

THE ARGUS.

Vol. 2.

Marysville, Union County, Ohio, Wednesday, July 12, 1846.

No 12.

The Argus and Union Press,

Published every Wednesday, by
P. B. COLE.

TERMS.—\$1.75 per annum, payable in advance; \$2.00 within the year; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square (fourteen lines, or less,) for the first three weeks, and twenty five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction, to those who advertise by the year.

All communications must be post-paid, to insure attention.

Marriages, Deaths, and Religious and Political notices published gratuitously.

Office in the building occupied by H. Lee, and M. Wasson & Co. as stores south end—up stairs.

POETRY:

By John Q. Adams.

Miss Ellen M. Cockey, of John and Thomas Forest, Baltimore county, presented to Mr. Adams, a few weeks ago, a pair of knit gloves. In acknowledging their reception the "old man eloquent" penned the following lines:

Who shall say that public life
Is nothing but discordant strife?
And he whose heart is turned to love,
Tender and gentle as the dove,
Must whet his talons, night and day,
For conflicts with the birds of prey?

This world is fashioned, lady fair!
Of Joy and Sorrow, Ease and Care,
Of sudden changes, small and great;
Of upward and of downward fate—
And whose bends his mood to trace,
The annals of man's fallen race,
May sigh to find that nature's plan
Is ruthless war from man to man.
But nature cruel, to be kind,
Nor to war only man consigned;
But gave him woman on the spot,
To mingle pleasure in his lot.
That if with war man cannot cease,
With woman reigns eternal peace.

Fair Lady, I have lived on earth
Nigh fourscore Summers from my birth;
And half the sorrow I have felt
Have by my brother man been dealt;
And all the ills I have endured
By man inflicted, woman cured.
The glove from man to man thou know'st,
Of fierce defiance is the boast
And cast in anger on the floor,
To mortal combat show's the door.
But gloves from woman's gentle hand,
Of cordial friendship bear the wand;
And in return a single glove
Betokens emblematic love.

Thy gift fair Ellen then I take,
And cherish for the giver's sake;
And while they shelter from the storm
My hands, the Heart alike shall warm;
And speed for thee to God above,
The fervid prayer of faithful love.

FORESIGHT OF WASHINGTON.

The New York True Sun has an article on the subject of "Standing Armies," from which we make the following extract:

"Events have demonstrated not only the danger, but the utter uselessness of armies in time of peace. In fact, a nation is rather weakened than strengthened by their maintenance. It grows directly out of the improvements in military science, as a science, that armies become unnecessary in time of peace. This improvement of the art of war takes date with the appearance of Napoleon. Before his time, Tactics, as distinguished from Strategies, was but indifferently understood. Tactics, which refers to the organization and handling of an army in the field, together with the application of modern improvements in weapons was considerably advanced by Frederic the Great. Strategies, or the use of armies on a grand scale was first fully developed by Napoleon; and he illustrated it by the conquest of Europe. It may happen that owing to strength, arms and equipment, each individual of one army may equal any two individuals of another army, and yet from superior skill the latter, as a whole, may be more than a match for the other. Thus Napoleon, in his memoirs, informs us, that in Egypt the Mamelukes, owing to the superiority of their horses, arms, and personal skill, were a match for three Frenchmen; and yet one thousand Frenchmen could easily beat fifteen hundred Mamelukes. The French Generals Murat, Leclerc and La Salle, formed themselves into three lines. The Mamelukes attacked the first, when the second presented itself on the right and left. As soon as the

Mamelukes turned to make head against this last, the third line charged, and always defeated them.

A superior tactician on the field of battle will effect a great deal in this matter; and yet that tactician may be innocent of all skill in maneuvering on a grand scale. This was the case with nearly all the Generals before Bonaparte.

Since the invention of fire-arms, armies have been necessarily drawn up in long, thin lines. When, therefore, they were attacked on one or both ends of the line, a change in position became necessary, and to be obliged to do this in presence of an enemy, was to incur defeat. This being evident on a battle-field, it was assumed to be true of armies similarly placed, no matter how distant they might be. Napoleon, however, understood at once, that if the armies were sufficiently distant to allow of an alternate attack upon the enemies, the army in the centre occupied the strongest position. His wonderful combinations and their immense results, were illustrative of the perfect manner in which he had inverted the operative strategies. Every portion of Europe had felt the vigor of his strokes, before military spectators could understand the principle on which he acted. In fact, it was roundly asserted that he had no principles until the publicity of the military work of the traitor General Dornini. The last campaigns of the allies were then always conducted on the plan of retiring before him when he advanced, and drawing around him when he withdrew.

The world has yet to see the result of the vast impulse he gave to military science. This, with the example of the United States, will go far to do away with the maintenance of standing armies, which are the mechanical instruments only of the military science. In this mechanical and tactical part England probably excels, because she has expended incredible sums in the accumulation of military stores. In the intellectual or strategical part, she is, by no means so far advanced as the United States. The degree of military science diffused through the Union by the operation of the West Point Academy is fully equal to that emanating from the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The capacity of the learner is as great, and the circumstance of the most of them making the military a profession for life, is in favor of their being more thorough in military science than where the sprigs of nobility go to Woolwich as a passport to the army—the rank and uniform of which is all they desire of it. It is not necessary to military science that armies should actually be afoot; and England, with her \$30,000,000 per annum, is no more prepared to carry on a long war than the United States. She has the means of fighting a great battle now, but in a few months the United States could collect, drill and take the field with a much larger force, as well equipped, and as scientifically commanded.

The United States already outnumber England, and that part of military science which requires time to acquire, they are possessed of, (through the agency of the West Point Academy,) to a greater extent than England; of that part which requires no time, viz: tactics and the mere army, which is the instrument in the hands of strategist, they possess the most ample material, and can collect it speedily whenever required. Because a person is perfectly skilled in chess, it is not, therefore, requisite that he should ever have a pocket full of chess-men.

Now, the Military Academy of West Point, as every well informed American is aware, was the offspring of the discriminating judgment, and the sagacious, well-balanced intellect of Geo. WASHINGTON, and was established for the purpose of providing competent officers for our small army, as forming a nucleus around which our undisciplined militia may be gathered in times of war. And some idea may be formed of the services of this Academy from the facts, that of its graduates 25 have been killed in battle, 108 have died in service of wounds, 573 are now in active service, and 423 are now illustrating the value of its scientific instructions in private life.

A KNOWING CAT.—In Dunlap's History of the Arts in this country, we find the following curious anecdote illustrating the sagacity of a cat, related by Jarvis, the celebrated painter:

"Some years ago, when it fell out that in the fall of the year the yellow fever visited New York before the 'yellow leaf' appeared in the country, I took refuge at a farmer's house on Long Island where I saved my bacon and ate his. He had an empty build about half a mile off, which I hired for my painting room, and thither conveyed my unfinished pictures, my paints, brushes, oils and varnishes, and took my seat, palette and maulstick by my easel. No one came to see me, for I had nothing to eat or drink at this place, and the only living creature that patronised me was a cat. I thought at first she was one of the farmer's family; but soon found that puss was a fixture in my painting establishment, and never moved any distance from the door, that is, not out of doors, generally sleeping near my easel, (as soon as she found that I was a quiet, inoffensive creature like herself,) and every day, about a certain hour, walked lazily up stairs to the garret. I say lazily, because she was too fat to move otherwise.

The plump and sleek condition of this cat, caused a concatenation of conjectures to pass through my mind with the force of projectiles from a catapult—in short, my thoughts were like a cat-actism, and overwhelmed me like a cat-actism: to give you a catalogue of them is impossible. The question was, how could this cat-creature keep up fat and flesh, in a place where there was nothing to eat? This worried my mind. I could not paint for thinking of this fat cat. It was a secret worth the philosopher's stone. It was the cat-holicon. If a man could live, and live fat, without eating, he might laugh at fortune and defy death. I could not make it out; and it was in vain to catechise the cat. Her answers though not catechistical, were as far from the purpose as if they were. To catch the cat napping was no difficulty, for except when she took her walk up stairs, she was as stationary as a cathedra. The master, must be in the garret, and I'll dog the cat but I'll find who caters for her. So thought I.

Accordingly, the next time puss stretched herself after her usual nap, I put down palette, pencils, and maulstick, and prepared not only to follow the cat but the catenation, (if I could but discover it) until the catastrophe should be established categorically.—Up went puss, and up went I, as silent as catgut discovered from horse hair. I took off my new boots, for they squeaked like catcalls. I tried to avoid being seen. I kept out of the line of direct vision, and there was nothing that could discover me catoptrically.

I saw puss very deliberately sit down and lick the bottom of her feet. 'If that's necessary,' thinks I, 'I can't do it.' Puss having performed this leading operation with as much gout, as if the soles of her feet were cates, or as a gourmand would lick his lips when sauced with cat-sup, she got up and traversed the center of the room, backward and forward, as if confined within a circle. Looking sharply at the spot on the floor which seemed to confine her, as a caterpillar would be if surrounded by a ring of molasses, I saw that it was covered with small seed.—This I knew would, with the Saliva, form a cataplasm. My curiosity was now intense. The cat having satisfied herself that all was ready for the next step, approached the window, always open, because broken half out, and making one spring, vanished. There was no light, as you may perceive, thrown upon the subject by the window, but I would not lose sight of my cater-cousin, and prospect of immortality thus.

I came from the hole, as dark as a catcomb, where I had been ensconced, and on tiptoe went to another broken window, all the time expecting to hear a caterwauling on the house-top—but no, all was silent as Catiline. I looked out and saw puss in the gutter—on her back—her legs stiff and fixed upright as if she had been struck by cat-lepsis. In short, my teacher of a way to live forever, appeared dead and stark as a catfish. I was not long at

my window before a little chirping bird alighted on the roof, and came hopping towards puss. The little rogue shyed for a while, then started, and was winging its flight over the cat's feet, when seeing the seed, he wheeled round, closed his wings, and descended on his forepaw. No sooner did his beak touch the bait, than the trap closed on his head—he struggled—gave a faint scream—and I saw in the catastrophe a categorical answer to all my doubts, and an end to my vision of life without eating.

Thus, you see, she contrived to cater for herself by becoming a cat-erect though on her back, and every bird she made a shift to catch was an addition to the string of catastrophes on which she feasted. I found that all the difference between puss' ways of living and mine, was that she killed and dressed her own tit-bits—she killed her own mutton."

COURAGE.

BY DOW, JR.

O, how courageous, valiant men!
How chicken-hearted, too!
You'd fight a giant—yet you dare
Not truth and right pursue!

My hearers! I don't know why it is but you don't often find the flowers of both physical and moral courage flourishing very finely upon the same bush of humanity. Now, you are ready and anxious to go into a bloody war, with all the grit and greediness of a bulldog, because it is a popular one; but did the dear people proclaim against it, you would set Right, Wrong, Justice, and Equity aside, and keep on digging your potatoes in peace, with an imaginary prospect of glory to come.—You talk about having the pluck to pitch into a panther! Why, you haven't courage enough to cast an insinuation at a mosquito. You are wanting in the very rudiments of courage. In nine times out of ten, you lack the courage to tell a simple truth; so you sneak round the corners and hide yourselves under the fence of falsehood. What is your courage?

You haven't the courage of a tiger by the teeth, when you know that precaution, in such a case, is the better part of valor."

You are waiting in courage, when you flee from the goddess of Truth, & seek for protection beneath the fold of Self-interest.

You dare not pursue the right path, when the wrong is considered the most popular one.

You dare not bid defiance to the devil and cut your way single-handed to God and everlasting glory.

You don't possess the courage to treat with considerable contempt a challenge to fight a duel. No, you are frightened into a fight; if you fall, the earth hides you, and the fragrance of your virtues is wafted away forever upon the winds of forgetfulness; if you live, you live to rue the hour that you engaged in the deed.

You haven't the courage to oppose Fashion in her freaks and follies.

You may whine at them for a while; but, eventually, you yield by inches & finally are found kissing her heel.

You haven't the courage half of you, who call yourselves boys matured, to pop the question at once, and bring to terms a fond, affectionate, loving foe, who is an enemy to your single enjoyments, and arrays herself in hostile attitude against your bachelor blisses.

You haven't the courage to stay away from a fashionable church, and pray in your own closets.

You haven't the courage to face a man in the street to whom you owe a few dollars, and say to him blandly: 'My dear friend, I believe you have a lock from my hair, and I trust you will keep it, for old acquaintance sake, till fortune favors me with sufficient power to pay off according to your deserts.'

My dear friends! I give you a very short sermon, but in it are contained seeds which, if properly planted, will produce an hundredfold—relating to your happiness here, and your hopes of an hereafter. So mote it be!

We see it stated that the armies found cigars enough at Matamoras to distribute them among the troops, at the rate of five hundred to each man.

HONEST TREACHERY.—A young man travelling in one of the public coaches, was much interested by the accounts of robberies which his fellow-passengers were detailing. An old gentleman mentioned that he always took the precaution of secreting his money in his boot, merely keeping silver for his incidental expenses in his pocket. The old gentleman appeared to be captivated by the politeness and intelligence of the young man, to whom he addressed much of his conversation, who was equally pleased with the kindness and urbanity of his elder companion. Thus some hours were passed agreeably, when, just at nightfall, as they were passing a wild and lonely moor, the coach was stopped by robbers, who rifled the pockets of those nearest them, giving the old man a hearty execration for having his purse so badly furnished. They came last to the young man who was seated in the far corner, and demanded his purse.

"I never carry any money," said he. "We will not take your word for that," said his assailants.

"Indeed I don't," said the young man: "my uncle always pays for us both, and there he is," continued he, pointing to the old gentleman, "and he has got our money in his boot."

The old gentleman was dragged out from the coach, his boot pulled off, and three ten pound notes were found. He was then suffered to resume his seat, and the coach drove on. Hot was his anger and bitter was his upbraidings, against his betrayer, whom he did not hesitate to accuse of both treachery & pusillanimity. The young man listened in silence, as if ashamed and conscience stricken. They passed over some miles, and at length reached an inn by the way-side. The travellers alighted, and, on going in, the young man requested the old gentleman would allow him to say a few words in private. They retired into a room by themselves.

"I have not only to ask your pardon, my dear sir," said the young man, "but to thank you for the fortunate expedient with which your confidence furnished me, and to hand to you the sum of thirty pounds, which I have just received from the robbers. I am sure you will forgive me, when I tell you that the note case in my pocket contained notes for five hundred pounds, the loss of which would have been ruinous to me."

It need scarcely be added that the adopted uncle shook hands cordially with his young acquaintance, and took him into more marked favor than ever.

DO SOMETHING.—The mere idler is a sponge on society, and a curse to his own existence. He is content to vegetate merely—he springs up like a toad stool, and is about as useless. He never troubles himself to produce a single thought, and his hands are never concerned in the fashioning of a single article of use or ornament. The most important principle in life is a pursuit. Without a pursuit—an innocent and honorable pursuit—no one can really be happy and hold a proper rank in society. The humble wood-sawyer is a better member of society than the fop without brains or employment. Yet many young men of our great cities strive only for the distinction awarded to fools. They are content to exist on the products of other hands, and are in truth little better than bare-faced rogues. They live on ill-gotten spoils—go on tick—lie and cheat, rather than pursue a pursuit which would render them useful to themselves and mankind generally. None can be happy without employment—mental or physical. The idler becomes a fit candidate for the penitentiary or gallows.

"Pete Gumbo, I wish to propound one interjection, and I axes, niggah, a cat-and-dog-ical solution to de problemum."

"Intercede, niggah—dis child am concentratin' de intellectual qualifications of mental corporosity."

"Weil, den—wy am a Taylor appointed to command de Texan army ob occupashun?"

"I gibs him up widout a struggle."

"Shaw, niggah! It am to strenthen de seat ob war, to make breaches in Matamoras, and to so up the Mexicans."—Boston Times.

From the Saturday Courier.
REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR OF
1812-14.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The recent victories on the Rio Grande, by the gallant army under the command of Gen. Taylor, have called up various events in our history, alike creditable to our national and to individual character. We have in a former number presented our readers with a brief biographical sketch of the life of General Taylor, which contained, however, merely an allusion to his gallant defence of Fort Harrison, on the 4th of September, 1812, for which he received from President Madison the brevet rank of Major. The following account of that affair cannot fail to be particularly interesting at this time.

On the 3d of September, 1812, soon after the beating of retreat at Fort Harrison, in the then territory of Indiana, of which post Captain Taylor was in command, four guns were heard to fire at a short distance, in a direction which left no doubt that two young men, who had gone out a few hundred yards to make hay, had been attacked. A portion of the prophet's party was supposed to be in the neighborhood. Captain Taylor having not more than fifteen or sixteen men fit for service, prudently waited till morning when he sent out a small party, with a corporal, to learn the facts, cautioning them against an ambush, as he recently did Captain Thornton. The bodies of the young men were found dreadfully mutilated, cold and stiff, and were brought in and buried.

A communication of a threatening character was then sent in with a white flag, from the Prophet's party, which satisfied Captain Taylor that he was to be attacked. He accordingly made his preparations. He personally examined their condition, distributing sixteen rounds per man, and though just recovered from a severe attack of fever, saw for himself every disposition made that the emergency required. A non-commissioned officer was ordered to walk around the interior of the fort during the night, to give the alarm, if the sentinels should not; and though it was well understood that the post could not very well be defended by its small and enfeebled garrison, Captain Taylor resolved not to surrender while he lived.

About 11 o'clock at night the Captain from his quarters by his orderly, and informed that the Indians had succeeded in firing the lower block house. This building contained, in the lower section, the property of the army contractor, and was used also as an alarm post, in which a corporal and ten men were stationed. The firing commenced at the same time, and was actively kept up on both sides. Captain Taylor immediately ordered the fire buckets to be made ready, water drawn from the well, and the fire extinguished, as at this moment it had not extended very far.

In the Captain's despatch to General Harrison, he says, from debility, apprehension, or other causes, his men did not obey his orders with alacrity, and very soon the fire reached the store room, and communicated to a quantity of whiskey. The flames ascended to the roof, and the men gave up all for lost. The heavy fire of rifles and musketry, the yellings of hundreds of savages, and above the screams and wailing of nine or ten women and children in the fort, were enough to have confused the bravest soldiers. It was perceived also that if the block-house were burned down, the barracks next to it, which made part of the fortification, would be destroyed. So completely disheartened, had the men in the fort become that out of fifteen or sixteen men who were able to fight, two of the best and stoutest soldiers jumped the picket and ran away. This was a moment which tested the superior qualities of Captain Taylor's mind. Any man may get on smoothly when he has no difficulties to meet, but it is only the truly great who know how to overcome them, and to rise above the pressure of adverse circumstances.

The commander took his measures with promptness. He ordered a party of men to mount the barrack roof, throw off that part of it on fire next to the block-house, and keep the gable thoroughly wet. He pointed out to his men that the building would thus be saved. While the block-house was burning down a temporary breast-work was erected, protecting the entrance over the ruins, which was but about twenty feet wide. This able ar-

range being made, the destruction of the block-house was of consequence in the final defence if attacked.

These skilful directions gave the soldiers new life, they went to work with desperate energy, and by daylight, under a heavy fire, continuing for eight hours, the fort was in fact safer than before. When morning came, Capt. Taylor returned the enemy's shots with so much effect and spirit, that they drew off, and never made their appearance again while he was there. The whole of the Miamis were present at this siege, and had counted on certain success. But their courage and cunning were unavailing, and Captain Taylor gallantly maintained his position against a large superior force.

It seems as if all his victories were to be won by odds against him. The communication the gallant young officer made to General Harrison on the occasion, was written in the most unpretending and modest manner, and is a narrative worthy of being read. Captain Taylor, on the recommendation of his General was promoted to a majority, and in his whole subsequent career, has shown himself a prudent, modest, intelligent and brave man.

THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.—We understand from Capt. Brissman, that these blacks were landed near Bremen in Mercer county, without much opposition. They encamped in a piece of woods, having brought tents and fixtures along. Judge Lee was not on the spot, as was anticipated, and the precise location of the land for the emigrants could not be ascertained, as those who knew it were not disposed to tell.

On Sunday evening last a boat load of armed men were on their way, supposed from St. Marys, with the intention of preventing the blacks from crossing the canal to their lands.

LATER.—By the packet this morning, we learn from a gentleman who came through, that the Randolph negroes had left their encampment near Bremen and came down to Piqua, near which place they are now encamped—the agent having judged it most prudent not to remain at their former location. Judge Lee leaves Dayton this afternoon for Piqua, and upon his arrival it was intended to return with the blacks to their land in Mercer, after having fully assured the people there of his purpose. It was not thought that the opposition to the settlement was by any means general, or that there would ultimately be any difficulty in effecting their peaceable location upon the lands purchased for them.

Our informant states that he visited the encampment of the blacks last evening, with many ladies and gentlemen of Piqua, and that much entertainment was afforded by the songs & dances of the new colonist.

Dayton Journal.

A DILEMMA.—The Medina Whig pokes out a pair of horns at the "chicken tax" radicals of the press—we should like to see them grab at. Perhaps they will.

"The Locofoco papers declare that chickens are taxed. Every man is required to take a solemn oath that he has listed all his property which is subject to taxation by the present tax law, and yet in the returns of the Assessor of this county there is not a solitary chicken listed! Now we should like to have the Locofoco papers inform us whether the two thousand Locofocos of this county who own chickens have perjured themselves, or whether editors have been lying whenever they declared that chickens were taxed. Which horn of this dilemma will they take?"

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT.—The Baltimore Md. Sun says:—The first new wheat of the present crop was received and sold in the Baltimore market on Saturday 4th. It was raised in Somerset county, received by Messrs. Brinkley & Hall, and sold to C. A. Gambrill. The quality was prime, weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, and sold for \$1.02 per do., suitable for family flour.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The quantity of land owned by the United States exclusive of unsold Texas and Oregon lands, is 242,000,000 of acres. There is in addition to this, an immense tract of land, to which the Indian title is not extinguished. The average sale of the public land is something less than 2,000,000 of acres annually. The amount of sales the past year, has been little over \$2,000,000.

A RARE CHANCE.—As there are many of our Locofoco friends who insist that money invested in banking pays no tax, we publish the following in order that they may be enabled to avail themselves of the opportunity of avoiding the payment of tax on their property. All who apply will no doubt be accommodated, as it is understood that the person who makes the offer has a large amount of UNTAXED Bank stock:

A Man who believed the Locofoco declaration that Banks pay no Taxes, fairly entrapped! A Bankers Speculation!—There has been a contract made between a wealthy farmer of Franklin county, and a rich Banker, by which it is agreed that the Banker will pay the whole taxes of the farmer assessed upon his property; and the Farmer is to pay the Banker upon an amount of his Bank stock equal to the value of the farmer's property, real and personal, as returned by the township and district assessors.

This Banker is a shrewd cunning fellow. He has made a speculation at the expense of the farmer who was very much alarmed, about the amount of taxes which he would have to pay on his property under the new tax law. The tax on the property of the farmer will not be more than 60 cents on the \$100 of its value, while the tax on the Bank stock will be at least 80 cents on the \$100. This will be a clear speculation of 33 1/2 per cent, or \$20 on every \$60 which the Banker pays.

You are authorized, Mr. Editor, to say that a few more contracts can be had upon the same terms. If any of the farmers are anxious to get clear of paying their taxes by making a similar exchange, they can be accommodated, to the amount of \$100,000, in lots to suit contractors. Now is the time for those who believe that bankers pay no tax on their stock, to make the exchange and get clear of paying their own taxes.—Journal.

THE MEXICAN BATTLES IN ENGLAND.—The London Morning Chronicle speaks thus of General Taylor's battles:

Nil admirari. Such is the motto of Great Britain in respect to the great deeds of America. She views them coldly, quietly, and without either wonder or emotion. She is as little surprised at their occurrence as the mathematician is astonished at the accuracy of his own calculations. She sees her way both of them and through them, and would have been more surprised had they turned otherwise than they have done.

These feats on the Rio Grande have been gallant and successful. No man in England doubts it. No man in England suggests even a second interpretation of them, nor cares about refining upon their natural signification. We admit, without reservation, that they exhibit some important facts, and that to some extent, viz: the transcendent merits of the American army, the strategic skill of the officers, the impetuous energy of the soldiers, the considerate forbearance of the sutlers. For any exception that we take to his conduct, General Taylor may deserve a triumph, and Captain Ringgold the honors of an ovation. They have fought well, and kept up a character which was before high enough to be independent of either bravado or exaggeration. More than that, they have done what we expected, and what we foretold they would do. Who so dear to us as the man who fulfills our prophecies? The Mexicans themselves are not dishonored. Let those who think lightly of American courage attribute the success to the weakness of their enemies, rather than to the valor of their conquerors. We reject the alternative. America won the fight through her own inherent heroism. The cause was gained by the strength of the one, rather than by the weakness of the other.—Such is the fact—a fact probably admitted through the whole length and breadth of Great Britain; by the Gael and Welshman, as well as the consanguineous Anglo-Saxon.

PRESIDENT POLK.—A great deal of curiosity has been created in London, by the arrival of some cotton from President Polk's Plantation, marked with letters and figures—"P. 49th D."—The connoisseurs of the cotton trade declare that this is no ordinary cotton mark; and, therefore, the question remains as to what it can mean. Two or three explain that "P." means "Polk," and that "49th D." means "49th Degree," and refers to the Oregon as fair.

THE ARGUS.

Marysville, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - JULY 15, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM BEBB,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD S. CANBY,
OF LOGAN COUNTY.

THE NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.—Mr. Canby, the Whig nominee for Congress from this District, has been very unexpectedly brought before the people, and is not very generally known out of his own county, yet from the character he bears, we have no doubt his nomination will give general satisfaction. Mr. Canby is a man about thirty-five years old, (judging from appearances) he is a lawyer by profession, but we have been informed that he has recently quit the profession and is now engaged in farming, he has held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Logan county, for several years, and was also a member of the lower House of the Legislature, the last session. He is said to possess fine talents as a speaker, and as a business man. And so far as we have heard any expression from those who know him, all are united in giving him the character of a high minded, honorable and honest man. Our delegation would have been better pleased [of course] if they had succeeded in getting our own candidate nominated, but those acquainted with Mr. Canby could not have been better suited in a second choice.


CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.


The Whig convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District, assembled in Urbana on Friday last, according to previous notice, and was organized by the appointment of Anthony Casad, Esq., of Logan county, president, together with several vice presidents and secretaries. After the organization, and other preliminary arrangements were accomplished, the convention proceeded to ballot for the candidate for Congress—which resulted (on the 10th balloting) in the nomination of Richard S. Canby, of Logan county. Mr. Canby was a compromise candidate—the convention being unable to agree upon any of the gentlemen first brought before it. Each county had put forward a candidate in the beginning—Miami presented Wm. I. Thomas; Clark, John M. Gallagher; Champaign, Moses B. Corwin; Logan, Benjamin Stanton; and Union, Wm. C. Lawrence. Each county supported its own candidate for the first five ballotings, (with the exception of a few scattering votes from Champaign, given to Mr. Canby.) On the 6th ballot, the Union delegation went over and voted for Mr. Corwin, as they also did on the 7th and 8th—on the 9th they returned and voted for Lawrence, which made the result of the 9th vote the same as the first, with the exception of a few from Champaign, cast for Mr. Lawrence. The delegations from Champaign, Clark and Logan then gave up their candidates, and threw their votes on the 10th trial for Mr. Canby, which gave him the nomination by a majority of ten votes. Each delegation seemed very anxious for the nomination of its own favorite, and held on with great perseverance and tenacity—but at the same time the most perfect good nature prevailed throughout, except in the Champaign delegation. They had some difficulty among themselves, but nothing very serious, we believe. The only difficulty in the convention was, to obtain a decision of the majority in favor of the man; and as soon as such decision was obtained, all seemed to acquiesce with the greatest cheerfulness; which bodes well for the final result at the ballot-box.

We have not received the official proceedings of the convention, and some of the details may slightly differ from the above. We will give the proceedings officially next week.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER,
Will find a steady situation by immediate application at this office.

McKAY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.—This Bill which is intended to repeal all the protective features of the Tariff of '42 passed the House of Congress on the 7th inst., by a vote of 114 to 95. It is now before the Senate and will most probably pass that body also. This will be the second great consequence of Polk's election, the Mexican war being the first. This country will have great reason to remember that election.

 We are authorized to announce AMES B. W. HAYNES, as a Whig candidate for Representative for this District, subject to the nominating convention.

 Those having that abominable pest, a smoky chimney, are advised to call on SAMUEL McBRATNEY, living in Marysville, who will alter them for a reasonable charge, and warrant them to run. He is also prepared to build chimneys on the same terms.

SHAMELESS FALSEHOOD.—Every Locofoco paper that has met our eye recently has copied from the Statesman an article announcing the failure in Cleveland of the 'Fireman's Insurance Company,' which had been transacting business under Kelley's Banking law. The intention of the article is to induce the belief on the part of the people that one of the Banks organized under the late law had failed—while the author knew, and those who republish it know also, that the institution in question had no more to do with that law, and was no more doing business under it than were those pattern Locofoco concerns, the Gallipolis and Manhattan Banks, which exploded long before the passage of the present Banking law. The Cleveland Fireman's Insurance Company is an out Locofoco concern, was chartered during the session of 1836-7 when the Locos had a majority in both branches of the Legislature; the bill chartering it is signed by Wm. Medill and Elijah Vance, Locofoco speakers at the time of the Senate and House, and it has been for some time past a pet of the Locofoco General Government and the depository of their funds. Locofoco editors must be hard run for material to excite prejudice against the present banking system when they resort to the publication of so pitiful a falsehood as this.

Olentangy Gazette.

LOOK OUT.—When a stranger offers to sell you an article for half its value, look out.

When a note becomes due, and you don't happen to have the necessary funds to meet it, look out.

When a young lady has 'turned the first corner,' and sees no connubial prospect ahead, it is natural she should look out.

When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers, & look out.

Look out for rain when the almanac tells you to, and if it don't come keep looking out.

The first protestant sermon ever preached in Mexico, was by the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, a chaplain of the U. S. army.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A meeting of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers has taken place, to consult on the line of policy to be adopted towards Louis Napoleon, and it has been agreed, that until they receive instructions from their different Courts, they will abstain from personal intercourse with the Prince.

ROBBERY OF THE FULTON BANK.—The Fulton Bank in New York was entered on the night of the 4th inst., from an adjoining store in the garret. An iron safe was broken open and between 700 and 800 dollars in gold stolen. Several bags of silver were left untouched by the burglars, who probably intended to return and secure a much larger prize.

SINGULAR UNION.—A marriage extraordinary was celebrated in the church of St. Martin (Attakappas) at 7 o'clock in the morning, on the 23th ult. The groom was 91 years of age, and the bride in white robe and white veil, was 101 years old. Both without serious infirmities, kneeled down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had existed between them for 65 years.

It is reported that an express has been sent by Mexico to Gen. Taylor suing for peace. It may and it may not be true.

DEATH OF THE POPE OF ROME.—Pope Gregory XVI. is dead—an event not unexpected by the whole world.—He died on the first of June. His Holiness had been indisposed during the last week of May, but on the 28th or 29th of that month he was deemed by his physicians perfectly recovered. His death was sudden, and may possibly give rise to rumors such as followed the decease, similarly, of several of his predecessors. In ordinary times, the demise of a Pope would not occasion any sensation in the political world, but such is not the case in the present instance. The member of the Sacred College most likely to succeed Pope Gregory XVI. is the Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda. He is considered friendly towards Jesuits. Cardinal Franzoni was born at Genoa, on the 10th of December, 1775, and is, of course, in the 71st year of his age. Cardinal Acton might probably be selected, and would in that case be only the second Englishman that has held the Papal dignity.

EXPENSES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—Few people have an idea of the vast expense the Government is now at.—The United States Paymaster, last week, paid the Indiana Volunteers at New Albany, \$88,000 for the single item of clothing. They were paid a years clothing in advance.

This is according to the orders of the War Department—though not precisely according to law. The law contemplates that this distribution should be made according to the time of service. The Administration, however, assume, that the Volunteers will be 12 months in service, and accordingly give them a year's clothing.

This same advance will be made to all the Regiments, and will amount about \$1,000,000. The transportation to the Rio Grande will cost half a million more. The 1st months pay will be half a million. So that by the time all the Volunteers will have reached the Rio Grande, they will have cost the Government \$3,000,000. This is in addition to the cost of the regular Army and Navy.

If a march be made through 1000 miles of the interior of Mexico, the cost will be much greater in proportion. *Cin. Chron.*

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—Vast preparations are making for the marriage of the Emperor's daughter with the Prince of Wolga.

Poland is encumbered with troops. The Emperor of Russia has published a ukase ordering all the Jews in Russia to place themselves in one of the four following classes:

1st, amongst the burgesses of the town, by the purchase of a piece of land, or a house; 2d, in one of the three corporations of Traşoy; 3d, in a corporation of artizans, after having given the proofs of ability required by law; 4th, in the grand body of tillers, whether on their own property or owned by others. They must place themselves, by the appointed time, in one of the classes, and are to be subjected to restrictive measures.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, of Boone county, Indiana, thus notices her absconding husband:

"Left my bed and board last fall thereby rendering my expenses lighter, my legal husband, John Peters, without cause or provocation. All the old maids, and young girls and widows, of all ages and conditions, are hereby forewarned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I am determined not to be held accountable for his debts, or more especially for his conduct, because he is a loafer, a drunkard, a gambler, a liar, a thief, and a barnburning Locofoco."

FRANCE.—Lecomte, the would-be-assassin of Louis Philippe, has been brought to trial, condemned to death, and executed. The trial was of considerable length, owing to the number of witnesses examined. Nothing, however, that has not been known to the public from the first has been elicited. Lecomte, both before, during, and after the trial, asserted that he had no accomplices, and that he was not the tool of any political faction.

Have sufficient courage to speak to a poor friend even in the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is not so great as many people may imagine, and the action is worthy.

The wheat crops throughout Ohio, are said to be excellent.

GEN. TAYLOR IN ENGLAND.—The English papers are filled with praises of Gen. Taylor. His steady, determined gallantry, as well as the brief, curt, terse, and vigorous style of his despatches, free from all superfluities, has gained him golden opinions from all sorts of men—with the exception of the Canada press.

We rejoice that the English papers have shown themselves superior to all petty jealousies in duly appreciating the merits of this gallant officer. Their conduct in this respect forms a pleasing contrast with the mean efforts of the Canadian editors to depreciate his services, and those of our gallant little army under his command. It is in such particular bad taste for those Canadian editors, who are anxious with all their hearts, to be under the Government of the United States, to be constantly abusing our institutions, and every thing connected with us. How can they ever expect to be received with any favor into our republic?

We would advise those provincials to study the style and tone of the English papers, and to correct their own thereby. Their too officious loyalty will subject them to grave suspicions of cherishing republican sentiments; and they would thus be obliged to precipitate, what they are now endeavoring to effect by degrees—namely, annexation to the United States. *N Y Herald.*

GEN. GAINES.—We shall probably publish to-morrow a sketch of the career of this distinguished officer in the last war, gleaned from authentic sources, and putting beyond all question his gallantry and patriotism. We are convinced that it will be read by men of every party with attention. The history of Gen. Gaines' life is part of the history of the country, and to detract from his fame, or his reputation, is to tarnish the name of the service in which he has so often distinguished himself. The account of his gallantry in the last war must gain him the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens—and no one, who is not prejudiced against him, can attribute his zeal in raising volunteers for the Mexican war, to any other motive than fervid patriotism. *N Y Herald.*

NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CALIFORNIA.—We are informed, upon very good authority, that, in company with the new regiment, to be commanded by Col. Stevenson, a gentleman of this city, who will go with a press and type, to establish a newspaper in California.

This gentleman is, we understand, well qualified for his duties, having had practical experience in such matters already. It is contemplated to make the press and paper a part of the Government enterprise, and make a Government paper of it. The propriety of making a government affair of it, is rather questionable; as a perfectly independent press always exercises a greater influence than one over which there is the slightest censorship, however limited. Still, under any form, a press in California would do a great work. The Americans could be made to know the intentions of our Government, in regard to the territory in which they live, and the absurd prejudices which many of the native residents may have towards us and our country, would be dissipated by it. We hope the press will go. *N Y Herald.*

MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.—General Green in his despatches, after the battle of Eutaw, says: "Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born!" Judge Johnson, in his life of Green, says: "Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare limbs of many men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch boxes, while a fold of a rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulder from sustaining the same injury from the musket." Gen. Green says in his letters to the Secretary of the War: "We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature. Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world."

WARM WEATHER.—The weather has been unusually warm for a few days. Yesterday, as we are informed, the mercury stood at 96 in the shade. This is, if we are not mistaken, about as warm as any weather of last summer. Business having given away in the city almost entirely to harvest labors, the main object just now is to find the coolest place to sit and swelter away the main part of the day. Of course this will not be understood as applying to editors, who are bound to contribute to the comfort of the good people, whether at the expense of their own or not. *O S Journal 11th inst.*

From the 15th to the 27th ult., inclusive, 373 dogs were killed by the public dog-killers of New York city.

Flour in Cincinnati \$2.55 per bbl.

Notice to the Afflicted
DR. S. K. KEZARTEE,
Having located himself in Marysville, is duly prepared to treat all diseases, remediable by the healing art, in the most safe and skillful manner. He will be particularly prepared, at all times, to treat Fevers, in their various forms; also, local diseases, both acute and chronic—all diseases or deformities of the Eyes—diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, Consumption, Rheumatic Affections, Cancers, Fits, &c. &c. All cases requiring Surgical skill, promptly attended to.
Office on the south-east corner of the public square, opposite the court-house.
July 8, 1846.

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of sundry executions to me directed from the court of common pleas in and for the county of Union and State of Ohio, I will offer for sale at the residence of the said A. S. Alden, in Union township, in said county, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described Goods and Chattels, to-wit: 3 head of Horses, 4 Cows, 4 yearling Heifers, 1 yoke of Bulls, 35 head of Hogs, 50 head of Sheep, 1 two-horse Wagon, and 1 two horse Buggy and 2 yearling Colts. Taken in execution as the property of A. S. Alden.
W. M. ROBINSON, Sh'ff.
July 15 pr 1 ts

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the post-office at Marysville, Ohio, on the first day of July, 1846; which if not taken out by the first of October next, will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

Bonnett Lewis	McAdon Saml.
Brown John K	McAllister Alex. 2
Beemair Jno. A	McDaniels Rolnd
Beam Silas Z	Meed John G
Cooper William	Morey Abram 2
Cherry Caroline E	Marlow William
Clark Elizabeth	Maskill Jos.
Cook Wm B	Marshall Joshua
Gaven Decatur	Mathers Wm. and
Dodds John	J. Reynolds
Ernst Adam Rev.	McCormick Jas J
Elliott Wellen	Poynty & Pearce
Filler Lewis	Pearce Benjamin
Fleck John	Reed Zephaniah
Freshwater Wm.	Rosenkrantz Jas.
Huff Wm.	Robinson Alexander
Hudson George	Rieinson J B C
Henderson John	Scott Isabell
Hill David	Scott Francis
Hodges Lucinda	Shreiner John
Ivans William	Sutton James
Jordan Henry	Stout Jane
Kuhlman John A 2	Sellman Beall
Kirk John S	Sheldn Thos. A
Kaler	Sullivan Saml. 3
Lockwood Addison	Sixton Wm. S
McCampbell S	Tidd Martin
Mosher Phepe Jane	Zine Isaac

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
JOHN CASSIL, P. M.
July 1st, 1846. 3

THE STATE OF OHIO, UNION COMMON PLEAS.
PETITION TO COMPLETE CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Alexander Burnside, Admr. of Marquis L. Osborn, dec'd.
vs.
Addison Osborn, et l.

Addison Osborn, Margaret Osborn, Elizabeth Osborn, Octavia Osborn, and Josiah Osborn, heirs of Marquis L. Osborn, dec'd., will take notice, that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1846, a petition was filed against them in said court by A Burnside, administrator of the estate of said Marquis L. Osborn, setting forth, that the said deceased, while living, made several bonds and contracts to different persons, whose names are therein specified, conditioned to make to them deeds of conveyance for the several In-Lots which he had sold them, situate in the town of Arbelia, in the county of Union, and State of Ohio, and which are particularly described in said petition. That he died without having made deeds, according to his said contract, and that the purchase money has been paid by the purchasers. The object and prayer of the petition are, to authorize the said administrator to complete the said contracts, for and on behalf of his said heirs, and execute deeds to the purchasers, and such other action in the premises as the nature of the case requires.

The said defendants will appear at the next term of said court, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
By ALLISON & CURRY,
His Solicitors.

July 1 (pr 3) *3

QUEENSWARE.
A large assortment of Queensware just received at the new store.
May 20. W. H. SKINNER, agt.

3,000 YARDS,
Brown muslins, just rec'd., at the New Store, in Marysville.
W. H. SKINNER, Agt.
June 1st, 1846. -t

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: 176 acres of Land, port of Survey No. 6293, one mile and a half east of the town of Richwood, in said county, bounded on the east by B. Tappan's land, and on the south by the Tappan road, and on the west by Sherman & Brown's land, and on the north by Surveys No. 6228 and 6161. Also, In-Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 18, 20, 23, 24, and 113, in the town of Richwood, in said county. The 176 acre lot appraised at \$3.33 per acre; and the In-Lots as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 at thirty-four dollars, Nos. 3, 4, and 18 at eight dollars each; Nos. 20 at twelve dollars, Nos. 23 and 24 at six dollars each, and No. 113 at ten dollars.
W. M. ROBINSON, sh'ff.
June 24. (pr. 3.) ts

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: 50 acres of land, described as follows: part of Survey No. 2879, beginning at a stake in the original north line of said Survey—thence, north, 53 degrees east, 150 poles, to two hickories and an elm, being the north east corner of the land conveyed by Lyne Sterling to Samuel Maynard; thence, south, 37 degrees east, 55 poles, to two hickories and a small ash, another of said Maynard's corners; thence, south, 53 degrees west, 150 poles, to a stake in the line of said Maynard's land; thence, north, 37 degrees west, to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$6 per acre.
W. M. ROBINSON, Sh'ff. of Union Co. O.
June 17 [pr 3] *ts

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: the east third of In-Lot No. 47, and the whole of In-Lot No. 48, in the town of Marysville aforesaid—the east third of Lot No. 47 appraised at one thousand dollars, and Lot No. 48 appraised at one hundred dollars.
W. M. ROBINSON, sh'ff.
June 24. (pr. 2.) ts

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of the county of Union, and State of Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: 22 feet off the south side of In-Lot No. 64, in the town of Marysville, aforesaid.
Appraised at \$125.
W. M. ROBINSON, Sh'ff.
June 17 (pr 1,50) ts

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, O., I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: 100 acres of land, situated in the county of Union and State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: part of Survey No. 3480—beginning at a sugartree in the south line of David Duncan's Survey No. 3444—thence, south, 10 degrees west, 228½ poles, to a stake; thence, north, 83 degrees 50 minutes west, 70 poles, to a stake; thence, north, 10 degrees east, 228½ poles, to a stake in the south line of Duncan's Survey; thence, south, 83 degrees 50 minutes east, 70 poles, to the place of beginning.
Appraised at \$8 per acre.
W. M. ROBINSON, Sh'ff.
June 17. [pr. 3.] *ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the court of common pleas of Union county, State of Ohio, issued at the April term thereof A. D. 1846, I shall offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, in said county, on the west side of Derby creek, beginning at a stake northeast corner to the lands of the heirs of Samuel Reed, dec'd., on D. Coe's line; thence south 43 degrees w 129 poles to 2 burr oaks and elms; thence south 36 degrees west, 6½ poles to a stake; thence north 85 degrees west, 184 poles to two burr oaks; thence north 54½ degrees east, 77 poles, to the beginning; containing 1094 acres—part of Survey No. 7822, V M Land, subject to the power of the widow assigned. Terms—One third cash in hand, and one third annually thereafter, until paid off—secured by mortgage on the deferred payments, with interest.
LUTHER WOOD,
Admr. of Jas. Cochran, dec'd.
June 24 (pr 2,50) ts

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: about 230 acres of Land, Survey, No. 3351, bounded as follows: beginning at an ash, sugartree and lynn in the original south line of said survey, and corner to Joshua Matthiott's land; thence north 10 degrees west, along Matthiott's line, 152 poles, to a stake, corner to a lot owned by Stephen McLain; thence east 30 poles; thence north 90 poles, (crossing the road at 75 poles) to a stake; thence west 22 poles, to a stake in the east line of what is known as the Steam mill Lot; thence north 16 poles, to a stone in Mill creek; thence down Mill creek, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles to a stone 4 poles due west from a large sugartree; thence east to said sugartree; thence south 5 degrees east, 73 poles, to an elm and buckeye in the Waldo State road; thence, with said State road, south; 80 poles, to the centre of the Delaware road; thence south 64 degrees west, 4 poles, to the centre of the Dublin road; thence with the Dublin road, south, 55 degrees east, 177 poles to a hickory, corner to a lot owned by Adam Wolford; thence south 35 degrees west 152 poles to an elm in said original south line of said Survey; thence, with said south line, south, 80 degrees west, 104 poles, to the beginning—appraised at \$20 per acre.

Also, 5 Lots of Land, in York township, Union county, Ohio, containing 119 acres each—appraised at \$3 per acre.—For description, see execution docket.
W. M. ROBINSON, Sh'ff.
June 24. [pr. \$4.] ts

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
In the Union County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas.

Elizabeth Huff, vs. Anthony Huff. The said Anthony Huff, will take notice, that the said Elizabeth Huff, on the 18th day of May, 1846, filed in the clerk's office of the said court, her petition, charging, among other things, a marriage with the said defendant on the 26th day of March, 1833; the continued and wilful absence of the said defendant since the 3d of November, 1842, being more than three years last past—and prays, for that cause, a divorce, alimony and the guardianship of her children.
By W. C. LAWRENCE, her Sol.
Attest: JOHN CASSIL, clk. C. P.
May 20. [2.00] *6

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: In-Lot No. 69, in the town of Marysville, aforesaid.
Appraised at \$1,050.
W. M. ROBINSON, Sh'ff. of Union Co. O.
June 17 [pr 2] *ts

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: In-Lot No. 48, and the east third of Lot No. 47—appraised at one thousand dollars; and Lot No. 48 appraised at one hundred dollars.
W. M. ROBINSON, sh'ff.
June 24. [pr. 1,50] ts

SHERIFF SALE.
John A. Bryan, vs. J. C. Phifer.
By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, O., I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described *Real Estate*, to-wit: 100 acres of land, situated in the county of Union and State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: part of Survey No. 3480—beginning at a sugartree in the south line of David Duncan's Survey No. 3444—thence, south, 10 degrees west, 228½ poles, to a stake; thence, north, 83 degrees 50 minutes west, 70 poles, to a stake; thence, north, 10 degrees east, 228½ poles, to a stake in the south line of Duncan's Survey; thence, south, 83 degrees 50 minutes east, 70 poles, to the place of beginning.
Appraised at \$8 per acre.
W. M. ROBINSON, *Shff.*
June 17. [pr. 3.] *ts

SHERIFF SALE.
Samuel Delley, vs. Thomas Scott.
By virtue of an order directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, O., as special master commissioner in this case, I will offer for sale, at the door of the court house, in the town of Marysville in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described *Real Estate*, situated in said county, to-wit: part of Surveys Nos. 5629 and 6493—beginning at a sugartree, corner to lands of Richard Shanks—thence, with the line of lands sold to Jesse Butcher, north, 10 degrees west, 174 poles, to a stake, corner to lands of James Tilmer; thence, with his line, south, 80 degrees west, 150 poles, to a stake; thence, south, 10 degrees east, 174 poles, to a stake; thence, with the line of lands owned by William Carson, north, 80 degrees east, 150 poles, to the place of beginning—containing 150 acres, more or less. Appraised at \$8.50 per acre.
W. M. ROBINSON,
Sheriff and Special Mast. Com.
June 17. [pr. 3.] *ts

SHERIFF SALE.
William Stokes, Executor, vs. Nathaniel Norvill.
By virtue of an execution to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the residence of the said Nathaniel Norvill, in Liberty township, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. the following described *Goods and Chattels*, to-wit: 1 two horse wagon, one brown Horse, one sorrel bald faced Mare, one red and white Cow, one red Cow, and five head of Hogs—taken in execution at the suit of William Stokes, executor, &c., vs. Nathaniel Norvill.
W. M. ROBINSON, *Shff.*
July 1, 1846 pr. 1,50 ts

SHERIFF SALE.
Union County Fund Commissioners, vs. Silas G. Strong.
By virtue of an execution to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., about 7 acres of land, situate in said county and State, described as follows, to-wit: part of Survey No. 6293, beginning at two oaks corner to a lot sold to H. Burdick—thence, north, 17 degrees 30 minutes west, to a stake in the road; thence, westerly, with the road, about 62 poles, to a stake in the east side of the plat of the town of Richwood; thence, south, 17 degrees 30 minutes east, 23 poles, to a stake in the west line of the Survey; thence, 60 poles, to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$6 per acre.
W. M. ROBINSON, *Shff.*
June 17. [pr. 3.] ts

NOTICE.
To the Officers of the 1st Rifle Regiment, and the Companies attached thereto:
You are hereby notified to parade the militia under your command, at the regimental parade ground near H. Amrine's, on the third Thursday of August next, that being the 20th day thereof, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed, equipped and provided for three days encampment and drill.
By order of the General:
JOHN THOMAS, Col.
1st Reg't. Riflemen, 4th
July 8th, 1846. Brig. 13th Div. O. M.

C. FOSTER & CO.—TO PRINTERS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.—CHARLES FOSTER, late foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, and the inventor and builder of the Press called Foster's Power Press, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendall & Barnard, also the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Chamberlin, formerly State Printers, Indiana, &c.; also the Press lately used to print Cassius M. Clay's paper, Lexington, Kentucky—would inform Printers in the Western States and elsewhere, that, after an experience of 14 years, he has, in connection with BEVAN, SCOTT & CO. in the City of Cincinnati, established the manufactory of Power Presses, (being the only one west of the Mountains, Hand Presses, the Washington, Smith, and Franklin Presses of all sizes. ALSO—Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rule, Type cases, Galleys, Card, Job and Embossing Presses, Printer's and Bookbinders' materials, of all kinds. We will also furnish Printers' Ink, Cuts, Rules, Fancy Job Type; also Types for Newspapers, Book and Job Types, from Wm. Hagar's Type Foundry, New York, and also Western Type, manufactured in Cincinnati. All orders directed to FOSTER & CO., corner of Seventh and Smith streets, or to Shepard & Co., No. 11 Columbia, east of Main, will receive prompt attention.
C. FOSTER & CO.
Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1846.

P. S.—The subscribers will also furnish castings, Steam engines, mill works, horse powers, threshing machines, screws for hay, lard, tobacco, &c., also Staub's patent portable corn and flouring mills, corn crushers and shellers, Clark's patent smut machine, with any other machinery—built to order on reasonable terms.

SHERIFF SALE.
William Stokes, Exr., vs. Nathaniel Norvill.
By virtue of an execution to me directed from the court of common pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, in said county, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1846, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described *Real Estate*, to-wit: 62½ acres of Land out of a Lot of 99½ acres deeded by James Galloway to Nathaniel Norvill, part of Military Survey No. 13, 849, beginning at a beech, dogwood and ironwood, easterly corner to said Galloway's and other's Surveys No's. 12,399, 12,402, 12,395, 12,427, and 12,428; thence, with the line of said survey, south 52 degrees west, 197 poles to a beech and sugartree, corner to said survey, in the line of Thomas Sears' survey, No. 4943; thence, with said Sears' line, south 37 degrees east, 59 poles, to an ash and two beeches, all of them down, westerly corner to George Winter's Survey No. 5270; thence, with said Winter's line, north 53 degrees east, 152 poles, to a beech and sugartree, corner to his survey; thence, with another of his lines, south 37 deg. e. 101 poles, to two sugartrees and a beech, easterly corner to said Winter's survey and westerly corner to William Stokes' lots of 100 acres, conveyed to him by the said Galloway and wife; thence with his line north 53 degrees east, 40 poles to a beech, ash and elm, southerly corner to Richard Dorsey's heir's Survey No. 12,282; thence, with their line, north 36 degrees west, 163 poles to the place of beginning—containing 99½ acres. Appraised at \$8 per acre.
W. M. ROBINSON, *Shff.*
June 24 (pr. 4.50.) ts

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS.
Second Square North of the Court House near the intersection of the National Road from the East.
The above House having undergone thorough repairs, and being neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Travelers and Boarders. The proprietors will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor the house with a call.
THOS. J. LEWIS. B. B. BROWN.
April 21, 1846. *tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
CHERRY & CRISWELL,
Still continue to carry on the above business, at their old stand in Marysville, opposite R. Pickett's store, where they will be happy to wait on all that may see proper to favor them with their patronage. They are receiving, from time to time, the latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions.
Cutting done on short notice, and moderate terms.
May 20, 1846. tf

BOOK BINDING,
Of every description, neatly, cheaply, and promptly done at the office of the "Argus," in Marysville.

AN EXHIBIT,
OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNION COUNTY, OHIO,
FROM JUNE 12th, 1845, TO JUNE 5th 1846.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE TREASURER.

Alexander Pollock, Treasurer of Union County, Dr.

To cash remaining in Treasury, June 12th, 1845,	\$3348 20 3
Amount collected on Duplicate of 1845,	13635 56 1
“ “ “ Sale of Delinquent Lands,	578 57 2
Amount paid by Lawyers and Physicians,	9 00 0
“ “ by County Auditor on Forfeited sales,	600 77 8
“ “ by State Auditor for Common Schools,	1811 70 0
“ “ by “ collected on delinquencies,	430 00 0
“ “ by “ refund of tax,	52 11 0
“ “ by Fund Commissioners, interest on Surplus Revenue,	410 92 0
“ “ delinquent list,	275 86 3
“ “ Justices' fines for immorality,	21 75 0
“ “ Merchants commencing business,	2 98 5
“ “ Township assessors' military fund,	7 50 0
“ “ J. M. Wilkinson, license to auctioneer,	1 00 0
“ “ for horse license,	70 00 0
“ “ Tavern license,	4 00 0
Total,	\$21,259 94 2

By amount paid to State treasurer,	\$6208 42 0
County orders redeemed,	2865 60 8
School orders redeemed,	5707 11 2
Road certificates and orders redeemed,	2402 08 0
Township and poor orders redeemed,	797 87 4
School house orders redeemed,	523 55 6
Corporation and bridge orders redeemed,	216 33 0
Military orders redeemed,	19 50 0
Treasurer's fees for collecting,	511 01 4
Total amount of receipts,	\$19,251 49 4
Total amount of expenditures,	\$21,259 94 2
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,	\$2,008 44 8

Balance on hand, June 12th, 1845,	\$357 01 4
Amount collected on duplicate of 1845,	2993 93 7
do do delinquencies, 1845,	203 88 0
do do horse license,	70 00 0
do do by Justices for immorality,	21 75 0
do do from merchants commencing business,	2 98 5
do do for tavern license,	4 00 0
do paid by J. M. Wilkinson, auctioneer,	1 00 0
do taxes refunded by State auditor,	52 11 0
Total,	\$370667 7

Amount paid for repairs, &c., to court house and public offices,	\$73 18 0
do do do do to jail, and jailers fees,	20 12 5
do do refund of taxes improperly paid,	160 12 7
do do stationery, furniture, &c., for offices,	175 35 0
do do for criminal prosecutions,	125 62 0
do do for elections,	95 30 0
do do expenses on roads and highways,	69 75 0
do do grand jurors,	114 62 0
do do petit jurors,	108 75 0
do do bailiffs,	21 00 0
do do auditor,	510 60 0
do do treasurer,	511 01 0
do do sheriff,	124 50 0
do do public prosecutor,	183 25 0
do do clerk of court,	149 80 0
do do assessors of townships,	26 00 0
do do county and fund commissioners,	48 00 0
do do clerk of fund commissioners,	6 00 0
do do coroner's juries,	2 40 0
do do township clerk's reports to auditor,	45 00 0
do do public printer,	175 50 0
do do for Wolf scalps,	15 00 0
do do for maintenance, &c., of lunatic,	62 44 0
Total,	\$2823 36 6
Total receipts,	\$3706 67 6
Total expenditures,	2823 36 6
Balance in favor of revenue,	\$883 31
All of which is respectfully submitted.	

JOHN JOHNSON,
Auditor of Union county, Ohio.
Auditor's Office, Marysville, June 24th, 1846.

The War Commenced—No person killed: but the Merchants all badly Scared!

The subscribers have now on hand, a good stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, which they will sell *extremely low for CASH*, or almost any kind of Country Produce.
In the article of **BUTTER**, we will pay the very highest price—and in the matter of **ASHES**, we are *always on hand*.
M. WASSON & Co
Marysville, May 20, 1846.

10,000 lbs. WOOL,
Wanted—for CASH and Goods.
M. WASSON & Co. tf
May 20.

3,000 YARDS,
Brown muslins, just rec'd., at the New Store, in Marysville.
W. H. SKINNER, *Agt.*
June 1st, 1846. —tf

OLD CAST IRON.
Old cast iron received in exchange for goods, by
W. H. SKINNER, *agt.*
May 20.

Fashionable Tailoring.

W. T. BROPHY,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Marysville and its vicinity, that he has opened a *Tailor Shop* in Marysville, on the northwest corner of the public square—where he can at all times be found ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage. By strict attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. All work will be warranted. Cutting done on short notice and liberal terms.
Most kinds of country produce received in exchange for work.
May 27, 1846. tf

P. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Marysville, Ohio.
Professional business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt and diligent attention. Office in the printing office.

IRON, NAILS AND GLASS,
At Columbus prices, at the *n-w store* May 6
W. H. SKINNER, *agt.*

WHITE LEAD,
By the keg, at the *new store*.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA:
For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system.
This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful and dangerous enlargement of the knee, elbow and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions.
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, compounded with other valuable extracts, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. The great object desired is now accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed hitherto incurable diseases.
A mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value as an active and curative medicine.
The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NANTUCKET, (Mass.)
8th month, 31st, 1844.
A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends:
Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a scrofulous affection of the bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and suffering was so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of Events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars, at any time, as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligations and regard.
BENJ. M. HUSSEY.
NANTUCKET, (Mass.)
9th month, 3d, 1844.
A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends:
Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability: his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such. Yours with true regard.
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Patriotic Bank.
For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy see pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS,
Druggists, 79 Fulton street, N. Y.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price one dollar per bottle; six bottles for five dollars.
The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore, ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
For sale in Marysville, Union county, Ohio, by
R. PICKETT.
May 6, 1846. —6m

MILLINERY.
Mrs. MICHAEL, would inform the public generally, that she still continues to array on the above business, at her residence in Marysville, where she may be found at all times, by those who may wish to favor her with their patronage. She has on hand, and will continue to keep, an assortment of *Fashionable Bonnets*—together with a great variety of *Ribbons*, and other *Bonnet Trimmings*, of the *LATEST FASHION*—all of which she will sell *cheap for cash*.
April 25.—3m

MEDICAL NOTICE.
Dr. D. W. Skinner, having permanently located in Marysville, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and surrounding vicinity.
Apl. 25