without delay. Wm. B. ROBINS, Agent

Feb. 8, 1845. 28-tf

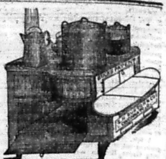
NEW CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber has opened at the corner of Greenup and Third streets, Covington Ky., a NEW CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT, where he will keep constantly on hand every variety of articles in his line, of the best quality, which he will sell at reduced prices. He also will keep on hand, during the warm seasons, a fresh supply of Holladay's

BLUE LICK WATER.

ALSO—*Soda Water, Beer, Ice Cream.* Ice for families, &c., &c. He solicits a share of public patronage. R. LANCASTER.

April 26, 1845. 40tf.



Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves.

WE have now on hand and offer for sale, a full assortment of the above justly celebrated Cooking Stoves. The many persons having this Stove in use bear testimony to its superiority over any other Cooking Stoves ever offered to the public. In addition to its unsurpassed facilities for boiling, roasting, broiling, washing, &c, it presents an oven nearly twice as large as any other Stove in use, which is heated with the most perfect uniformity, and in its operations is in every respect equal to a brick oven.

For economy in fuel, convenience and despatch in all the departments of cooking, this Stove is unsurpassed by any other ever invented. For the operation of the Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons who have it in use.

C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Diserens, Morris Cromline, B Sterrett, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelotte, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donough, Dr Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Kraus, C Openheimer, T McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Jos Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Begert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Flinian, &c. &c.

In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the subscribers are manufacturing Premium Cooking Stoves, Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Cannon, Six Plate, and all the varieties of Stoves sold in this market, together with a full assortment of Parlor Grates, of splendid patterns. Also, Hollow Ware Castings, of every descriptions, which they offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

S. H. BURTON & CO.,

Nos. 6 and 7 Columbia street, between Main and Walnut sts., at the sign of Buck's Stove.

Cincinnati May 24, 1845. 44-1y

Venetian Blind.
Pivot Shutter Blind.

PHOENIX BLIND FACTORY.

T. J. RICORDS, Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifth street, between Sycamore and Broadway, opposite Wesley Chapel.

A variety of Blinds always on hand.

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