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HE ADQUARTERS 2d DIVISION ARMY OF OCCU-

tinued until ordered out, and charged accor

dingly.

Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 28, 1846. Sin: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the verbal orders of the General-in-chief, the division under my command, "composed of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery of horse artillery, artillery battalion, (Lieutenant Colonel Childs,) and eighth regiment, (Captain Scriven,) constituting the first brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Staniford; Lieutenant Mackall's battery horse ar-

illery, fifth infantry, (Major Scott,) seventh, (Captain Miles,) and one company Louisiana volunteers, (Captain Blanchard,) second bri-gade, under Brigadier General Persifor F. Smith, (Colonel of rifles, and Colonel Hay's regiment of Texan mounted, riflemen, moved from the main camp at El Bosque de St. Do-

mingo at 2 p. m. on the 20th.

My instructions were, by a detour to the right, to endeavor to find and reach the Saltillo road, effect a thorough reconnoisance of the approaches to the city in that direction, to cut off supplies and reinforcements, and if practicable, carry the heights.

Owing to the difficulties of the ground after leaving the Marin, and before striking the Presquina Grande road, the division had reached only six miles-in consequence of the delay in making the route practicable for artillery, which service was executed by Captain Saunders—at 6, p. m., and was halted just without the range of a gun battery upon the summit of an isolated hill, called Lomi de Independencio; midway on the ascent of which was the Bishop's Palace .-Thence a reconnoisance was made, under cover of detachments of Hay's Texans, to the intersection of the Presquina Grande route, then in our possession, with the Saltillo road. This examination resulted in the conviction that the grounds in our front and on our left, in advance, constituted at the same time the weak and the strong points of the enemy's position, and entered mainly into the defences of the city-the weak point because commanding the only lines of retreat and of supply in the direction of Presquina Grande; the strong point, because of the peculiarly defensive character of the hills and gorges, and of the very careful and skil-ful manner with which they had been fortified and guarded. It was also clearly indicated that our further advance would be strenuously resisted.

On the morning of the 21st, the division was put in motion, and with such formation as to present the readiest order of battle on any point of assault. At 6, the advance, consisting of Hays's Texans, supported by the light companies 1st brigade, under Capt. C. F. Smith, (both extended as the valley widened or contracted,) closely followed by of columns, on turning an angle of the mountain, at a hacienda called San Jeronimo, came of the second in time to participate in the task is as delicate to disain. rupon a strong force of cavalry and infantry, mostly the former A conflict immediately ensued. The Texans received the heavy charge of cavalry with their unerring rifles, and usual gallantry; the light companies opened a rapid and well-directed fire; Duncan's battery was in action in one minute, (promptly supported by a section of Mack- er, two companies of light troops under comall's.) delivering its fire over the heads of our men. Ere the close of the combat, which judiciously drawn up the main body of his lasted but fifteen minutes, the first brigade command, flanked on the right by Hays, and had formed to the front, on the right and left, left by Walker's Texans. and delivered its fire. The second brigade vanced boldly, was repulsed by one general was held in reserve, the ground not admitting discharge from all arms, fled in confusion of its deployment. The enemy retired in closely pressed by Childs and Hays, precedisorder.) leaving on the ground one hundred | ded by the light troops under Vinton; and killed and wounded; among the former, Don Juan N. Najira, colonel of the permanent regiment of lancers,) upon the Saltillo road, pretending flag of the Union had replaced and was closely pursued until we got possession of the gorge, where all the deboutches ed guns—one six inch howitzer, one twelve from monterey united, whereby the force just and two nine-pounder brass guns, together defeated, as also reinforcements and supplies with Duncan's and Mackall's field batteries, from that direction, were excluded from entering the city. At this important point the division was halted, and attention directed masses that filled the street (of which he had Soon discovering, however, that our position this moment the enemy's loss was heavy .hundred yards farther on the Saltillo road.

besides the importance of the positions, the impracticability of any effective operations concentrated around the palace, and preparaagainst the city, until possessed of the exterior forts and batteries. Independent, howev- day, or sooner, should the general-in-chief er, of ulterior objects, the occupation of either so direct, or, before communication be these heights became indispensable to the had, renew the assault from the opposite quarrestoration of our line of communication with ter. In the meantime attention was directed headquarters, necessarily abandoned for the moment, in order to secure the gorges of the ted to alleviate the condition of our wounded Saltillo road. At 12, m., a force was detached under Capt. C. F. Smith, with orders to storm the batteries on the crest of the nearest that was due to those of the enemy. hill, called Federacion, and after taking that About 10 a. m. on the 23d, a heavy fire was attention has also been called to the Lieuts. Works, succeeded in gaining possession of tocarry the fort called Soldada, on the ridge heard in the opposite quarter. Its magniof the same height, retired about 600 yards. tude and continuance, as well as other cir- having highly distinguished themselves by the 3d and 4th. Captains E. Backus and This was on the 19th of September. The two effectually guarded the slopes and cumstances, did not permit a doubt that the personal daring and efficient service. The J. M. Scott of the 1st, with their companies, roads in either valley, and consequently the approaches to the city. This command contains are roads in either valley. This command contains are roads in either valley. This command contains are roads in either valley. This command contains are roads in the field or in sisted of four companies, (K 2d, B 3d, and to travel a circuit of some six miles) had mis- departments. Lieutenants Hanson, (com-Gand in an arminery, or the arminery of the enemy. Under the spie's, Chandler's, Ballowe's and McCullespie's, Chandler's and McCullespie's of Texas riflemen under ordered to commence an operation which if Lieutenest and Adjust a Cullespie's and McCullespie's and McCulle G and H 4th artillery.) of the artillery bat- carried, or failed to reach me by means of the manding.) Vandorn, aide-de-camp, 7th; Lieu-Major Chevalier, acting in co-operation—in not otherwise direction, I had designed to expect the five and would all about three hundred effectives. It was all about three hundred effectives. It was coute in part, under favor of the night. Two julant artillery battalion—Peck, ordnance of columns of attack were organized, to move ficer, artillery battalion; G. Deas, adjutant things, are storing party. On approaching the base of storing party. On approaching the base of storing party. On approaching the base of both batteries our position in direction of the great place. resistance. Capt. Miles was detached with the 7th, to support and co-operate with the first party. In a short time the fire became general, the enemy gradually yielding and returning up the rugged acclivity, and our men house to house, and, ascending to the roofs, as steadily pursuing. The appearance of heavy reinforcements on the summit, and the cardinal importance of the cardinal incomplete the cardinal importance of the cardinal incomplete the cardinal incomplete the cardinal incomplete the cardinal heavy reinforcements on the summit, and height with the enemy. Light artillery by Col. Balie Peyton, Louisiana troops, who the cardinal importance of the operation descent and pieces, under Duncan, Roland, did me the honor to serve as aid de-camp; Jutant, Brevet Major J. J. Abercrombie, immediate command, which had commenced

carry the soldada simultaneously with the one or more guns, and in every instance well Federacion. He accordingly very judiciously supported by cross batteries. These arrange appointed, and accompanied the 5th. 7th, and ments of defence gave to our operations at Blanchard's company, in that direction .- this moment a complicated character, de- tion. Captain Smith's comman! having most gal- manding much care and precaution: but the lantly carried the first object of attack, work went on steadily, simultaneously and promptly turned the captured gun—a nine-successfully. About the time our assault pounder—upon the second, and inoved on commenced, the fire ceased from our force in with his main body, to participate in the as- the opposite quarter. Disengaged on the one sault upon Soldadagallant style by the forces under Scott, Miles, guns to our quarter as was soon manifested

At this point was secured another nineand the necessity of occupying the Palace.—
A violent storm ensued, and night closing in, operations for the day ceased. The troops had now been thirty-six hours without food, and constantly taxed to the utmost physical exertions. Such as could be permitted, slept with arms in han I, subjected to a pelting storm, and without covering till 3 a. m, when they were aroused to carry the hill Indepen-

Lieut. Col. Childs was assigned to lead this storming party, consisting of three companies, I and G 4th, and A 3d artillery battalion; three companies 8th infantry, A, B and D, under Capt. Scriven, with 200 Texan riflemen, under Col. Hays and Lient. Col. military, and Lieut. Meade, topographical engineers. Favored by the weather, it reached by dawn of day within about 100 yards of the crest, in which position, among the clefts of rocks, a body of the enemy had been stationed the previous evening in apparent anticipation of attack. The enemy's retreating fire was ineffectual, and not returned until Col. Childs's and Hays's command had reached within a few yards of the summit, when a well directed and destructive fire, followed by the bayonet of the regulars and rush of the Texans, placed us in possession of the work; the cannon having been previously withdrawn, no impression could be made upon the massive wal's of the palace or its outworks without artiflery, except at enormous sacrifice.

Lieut. Roland, of Duncan's battery, was ordered from the main camp with a 12 pound hawitzen, and in two hours, aided by 50 men from the line, under C pt. Sanders, military engineers, for the purpose of selecting the route least difficult,—that enterprising and hours. A fire was immediately opened from the howitzer, covered by the epaulement of the captured battery, upon the palace and its outworks-400 yards distant-and soon produced a visible sensation.

the operationt against the palace.

After many affairs of light troops and several feints, a heavy sortie was made, sustained by a strong corps of cavalry, with desperate resolution, to repossess the heights. Such a move had been anticipated and prepared for. Lieut. Col. Childs had advanced, under covthe gaudy standard of Mexico. The captur-Independencia and serve the guns, (shifted to

brought us within effective range of the bat- The investment was now complete. Except teries, the troops were advanced some eight the force necessary to hold the positions on The examination, thus far, had manifested, points whence the shot could be made to reach the great plaza,) the division was now to every provision our circumstances permitsoldiers and officers, to the decent interment

of the dead, not omitting in either respect all

manding further support—the 5th under Maj. Mackall, Martin, Hays, Itons, Clarke and Scott, and Blanchard's company of volun- Curd, followed at suitable intervals, covered Meade, topographical engineers; Lieuts. E. wounded, and Lieut. J. C. Terrett, his ad- bolds near the lower part of the city. Be--which was carried in side, the enemy was enabled to shift men and Blanchard, and Hays (who had been detach- by the accumulation of fire. At dark we had ed on special service, but who returned in worked through the walls and squares, and time to share with fifty of his men in the reached to within one block of the great first assault, and to take a prominent part in plaza, leaving a covered way in our rear—car-the second,) the whole directed by General ried a large building which towered over the

principal defences, and during the night and ensuing morning, crowned its roof with two howitzers and a 6-pounder. All things were the hill Independencia, a valley of only six mentary suspension of fire, which led to the hundred yards intervening. We had now secured an important advantage, and yet but half the work was done. The possession of the possession these heights only made the more apparent artillery, reached me with a ten-inch mortar, the controlling importance of those opposite, which was immediately advanced to the plaza, Chapel, put in position masked by the church wall, its bed adjusted as rapidly as possible, and by sunset opened upon the great square. At this period our troops had worked to within one square of the plaza. The exact posi-tion of our comrades, on the opposite side, was not known, and the distance of the position to be assailed from the bomb battery but conjectural; eight hundred yards was assumed, and fuze and charge regulated according-ly; the first shell fell a little short of the our troops; a slight increase of the projecting Sia: For the information of the major charge gave exact results. The whole ser- general commanding the army of occupaeration. The command moved at 3, conducted in the substance of the enemy in position at Monterey. On the ed to its point of ascent by Capt. Sanders, described with a relative portation, was morning of the 21st instant, my division addenses the substance of the substant and the Irons, to occupy the stone mill and adjacent regiments of regular infantry, and Captain grounds, constituting, one league in advance, B. Bragg's horse artillery, Lieut. Colonel H. the narrow gorge near St. Catarina. The Wilson's brigade, composed of the 1st regito retrace his steps, enter the city, and form the city to make a diversion in favor of Brethe main reserve to the assaulting columns. vet Brigadier General W. J. Worth's divis-

> cles of capitulation, the citadel was taken two of the enemy's advanced works. The possession of by a command consisting of regular force of my division was thrown to two companies of each regiment, and one the right of the two works, with orders to section of each battery, 2d division. Gen. take possession of some houses in the city, Smith was directed to take command of this on the right and rear of enemy's advanced po-

guish individuals; and yet it will always happen, as it has always happened in the varied the city, but finding the streets strongly barscenes of battle and siege, that fortune pre- ricaded by heavy masses of masoury sents to some those opportunities which all which batteries were placed, and the houses colonel of rifles; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Texan riflemen; Brevet Lientenant Colonel

Colonel Staniford, 8th, (commanding first one of his positions in the suburbs. R. Vinton, artillery battalion; Captain J. B. Scott, artillery battalion, (light troops;)
Major Scott, commanding, and Capt. Merrill,

teers were immediately detached, accompanied by reserves to guard the pieces and the whole nied by Brigadier General Smith, who was operation against the probable enterprises of and commissary's staff; and Lieuts. Pemberinstructed to take direction in that quarter .- cavalry upon our left. This was effectually ton, 4th artillery, and Wood, 8th infantry, On reaching the advance parties, Gen. Smith done by seizing and commanding the head of discovered that under favor of the ground, he every cross street. Tee streets were, at different and provided by discovered that under favor of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the force to favor and sight the series of the favor and sight the series of the could, by diverting a portion of the force to ferent and well-chosen points, barricaded by eration during the three days and nights, they per, must settle all arrears before it can be the right, and moving it obliquely up the hill, heavy masonry walls, with embrasures for were constantly in motion, performing every battalien, commanded by the gallant Lieut, the one or more guns, and in every instance well executive duty with zeal and intelligence on Colonel Wm. H. Watson, who was killed ly surpassed by daring courage in conflict.—
I beg to commend each to special considera-

We have to lament the gallant Capts. Mo Kavett, 8th infantry, an officer of high merit, killed on the 21st, and Gillespie, Texas volunteers, on the 22d. The latter emineutly distinguished himself while leading his brave company at the storming of the first height, and perished in seeking similar distinction on a second occasion; Capt. Gatlin and Lieut. Potter, 7th; Lieuts. Rossell, 5th, and Wainight, 8th infantry, and Lieut. Reece, Texas, riflemen, received honorable, happily not mortal, wounds.

The following non-commissioned officer are reported as having highly distinguished themselves; Sergaants Hazard, 4th, and Dilpounder, and immediately both pieces were howitzers and a 6-pounder. All things were themselves; Sergaants Hazard, 4th, and Dilbrought to bear upon the Bishop's Palace, sit- now prepared to renew the assault a dawn of worth, 3d artillery; Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, 7th infantry; Cross, company C; Rounds, Bradford, (color sergeant,) and Magg, company E; Bailey, company I; and Bal-

lard, 7th infantry.

In the several conflicts with the division. the enemy's loss is ascertained to exceed four hundred and fifty men; four nine-pounders, one twelve-pounder brass gun, one twentyfour pounder howitzer, and two national (garison) standards captured.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. J. WORTH, Brev. Brig. Gen. commanding 2d division. Major W. W. S Bliss, Ass. Adj't Gen. Army of Occupation.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION ARMY OF OC-

CUPATION. point on which it was directed, and beside Camp near Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 29 1846. vice was managed by Major Monroe, most tion, I have the honor to make the following admirably, and, combined with other opera- report of the operations of the division of tions, exercised a decided influence upon the the army under my command, against the despatched with a select command, and one vanced towards the city. Lieut. Col. J. Garsection of Mackall's battery, under Lieut. land's brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th major took possession, repulsed the enemy's ment of regular infantry, and the Washingpicquets, and was preparing his command to ton and Baltimore battalion of volunteers resist any attack, when he received my order were ordered to the east and lower end of He came up in good time and good order, and ion, which was operating against the west was at once under fire.

and upper part of the city. It being deemed On the 25th, in conformity with the artipracticable, an assault was ordered against ogps, and conduct the ceremony. which du- sition, with a view of annoying him in flank y he executed with delicacy to the unhappy and rear. The "Washington and Baltimore You will receive lists of captured muni- ing directly to the works. Under a most tions of war; lists of such as were surrender-galling and destructive fire from the three ed, have already been handed in. It is a batteries in front and one on the right, as source of high gratification that we have well as from that of small arms from all the gallant officer had his gun in position, hav- been able to accomplish such fortunate results adjacent houses and stone walls my divising ascended an acclivity, as rugged as steep, with so moderate a sacrifice of gallant men. ion advanced as rapidly as the ground and between seven and eight hundred feet in two Annexed is a return of killed and wounded, the stern opposition of the enemy would adexhibiting dates, actions, and circumstances. mit of. The 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of When every officer and every soldier, reg-ular and volunteer, has, through a series of were ordered, and annoyed the enemy in harrassing and severe conflicts, in the valley flank and rear, until he was obliged to evacand on the mountain, in the street and on the uate his two advanced works, which were

The 31 and 4th advanced still further into

behind

would have seized with gladness and avidity. filled with light troops, were oblig d to re-It is my pleasing and grateful duty to present tire to the works first taken by the volunto the consideration of the general-in-chief, teers .- The position of the enemy's batteries, er, two companies of light troops under com-mand of Captain Vinton, acting major, and through him to the government, the dis-tinguished conduct of Brig. General Smith, ry street and corner, rendered it necessary for the regular troops who advanced into the Childs, artillery battalion; Colonel Hays, city to be separated, each company being led by its captain or immediate commander, Duncan, horse artillery, and Captain C. F. and for the time acting independently. After Smith, second artillery, commanding light a most manly struggle of some six hours, my men succeeded, after various repulses. my men succeeded, after various repulses.

My thanks are also especially due to Lieut. in driving the enemy from each and every brigade;) Major Monroe, chief of ar illery, 3d infantry, commanded by Major W. W. (general stuff;) Brevet Major Brown, Capt. Lear, and part of the 4th, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. Garland. led off towards the right, and in the direc tion of one of the enemy's strongest works 5th; Captains Miles, commanding, Holmes in front of a bridge in the city. Captain B. and Ross, 7th infantry; and Captain Scriven, Bragg's battery accompanied the command commanding 8th inlantry; to Lieut. Colonel under a destructive fire, which killed and Walker, (captain rifles.) Major Chevalier, disabled several of his men and horses, untoward the mountain forts which envelope the city on its western and south western faces.— la capella, also crowded with troops. At Captain Blanchard, Louisiana volunteers; to small arms. In this desperate struggle, the 3d infantry had Captains L. N. Morris and Lieutenants Mackall, (commanding battery,) 3d infantry had Captains L. N. Morris and upon and capture of the city of inductory, Roland, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and G. P. Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, shall endeavor to avoid unnecessary details, Roland, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and G. P. Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, shall endeavor to avoid unnecessary details, courd, horse artillery; Lieutenant Longstreet, 1st. Lieutenant and Anjutant D. S. Irvin, and Curd, horse artillery; Lieutenant Longstreet, 1st. Lieutenant R. Hazlitt, killed, together ment of such leading and material facts as commanding light company, 8th; Lieutenant 21 Lieutenant R. Hazlitt, killed, together ment of such leading and material facts as Ayres, artillery battalion, who was among the first in the assault upon the Palace, and men, and its commanding officer, Major W. the first in the assault upon the Palace, and who secured the colors. Each of the officers mamed either headed special detachments, recolumns of attack, storming parties, or detached guns, and all were conspicuous for conduct and courage. My attention has been particularly directed by General Smith to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gerdung 7th learns and its commanding officer, Major W. Lear, and H. Bunbridge, wounded—the former dangerously, and the latter slightly; and the 4th lost its adjutant, Lieut. C. Hostical data of the data of the plant that position played themselves on the plant the city, with the expectation of salary conduct of Lieutenant Gerdung 7th learns and H. Bunbridge, wounded—the former dangerously, and the latter slightly; and the latter slightly; the conduct of the balance of the balance of the plant that position of the conduct of Lieutenant Gerdung 7th learns and H. Bunbridge, wounded—the former dangerously, and the latter slightly; and the latter slightly gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gardner, 7th cers shows with what praiseworthy beroism infantry, during the assault upon the city; on which occasion he threw himself in advance, the entrenchment enemy. The list infantry and on the most exposed points, animating commanded by Brevet Major J. J. Abercrom the men by his brave example. Particular bie, passing two of the enemy's advanced after some reconnoitering, retired, under your attention has also been called to the Lieuts. works, succeeded in gaining possession of orders, to the place of encampment, to the gorges, assisted the volunteer force very materially in driving the enemy from them. lespie's, Chandler's, Danders and Tream riflemen, under loch's companies of Texan riflemen, under major Chevalier, acting in co-operation—in not otherwise directed, I had designed to ex- staff 1st brigade; Lieutenants Benjamin, adstorming party. On approaching the base of the mountain, the guns of both batteries our position, in direction of the great plaza, the mountain, the guns of both batteries our position, in direction of the great plaza, highly commended by their respective chiefs, to the justness of which I have the pleasure the pleasure of the place of the p themselves at favorable points on the slopes. ticable; avoid those points swept by the en-Perceiving these indications of determined emy's artillery; to press on to the first plaza, are tendered to assistant surgeon Porter, resistance, Capt. Miles was detached with Capella; to get hold of the ends of streets (scinor,) Byrne, Conrad, De Leon, and Rob-

jutant, and moved to repel a threatened attack on Capt. B. Bragg's battery by a body of lancers; after which his command joined Gen. Hamer's bri ade, operating in the suburbs, and there remained till the close of the day. The Baltimore and Washington whilst advancing under a heavy fire, into the city, served in co-operation with the regular infantry. After their commander fell the companies were detached and did good service

this assault, shows with what obstinacy each avoided; and the regiment continued its sysposition was defended by the enemy, as well as the gallantry and good conduct displayed 23d, when I was ordered by yourself to reby our officers and men.

Capt. B. Bragg's battery, having suffered severely, after advancing some distance into the lower part of the city. My union with the city, was obliged to withdraw to a point him was effected under severe fire of the out of range of the enemy's small arms. Captain R. Ridgel y, with one section of his buttery, annoyed the enemy's advanced works for some time in the commencement of the assault, but was obliged to retire out of range of their batteries that were playing on him. Having used a twelve-pounder taken from the first work, against the enemy, till the ammunition gave out he was sent with one section of his own battery still fur her in advance; but being unable to accomplish much against the enemy's heavy breast works returned to, and occupied with his battery the first work taken from the enemy. Captains R. Ridgeley and B. Bragg, and their subalterns, W. H. Shover, G. H. Thomas, J. F. Reynolds, C. L. Kilburn, and S. G. French, deserve the highest praise for the skill and good conduct under the heaviest fire of the enemy, which, when an opportunity offered, was concentrated on them. In the advanced works referred to, were taken four officers and sixteern men, prisoners of war, together with five pieces of ordinance, some ammunition and small arms. Having thrown up some slight breastworks, the 1st, 3d, and 4th infantry, and Capt. R. Ridgeley's battery, occupied this position until the morning of the 22d.

Owing to the position of the enemy and the nature of the ground, the two squadrons of 2d dragoons, commanded by Lieut. C. l. C. A. May, were not brought into action. They were, however, actively and usefully employed in collecting and conveying t e wounded to our camp. On the 23d, the advance into the city was resumed, the infintry, working their way fr in house to house supported by Ciptains R. Ridgely, and B. Bragg's batteries, driving the enemy before When night closed our operations of the 23d, our men had advanced to within

two squares of the centre of the city. A cessation of hostilities on the morning of the 24th stopped our further progress, and gave us time to collect the wounded and bury The dead. The operating strength of my command on the morning of the 21st, was sixty-three officers and ten hundred and twenty-two men, and out of that number were killed and wounded fifteen officers and Hee foundied and sixty four mero. Tencloser wounded, and missing Of the field officers I take pleasure in noticing the conduct of the late and lamented Lieut Col. W. H. Watson, of the Washington and Baltimore battalion of volunteers, who fell at the head of his command, whilst gallantly leading it against the enemy's works, as also Major W. W Lear, commanding 3d infantry, who was dangerously wounded in the same assault, for which good service I present his name for puise and promotion. Lieutenants G. W. F Wood, 1st infuntry, Meanwhile, to reinforce the position, the house top, cheerfully, bravely, and success5th, Major Scott and Blanchard's volunteers, fully executed every service and complied volunteers, and the Washington and Baltito Li ut. Col. J. Garland, of the 3d hrigade. They were both dismounted by the enemy's artillery.

My staff officers, Lieut. D. C. Buel, 3d infantry, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieut. P. W. McDonald, 2d dragoons, aide-de-camp, rendered me valuable and meritorious services, in exposed positions, during the time my division was engaged with

the enemy. I am, sir, vory respectfully, your obedient servant, D. E. TWIGGS.

Brig. Gen. U. S. A., com. Ist division. Major W. W. S. BLISS, Asst. Adj't. Gen. Army of Occupation. Note.—After Major W. W. Lear and

Captain H. Bainbridge left the 3d infantry wounded, that regiment was led and com-manded by Capt. W. S. Henry, 3d infantry, until the close of the day.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS FORCES,

Monterey, October 1, 1846. Sir: In submitting a report of the disposition and conduct of the Texas volunteers under my command during the recent assault upon and capture of the city of Monterey, I shall endeavor to avoid unnecessary details, may seem to be worthy of record, and necessary to a right understanding of the char-

The Texas mounted men arrived at Monterey in advance of the balance of the army. being honored with that position,) and displayed themselves on the plain in front of the city, with the expectation of immediate battle—an expectation founded upon some demonstrations of the foe. The enemy, however, soon evincing an indisposition to bring on a general engagement, my forces, await the arrival of the balance of the army.

In obedience to your orders, the first regiment of my command was placed, on the 20th ult., under the control of General Worth; and I am proud that it had the honor of co-operating in all the brilliant operations been already furnished you; and the essential survices rendered by the Texas troops upon that occasion, cannot be otherwise than a source of gratification to me, as a Texan, as well as an American, a gratification which is greatly heightened by the reflection the merits of that gallant than are fully appreciated by yourself, as well as the talented

On the 21st ult. I was ordered, with my second regiment, to the support of Gen: ble loss, took command of what remained of Worth; but on arriving at the gorge of the companies C, E, G, and K, 1st infantry, ac-mountain, I received instructions to coun-

holds near the lower part of the city. Be-fore I could arrive, however, at the the theatre of action, the point assailed was triumphantly carried; and my men had the mortifying disappointment of not sharing the dangers and participating in the glory of the Hostilities not being resumed on the 22d,

the regiment was variously employed during

the day in visiting the Caldarete road, re-

connoitering the suburbs of the city, and

courting a conflict with the mounted rancheros and lancers, who it was supposed, might till the close of the day.

The number of killed and wounded in numbers. This, however, they carefully tem of vigilance until the morning of the pair to the support of General Quitman, who was in hot engagement with the enemy in foe; but, on reaching the place of action, I was pleased to find his troops in good heart; holding the enemy at bay, though greatly fatigued by present and previous toils. My first order to my men was to enter the houses, scale the walls, and fight the enemy in his own way—that is, under cover and from the tops of the houses. The order was promptly obeyed; and in this manner-working through the walls and shooting from the parapet roofs-we continued to advance upon the enemy, driving him from one square to another, until we arrived within a short distance of the church and grand plaza, where the largest portion of the enemy's force was congregated. Every foot was sharply contested by the foe; and nothing but the un flinching courage and unerring shot of our men, enabled us to progress against a force so vastly superior in numbers to ours. The fight on the part of the Texans commenced about Il o'clock in the forenoon, and continued without cessation until they were called of by your order, towards the close of the day. They retired with reluctance, from a perfect confidence in their ability to continue their onward movement, and to hold the city as far as they might extend their capture. Our loss, under the circumstances, was surpris ingly small, being only one killed and five wounded. That of the enemy is not known; but we have reason to believe that it was considerable, not only from their own acknowledgements; but also from the signs of blood, as well as from the fact that our men seldom fire except with great deliberation, and only where an object was in view.

I have no observations to offer upon the events of the day, further than to express my unbounded admiration of their indomitable courage and perseverance exhibited in the attack; and to reiterate the regret experienced by men at being cilled upon, in the height of success and confidence, to retire from the field of their operations. A sense of duty constrains me also to a public acknowledgement of the good conduct of the command with which I had been ordered to co-operate. General Quitman, however, a brave and excellent officer, will do justice to the merits of his own men. Colonel Davis, of that command, I am told, was the first to receive and the last to retire from the contest. I had the pleasure of his company during the great er part of the fight, and am proud of the oppartunity of bearing testimony to his gallant porretail, the approximately will be exchange for country conduct. I beg leave also, under the authority of Gen. Lamar, to compliment Lieut. Thomas, of the artillery, and his brave men, for the bold ad ance and efficient manage ment of the gun under his charge. When ordered to retire, he reloaded his piece, fired a farewell shot at the foe, and returned (we hope without loss) under a shower of bullets. Special praise is due to the young soldier who levelled his gun, for the cool and delib-erate manner with which he executed his dufy amidst the most imminent danger. His name is not known. In the distribution of honors among my

own people, I am s-n-ible of the responsi

bility of the task, and of the great difficulty

of executing it to the satisfaction of all

That some should accomplish more than oth ers, is a law of nature. It may be the result not so much of superior merit as of mere superiority in physical strength and other adventitious circumstances. But on occasions like the present, where all did their duty. and did it well, it would seem to be proper and just that their fame should be a common one. For this reason, and other considerations. I must avoid the indulgence of indi vidual eulogy altogether, except so far as it may be inseparable from an exposition of the conduct of my staff, which I feel bound to make, inasmuch as I am in some degree responsible to the public for their behavior.
Maj. Clarke, my junior aid, who had rendered himself useful to me on many occasions, was an active officer, conducted himself in battle with the true spirit of the soldier, and had the honor of being the first in the regiment to enter the city. He was rapidly fol ment to enter the city. He was rapidly followed by Mr. Walter Winn, (a worthy gen tleman, and a soldier of San Jacinto,) who was connected with my military family as the secretary of General Lamar. During the hottest of the contest he was frequently by my side, and also acted with Major Clarke in the transmission of my orders, in the face of many perils. General Burleson, my senior aid, had accompanied the command o General Worth, and acquired fresh laurels for himself, and added new lustre to the arms of Texas. General Lamar, my division inspector, (acting also as adjutant,) was mainly instrumental in causing my troops to be called into requisition: He had accominstrumental in causing my troops to panied General Quitman in the occupancy of a noint in the lower part of the city of a point in the lower part of the where the battle commenced; and it was a his suggestion that a messenger was despatched for my command: He was found in active co-operation with the Mississippi and Tennessee troops, but rejoined my regi-ment on its arrival, and acted, during the balance of the fight, with the Texans. Fully satisfied throughout with the conduct of each I take this method of returning them my sincerest thanks, as well as my best wishes for their welfare; and beg leave also to embrace the opportunity of tendering my gratitude and admiration to the whole force under my command-officers and soldiers-for the important services rendered their country, and the noble manner in which they have sustained the honor and chivalry of their State In doing justice to the living, let us not be forgetful of the dead. Among the fällen in my command, we have been called upon to mourn the fate of a young officer

who was the brightest ornament of the service, the soul of honor, and the pride

of chivalry. He had long been employed

by the government of Texas in defence of the western frontier; as the commander of

a corps of mounted rangers; and probably

no officer ever performed his duty with more activity and efficiency, or with more

satisfaction to the country. He possessed nothing of the rough habits, ignorance; and presuming forwardness which is usually supposed to attach to the frontier soldier. He was an educated man, and a gentleman by nature; quiet in his manners; amiable in temper; just in his dealings; and strictly moral in all his habits. During his connexion with the present campaign, his department was such—so marked by a happy union of modesty with bravery, and dignity with obedience—as to win the hearts of all, and constitute him the chief favorite of the army: He followed the fortunes of General Worth, shared in all the dangers of the command, and closed his brilliant career amidst the shouts of victory. Though feeble in frame, the inspring energies of his mind enabled him to keep in advance of his comrades; so that in the storming of the Eishop's hill, he was the foremost man and the first victim upon the ramparts of the foe. He was buried where he fell—upon the loftiest summit and the mountain that encloses his remains will stand an eterifal monument of his glory-it will be known in history, and long frequented by his grateful country as the grave of Gillespie.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. Major Gen., Côm'g the Tex. Vol. Maj. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, Comd'g the Army of Occupation:

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES HELM.
AVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Covington, March 8, 1845.

Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL, AVE associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kentor, Campbell and Booth. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, whenever necessary. Office on Market Space,

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

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.



WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, Scott, between 4th & 5th sts: Scott, between 4th & 5th sts:
Covington, Ky. Has received
and now offers for sale, a choice
selection of Jewelry, which
h i disposed to sell as low as

can be purchased in Cincin-nati. Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicitated to call and examine for themselves. April 12, 1845.

> Gedge & Brother's TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS;

DAT WUUUS, UKOCEKIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE Scott Street, Covington,
EEP constantly on handa good assortment
in their line, which they will sell, wholesale

March 8, 1845.

OHIO LARBOIL MANUFACTORY,

SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WHALE C. B. KELLUM, & CO. PROPRIETORS: MC. 18, EAST FRONT ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. B. The Oil Manufactured at this Estab lishment is warranted equal to any that can be offered in the United S ates: A snaply for Exportation constantly on hand:

Cincinnati, March 21 1816. 35-1y. S. KNOWLTON & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS. No. 7, Water St., Between Main and Walnut,

CINCINNATI. Walker & Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers prices.

Feb. 21, 1846.

81-19:

C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER: 3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET. AS now oil hand a good stock of Groceries which he will sell low for cash of country roduce.
Covington, July 11th, 1846.

JOHN W. VENABLE, PORTRAIT PAINTER. Scott Street, up stairs - above J. R. Stewart's COVINGTON, KY.

R. W. C. RANNELLS, having located in Covington; offices his professional services to the difficult of Covington and vicinity; Office on Market Space; formerly occupied by Foley & Wall. July 18, 1846.

UST received direct from New York, and opening on the corner of 4th and Scott sts. a beautiful article of Hair, Tooth, Clothes, Nail and Shoe Brushes, together with a large supply of Paint, (all numbers) Sash tools and white wash Brushes. For sale lower than ever offered in this market, by

T. N. WISE. 2000 STONE JUGS-This day re-

non, and for sale low.
G. B. MARSHALL & Co. No 15, West Front st, Cin.

SAD IRONS.—2000 lbs Ball & Davis' brand, just received and for sile at manufacturers price. G. B. MARSHALLI & Co., June 20 No. 15, West Front st, Cin.

J. B. JONES, & CO:

H AVE, just received and are now opening a superior absortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also—Groceries, Queensware, Boost and Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of prolic patronage, as their terms shall be as reasonable as those of any establishment in this City or Cincinnati. N. B. They will receive, in exchange for Goods, &c , either Cash or any kind of country Produce Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate

and the House of Representatives:

In resuming your labors in the service of the people it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since diate war." your last session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our in the happy condition of our people, is with-

out exemple in the history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and frish incentives to patriotism.

Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachments or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to session, in a clear and distinct form; and the any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings committee cannot doubt but that such measof peace for more than thirty years. From ures will be immediately adopted as may be a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to

depart. The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honorable means were res ried to avert it. After years of en lurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognized by civilized narious, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war a gainst Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. 'The war has been represented as unjust and unnecess ary, and as one of aggression on our part upon views, though entertained out by lew? news been widely and extensively circulated no only at home but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them 'aid and comfort."

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have way of the thrown no such obstacles in the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent Power, end the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the preent war migh have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute bearance which was the offspring of magfriendly relations with a sister republic. Scarcely had Mexico achieved her indepen-

dence, which the United States were among the first among nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insuland spoliation, which she has ever since pur-Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels, seized. and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted the lawless seizure and confiscaon the owners, captains, and crews, it was change in this system of depredation. The ed reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but

these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages .- Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most soleum forms were post poned or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no na tion ought to disregard.

It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civil ized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the fifth April, 1831, was misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be, endured. In his

since some of the injuries have been com- occupying a territory contiguous to our ewn, mitted, the repeated and unavailing applica- and was in a feeble and distracted condition; tions for redress, the wanton character of and these considerations it is presumed, insome of the outrages upon the property and duced Congress to torbear still longer. persons of our citizens, upon the officers and diag of the United States, independent of rehands a new negotiation was entered into cent insults to this government and people upon fair promises on the part of Mexico by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose, as the event has but with the real purpose. would justify in the eyes of all nations imme-

In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redr.ss. He declared that war tion of the eleventh of April, 1839, "for the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its should not be used as a remedy "by just and adjustment of claims of citizens of the Unigenerous nations confiding in their strength ted States of America upon the government or injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me hat considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with not organized until the month of August, both wisdom and m deration, by giving Mexpopulation, but in resources and wealth, and ico one more opportunity to atone for the tion, they were to terminate their duties withpast, before we take redress into our own in eighteeen mon hs of that time. Four of hinds. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparations to take immediate satrepetition of the demand for it. To this end Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to eprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a re usal by the Mexican government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico."

Committees of both Houses of Congress, to which this message of the President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made be fore authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next necessary to vindicate the honor of our councitizens."

House of Representatives made a similar there could be no dispute, and which she confederacy, asserted that they were free as an independent nation, that she had place. recommendation. In their report, they say was bound to pay according to the terms of and independent of the other Mexican been formally recognized as such, not onthat they "fully concur with the President the convention. that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand made in the most solean form, upon the jus tice of the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted."

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time. The Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solum proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final redress; and on the twentieth of July; 1837, the demand was made. The roply of the Mexican government bears date contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican government "not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adtable dertermination of the subjects w have so seriously engaged the attention of held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico the American government;" that the "Mexican government would adopt, as the only ing and refusing to make the payment. The guides for its conduct, the plainest principles two instalments due in April and July 1814, of public right, the sacred obligations imposed under the peculiar circumstances connected by international law, and the religious faith with them, have been assumed by the Uniof treaties;" and that whatever reason and ted States, and discharged to the claimants, justice may dictate respecting each case but they are still due by Mexico. But this will be done." The assurance was futher given, that the decision of the Mexican gov- complaint. To provide a remedy for the its place substituted an arbitrary and desernment, upon each cause of complaint, which redress had been demanded, should be the joint commission under the Convention communicated to the government of the Uni- of April 11th 1839, it was expressly stipula-

Washington. These solemn assurances, in answer to our emand for redress, were disregarded. By nual message to Congress of the fifth December, 1837, states, that "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and "mmy of them aggravated cases of person- the United States." al wrongs, have been now for years before to weakness and indecision on our part a for- the Mexican government, and some of the nanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve the most offensive character, admitted of 1813, by the plenipotentiaries of the two ly belong to independent nations." it is only within a few days past that any of both descriptions, out of all those fordone. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in further attempt to obtain redress by the orrapid succession, but still there was no dinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated his opinion to Congovernment of the United States made repeatigress, in the message referred to, in which carry into effect the sixth article of the Conhe said, "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents," (of the correspondence with the Mexican government,) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now decide upon the time, the mode, and the

measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adoptinto their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress, under simi previous to that time were scarcely suspen- character throughout the world, as well as ded for even a brief period, although the trea- our own self-respect, and the protection due no civilised nation in modern times has preour grievances had become so intolerable wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizons, as had at that time been born by the

Instead of taking redress into our ០ឃា proved, of indefinitely postponing the repaso justly dus. This negotiation, after more than a years' delay, resulted in the conven-The joint board of the Mexican republic." of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims, was the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on f.ivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the exisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a aminution of the claims of our citizens upon recommend that an act be passed authorizing examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million, twenty-six thousand, one hundred an I thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. There were pending before the umpire, when the commission expired, additional claims, which had been examined and awarded by the American commissi ners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty eight thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termina-

tion of the joint commission.

Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens, amounting to three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the Board, and upon which they had not time to

decide bafore their final adjournment. The sum of two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and try, and insure ample reparation to our injured sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascerfor this amount had been made, the Mexican and dominion whatsoever," and proclaimgovernment asked for a postponement of the ed the great principle of human liberty, time of making payment, alleging that it that "the sovereignity of the State resides at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic tel States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the thirtieth January, 1843, which upon its face declares, that this "new arrangement the federal government to settle in Texas. had been recognized as an independent the fact, that on the 31st of December, is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention all the interest due on the awards which had been in favor of the claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, was to be prid to them on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months,." Notwitstanding this new convention was enter ed into at the request of Mexico, and for the thus organized they continued until the the claimants have only received the inter-

> is not all, of which we have just cause of for claimants whose cases were not decided by

three of the twenty instalments.

causes of national complaint, and those of City of Mexico on the 20th of November, all the rights and attributes which properimmediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, governments. by which provision was made also adopted for their government a liberal specific communication in answer to our last January, 1841, this convention was ratified time Santa Anna, then the dictator of demand, made five months ago, has been re- by the Senate of the United States, with two Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous ceived from the Mexican minister;" and that amendments which were manifestly reason- army for the purpose of subduing her peofor not one of our public complaints has able in their character. Upon a reference of ple, and enforcing obedience to his arbi-

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to vention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico, through a long series of years. far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuriers and insults we had bornestands to Congress, to whom it belongs, to a great aggravotion of them consists in the fact, that while the U. States, anxious to perserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly employ ed compulsory measures, and taken redress ed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new ontrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint, and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico, under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," many of them have suffered all the and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time ware some and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time ware some and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time ware some all the provocations, committed by any of the injuries which would have some all the powerful nations of Europe, would have open war. This treaty instead of affording been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the provided to be vain the provided from open war. This treaty instead of affording been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the provided from open war. This treaty instead of affording been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the provided from open war. character throughout the world, as well as numerous instances, plundered of their property, and deprived of their personal liberty i ty so clearly defines the rights and duties of to our own citizens, would have rendered they dared insist on their rights. Had the the respective parties that it is impossible to such a resort indispensable. The history of unlawful seizures of American property and the violation of personal liberty of our citisented within so brief a period so many zens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico taken place on the high seas, they would message to Congress, February, 1837 he pre-sented them to the consideration of that bothemselves long since have constituted a

we have failed to perform one of the first and fraining for all that period from any furhighest duties which every government owes that many of them have been reduced from proved, or indefinitely postponing the repair to throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. long before the breaking out of hos ilities.

> dress which, under such circumstances, Mexican rebels. The whole current of are the justified resort of injured nations. Mr. de Pocanegra's remarks runs in the by the Florida Treaty of 1819, embraced all

may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolu-

Texas constituted a part of the ancient States by France in the year 1803. In was as independent of the general govtime of making payment, alleging that it that "the sovereignity of the State resides of amity, commerce and navigation with would be inconvenient to make the payment originally and essentially in the general her. They had received and accredited at the time stimulated. In the spirit of for mass of individuals who compose it it. They mass of individuals who compose it." To the government under this constitution, as which Mexico has so long abused, the Uni- well as to that under the federal constitu- If Mexico notwithstanding all this, and her

tion, the people of Texas owed allegiance. the colonization laws of the State and of Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives liberty and property would est due on the thirtieth of April, 1813, and tirely tubverted the Federal and State con-

mere departments of the Cantral government. The people of Texus were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resis-Texas was fully absolved from all a legience to the Central Government of Mexipotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texas revolution. ted States by the Mexican Minister at ted by the sixth article of the Convention of once determined upon resistance and flew the 30th of January 1843, that "a new Con- to arms. In the midst of these important vention shall be entered into far the settle- and exciting events, however, they did ment of all claims of the governm nt and not omit to place their liberties upon a semaking them, however, Mexico obtained fur citizens of the United States against the recurre and permanent foundation, They ther delay. President Van Buren, in his an. public of Mexico, which were not finally de- elected members to a convention, who, in cided by the late Commission which met in the month of March 1836, issued a formal the City of Washington, and of all claims of declaration that their 'political connexion the government and citizens of Mexico against with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now In conformity with this stipulation, a third constitute a 'FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPEN convention was concluded and signed at the DENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with for ascertaining and paying these claims. In republican Constitution. About the same achievement, Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

authorities, in the most solemn form, "the and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that pended, and the army which had inva-territorial rights to this extent. led Texas under his command returned in pursuance with this arrangement, un-

molested to Mexico. ernment.

citizens of their property, and imprison their foot finding rest within her territory for made there under any authority other than for the purpose of submitting to that body persons, without affording them any redress, six or seven years, and Mexico herself re- their own." to its citizens; and the consequence has been thority over the territory, it cannot but be note addressed to our Minister in Mexico, surprising to find Mr. de Bocanegra, (the maintains, that by the Florida Treaty of Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico,) 1819, the territory so far west as the Rio name of American citizen, which ought to "complaining that for that whole period Grande was confirmed to Spain. In that citizens of the United States, or its govern- note he states that "by the treaty of the ment have been favoring the rebels of twenty-second February, 1819, between Texas, and supplying them with vessels the United States and Spain, the Sabine We had ample cause of war against Mexico ammunition and money, as if the war for was adopted as the line of boundary bethe reduction of the province of Texas, tween the two powers.—Up to that period But even then we forbore to take redress in had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico no considerable colonization had been efour own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor, by invading our soil hostile ences from abroad." In the same de the Sabine and the Rio Grande being conarray, and shedding the blood of our citizens. spatch the Secretary of State affirms that firmed to Spain by the treaty, applications Union; and yet, animated by the love of at war with Mexico, cannot on that ac- United States proposing to emigrate to we did not adopt those measures of re- which assistance and succor are given to declaration of independence by Mexico." resolution of our Congress. The unnexation of Texas to the United same direction as if the independence of the country now claimed by the State of Cristi was the position selected by Gen. States constituted no just cause of offence Texas had not been acknowledged. It Texas between the Neuces and the Rio to Mexico. The pretext that it dil so is has been acknowledged-it was acknowl- Grande. The Republic of Texas always wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable edged in 1837 against the remonstrance claimed this river as her western boundawith the well authenticated facts connec-and protest of Mexico; and most of the ry, and in her treaty made with Santa An-ted with the revolution by which Texas acts of any importance of which Mr. de na in May, 1836, he recognized it as such

that recognition. part of the territory of the Mexican Re- west of the Neuces. The Congress of Texpublic," but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. province of Louisiana, ceded to the United The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is in which they declared the Rio Grande in substance, neither more nor less than from its mouth to its source, to be their the year 1816, the United States by the a complaint against the recognition of boundary, and by the said act they exten-florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part Texas independence. It may be thought ded their "civil and political jurisdiction" of Louisiana within the present limits of rather late to repeat that complaint, and over the country up to that boundary. Du-Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution not quite just to confine it to the United ring a period of more than nine years, which separated her from Spain, and ren- States, to the exception of England, France dered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824, Mexico established a Federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of sovereign States. to the exception of Langiand, reance which the derivation, succeeded and Belgium, unless the United States, her constitution and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the red and jurisdiction over the territory and independence of an university of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and independence of the states of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of the Nuclear Acts of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and Edition of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and Edition of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and Edition of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and Edition of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and Edition of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and Edition of the States of our Union, Texas ass ed of a number of sovereign States, con- ded, that "the cons itution, public treaties ized and defined the limits of counties exfaderated together in a federal Union sim-and the laws, oblige the President to tending to the Rio Grande. She establish-ilar to our own. Each of these States had regard Texas as an independent State, ed courts of justice and extended her juits own Executive, Legislature and Judi- and its territory as no part of the territory dicial system over the territory. She esciary, and for all except federal purposes, of Mexico." Texas had been an indepen- tablished a custom-house, and collected dent State, with an organized government erument, and that of the other States, as is defying the power of Mexico to overthrow in it. She established a land office, and Pennsylvania or Virginia under our con- or reconquer her for more than ten years stitution. Texas and Coahuila united and before Mexico commenced the present given such evidence to the world of her tained debt due by Mexico, about which and which was approved by the Mexican ability to maintain her separate existence such before the act of annexation took Soon after the final awards United States, and of every other power ly by the United States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe.

These powers had entered into treaties her ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the government of Texas .utter inability to subdue or reconquor Texas Emigrants from foreign countries, inclu-still stubbornly refused to recognize her as ding the United States, were invited by an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself nation by the United States, and by other 1845, only two days after the act of adbefore her revo ution she had been a colo was accepted by many of our citizens, in ny, would agree to recognize her as such; the full faith that in their new home they and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony be protected by constitutional guarantees If Spain had continued until the present similar to those which existed in the republie they had left. Under a government colonies in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so or changed the fact of her independent existence. and the States themselves converted into ted. Mexico herself by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true that in the act of recognition she prescribed thority to impose, that Texas'should not an-The people of Texas at tilities against the United States, that Tex-

as is still a part of her territory. Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and these proceedings, both of the Congress o claimed as extending west to the Rio vasion. Grande or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the ques tion was as well if not better understood than at present.

During Mr. Jefferson's administration Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had satisfaction been given or offered; that but the amendments proposed to the government trary and despotic government. On the been sent on a special mission to Madrid. one of the cases of personal wrong has been of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, favorably considered, and that but four cases and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government achieved by them the memorable victory tries, in a note addressed to the Spanish tion of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprist numbers engaged on the respective sides. It has not even by the Mexican authority over the whole on the opposite bank of the knowled of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the twenty-eighth of January 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded the respective sides. In view of the proclaimed and commenced hostilities by attacking menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deem-our forces. that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deem- our forces. history does not record a more brilliant to the United States by France "are the ed it my duty, as a measure of precaution river Perdido on the east, and the river and defence, to order our army to occupy Bravo on the west," and they add, acknowledged by a treaty with the Texan conclusion are so satisfactory to our repel any attempted invasion which Mexgovernment as to convince it that the Uni- 100 might make. full entire and perfect independence of ted States have not a better right to the the Republic of Texas." It is true he island of New Orleans under the cession was then a prisoner of war, but it was referred to, than they have to the whole equally true he failed to conquer Texas, district of territory which is above described. Down to the conclusion of the Flo ida treaty, in February, 1819, by which by virtue of this treaty he obtained his per-sonal release. By it hostilities were sus-ted States asserted and maintained their

In the month of June, 1818, during Mr Monroe's administration, information having been received that a number of foreign From the day that the battle of San Ja- adventurers had landed at Galveston into was fought until the present hour, with the avowed purpose of forming a set-Mexico has never possessed the power to tlement in that vicinity, a special messan re-conquor Texas. In the language of ger was despatched by the government of the Secretary of State of the United States the United States, with instructions from in a despatch to our Minister in Mexico, the Secretary of State to warn them to deunder date of the 8th of July, 1842, "Mex- sist, should they be found there "or any ico may have chosen to consider, and other place north of the Rio Bravo, and may still choose to consider Texas as hav- within the Territory claimed by the United ing been, at all times since 1835, and as States," He was instructed should they still continuing, a rebellious province; but | be found north of that river, to make known the world have been obliged to take a very to them "the surprise with which the Presidifferent view of the matter. From the dent has seen possession thus taken withtime of the battle of San Jacinto, in April out authority from the United States, of a exhibited the same external signs of na- on which no lawful settlement can be made and with quite as much stability of Gov- ted to call upon them to "avow under forces." what national authority they profess to Practically free and independent, ack- act," and to give them due warning "that

As late as the 8th of July, 1842, the Sec-The Texas which was ceded to Spain

became independent of Mexico. That this Eccanegra complains, flow necessarily from By the constitution which Texas adopted in March, 1836, senatorial and representa-He speaks of Texas being an "integral tive districts were organized extending as, on the 19th of December, 1836, passed "An act to define the republic of Texas;" which intervened between the adoption of duties, and also post offices and post roads issued numerous grants for lands, within its limits. A Senator and a Representa-Congress of the Republic, and served as

terms of annexation the United States, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of Grande. our Union. That the Congress of the U. The a States understood the State of Texas which they admitted into the Union to extend beyond the Nueces is apparent from powers, many years before Spain, of which mission, they passed a law "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas," by which they created a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being the same point at which of that republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, by and with the advice and comment of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated and confirmed by broke out in the city of Mexico, which en- Texas at the period of her annexation to the Senate, and has been ever since in the the United States, bore the same relation performance of his duties. All these acts stitutions, and placed a military dictator to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain of the republic of Texos, and of our Conacts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever treaty, the obligations of which are ever treaty. extending west of the Nueces

The country west of that river now con stitutes a part of one of the congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in tance to such tyrrany became a high duty. a condition which she had no power or au the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a legnex herself to any other power; but this islature in which the country west of that co from the moment that government had could not detract in any degree from the river was represented. In view of all and people of Mexico during the revoluabolished her State constitution, and in recognition which Mexico then made of of these facts, it is difficult to conceive her actual independence. Upon this plain upon what ground it can be maintained statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico that in occupying the country west of the to allege, as a pretext for commencing hos- Nueces with our army, with a view solely to its security and defence, we invaded the territory of Mexico. But it would have But there are those who conceding all been still more difficult to justify the Execthis to be true, assume the ground that the utive, whose duty it is to see that the laws true wesern boundary of Texas is the be faitfully executed, if in the face of all therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed assumed the responsibility of yielding up against the enemy." the Texas line, and invaded the territory the territory west of the Nucces to Mexico,

> war which has waged upon the ground commit acts of hostility indicative Grande. State, but a rebellious province, was obsti- mitted as one of the States of our U pose in commencing a war with the Uni-"that a position on our frontier as a military post, Our army had occupied a position at

Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande.

In my annual message of December last, I informed Congress, that upon invitation of both the Congress and Convention of rexas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coast of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants a gainst the menaced invasion of Mexico, and Mexico; during the war between In that message I informed Congress that them, and considering it due to the honor the moment the terms of annexation of of our country, and our fair fame among fered by the United States were accepted the nations of the earth, that we should by Texas, the latter became so far a part of not at this early period consent to annexaour own country as to make it our duty to ation, nor until it should be manifest to afford such protection and defence; and the whole world that the re-conquest of that for that purpose our squadron had Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to to accede to the overtures made by Texas. 1836, to the present moment, Texas has place within their territorial limits, and up- and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and to than seven years had elapsed since Texas. "to take a position between the Nucces On the 12th of April, 1844, and after more tional independence as Mexico herself, without their sanction." He was instruct which might be attempted by the Mexican ty was concluded for the annexation of trepel any invasion of the Texan territory had established her independence, a trea-

United States, the Mexican government ther attempt to re-establish her own au- retary of State of the United States, in a made serious threats of invading the Teximposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the question, that the people of Texas would decide in favor of accepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, they had assumed such a formidable character, as induced both the Congress and Convention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the U. States into her territory for the purpose of protecting and defending her against the threatened invason. It would have been a violation of good faith towards the peo-"since 1737 the United States have regard- were made to that power for grants of ple of Texas to have refused to afford the on the part of the United States against ed Texas as an independent sovereignty land; and such grants or permissions of aid which they desired against a threaten-Mexico—causes which existed long before as much as Mexico, and that trade and settlement, were in fact made by the Span- ed invasion, to which they had been exthe annexation of Texas to the American commerce with citizens of a government ish authorities in favor of citizens of the posed by their free determination to annex themselves to our Union, in compliance peace, and a magnanimous moleration, count, be regarded as an intercourse by Texas in numerous families, before the with the overture made to them by a joint Accordingly, a portion of the army was

ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus

Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the 11th of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the twenty-eighth of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande opposite to Matamoros. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the thirteenth of Jan. 1846. Before these orders were issued, the despatch of our minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Government of Mexico, advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico—the former bearing date on the 17th, and the latter on the 18th of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the eleventh of May last—were received at the department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by the government of General Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result from General Paredes in case the revolutionary movement which he was prosecuting should prove successful, as was highly probable. The partisans of Paredes, as our minister, in the despatch referred to, states, breathformed one of these Mexican States. The war against the United States. Texas had stive residing in it, were elected to the states, denounced the proposed negotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the In both the Congress and Convention of government of Herrera by force. The re-Texas, which gave their assent to the conquest of Texas, and war with the U. terms of annexation the United States. States, were openly threatened. These proposed by our Congress, were represen- were the circumstances existing, when it tatives residing west of the Nucces, who was deemed proper to order the army untook part in the act of annexation itself. der the command of General Taylor to ad-This was the Texas which, by the act of vance to the western frontier of Texas, our Congress by the twenty ninth of Dec. and occupy a position on or near the Rio

The apprehensions of a contemplated Mexican invasion have been since fully justified by the event. The determina tion of Mexico to rush into hostilities with the United States was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to our Minister, bearing date on the 12th of March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the government, and his minister, after refering to the resolution of the Texas custom-house, under the laws the annexation of Texas which had been adopted by our Congress, in March, 1845, proceeded to declare, "that a fact such as this, or to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico for hor own honor should repel it proper firmness and dignity. The Supreme Government had beforehand declared that it justment which is to terminate the existing difficulties betwen the two governments; and confessedly due by Mexico to that monthing should be left undone which the month of the sum thus light the payment of the sum that we not the sum that the head of the government.

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> It appears also, that on the 4th of April, following, General Paredes, through his Minister of War, issued orders to the Mexican General in command on the Texan frontier to "attack our army by every means which war permits." To this Gen. Paredes had been pledged to the army tion which had brought him into power. Hn the 18th of April, 1846, Gen. Paredes addressed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him. 'at the present date I suppose you at the head of that valient army, either fighting already or preparing for a campaign; and supposing you already on the theatre of operations, and with all the forces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be

The movement of our army to the Rice of Mexico. A simple statement of facts or of refusing to protect and defend this Grande was made by the commanding well known to exist, will retute such an as- territory and its inhabitants, including general under positive orders to abstain sumption. Texas, as ceded to the United Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, States by France in 1803, has always been Texas, against the threatened Mexican in- or Mexican citizens, and to regard relations between the two countries as peace-But Mexico herself has never placed the ful unless Mexico should declare war, or that our army occupied the intermediate state of war, and these orders he faithfully territory between the Nueces and the Rio executed. Whilst occupying his position Her refuted pretension that on the east bank of the Rio Grande, with-Texas was not in fact an independent in the limits of Texas, then recently adnately persevered in; and her avowed pur- the commanding general of the Mexican forces, who, in pursuance of the order of ted States was to reconquer Texas, and to his government, had collected a large army

Thus after all the injuries which we had received and borne from Mexico, and after In the month of may, 1836, Santa Anna the facts and principles which justify this from which our troops could best resist and sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consumated her long course of outrage against our country by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

The United States never attempted to

acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period, after the people of Texas had achieved their independence. they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great nnanimity, in favor of "annexation;" and in November following the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister to bear their request to this government. This government, however, having remained neutral between Texas that republic to the United States, which message to Congress, recruary, 1837 he pre- United States from the Mexican authorities state of actual war between the two countries. State of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico was a sister Re in so long suffering Mexico to violate her nowledged as a political sovereignty by the public, on the North American Continent. most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our principal powers of the world, no hostile will suffer no permanent settlement to be convening the Congress of that republic, United States, upon certain preliminary It was deemed proper to issue this order was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on because, after the President of Texas, in the first of March, 1845, Congress passed

the deliberations and conduct of the government and people of Texas, on the deepv interesting questions presented by these Congress, the Executive, and the People purpose, accepted with great unanimity Spain by the Florida treaty more than a

narter of a century before. passed by our Congress, the Mexican min-Secretary of State, bearing date on the 6th of March, 1845, protesting against it as 'an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of as a consequence, his mission to the Uniis passports, which were granted. It was ipon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, herself indebted to a successful revolution or her independence) that the republic of

Lexas still continued to be, notwithstand ng all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican minister. Every honorable effort has been used by me to avoid the war which followed, but

governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics.

That I have acted in the spirit of this ashave since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico hadabruptly terminated all diolomatic intercourse with the U. States and ought therefore, to have been the first to ask for nity, " to ascertain from the Mexican govin dispute between the two governments." In September, 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condi tion, it is true, which she had no right to impose, and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she could have retained any, that Texas would ever again have become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

The consul of the United States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State on the 15th of September, 1845, to make the enquiry of 1815, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, in a note addressed to our consul, gave a favorable response rquesting, at the same time, that our nava force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending .-Upon the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was immediately appointed and departed to Mexico. Every thing bore a promising aspect for a speed and peaceful adjustment of all our dif

At the date of my annual message to Congress in December last, no doubt was entertained but that he would be received by the Mexican government, and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunder standing between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of his at that time to "recommend such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such netiation been instituted."

To my surprise and regret, the Mexican government, though solemnly pledged to do so, upon the arrival of our minister in refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the thirtieth of November, 1845, he found "that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The government of Gen. Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was totterring to its fall .-Gen. Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera, by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera o dious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrer, by a treaty with the United States, to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our minister; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments. Among the frivolous pretexts for the refusal, the principal one was that our minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to outrages on our flag and our citizens unredressed.

The Mexican government well knew that both our national honor and the protection due to our citizens imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated together, as naturally and inseparably blended, and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the United On the 30th of December, 1845, Gen. Herrera resigned the presidency and

ment with the new government, was, un- to a pacific adjustment of the existing diffipromising, from the known hostility of its culties, it being manifestly his interest not resolutions, are known to the world. The head to the United States, yet, determined to persevere in the prosecution of a war comthat nothing should be left undone on our menced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose Texas, in Convention elected for that part to restore friendly relations between so abourd as the reconquest of Texas to the the two countries, our minister was in- Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power, it the proposed terms of annexation; and structed to present his credentials to the is morally certain that any pacific adjust thus consummated on her part the great new government, and ask to be accredited ment would have been hopeless. act of restoring to our federal Union a by it in the diplomatic character in which wast territory, which had been ceded to he had been commissioned. These instruc- Mexico against the United States, the indigtions he executed by his note of the 1st of nant spirit of the nation was at once aroused After the joint resolution for the annexa- Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the request tations of the country, and, by the act of the ion of Texas to the United States had been was insultingly refused by that minister in thirteenth of May last. recognized the fact his answer of the 12th of the same month. that war existed, by the act of Mexico, be ster at Washington addressed a note to the No alternative remained for our minister, tween the United States and that republic, but to demand his passports and return to and granted the means necessary for its vig-

the United States. Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a 50%modern history; namely; that of despoiling ernment in violation of its own express a ly appeal to the whole world, I resolved to erable portion of her territory, and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as ing against the resolution of annexation, as adjust all the existing differences between on the Pacific have been placed under block being an act, "whereby the province of the two countries in a manner just and ade, and her territory invaded at several im Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican honorable to both. I am not aware that portant points. The reports from the Deterritory, is agreed and admitted into the modern history presents a parallel case, in American Union:" and he announced that, which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from anoted States had terminated, and demanded ther for terminating existing difficulties be- placed, and of the gratifying results which tween then.

Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the su preme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted proall have proved vain. All our attempts to vince of Mexico. He denounced as guilty preserve peace have been met by insult of treason all those Mexicans who consid and resistance on the part of Mexico. My ered Texas as no longer constituting a part efforts to this end commenced in the note of the territory of Mexico, and who were of the Secretary of State of the 10th of friendly to the cause of peace. The dura-March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mex-tion of the war which he waged against icon Minister. Whilst designing to re-open the United States was indefinite, because a discussion which had already been ex- the end which he proposed in the reconhausted, and proving again what was quest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides known to the whole world, that Texas had there was good reason to believe from al long since achieved her independence, the his conduct, that it was his intention to Secretary of State expressed the regret of convert the republic of Mexico into a monthis government that Mexico should have archy, and to call a foreign prince to the taken offence at the resolution of annexa-throne. Preparatory to this end, he had, tion passed by Congress, and gave assur- during his short rule, destroyed the liberty ance that our "most strenuous efforts shall of the press, tolerating that portion of it be devoted to the amicable adjustment of only which openly advocated the establishevery cause of complaint between the two ment of a monarchy. The better to secure captured without bloodshed. The navy has special attention of the Spanish government by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Con- portant services. If not so brillians, it is surance, will appear from the events which make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all the circumstances, it was be lieved that any revolution in Mexico founits resumption, yet, waiving all ceremony, ed upon opposition to the ambitious pro-I embraced the earliest favorable opportu- jects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace, as well as to prevent ernment whether they would receive an any attempted European interference in envoy from the United States intrusted the affairs of the North American continwith full power to adjust all the questions ent-both objects of deep interest to the U. States. Any such foreign interference, if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the thirteenth of May last, recognized the existence of the war which had been commenced by the government of Paredes; and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a spee- of the energy and gallantry of our regular tice of civilized nations for commissioning withstanding considerable expenditures had dy settlement of our difficulties and the and volunteer officers and soldiers. The privateers and regulating their conduct ap-September, 1845, to make the enquiry of the Mexican government. The enquiry the Mexican government. The enquiry was made, and on the 15th of October, which is the end of the war during the months of May restoration of an honorable peace, that Pavents of these few months afford a grati-fying proof that our countrymen, under any commissions are in blank, to be filled up whole public debt could and would have been

understood to be by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarwas then an exile in Havanna, having been expelled from power and banished from his country, by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844; but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance that could be exerted by our squadron would in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive coast of Mexico, it he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowmission, I informed Congress that I forbore ed that he was now in favor of its restoration.

> He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to Europern interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be his interest to favor peace.

Our object was the restoration of peace; have been taken, until a definite treaty of is therefore not probable that many Amerand with that view, no reason was perceivpeace shall have been concluded and ratified ican privateers would be fitted out, in case ed why we should take part with Paredes, by the two countries. ed why we should take part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagaint the same of the contract of Texas. The government of Herrera is intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity the enemie's country, and will be vigor country, by recapturing our merchant ships believed to have been well disposed to a could not but anticipate as the fruit of San- ously prosecuted there, with a view to ob- should any be taken by armed vessels tore and preserve peace with the United citizens who hold large pecuniary de States. Paredes was a soldier by profes- mands against Mexico.

a military revolution, by which he had ob-Santa Anna had been expelled from power the question of Texas alone, leaving all the by the army—was known to be in open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged himself against foreign intervention, and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it

was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Guli on the 15th of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress to place the coast of Mexico under blackade, he was directed States to extend to them the most liberal not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna any further resistance is apprehended from died and sixty-seven dollars and eighty to Mexico, should he attempt to return.

A revolution took piace in Mexico in the

Upon the commenceme it of hostilities by March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Congress promptly responded to the expecorous prosecution. Rei g involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confident you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was

have been accomplished. The various columns of the army have per formed their duty, under great disadvantages with the most distinguished skill and cour age. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaça la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most docided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplores the loss of the brave of ficers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their coun-

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction, that our volunteer citizen-soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, camp of only a few weeks, have borne theis part in the hard fought battle of Mouterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy the highest admiration. The privatious of long marches wilderness, have borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New ress-not to be elected by the free voice of because the enemy had no force to meet them difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican other, "shall be punished as pirates." coast. Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the rmy, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important

point in that province. I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In iess than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time seected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired a military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuia, Tamaulipas. and the Californias, a ter ithe original thirteen Statas of the Union. inhabited by a considerable population, and the points at which we had to collect our forces, and commence our movements. the blockade, the importand export trade of he enemy have been cut off.

Well may the American people be proud ying proof that our countrymen, under any Before that time there were symptoms of emergency, confidently rely for the mainte with the names of citizens and subjects of revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was nance of her honor, and the defence of her all nations who may be willing to purchase chichal form of government. Santa Anna the camp. And the' such a force may be privilege, to cruise against American comthat our people love their institutions, and

are ever ready to defend and protect them. anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after brilliant victories of our arms on the eighth and ninth of May last, the national honor could not be compromitted by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the twenty seventh of July last, to treaty. terminate hostilities by a peace just and honorable to both countries. On the thirty first of August following, the Mexican government declined to accept this friendly overican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present worth. I communicate to you here with a copy of the letter of the government, and of the reply thereto of the

Secretary of State. The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a spee dy and honorable peace. With our experi ence, however, of the unreasonable course of

with Paredes might strongly tend to pro- cure ample indemnity for the expenses of power should be rendered available for the duce a disposition with both parties to res- the war, as well as to our much injured protection of our commerce.

sion, and a monarchist in principle. He By the laws of nations a conquered ter- ment of the condition of the finances. had but recently before been successful in ritory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and the 30th of June last, were of the value of the United States, with which he had he shall voluntarily withdraw from it.— ported was \$11,347,623; leaving the ainvolved his country in the existing war. The old civil government being necessarily superceded, it is the right and duty of tic consumption \$110,345,174. the conqueror to secure his conquest, and provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised and this duty performed by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered hundred and ninety-nine thousand and provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as two hundred and forty-seven dollars and far as practicable to the free institutions six cents, of which there was, derived of our country. In the provinces of New from customs twenty-six million seven Mexico and of the Californias, little, if hundred and twelve thousand six hunthe inhabitants to the temporary govern- seven cents; from sales of public lands ments which have thus, from the necessi- two million six hundred and ninety-four

Although the prospect of a pacific adjust- his return may not yet prove to be favorable erecting fortifications and defraying the penditures for the same period were twenexpenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session. reasons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that cen's. a sum of money should be appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon the two former occasions during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the twenty-sixth of February. 1803. an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in contemplation to acintended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be paid for that ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents. territory. On the thirteenth of February 1806, the same sum was in like manner of the Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate negotiaview. Though it did not become necessary for the President to use these appropriarisen in which it would have been highly tion of decided majorities in both Houses of Congress. Indeed, in different forms pecome a law.

The reasons which induced me to recexists, and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and not be needed, an experience of the discipline of a it will remain in the treasury; should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other pub-

he expenditures.
Immediately after Congress had nized the existence of the war with Mexico through the enemy's country, and through a my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the com-Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been merce of the U. States; and I invited the the success of his ultimate designs, he had co-operated with the army and rendered im- to the 14th article of our treaty with that power of the 20th of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either the people, but to be chosen in a manner to on their own element, and because of the nation who shall take commissions or letters defences which nature has interposed, in the of marque to act as privateers against the It affords me pleasure to inform you tha

I have received assurances from the Spanish government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately trans mitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Perto Rico to exert their to fit out privateers in those islands against the U. States. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; wailst the U. States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imand blank certifica es of naturalization signed by General Salas, the present head of much of it more than a thousand miles from the Mexican government. There is, also, reason to approhend that similar documents By have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewish transmitted.

rights, on an effective force leady at all them, the whole proceeding can only be contimes voluntarily to relinquish the comforts strued as an invitation to all the freebooters of home for the perils and the privations of on the earth, who are willing to pay for the for the time expensive it is in the end eco-nomical, as the ability to command it re-to decide whether, under such circumstances, moves the necessity of employing a large these Mexican letters of marque and repri standing army in time of peace, and proves sal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties Whilst the war was in a course of vigor of piracy. If the certificates of Naturalizaous and successful prosecution, being still iton thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn

I recommend that Congress should im mediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their govture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early teering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly Secretary of State proposing to reopen on the alert to protect our commerce. Benegotiations, of the answer of the Mexican sides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerrted by our blockading squdron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdic-

tion. I recommend that Congress should imthe Mexican authorities, it is the part of wis- mediately provide by law for granting let-It was under these circumstances, and dom not to relax in the energy of our militaters of marque and reprisal against vessels upon these considerations, that it was ry operations until the result is made known. deemed expedient not to observed his re- In this view, it is deemed important to hold there are but few, if any, commercial vesturn to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. military possession of all the provinces which sels of Mexico upon the high seas, and it

ta Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest tain an honorable peace, and thereby se- themselves. Every means within our

The annual report of the Secretary of mount retained in the country for domes-

The value of the exports for the period was \$113,488,516; of which \$102. 141,893 consisted of domestic productions and \$11,346,623 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were twenty-nine million four

conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterized
United States.

It remains to be seen whether
red. The solemnities which characterized

United States.

It remains to be seen whether
red. The solemnities which characterized

United States. y-eight million thirty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents. The balence in the treasury on the

> The amount of public debt including treasury notees, on 1st present month, was twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and ninetvfour dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents was outstanding on the 4th of March 1845, leaving the amount incurred since quire Louisiana from France, and it was that time, six million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand, six hundred and In order to prosecute the war with Mexi-

co with vivor and energy, as the best means appropriated with a view to the purchase of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures for the present tions, and as a means to enable the Presi- and next fiscal years. If the war should be dent to accomplish the important objects in continued until the 30th of June, 1848-being the end of the next fiscal year -it is estimated that an additional loan of \$23 000. ations, yet a state of things might have 000 will be required. This estimate is made the home manufacturer in our markets, amount upon the assumption that it will be necessaimportant for him to do so, and the wisdom ry to retain constantly in the measury four of making them cannot be doubted. It is millions of dollars, to guard against continbelieved that the measure recommended gencie. If such surplus were not reat your last session met with the approba-quired to be retained, then a loan of nineteen millions of dollars would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present a bill making an appropriation of two session, impose a revenue duty on the prin-millions of dollars passed each House, and cipal articles now embraced in the free list, cipal articles now embraced in the free list, it is much to be regretted that it did not it is ostimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting, it is estimated, on 30th of June. ommend the measure at that time still 1818, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source; and the loan raquired would be reduced by that amount.

> the additional revenue derived from that source would be an ually, for severl years to come, between half a million and a million of lollars; and the loan required may be remeasures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars-leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures. both for the war and for all other purpose, tion upon the masses of the people, cannot fail up to the 20th of June 1848; and an amount to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and comrequired during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder, during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding

In order that timely notice may be given and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such ortions of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of Congress to make i be given at an early period of your present ses-sion. It is suggested that the loan should be contracted for a period of twenty years, with auutmost vigilance in preventing any attempts | thority to purchase the stock and pay it off, at an earlier period, at its market value, out of any surplus which may at any time be in the treasury applicable to teat purpose. After establishing peace with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the riod than that for which it may be contracted .poses on them. Information has been re The period of twenty years, as that for which ceutly received at the Department of State, the proposed loan may be contracted, in preferthat the Mexican government has sent to ence to a shorter period is suggested, because all tory larger in extent than that embraced in Havana blank commissions to privateers, experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better term upon long time, than when they are reimbursable

Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of

As the preliminaries required by the prac- July last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notpart of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its burden, and place the government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that econ omical standard which is most consistent the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome pregress of our institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly commenced on her part, are the extraordinary expenditures n which we have heen involved. Justice to our own people will make it proper that Mexico should be held responsible for these expenditures. Economy in the public expenditures is

at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people. This duty becomes the more imperative in the period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico, all our resources should be husbanded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution and the due administration of the government. Objects of appropriation which in peace may be deemed useful and proper, but which are not indispensable to the vublic service. may when the country is engaged in a foreign war, be well postponed to a future period. By the observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may he saved to the treasury and be applied to amount of public debt may be avoided.

It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropriations for the support of government should be withheld, but it is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for numerous objects, which may or may not be made, without materially affecting the public interests, and these it is recommended should not be granted.

The act passed at your last sesson "represent month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue, and business of the country to be developed. policy which it adopts will add largely to the Treasury will exhibit a detailed state- our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be cerainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will vieid, it is estimated that it will tained power. He was the sworn enemy until there is either a treaty of peace, or of \$121,691,797; of which the amount executed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The lading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value,

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates of du ty which it imposed on many articles, either to-tally excluded them from importation, or greatly educed the amount imported, and thus dimin shed, instend of producing revenue By it the taxes were imposed, not for the legitimate purose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow-citizens. These conployed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, comerce and navigation, were compelled to contrib ute from their substance, to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who yielded up the government to Gen. Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico
passed into the hands of a military usurper,

A revolution to a place of the comparative into the laws of the case, and according to the laws of the existing law was recommended; and I see of the existing law was recommended; and

was a system, the inevitable effect of which was first day of July last was nine million one from contributing their just proportion for the hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eight on the labor of the many, engaged in other pursuits than manufactures. A system so unequal and unjust has been su

perseded by the existing law which imposes du-ties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and as far as practicaler for impose such daties, with a view to raise ble, equalizes the public burdens among all clas-The favored classes, who. ses and occupations. under the unequal and unjust system which has of a public debt, they may be repealed, when the been repealed, have heretofore realized large emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to profits, and many of them amassed large for- exist, and constitute no part of the permanent tunes, at the expense of the many who have policy of the country.

The act of the fit of August last, "to probeen made tributary to them, will have no rea-son to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and the support of government So far from it, it disbursment of the public revenue," has been the support of government will be perceived, by an examination of the ex- carried into execution as rapidly as the delay isting law, that discriminations in the rates of necessarily arising out of the appointment of duty imposed, within the revenue principle, new officers, taking and approving their bonds have been retained in their favor. The inci- and preparing and securing proper places for the dental aid against foreign competition which safe keeping of the public money, would permit. they still enjay, gives them an advantage which It is not proposed to depart in any respect from no other pursuits possess; but of this none others the principles or policy on which this great measwill complain, because the duties levied are ne cessary for revenue. These revenue duties, in cluding freights and charges, which the importer mest pay before he can come in competition with on nearly all our leading branches of manufact imported article, and in some cases to almost

With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufactures will contique to prosper, realizing in well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of attention to the importance of establishing great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of It estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the Domestic manufactures, to the value of demand for specific flay the duties will be large? ublic lands as have been long in the market, several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duties as those established by the existing duced by that amount also. Should these and capital ists who have made or shall her-

still enjoy necessarily result from the collection of revenue for the support of the government of this luan, not exceeding one-half, may be plaint, and to constant effort to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price more permanent rates of duly, at the same time upon them above their real value; is not duly to that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the retrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn iws, and reduced many other duties to moder ate revenue rates. After ages of experience strained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the suffer ings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effect of which was t build un immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to re luce the laboring millions to pau perism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective pol icy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were

at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle or retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a sim ilar struggle would be made by the same classe in the United States, whenever an attempt wa here. The protective policy had been in opera tion in the United States for a much shorter period, and its permicious effects were not, there-

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful ex-perience, and in the face of the immense advanpolicy, we are already deriving and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving popula-tion with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to aban-don, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so nuch needs, and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the urotective policy by Great Britain and the United been opened for our agricultural and other prolong fettered them; and to a great extent reci- "lead mines and contiguous lands!" procity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both coun-Britain has been forced, by the pressure of cirrope will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar

Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our populaobjects of pressing and urgent necessity, tion; and it is well known that when they pros and thus the creation of a corresponding per, all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of government, but, by the unequal operations of the protective policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it im-posed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they now are receiving, increased prices for their products They will find a readier sale, and at better pri ducing the duties on imports," not having cles, which they produce. The home market gone into operation until the first of the alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The It is not doubted, however, that the just United States can, from their immense surplus. supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased priess, consists in the removal of ar-tificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deem-ed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased, and increasing beyond former example, funder the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vasily en-larged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ra-States and Territories to pay the revolutionary tio with the increase of our trade, is equally certain; while our manufacturing inferests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they can

not justly demand. In my annual message of December last, a far-

posed; but widely departing from this just rule In view of the probable beneficial effects of that the lighter taxes were in many cases, levied up- law, I recommend that the policy established by ou articles of luxury and high price, and the it be maintained. It has but just commenced heavier taxes on those of necessity and low ptice to operate; and to abandon or modify without consumed by the great mass of the people. It giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such dehundred and twenty-six thousand four support of government, and to lay the burden feets shall become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted to come consideration, whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to im-Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation

vide for the better organization of the treasury, ure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected. and the disbursments are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some eases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign bountry. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable considera

In connexion with this subject, I invite your branch of the Mint of the United States at N. York. Two-thirds of the revenue derived from and a branch mint; where foreigh coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same times

law, the system will probably be permanent; and capital ists who have made or shall hereafter make, their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely.

Too of good and silver, and us, at the same times, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands, as have been long offered in the market, at the minimum. rate authorized by existing laws, and remain unbecause the advantages which the manufacturers sold, induces me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.

Many millions of acres of these lands have

ments.

seen offered in the market for more than thirty years, and large quantities for more than ten ratwenty years; and being of an inferior quality, they must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may upon them above their real value, is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the Treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the States in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local govern-

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning the lands within their limits, in which it has been adopted. They have been demon-strated also by the United States, acting as the trustee of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and A'abama. The Chickesaw lands, which would not command in the market the The Chickesaw lands minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale of their lands, were in pursuance of the freaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. sult was that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have re-

That similar results would be produced by the leption of the graduation policy by the United-States in all States in which they are the ownmade to modify or abolish the same unjust system ers o large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities the public la fore, so clearly perceived and feit. Enough, of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which however, was known of these effects to induce experience has shown they will not command.— On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate rates; of freeholds of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependants of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in tages which, under a more liberal commercial large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted in limited quantities, to actual settlers, or persons purchasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last message, I submitted for the consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the U. States and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and un-der such restrictions as Congress might prescriber States, new and important markets have already By the act of the 11th of July last, "the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the States ducts; commerce and navigation have received of Illinois and Arkansas, and territories of a new impulse; labor and trade have been re- Wisconsin and lowa," were authorized to be leased from the artificial trammels which have so

A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores, is represented to be very tries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorising the sale of these lands, upon counstances at home, to abandon a policy which such terms and conditions as their supposed val-has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets ue may, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed for our immense surplus of breadstuffs; and it is advisable, having due regard to the interests of confidently believed that other Powers of Eu-such of our citizens as may be located upon

> It will be important, during your present ses sion, to establish a territorial government and, 'to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon. laws regulating trade and intercourse Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and for the purpose of executing them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agen-cies will be required, and should be authorised by law. The establishment of custom houses, nd of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority.

It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor eneral's office in that territory, and to make he necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them to market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region are been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by the public lands in the neighborhood of their-set tlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands is they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may rescribed by law.

The report of the Secretary of War contains detailed information relative to the several branches of the public service connected with that department. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying

character.

I recommend to your early and fevorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secre-tary of War for speedly filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embarrassment is likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be hande to the agents employed in the several and other pensioners the amounts allowed them by law. Your attention is invited to the recmendations of the Socretary of War on th's subject. These agents incur heavy responsibili ties, and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other dis-

THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY The Editor of the Portsmouth Tribune commands a company in the Ohio Volun teers now in Mexico, and was present at the siege and capture of Monterey, of which he has written an interesting narrative also contain such miscellaneous matter and news

interest most of our readers-

continued until Thursday morning, when order to show that they are attributable in part, and another, borne by Col. Moreno, to Gen. government under the present Constitution, and Taylor, with proposals for a surrender. The negotiation was opened that day; on the revision. It will therefore, expose all such abunext the articles were duly signed, and on Saturday they surrendered in fact, and retired from their powder-blackened dens of distruction, from which bolts of timent upon this subject at the late elections, it death were driven upon our brave troops, who marched in and hoisted the stars and stripes with hearty and prolonged cheers. The ceremony was a deeply interesting spectacle, as I am told by those who witnessed it. I rode through several of the streets that afternoon. The whole place was marked by indications of universal mourning. The inhabitants were busily engaged in moving into their homes. deep gloom had settled upon their swarthy countenances. The officers, many of whom are Castilians of high rank, education, and fortunes, were dressed in mourning, and moved about with a dispirited air, with their heads covered with crape, apparent-ly overwhelmed with affliction. The laly overwhelmed with affliction. The ladies seemed all nuns, for black mantillas and sorrowful visages were all the fashion as to promote the success of the Convention on that woful day. I was not surprised at this exhibition of feeling, knowing the confidence in absolute security that had been inspired by the extensive preparations for defence. Many a battle has been fought under the walls of Monterey, and yet it was never taken. It withstood a regular siege of fourteen days, in the last revolution against Spain, and the republicans held the place unharmed. And then it is a beautiful city, surrounded by the lofty peaks of the Sierra Marde, a spacious valley, fertile as any portion of the earth, and full of all that wealth and luxury command to make life pleasant. It holds, I understand, many families of education and refinement. Its gardens are full of the orange, pomgranate, fig, grape vine, and every description of fruit belonging to an almost tropical latitude. A canal of crystal water gurgles through the cool shade, supplying an abundance of pure cool water, fresh from the mountain side. The houses are all white. the streets are paved with limestone pebble, and stretch out for miles, filled with multitudes, hurrying to and fro in confusion. The soldiers of both armies meet in silence, and pass mute but courteous salutes. Ill repressed smiles of triumph light up the countenances of the Americans. and contrast with the sombre saddening expression resting upon those of the Mex icans. There is much here I would like to write of, and some day may describe for the readers of the Tribune.

We copy the fellowing from the Winchester Republican, as one among many other circumstances, which satisfy us that there will be an animated contest in Virginia next Spring:

"VIRGINIA,-We are asked "What wil Virginia do amid this general 'waking up' of the Nation?" We answer—the Whigs will do battle faithfully in the Spring, and endeavor to add three or four members to the Whig phalanx in Congress. No district will be left uncontested. We have nothing to in Kentucky to their stock. Builders will find an assortment of Grates of the newest and most gain by an inglorious inactivity."

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH PACKETS The Pittsburgh Journal of Nov. 20th says: "The running of passenger packets between this port and Cincinnati has become a very important item of business. The vessels employed are among the most beautiful and highly finished on the Western waters. Indeed one finds his wants as well supplied on one of those steamers as in the best of hotels. The following are the names and dimensions of the packets to be placed on the trade next Spring, with the names of the officers: Monday-Monongahela, Stone, 208 f

long. Tuesday—Hibernia No. 2, Klinefelter Wednesday-New England, No 2

Deane, 220 ft. Thursday—Wisconsin, Grace, 282 ft. Friday—Clipper, No 2, Crooks, 215 ft. Saturday—Messenger, Linford, 182 ft. Sunday—Aliquippa, Smith. 182 ft. Do Isaac Newton, Mason, 132 ft.

Each boat will leave on her regular day, punctually. Ten o'clock in the morning is the hour at which they will leave port whether at Pittsburgh or Cincinnati."



ASHIONABLE CABINET FURNI TURE .-S. J. John wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the new five story building, directly opposite his old store on Third st, between Main and Sycamore, where he has now and will continue to keep a large assortment of the Most Fashiona BLE AND MODERN STYLE OF CABINET FUR-

NITURE, consisting in part of—
French Sofas, Sociables, Rose and Mahogany,
Centre Tables, Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs of the finest description, Secretaries, Mahogany Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, with a variety of other articles in his line, all manufactured in the best and most durable manner. He assures those wishing to purchase that he will sell as low as any establishment in the West He invites the public to call and examine for themselves, and if he cannot sell, he will not charge anything. Cincinnati, Nov. 7, 1846.

Drugs & Medicines. R. WISE, at the corner of 4th and Scott streets, offers, on the most liberal terms, a full and complete assortment of Drugs and Med icines, warranted pure. Families may rest assured that any article procured at this place is

good, having been selected with the greatest care. Covington, Nev. 7, 1846. DOWDER FLASKS!-A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and for sale by the dozen or single at
HUNTINGTON'S, Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. No. 123 Main st.

RASS CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS.—300 pairs Brass Candlesticks, assorted, 4½ 5, 5½ and 6 in: 100 pairs Brass Candlesticks, square, with Snuffers and Extinguishers;
75 pairs High Brass Canalesticks.
or sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,

For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO., No 162 Main st. sign of the Old Padlock. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846,

RIFFIN HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin Horse Nails, for a de by J. K. OGDEN & CO., 126 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

"THE CONVENTION." Proposals for publishing a paper in Frankfort

Kentucky, in favor of Constitutional Reform. HE undersigned proposes to edit a paper at Frankfort, Ky., devoted principally to the liscussion of the Convention question. It will for the paper of which he is proprietor and as may be deemed interesting. As to national politics, it will be neutral. So intimately, however, is the Convention question connected with the capitulation, which we dare say will the administration of our State government through the different branches and departments, that in its discussion, it will be necessary to no-"The cannonading and bombardment tice the abuses in many, if not all of them, in consequently the necessity and importance of its ses-examine all measures and questions in refmay reasonably be anticipated that our nex Legislature will pass a law in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, authorising a vote to be taken as to the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. Ir this event, the constitutional majority will be required in favor of a convention at the two suc-ceeding elections. But should it not be passed at the coming session in obedience to the will of the people thus expressed, the question will still be open for consideration and discussion during the next canvass. In this view of the question a present, it is proposed to publish this paper rom the first of January until the next eleclions, and one number afterwards, giving the relurus in full: its continuation longer will, of course, very much depend upon the favor with which it may be received by the people. I was not surprised at question, and therefore hopes to receive a patronage sufficient to enable him to conduct it suc-

cessfully. The proposed paper will bear the name of the cause it advocates. TERMS.—"The Convention" will be published on a super-royal sheet, at \$1 in advance. Any person paying for five numbers will be entitled to one copy gratis. All communications must be addressed to the editor at Frankfort—rost rain. R. C. McKEE.

September 26, 1846.

A. MCALPEN'S

Furniture Ware Rooms, No. 10, East Fourth street, Cincinnati. Ohio. AS 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 fashonable style. -1LSO-

A large and general assaurtment of Mahogany Boards and Plank, Mahogany, Maple, Rose and Satin Wood Veneers, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Plush, Gimp, Looking Glass Plates, and Hard-

are suitable for Cabinet Makers. Having in connection with Wm. H. Ross, (of the firm of Ross & Geyer,) commenced the manufacture of Chairs, he is now prepared to fornish 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 noapr 18, 1846

BALL & DAVIS, Corner of Main and Ninth streets, CINCINNATI, O.,

JEALERS In Iron, Nails, Castings, and He vy 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.

RASS STAIR RODS.—Round, flat and commend it as a powerful Tonic, a certain cure oval, assorted, from 24 to 30 inches, for sale for affections of the lungs, unless it may be in J. K. OGDEN & CO., No 162 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 25, 1846. Whitenans Linkellence.

For Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, Fractured Bones, Bruises, Cuts Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Pains in the Back and Side, &c. &c. It affords an immediate and permanent relief, and it is perhaps the only article that can be depended upon for the cure of the above diseases.

For sale, in Covington, at the Drug Store o Dr. T. N. Wise, corner of Scottand 4th sts.

R. C. W. HOWELL has just received a jull and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Putty, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. &c., which he offers for sale as cheap as can be purchased at any other store in the city. Please call and judge for yourselves at the New Drug Store on Madison street, junction of Turnpike. Covington, Sep. 5, 1846.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTER'S DEPOT; ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundery would respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to the following notices of WELLS IMPROVED and EXTRA FINISHED WASHINGTON HAND PRESS.

Having lately enlarged their works, and procured the best of workmen, they are now ma-king Printing Presses of a superior finish, and easier of pull than are made at any other Press Establishment; and for workmanship and durability they flatter themselves cannot be excelled East or West, and at as fair prices, and on rea-

sonable terms. Their Type foundry department has been greatly extended, and furnished with new moulds, mattrices of the most fashionable cut letter, both Plain and Fancy, and of an extensive variety. Feeling confident that Type made at this establishment are of as good a quality and finish as any made at the Eastern Founderies they have no doubt of giving satisfaction to ies, they have no doubt of giving satisfaction to

all who may favor them with their orders. They also keep on hand (and order if required) Fancy Type Cuts, Borders, &c., from the founderies of L. Johnson, Philadelphia; Geo. Bruce & Co., and John T. White, New York. Also, German, Greek and Hebrew Type furnished to order.

Having made arrangements with Adams & Co. Boston, and Fusier & Co. Cincinnati, orders ders will be received at this establishment for the above make POWER PRESSES, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices, with cost of freight added to the Boston Presses.

HORACE WELLS, Agent. Oct. 17, 1846.

AMILY PILLS.—Price, 15 cents for twenty-five. Purely vegetable, and safe and certain in their operation. Prepared and sold by C. W. HOWELL, Madison street.

MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH—Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.—W. C. Huntington is constantly making additions to his new and fashionionable stock of Watches, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Pins, Rings, Chain and Hair Bracelets, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Lockets, Thimbles, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Musical Instruments &c., which will be sold as low as the same quality of Goods can be found in the city. Watches, Jewelry, Music Boxes, Accordeons &c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main

Sep. 26, 1846. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

street, between Third and Fourth

Light.

HO does not desire to have a clear light to read and work by? Then call at the Drug Store on the corner of 4th and Scott sts, Covington, and procure the most beautiful Lard Nov. 7, 1846.

RON STONE COFFEES.—Just received 1 cask C. J. Mason's Iron Stone Coffees, with and without handles, for sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent,

Cin. may 161815 .- 6t. 174 Main street

SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS. WALKER has just received and has fo sale at his store on Scott Street, a superi or lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and made a flag of truce was sent to Gen. Worth, at least, to the defective organization of the in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as and another, borne by Col. Moreno, to Gen. government under the present Constitution, and any House in this City or Cincinnati. Also a large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful article. He invites the public to call and exnmine his stock, as he is sure he can satisfy purchasers, both in regard to quality and price. Covington Dec. 6th 1845.

THIOMAS EMERY has removed his Lar-Oil Factory to 33 Water street, between Walnut and Main sts, where he will be pleased o see his customers. Aug 8, 1846

TO HOUSEKEEPEA'S. T has been ascertained by Chemical analysis, that in 15,142 parts of Brewer's Yeast there exists but 15 parts of Carbonic Acid Gas, this becomes disengaged from the Yeast by a gentle heat, and is retained by the dough, which causes the rising of the Bread. It is easily

seen what a small proportion of leaven there is in any quantity of Yeast—only about the thousanth part, the balance being of no advantage whatever.
LIGHT'S QUICK YEAST is exactly the reverse of this. The larger quantity being the Gas, the smaller the inert principle.

The money will be refused in every case where it does not give satisfaction, if used according to the directions.

Prepared only by GEO. S. LIGHT. Corner of 2d and Sycamore sts. For sale at all the principal Groceries in Cov ngton, Ky. Jan. 27, 1846.

BACO.N. T UST Received 8 hhd. Sides, do Hains, do Shoulders, Which I will sell low for cash.
Cov. July 11th, '46. C. L. MULLINS.



COUNTERFEITS. Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY.

Read the following letter written to our Agent at Bowling Green, Ky, by a gentleman of high standing in that place:

MR. JOSEPH I. YOUNGLOVE-Sir:

As a duty I we to the community, and partilcularly to the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lunge, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a conseuent debility of my system generally, to such a degree, that it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief entirely relieving me of cough, & restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased cases of Consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS. March 7, 1845. Bowling Green, Ky. 4444444444 ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO

[Read the following statement of facts from Mr. E. Bailey, a highly respectablemerchant of Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois.] Messrs. Phelps & Blaklsley, St. Louis, Ma

HEALTH.

Gentlemen :-- A desire to benefit the afflicted through out the land has alone induced me to make the following statement of facts respecting one of the most astonishing cures ever recorded. my son, now seventeen years old, has been afflicted during his whole life with a constant cough, pain in the side and chest, accompanied with night sweats and hectic fever, which produced kers in the valuations and allowances of Mer great emaciation and debility; and at intervals during the night his expectoration would become so great as to endanger his life from strangulation .- During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose was his disease, that I was compelled to believe

him beyond the reach of medical aid. All our neighbors and friends who saw him, regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching an early and premature grave After having thus exhausted the skill of our hest physicians, without obtaining relief, I was prevailed upon Balsam of Wild Cherry.

He commenced its use about the 30th of December 1844, the first bottle of which gave ascember 1844, the first bottle of which gave as-with every young man in entering an Institution tonishing relief, and I began again to indulge in to acquire a knowledge of Fookkeeping, to go the fund hope that he might yet be restored to health.

where he can also, at the same time be made a good writer, and thus obtain all, rather than a good writer, and thus obtain all three bottles had been taken, the disease was entirely overcome and his shattered constitution and emaciated form restored to sound and permanent health, which he continues to enjoy up

to the present time. I believe the genuine Dr. Wistar's Bolsom Wild Cherry to be one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered--knowing, as I do, that the above cure was effected solely by its use. I am gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant, April 9, 1846. ELI. BAILY. Cures similar to the above are constantly being performed in all parts of our country, and we should indeed be destitute of all feelings of numanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases to resort at once to the use of this, the only remery that can be relied upon for a cure.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., by SANFORD & PARK, Gen'l Agents for the Western States, For sale in Covington by
THOS, BIRD, Druggist.

March 14, 1845. Blanks, Blanks. DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved an highly approved form, printed on excellent pape -JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANK of agood quality, forsale at this Office.

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE. SPLENDID FURNITURE & CHAIRS. At the Kentucky Ware Rooms, on Madison of Turnnike street, between 411 and 5th, you will find Chairs o every description-French, Gre cian, Cushion, Cane and Wood seat chairs, Rocking chairs, set tees, &c., cheaper and bette

be bought in this City or Cincinnati Beautiful Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Stands Looking-glasses, picture frames, mattrasses, and almost every thing that is wanted to furnish house. All of which I will sell at great bargains Give us a call. All orders filled with prompt

If you want to save money buy of us. Chair repaired and repainted and on reasonable terms.

D. S. ACKERMAN.

29-v1 repaired and repainted at the shortest notice

Covington, Dec. 16, 1845.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE 3 EAST FIFTH ST. ISRAEL SLEEPER

Would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Dealers and the Public generally, to his large and general as sortment of

UMBRELLAS;

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTS AND SUNSHADES OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND BEST MANUFACTURE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Whalebone for Bonnets, Dresses and Corsets.

BONNET CANF. IF Large assortment of WALKING Cincinnati. January 31, 1846.

MIS LANGDON & SISTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS Scott St., between 4th and 5th, Covington, Ky. ESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that they have opened a new Millinery and Dress Making establishment, in the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Read. They have employed a skillful Milliner, and are prepared to execute work in the latest and best yle. They solicit a share of public patronage Nov. 23, 1845. 18-1f

Notice. OHN MACKOY has removed his Store to Foote's New Brick Buildings, on Madison street, at the elhow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now receiving and opening a stock of GROCE-RIES, and would respectfully invite the attenion of his friends and old customers. Produce of almost every kind will be received in exhange for goods.

Covington, April 4, 1846. Cundry & Bacom's



Commercial Institute. GUNDRY & BACON'S YOMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Cor-

Practical Penmanship.

A complete course of practical Instruction vill be given in this Science, embracing every Department of Trade and Mercantile accounts, viz: Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Shipping, Banking, Individual. Partnership and

Compound Company Business.

The subject of Closing and Re-opening Books,
Balancing and Adjusting Individual and Partership concerns, will be explained and illustra

In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil i exercised in opening, making the Original En-tries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheets of over twenty different sets of Books, containing Entries in every variety of Mercantile Transac tions—thus obtaining in a short time a more ex tensive knowledge of the science than could be acquired for years in a Counting House.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Which will be taught according to the mos chandise, Calculations of per centage, Interest Commission, Exchange, Equation of Payments.

COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITING. Embracing the general particulars of Letter Writing as connected with the different branchprescriptions gave but temporary relief-in fact, so es of Trade, in concluding the general forms of a'arming were the symptoms, and so inveterate Invoice, Accounts, Sales, Bills of Exchange, &c. PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP,

Taught in all its variations. In completing the above course, the principals will obligate themselves to make every pupil a good practical penman.

A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest accomplishments, but it is also indispensibly necessary to the business man as well as the accountant. An individual however good by the advice of a friend to make use of Wislar's in accounts, if deficient in writing cannot be considered properly qualified to take charge of a set of books.

It should then, be an important consideration where he can also, at the same time be made:

Feb. 21, 1846.

AYS' LINIMENT.—Just received, di-rect from the manufacturer, a supply of fresh and pure Hays' Liniment, together with Whiteman's Vegetable Liniment—for sale very low by DR. T. N. WISE, june 27. Corner 4th and Scott sts.

TALL LARD OIL No 1 Lard oil Manu factured in a deep cellar, calculated for Fall ber, by THOMAS EMERY, weather, by THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, No 33 Water st, be tween Main and Walnut. Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846.

Stone Outling.

HE undersigned has permanently located himself in the City of Covingion, on the Turnpike Road, between Washington Street and Ashbrooks Tavern, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Building stone on the shortest notice, and most reasonable Terms. All persons in want of such articles will do wel An persons in want of such as the fire purchasing elsewhere. Covington, July 11, 1846. 51. tf.
FREDERICK HERRMAN.

OZENGES .- Just received, a full assortfound the Camphor Lozenges, highly celebrated ed by Jonathan Jackson, for the cure of Nervous Headache and Sick JOHN DR. T. N. WISE, Corner of 4th and Scott street.



STOP YOUR COUGH'S and SAVE DOC-TOR'S BILLS.

THE CELEBRATED INDIAN MAGIC-AL EXPECTORANT, is with much confidence offered as a certain, speedy and effectual ure for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, consump-tion and all diseases affecting the lungs or breast, The time having arrived when nature and ar can meet on equal grounds, the proprietor would imply add, that no remedy knews to him has exercised such powerful influen in completely removing from the lungs all mose diseases t which they are so liable.

The Indian Magical Experiorant 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 dis-

ases of the lungs.

This Expectorant is not offered as a great many of the catch-penny remedies are, as a specific for all diseases, b as a remedy that has stood the severest titals of experience as a pleasant, safe and sure cure for the diseases of the Lungs. The Proprietor deems it unecessary to publis all the certificates that have so rapidly flown in upon him, and will simply append a few from his nearest neighbors-persons wel and favorably

COVINIGTON, JANUARY 1845. DR. Wise—Dear Sir:—My family, as you re aware, have more or less been afflicted 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 witnout any of the unpleasant effects of most medicines. thus offer my certificate, you being at liberty t ise it as you deem proper, being satisfied that all who use it will be convinced of its usefulness Respectfully yours,
HIRAM BOND.

DR. WISE-Dear Sir :- Having from my birth een afflicted with a disease of my Lungs and Liver, frequently unable to attend at all to m avocation, so severe has been my suffering. have taken a great multitude of remedies an employed a number of Physicians. Having heard of your celebrated Indian Magical Expe torant effecting much good, I was induced to make trial of it, and can safely say, that I have never used a remedy with such wonderful effect -relieving me of the most distressing attacks

speedily. I am now in my 70th year, and feeling under obligations to you, for inventing a remedy of such virtues, I am constrained to say to the afflicted, try the Indian Magical Expectoran refore you despair.

Given under my hand this the 26th of January, 1846. SAMUEL CARPENTER. Brunswick, Medina Co. Ohio.

Covington, Jan. 28th, 1846 Dr. Wise-I have been afflicted for the last six months, with a severe cold and soar throa with the most unpleasant choking, and spitting -indeed after eating I have been much frouble my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healthy than I had been for years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine, I can confidently recommend it as a powerful Tonic, a certain cure Calculations, Commercial Letter Writing and with several persons that have been much toubled with the raising of my food. I have tried a great many remedies, which has cost me a good deal, and employed several Physicians, but I am sincere in declaring that no remedy I have tried Book keeping by Double Entry, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Letter Writing and with several persons that have been much troubled with the raising of my food. I have tried a great many remedies, which has cost me a good deal, and employed several Physicians, but I am sincere in declaring that no remedy I have tried did me the least good. Seeing and conversing with several persons that have been relieved, with the raising of my food. I have tried a great many remedies, which has cost me a good deal, and employed several Physicians, but I am sincere in declaring that no remedy I have tried did me the least good. Seeing and conversing with several persons that have been much troubled with the raising of my food. I have tried a great many remedies, which has cost me a good deal, and employed several Physicians, but I am sincere in declaring that no remedy I have tried did me the least good. Seeing and conversing with several persons that have been much troubled with the raising of my food. I have tried a great many remedies, which has cost me a good deal, and the country of the cou was induced to make trial of the Indian Magi-BOOKKEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. cal Expectorant, which, I am happy to say, has afforded me entire relief, and would say to all those who are afflicted with sore throats, and indigestion, use the Indian Magical Expectorant, which will afford you quick relief.

Respectfully your sacce THOMAS ABBET. 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 larrison, corner of Fourth and Main streets Vayne & Pleis, Main, between 5th and 6th sts.

Price 50 cents per Bottle. Nov. 29, 1845. John Singer.

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, ETURNS his sincere thanks to the Citi-e zens 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' Holel, Covington, Ky. June 14, 1845.

WEITMAN'S

VEGETABLE LINIMENT. HIS Liniment is composed entirely of Veg etable Extracts. It stands unrivalled a a cure for the following, viz: Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ringworm, Telter, Sprains, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Toothache, Swelled Faces, &c., &c. For accidents to which the Horse is liable it is unequalled—it is equally efficacious in the cure of Colic in Horses. Annexed we give certificates of a few of th

many cures produced by this Liniment.

S. B. MONONGAMELA; Cincinnati, April 30, 1846. It is with pleasure I inform you of the remarkable cure produced by the use of "Whitman's Vegetable Liniment." One of the boyon board had spra ned his back by overlifting him self. Quite a severe case, the Liniment was applied, and in a few days he was completel well. I can confidently recommend it to the use of all.

JOHN MURRAY, Stewart of S. B. Monongahela.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1846. I have used Whitman's Vegetable Liniment for a sprain I received while on a trip from Cincinnali to Pittshurch, and to my surprise I was entirely relieved in six hours after I commenced its use. I cordially recommend it to the pub-I have also since used it in a case of an old

sore on a horse and met with the same beneficial rusult.

A. McCLELLAN,
corner of 5th and Smith sts.
For sale by ASHTON & MONTAGUE,
corner of Western Row and 3d st. Cin.

DR. T. N. WISE. corner of 4th and Scott st. Covington, Ky may 9 1846-42

BLUE LICK AND SODA WATER. HE public are respectfully informed that they can at all times find, on the corner of they day a art mines that, on the center of the and Scott sts. a delightful article of Soda Water, also fresh Blue Lick. The proprietor having made arrangements to receive it fresh every week.

T. N. WISE.

HITE LEAD .- Dr. Wise has on hand a full supply of McLenan & Co. superio White Lead, for sale at manufactories prices. Corner 4th and Scott sts.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Jackson and Orme, Silk Manufacturers, Covington, is dissolved by mutnal consent, this filb day of October 1846 claims upon said firm will be paid by Mr. Jackment of Lozenges; amongst which will be son, and the business hereafter will be conduct

JOHN ORME JONATHAN JACKSON. Oct. 17, 1846,



THE GREAT REMEDY: APPROVED BY THE FACULTY, For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Con-

warranted to contain no preparation of Antimony, Mercury or Opium. More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the

faction.

The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by Physics of the superiority of their Teas, of the superiority of their Teas, and the superiority of their Teas, and the superiority of th sicians of the first respectability, in their regu-lar practice, and its claim to be considered the only article ever discovered capable of speedily and permanently allaying bronchial irritation, which is the sole cause of cough, asthma, bronchitis, and according to Dr. Lberle who but expresses the opinion of all the first authorities i Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the cases usually regarded as true tuburculous consumption must be considered as forever settled. We select the following names from a long catalogue of persons who have felt its healing influence on their own person, or seen it in their fam-ilies, and we wish it distinctly noted that they

KIN OUR OWN CITY: persons accessible to all who wish to enquire; we attach no certificate. If you are at all interested see them for yourselves; they are scattered over the city and can be easily found. G. W. Phillips, Bloadway, between 5th and Harrison streets. W. Parvin, Broadway, near Yeatman.

G. W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st. J. Vanduzen, at Hope's warehouse, Syca J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st. Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins. Co., 3d st.
 Stoms, firm. of J. F. Dair & Co., Syc-

N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office. M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main, near

ore and Lower Market.

A. Maish, Tinner, 2d near Sycamore st. J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Supe - Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.

E. H. Wheadon, firm Wheadon & Blinn Auc Dr. Koser, 14th st. between Vine and Race - Kerman, firm Finkbine & Kerman, O. F. Benjamin, Importer, 3d st. between Main and Sycamore.
A. Newell, Tapner, Symmes st.

Lyon, Finisher, Front st. W. Johnson, Carpenter, 3d st. Capt. Adams, Columbus House. B. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race. S. Sterling, corner Vine and Centre. Mrs. Hunter, at J. D. Jones, 3d st. N. M. Florer, Sycamore st. J. Farris, corner 9th and Vine.

Dr. Drake.



TAR, PAINT, and all kinds of resinous substances removed, Without the use of Alkali's. All faded gar ments restored. My system of renewing is a Yankee Improvement on the plans practised by the Jewsof London and Paris.

And cleanliness promotes your health; Bring on your faded coats without de'ay, For I will please each one or take no pay!

B. Agent for the sale of Water room. Coats, Pants, Wagon and Dray Covers, &c. Customers will find the undersigned at hi hop on Congress street, 2d door from Broadway nt all hours.

R. WALKER.

Cincinnati, July 25, 1846.

1-y

Economy is the road to wealth,

sell very low, at Wholesale or Retail, at the sign ery day. Among my stock are to be found every the BIG YELLOW BOOT, No 38 Lower Market street, 2nd door west of Sycamore st Cincinnati, south side. Remember No. 38. H. J. DAKES.

M. T. C. GOULD'S

GREAT WESTERN LAND AGENCY, No. 30, East Front Street, Cincinnati, O., PPOSITE the Steamboat Landing, and between Syramore and Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.
Nov. 15, 1845.

A Friendly Call.

HOSE of my customers that have been owing me for two & three years, will oblige ne by calling & settling up their accounts, as my own creditors begin to want money.
C. I. MULLINS. Covington, July 11th, 1846. 51 ly.

YE WOODS—Copperas, Alum, Logwood Madder, Indigo, Blue Vitriol, &c. &c. Sep. 5, 1846. C. W. HOWELL

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! FRESH lot of clocks received this day, and for sale by
June 28, 1845.

WM. GALLUP.

RASS ANDIRONS.—70 pairs Brass Andirons, of the latest patterns and various sizes, for sale very low, by J. K. OGDEN & CO., 162 Main st, sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

Do low do 250;
Beaureaus, Mahogony front, 800;
Chairs per doz. 400;
In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see. N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size and form ready with fifteen minutes notice. A fine-one or two horse HEARSE in readiness at all times-best in this City. Splendid HACKS, any number, can be furnished at any moment and all at the very cheapest rates: The subscriber can be found, through the day;

dence on Turnpike st., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.
Covington, August 30, 1845. 6-tf.

at the above ware room-at night, at his resi-

COVINGTON FURNITURE,

COVINGTUN FURNITURE,
HEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware
Room, on Scott'st. opposite John S. Perry's
Lumber yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Farniture and Chairs of every description, size and kinds onto

Beautiful high post Bedsteads \$4 00;

tion, size and kind; such as

STREET.—The subscribers have made arrangements with the New York Pekin Test Company, for the exclusive sale of their Teas in the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and are now receiving and opening a full supply of all the different kinds and qualities importe by this extensive Company, done up in quarter pound, hi pound and pound packages, and five pound cartoons. The first or inside wrapper is sumption, and all other affections of the Bron-chial tubes.

DREPARED cultively from the Ginseng and paper.

The Company having made arrangements of the Company having made arrangements. with some of the heaviest houses in Canton, and also selected an agent of great experience City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months, and high respectability to proceed to China for and in no case has it failed to give entire satisthe best districts of that country, are so assured Teas, done up in this superior manner, all co them grown in the most luxuriant districts of the celestial empire, and at prices much lower than the same quality of Teas have ever been offered in this market.

The proprietors of hotels and steamboats and private families are invited to give us a call.

G. S. VEAZEY, Successor to I. I. Holmes & Co, only agent for the N. Y. Pekin Ten Company, Me odian Builds ings, Walnut st, between Fourth and Fifth.
Catalogue of Green and Black Teas for sale at
the Pekin Tea Store, Walnut street, between

Fourth and Fifth Cincinnati. GREEN TEAS. Young Hyson, sweet cargo; do do fine cargo; do do extra fine;

SILVER LEAF-Seldom sold even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a superior Tea. Golden Chop, Plantation of Garden growth.

GOLDEN CHOP-This is the finest Green Ten cultivated in China. It is of the first pickings, nd excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength and aroma. Heretofore this Tea has never reached this country, except in small lots, as presents to importers. Hyson, very fine; do Plantation growth; Gunpowder;
do do small leaf, plantation growth;

Imperial, brisk and fragrant; curious leaf, very superior; Hyson Skin, good, fine flavor; do extra fine. BLACK TEAS. Powchong, good, full flavor; do very superior; Southong, good, fine flavor;

extra fine: Oolong, strong, fine flavor. Oolong-This Tea is a great favorite, and gives general satisfaction. do very fine, plantation growth; Ne Plus Ultra;

NE PLUS ULTRA-This Tea is as fragrant and

sweet as a nosegay. It yields a perfume that is truly delightful. It is of garden growth, and superior to any thing of the kind ever sold in this country English Breakfast Tea, very fine;

Howqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black Tea: Pekoe Flavor, very fine;

Pekoe Flowers, good;
do do garden growth.
The above Teas range in prices according to quality, from fifty cents per pound for a good article, to \$1:50 per pound.

The entire catalogue of the Company is selected expressly for their customers, from stock grown in the best district of China. So assured are they of the superiority of their Teas, that

they pledge themselves in all cases where they do

not on trial prove to be what they are represented, to return the money.

G. S. YEAZEY.

Agent for Pekin Tea Company.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24, 1846.

AM now prepared to Clean, Renew, &c., GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL in a style that will do honor to the trade. Clothing taken in all conditions, and made to appear as NEW CHANGE.—I will sell or exchange for improved property in Covington, from 200 to 400 acres of Land, in Kenton county, on Licking river, about 18 miles from Covington, admired to the leader of El Pahente and Clerk. joining the lands of H. Roberts and — Clark-son. The land fronts 480 poles on Licking river, is well timbered, and of the best quality of Licking Boltom. A good and indisputable title will be made and a bargain be given if application be made immediately. For terms &c. apply to S. T Wall, Esq., in Covington, or to the andersigned at Lexington, Ky.
Aug. 8, 1846—3-1f W. B. ROBERTS.
The Cincinnati Weekly Gazette & German

Republican publish tf. SPRING SUPPLY.

100,000 YARDS OF CARPET-PRICES) Wholesale and Retail, varying in prices Cincinnati, July 25, 1846.

ALL HAIL.—-Cheaper than ever.—H. J. DAKES has this day received a large as sortment of Ladies' fancy Gai ters and half Gaiters; Misses' loo and do do; Children's do do and Button Boots: do do Buskins of different patterns. Boots; do do Buskins of different patterns.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Gent's fine Calf and Morocco Boots Brogans, of his own manufacture, also, a general variety of men's, boy's, and children's Palm Leaf and Leg-norm Hats a'sea, a good assortment of the court horn Hats, also, a good assortment of men's from to exhibit them in. please call and judge Leghorn and Panama Hats, all of which he will for yourselves we are receiving new supplies ev-

article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz: Full setts of 4-4 and 3-4 Brussels Tapestry; Full setts of Extra Rich Royal Brussels; New style splendid and rich imperial Carpets; Extra neavy 3 ply Carpets; Best seperfine Ingrain: Handsome extra fine Ingrain;

Fine and common 4-4, 3 4, and 5-8, Royal treble twilled Venelians: 4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, fine English worsted Vene-

tians; 4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 London Damask Venetians 4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 Plain striped Rugs, extra superfine Cheneille; Tuffed and Saxony:

Brussels and Axminster; Matts, 10fted, Saxony, and Adelaide;
Jule, 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 4, 1846.