

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 of national pros-

trity, when all the elements of national pros-

trity have been so fully developed. Since

your last session no afflictive disposition

has visited our country; general good health

has prevailed; abundance has crowned the

toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its

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 great-

ness, not only in the vast extension of our

territorial limits and the rapid increase of our

population, but in resources of our people, is with-

out example 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

fresh 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. Sincere-

ly attached to the policy of peace, early a-

dopted and steadily pursued by this govern-

ment, I have anxiously desired to cultivate

and cherish friendship and commerce with

every foreign power. The spirit and habits

of the American people are favorably con-

ducive to such an international harmony.

Adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary

and paramount duty obviously consists in

the protection of our national interests from

encroachments or sacrifices, and our national

honor from reproach. These must be main-

tained at any hazard. They admit of no

compromise or neglect, and must be scrupu-

lously and constantly guarded. The blessings

of peace and the whole world. A more

effective 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 exalta-

tion, that the great body of our people have

thrown no such obstacles in the way of the

government in prosecuting the war success-

fully, but have shown themselves to be emi-

nently patriotic, and ready to vindicate the

honor of the country by the sacrifice of

the altar and the altar of the altar.

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

just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from

Mexico almost ever since she became an in-

dependent power, and the patient endurance

with which we have borne them, are with-

out parallel in the history of modern civil-

ized nations. There is reason to believe that

these wrongs have been resented and resisted

in the first instance, the present war might

have been avoided. One outrage, however,

permitted to pass with impunity, almost

necessarily encouraged the perpetration of

another, until at last Mexico seemed to attrib-

ute weakness and indecision on our part to

forbearance which was the offspring of igni-

namity, and the sincere desire to preserve

friendly 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 insult

and spoliation, which she has ever since per-

petrated. Our citizens engaged in lawful com-

merce were imprisoned, their vessels seized,

and their property confiscated. The United

States government of the United States made

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 solemn forms were post-

poned or evaded. The files and records of

the Department of State contain consistent

proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated

upon the property and persons of our citizens

by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our na-

tional flag. The interposition of our govern-

ment 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; but the more our efforts to preserve

and navigation of the fifth April, 1831, was

concluded between the two republics; but

this hope soon proved to be vain. The course

of seizure and confiscation of the property

of our citizens, the violation of their persons

and insults to our flag pursued by Mexico

previous to that time were scarcely suspen-

ded for a brief period, although the treaty

so clearly defined the rights and duties of

the respective parties that it is impossible to

misunderstand or mistake them. In less than

seven years after the conclusion of that treaty

our grievances had become so intolerable that

the opinion of President Jackson, in his

message to Congress, February, 1837, he pre-

sented them to the consideration of the Sen-

ate, and declared that "The length of time

occupying a territory contiguous to our own,

and thus in a feeble and distracted condition;

and these considerations it is presumed, in-

duced Congress to taking redress into our own

hands. A new negotiation was entered into

upon fair promises on the part of Mexico

but with the real purpose, as the event has

proved, of indefinitely postponing the redress

which we demanded, and which we were so

justly due. This negotiation, which was more

than a years' delay, resulted, in the conven-

tion of the eleventh of April, 1839, "for the

adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United

States of America upon the government of

the Mexican republic." The joint board

of commissioners created by this convention

to examine and decide upon these claims, was

not organized until the month of August,

1840, and under the terms of the conven-

tion, they were to terminate their duties with-

in eighteen months of that time. Four of

the eighteen months were consumed in pre-

liminary discussions on frivolous and dilato-

ry points, and it was not until the month of

December, 1840, that they commenced the

examination of the claims of our citizens upon

Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to

examine and decide upon these numerous and

complicated cases. In the month of Feb-

ruary, 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 unplea-

sured convention to decide in case of

disagreement between the Mexican and

American commissioners, amounted to two

million, twenty-six thousand, one hundred

and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents.

"There were pending before the umpire,

when the commission expired, additional

claims, which had been examined and award-

ed by the American commissioners, and had

not been allowed by the Mexican commis-

sioners, amounting to nine hundred and

eighty-eight thousand and 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 mil-

lion, five hundred and thirty-six thousand

and 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 before their final adjournment.

The sum of two million twenty-six thou-

sand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and

sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded

to the claimants, was a liquidated sum, and

there could be no dispute, and which she

was bound to pay according to the terms of

the convention. Soon after the final awards

for this amount had been made, the Mexican

government asked for a postponement of the

time of making payment, alleging that it

would be inconvenient to make the payment

at the time stipulated. In the spirit of for-

bearing kindness towards a sister republic

which Mexico has so long abused, the United

States promptly complied with her re-

quest. A second convention was accordingly

concluded between the two governments

on the thirtieth of January, 1843, which upon

its face declares, that this "new arrangement

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 paid to them on the thirtieth of

April, 1843, and the principal of the same

was to be paid in five years, in equal instal-

ments every three months." Notwith-

standing this new convention was entered

into at the request of Mexico, and for the

benefit of the claimants, it was stipulated

that the claims "have only to be paid in five

years, in equal instalments, the first due on

the thirtieth of April, 1843, and the last

due on the thirtieth of April, 1848, and the

three of the twenty instalments.

Although the payment of the sum thus li-

quidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to

our citizens, as indemnity for acknowledged

acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by

law, the obligations of which are sacred by

the laws of the United States, yet Mexico

has violated this solemn engagement, by fail-

ing and refusing to make the payment. The

two instalments due in April and July 1843,

under the peculiar circumstances connected

with them, have been assumed by the United

States, and discharged to the claimants,

but they are still due by Mexico. But this

is not all, of which we have just cause of

complaint. To provide a remedy for the

claimants whose cases were not decided by

the joint commission under the Convention

of April 11th 1839, it was expressly stipu-

lated by the sixth article of the Convention

of the 30th of January 1843, that "a new

Convention shall be entered into for the settle-

ment of all claims of the government of the

United States against the Mexican republic,

which were not finally de-

termined by the joint commission, and which

met in the City of Washington, and of all claims

of the government and citizens of Mexico against

the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third

convention was concluded and signed at the

City of Mexico on the 20th of November,

1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two

governments, by which provision was made

for ascertaining and paying these claims. In

January, 1844, the convention was ratified

by the Senate of the United States, and the

amendments which were manifestly reason-

able in their character. Upon a reference

of the amendments proposed to the govern-

ment of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties,

and delays were interposed which have so

long marked the policy of that government

towards the United States. It has not even

yet decided whether it will or will not ac-

cede to them, although the subject has

been repeatedly pressed upon its considera-

tion.

Mexico has thus violated a second time

the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to

carry into effect the sixth article of the Con-

vention of January, 1843, and thus has

again violated the faith of treaties, and thus

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and thus has again violated the faith of

citizens of their property, and imprison their

persons, without affording them any redress,

we have failed to perform one of the first

and highest duties which every government

owes to its citizens; and the consequence has

been that many of them have been reduced

to a state of utter bankruptcy. The proud

name of American citizen, which ought to

protect all who bear it from insult and in-

jury throughout the world, has afforded no

such protection to our citizens in Mexico.

We had ample cause of war against Mex-

ico before the breaking out of hostilities.

But even then we forbore to take redress

into our own hands, until Mexico herself

became the aggressor, by invading our soil in

hostile array, and shedding the blood of our

citizens.

In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate; and to abandon or modify without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shall become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted to your consideration, whether it is not the proper, as a war measure, to impose upon the people of the United States new embargoes on the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be expected, when the emergency shall have passed, to be either repealed or modified and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the 6th of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," has, however, been found to be in many respects defective, and necessarily arising from the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds and preparing and securing proper places for the safe keeping of the public money, would permit.

It is not proposed to depart from any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure was originally framed, but to amend it in the details of the manner 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 efficiency of the operation in the future, but are especially pressing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from the treasury, and when the money is to be sent to a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

In connexion with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch of the Mint of the United States at New York. Two-thirds of the revenue derived from the customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be large; and a branch mint, where foreign coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would not only facilitate the transaction of the public business, enhance the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands, as have not yet been thrown into the market, at the minimum rate authorized by law, and, at the same time, to consolidate, induces me again to recommend to the subject your favorable consideration.

Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and large quantities for more than ten years, at a price of less than the value of the property, thus resulting in an inferior quality of title, they must remain upon the market for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value is not only to deprive the State of the proceeds of the sale, but is also a great injury to the State, and thereby deprive the people of the benefit of the sale. It is also 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 States, for the benefit of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning the lands within their limits, in which the principle has been applied. They have been demonstrated also by the United States, which, as trustee of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama, the Choctaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of 1838, were sold at a higher price, and the proceeds, in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with the tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have re-

That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States in all States in which they are the owners of large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be so soundly maintained that the acquisition of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which our 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 a low price, of the public lands which they have long owned, instead of being the tenants and dependents of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, there is no remedy but to restrict in limited quantities, to actual settlers, 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 United States. I proposed that the Government should sell into market and sold, upon such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of the 11th of July last, "the reserved lands and contiguous lands of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin," were authorized to be sold. The act is continued in its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lands."

It is proposed that the lands containing lead, copper and other ores, be represented to be valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorizing the sale of these lands, upon such terms and conditions as their supposed value may warrant. I have no objection to this, and advise, on this ground, due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be located upon

It will be important, during government negotiations, to establish a territorial government and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon. One of the regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, and to make provision for the land that should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and for the purpose of executing them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within the Territory, it is necessary that the laws which will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom houses and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the support of the same, and for the same as the public convenience and progress, require legislative authority.

It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general, and to make provision for the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region, and who are engaged in the various occupations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is necessary that the same should be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants of rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate hither within a limited time, to be

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 Government in the satisfactory and highly gratifying character.

I recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the ranks and file of the regular army, and its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force in the field during the war with Mexico.

Embarrassment is likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the aged and employed in the several branches of the public service, who are pensioned by law. Your attention is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War on this subject. These agents incur heavy responsibility in recommending to the Government that no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing as, or to compensation, with their discharging officers.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The un-

THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY.

The Editor of the Portsmouth Tribune commands a company in the Ohio Volunteers now in Mexico, and was present at the siege and capture of Monterey, of which he has written an interesting narrative for the paper of which he is proprietor and editor. We copy the following account of the capitulation, which we dare say will interest most of our readers—

"The cannonading and bombardment continued until Thursday morning, when a flag of truce was sent to Gen. Worth, and another, borne by Col. Moreno, to Gen. Taylor, with proposals for a surrender. The negotiation was opened that day; on the next the articles were duly signed, and on Saturday they surrendered in fact, and retired from their powder-blackened dens of destruction, from which bolts of death were driven upon our brave troops, who marched in and hoisted the stars and stripes with cheers 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. A 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 crepe, apparently with heavy and prolonged affliction. The ladies seemed all nuns, for black mantillas and sorrowful visages were all the fashion 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 is 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 Madre, 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, pomelo, fig, grape vine, and every description of fruit belonging to an almost tropical latitude. A canal of crystal water, running 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 pebbles, 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. The oppressed smiles of triumph light up the countenances of the Americans, and contrast with the sombre sullenness of expression resting upon those of the Mexicans. There is much here I would like to write of, and some day may describe for the readers of the Tribune.

We copy the following 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 will 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 Virginia Congress. No district will be lost.' We have nothing to 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 well supplied on one of these 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 ft long.
Tuesday—Hibernia No. 2, Klinefelter, 252 ft.
Wednesday—New England, No. 2, Deane, 280 ft.
Thursday—Wisconsin, Grace, 282 ft.
Friday—Clipper, No. 2, Crooks, 215 ft.
Saturday—Messenger, Linford, 182 ft.
Sunday—Albuquerque, Smith, 182 ft.
Do Isaac Newton, Mason, 132 ft.

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



FASHIONABLE CABINET FURNITURE.—S. J. Jones wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the new five story building, directly opposite the old store on Third st., between Main and Sycamore, where he has now and will continue to keep a large assortment of the most fashionable and elegant styles of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and French Sofas, Sevens—Rose and Mahogany, Centre Tables, Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs of the finest description, Secretaries, Mahogany Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus of various styles, and 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.—DR. WISE, at the corner of 4th and Scott streets, offers, on the most liberal terms, a full and complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines, warranted pure. Families may rest assured that no article placed at this place is good, having been selected with the greatest care.
Covington, Nov. 17, 1846.

POWDER FLASKS.—A fresh supply of Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and for sale by the dozen or single at
HUNTINGTONS,
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. No. 123 Main st.

BRASS CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS.—500 pairs Brass Candlesticks, assorted, 44 5, 54 and 64.
100 pairs Brass Candlesticks, square, with Snuffers and Extinguishers;
75 pairs High Brass Candlesticks.
For sale by
J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 123 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.
Cin., Sep. 26, 1846.

GRIFFIN HORSE NAILS.—600 lbs Griffin Horse Nails, for sale by
J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
123 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.
The undersigned propose to edit a paper at Frankfort, Ky., devoted principally to the discussion of the Convention question. It will also contain such miscellaneous matter and news as may be deemed interesting. As to national politics it will be neutral. So intimately, however, is the Convention question connected with the administration of our State government, that in its discussion, it will be necessary to notice the abuses in many, if not all of them, in order to show that they are attributable in part, at least, to the defective organization of the government under the present Constitution, and consequently the necessity and importance of its revision. It will therefore, expose all such abuses—examine all measures and questions in reference to State policy, calculated to affect injuriously the interests of the people of this Commonwealth. From the expression of public sentiment upon this subject at the late elections, it may reasonably be anticipated that our next Legislature will pass a law in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, authorizing a vote to be taken as to the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. In this event, the constitutional majority will be required in favor of a convention at the two succeeding elections. But should it not be passed at the coming session, the majority will be required in the next Legislature. The people thus expressed, the question will still be open for consideration and discussion during the next canvass. In this view of the question, it is proposed to publish this paper during the coming session, and during the next Legislature, and one number afterwards, giving the results in full: its continuation longer will, of course, very much depend upon the favor with which it may be received by the people. The undersigned propose to exert every exertion to render this paper useful and interesting, as well as to promote the success of the Convention question, and therefore hopes to receive a patronage sufficient to enable him to conduct it successfully. The proposed paper will bear the name of the editor, and will be published at the editor at Frankfort—post paid.
R. C. MCKEE.
September 26, 1845.

A. McALPEN'S
Furniture Warehouse,
No. 10, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAS constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Mahogany Chairs, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c., of the most fashionable style.
—ALSO—
A large and general assortment of Mahogany Bedsteads and Dressing Bureaus, Rose and Satin Wood Veneers, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Plush, Gimp, Looking Glass Plates, and Hardware suitable for Cabinet Makers.
Having in connection with Wm. H. Ross, (of the firm of Ross & Geyer,) commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, and are prepared to furnish his customers with every variety of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Settees, Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.
N. B. Steam Boats and Hotels furnished to order on the best terms and at the shortest notice.
apr 18, 1846 39-ly

BALL & DAVIS,
Corner of Main and Ninth streets,
CINCINNATI, O.
DEALERS IN Iron, Nails, Castings, and Heavy Hardware.
Manufacturers of
Premium and Patented Superior Cooking Stoves,
Egg, Cannon, Box, and Parlor do.
Plum Grates and Fronts, new styles. do.
Ornamented do. do. with summer fronts.
Light Hollow Ware and Castings in general.
They respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Cincinnati to the extensive stock of goods in their store, and to the fact that they have in Kentucky to their stock. Builders will find an assortment of Grates of the newest and most beautiful styles.
April 5, 1846. 37-ly

BRASS STAIR RODS.—Round, flat and oval, assorted, from 24 to 30 inches, for sale by
J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 162 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.
Cin., Sep. 25, 1846.

Whitman's Liniment,
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 of Dr. T. N. Wise, corner of Scott and 4th sts.

DR. C. W. HOWELL, has just received a full and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Putty, Patent Candles, Perfumery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale as cheap as can be purchased at any other establishment in the city. Please send orders at any time, and he will call and judge for yourself at the Drug Store on Madison street, junction of Turnpike.
Covington, Sep. 5, 1846.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' DEPT.
ESTABLISHED 1830.
The Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry would respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to the following notices of WELL'S IMPROVED AND EXTRA FINISHED WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES.
Having lately enlarged their works, and procured the best of workmen, they are now making Printing Presses of a superior finish, and of superior pull than are made at any other Press Establishment; and for bookbinding, cutting, mauling, mattrices of the most fashionable and useful, both Plain and Fancy, and of an extensive variety. Feeling confident that Type made at this establishment are of good quality and finish as any made at the East, they would like to have no doubt of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.
They also keep on hand (and order if required) every Type, Oils, Bolders, &c., from the foundries of Philadelphia, New York, &c., also German, Greek and Hebrew Type furnished to order.
Having made arrangements with Adams & Co., Boston, and Fox & Co., Cincinnati, orders will be received at this establishment for the above made POWER PRESSES, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices, with cost of freight added.
H. W. WELLS, Agent.
Oct. 17, 1846.

FAMILY PILLS.—Price, 15 cents for twenty-five. Purely vegetable, and safe and certain in their operation. Prepared and sold by
C. W. HOWELL,
Sep. 5, 1846. Madison street.

123 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH—Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.—C. W. HUNTINGTON is constantly making additions to his new and fashionable stock of Watches, Gold Chains, Vest and 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, Accordions, &c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main street, between Third and Fourth.
Sep. 26, 1846. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

Blanks, Blanks.
Deans & Monroes, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper, also—Journals & Constables' BLANK of good quality, for sale at this Office.

Light.
WHO 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 Oil.
Nov. 7, 1846.

IRON STONE COFFEES.—Just received a large stock of C. J. Mason's Iron Stone Coffees, with and without handles, for sale by
O. A. DREICH, Agent,
Cin., May 16 1845.—64. 174 Main street

SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS.
N. WALKER has just received and has for sale his store on Scott Street, a superior lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and made in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as any House in this City or Cincinnati. Also a large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful article. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is anxious to furnish the choicest, both in regard to quality and price.
Covington Dec. 6th 1845. 20-ly

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
IT 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 Yeast there is in any quantity of Yeast—only about the thousandth 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 refunded in every case where it does not give satisfaction, if used according to the directions.
Prepared only by
GEO. S. LIGHT,
Corner of 24 and Sycamore sts.
For sale at all the principal Groceries in Covington, Ky.
Jan. 27, 1846.

BACON.
JUST Received 8 bbls. Sides, 2 do Hams, 2 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 long standing in that place:
Ma. Joseph I. Younglove—Sir:
As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly to the afflicted, I would state that I have been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a consequent 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 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 for affections of the lungs, unless it may be in cases of Consumption, obstinate and of long standing.
JAMES A. LEWIS.
March 7, 1845. Bowling Green, Ky.

ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH.
[Read the following statement of facts from Mr. E. Bailey, a highly respectable merchant of Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois.]
Messrs. Phelps & Blackley, St. Louis, Mo.
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 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 prescriptions gave but temporary relief—in fact, so alarming were the symptoms, and so inveterate 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 best physicians, without obtaining relief, I was prevailed upon by the advice of a friend to make use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
He commenced its use about the 30th of December 1844, the first bottle of which gave astonishing relief, and I began again to indulge in the fond hope that he might yet be restored to health.
After having continued the use of it until 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 Balsam of 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. E. L. BAILY.

Commercial Institute.
GUNDY & BACON'S
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Vine and Fifth sts., Cincinnati, O.
The design of this Institution is to qualify young men in a thorough practical manner, for the various duties of the Commercial Bookkeeping by Double Entry, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Letter Writing and Practical Penmanship.
A complete course of practical instruction will 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 Partnership concerns, will be explained and illustrated.
In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the Original Entries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheets of over twenty different sets of Books containing entries in every variety of Mercantile Transactions—thus obtaining in a short time a more extensive knowledge of the science than could be acquired for years in a Counting House.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
Which will be taught according to the most improved methods used by Merchants and Brokers in the valuation and allowance of Merchandise, Calculations of per centage, Interest, Commission, Exchange, and of Payments, &c.
COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITING.
Embracing the general principles of Letter Writing as connected with the different branches of Trade, in concluding the general forms of Invoice, Account, Bill of Lading, Exchange, &c.
PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP.
Taught in all its varieties. In conducting the above course, the principals will oblige themselves to make every pupil a good practical penman.
A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest accomplishments, but it is an indispensable necessary to the business man as well as the accountant. An individual however good 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 with every young man entering an Institution to acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping, to go where he can also, at the same time be made a good penman, and thus obtain all, rather than a part of these qualifications which are equally essential to the Bookkeeper.
Reference can be shown from some of the first Business men and Bookkeepers in the city, who have qualified themselves at this Institution.
Feb. 21, 1846. 31-ly

HAYS' LINIMENT.—Just received, a supply of fresh and pure Hays' Liniment, together with Whitman's Vegetable Liniment—for sale low by
DR. T. N. WISE,
Corner 4th and Scott sts.

FALL LARD OIL.—No 1 Lard Oil Manufactured in a deep cell, calculated for winter weather, by
Lard Oil Manufacturer, No 33 Water st., between Main and Walnut.
Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846. 10

Stone Cutting.
THE undersigned has permanently located himself in the City of Covington, on the Turnpike Road, between Washington Street and Ashbrook 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 well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Covington, July 11, 1846. 51-ly
FREDERICK HERMAN.

Lozenges.—Just received, a full assortment of Lozenges, amongst which will be found the Gump's Lozenges, highly celebrated for the cure of Nervous Headache and Sick Stomach.
DR. T. N. WISE,
Stoughton.
June 27. Corner of 4th and Scott street.

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE.
SPLENDID FURNITURE & CHAIRS. At the Kentucky Ware Rooms, on Madison or Turnpike street, between 4th and 5th, you will find Chairs of every description—French, German, Cushion, Cane and Wood seat chairs, Rocking chairs, settees, &c., cheaper and better than can be bought in this City or Cincinnati.
Beautiful Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Stands, Looking-glasses, picture frames, mattresses, and almost every thing that is wanted to furnish a house. All of which I will sell at great bargain. Give us a call. All orders filled with promptness.
If you want to save money buy of us. Chair repaired and repainted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
D. S. ACKERMAN.
Covington, Dec. 16, 1845. 23-ly

UMBRELLAS CHEAP!
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 assortment of
UMBRELLAS;
PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES AND SUNSHADES.
OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND BEST MANUFACTURE.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Wholesale for Bonnets, Dresses, and Corsets.
Large assortment of WALKING CANES.
Cincinnati, January 31, 1846. 28

MRS LANGDON & SISTERS,
MILINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
Scott St., between 4th and 5th, Covington, Ky.
RESPECTFULLY invite 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 style. They solicit a share of public patronage.
Nov. 22, 1845. 18-ly

Notice.
JOHN MACKAY has removed his Store to Fools New Brick Buildings, on Madison street, at the elbow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of 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 style. They solicit a share of public patronage.
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If you want to save money buy of us. Chair repaired and repainted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
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