

THE ARGUS.

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THE ARGUS, AND UNION COUNTY ADVERTISER.

Vol. 3.

Marysville, Ohio, December 1, 1847.

No. 28.

ADVERTISER.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per sq. (14 lines, or less,) for 3 weeks, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction, to those who advertise by the year.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Legislature of the State of Ohio at their next session praying for the enactment of a law erecting the new county of Gilead to be composed of parts of the counties of Marion, Crawford, Richland, Knox and Delaware, to be contained in the following boundaries: Beginning at the northwest corner of section number sixteen, in Tully township, Marion county, Ohio; thence East along the county line between Crawford and Marion counties to the northwest corner of Washington township, Marion county; thence north one mile, thence east to the northeast corner of section number nine in Troy township, Richland county, Ohio; thence south to the south line of said Troy township; thence east to the northeast corner of Perry township, Richland co.; thence south to the southeast corner of said Perry township; thence west to the center of the S line of said Perry tp.; being the S W corner of section thirtyfour in said tp.; thence south along the line east of Franklin, Chester, and Bloomfield tps to the S E corner of Bloomfield tp., Knox co., O.; thence W along the S line of said Bloomfield tp. and the S line of Bennington and Peru tps., Delaware co., O.; to the S W corner of said Peru tp.; thence N along the W line of said Peru tp. 4 miles; thence west along the nearest line of lots to the W line of Oxford tp Delaware co.; thence N along the tp. lines to the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly along said Greenville treaty line to the S W corner of Morven tp., Marion co.; thence N along the W line of said Morven tp.; thence N along the W line of said Morven and Canaan tps., Marion co., to the N W corner of said Canaan tp.; thence E to the S W corner of section No. 33 in Tully tp., Marion co.; thence S along the section line to the place of beginning. And also to establish the Seat of Justice at Mount Gilead. And also, to attach to the county of Marion, so much of the co. of Delaware as is contained in the following boundaries, to it: Beginning on the Greenville treaty line at the N E corner of Marlboro tp., Delaware co.; thence S along the line between Marlborough and Westfield tps. to the S W corner of Westfield tp.; thence W along the original tp. line and said township line continued to the west line of Delaware co.; thence north along the county line to the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly along said Greenville treaty line to the place of beginning. And also, to attach to said county of Marion, so much of the co. of Union as is contained in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at N E corner of Union co., thence W to the N W corner of Jackson tp., Union co.; thence S along the W line of said Jackson tp. to the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly along said Greenville treaty line to the east line of said Union co., Ohio; thence north to the place of beginning.

AUDITOR'S SALE OF FORFEITED LANDS AND TOWN-LOTS, FOR TAXES.

THE following is a List of Lands and Town-Lots in Union County, forfeited to the State of Ohio for the non-payment of Taxes for years 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846, including the simple tax for the year 1847, which are still unredeemed, and subject to be sold on the second Monday of December, 1847.

OWNERS' NAMES.	NUMBER OF ENTRY.	ORIGINAL QUANTITY.	WATER COURSE.	ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX, INTEREST AND PENALTY, DUE AT THE TIME OF FORFEITURE, WITH INTEREST SINCE THAT TIME.	TAXES & INTEREST DUE FOR 1846, LATELY FORFEITED THIS YEAR CHARGED IN FIRST COLUMN.	TOTAL TAXES, INTEREST & PENALTIES DUE.
Union Township.									
Sterling Lyne	4070	1000	Darbyer	Elizabeth Richman,	274	723	53 33	13 88	13 02 80 23
"	2375	1000	"	Lucas Sullivant,					
"	4278	2000	"	Robert Kays,					
J.rome Township.									
Bethard Elijah	6595	277	Scioto	Thomas Parker	36	105	6 09	2 00	58 8 67
Broom R L	6420	436	"	Wm Barlow	10	21	83	42	17 1 42
Bigow Daniel K	3743	600	Darbyer	Robert Means	58	175	7 10		1 49 8 59
Living M & Noble	2990	666	Scioto	J Phillips	32	77	4 54	1 47	51 6 52
Millcreek Township.									
Bowersmith Isaac	2089	1086	Miller	John Phillips	44	117	7 68	2 54	3 10 13 32
Dover Township.									
Depps Abraham	4065	1000	"	John Overton	135	358	31 66	7 39	2 98 42 03
Graham John of Ky	3007	10-7	"	John Graham	282	641	54 43	13 25	8 31 76 59
Overton John's heirs	4065	1000	"	John Overton	403	1037	75 16	22 05	8 91 106 12
Strong Silas G	4035	1000	"	same	250	653	81 43	13 70	5 99 51 15
same	5502	800	"	Robert Means	55	151	10 61	3 11	1 43 15 15
same	5505	255	Blueser	same	175	379	32 13	7 82	2 91 42 87
Sterling Lyne	5138	1000	Miller	John Pride	72	245	22 71	5 06	2 39 30 16
Paris Township.									
Brookway Lathrop	3351	1087	"	Edward Dowse	125	593	26 71	12 20	10 21 49 12
Strong Silas G	3351	1087	"	same	130 1/2	545	53 57	9 65	8 50 76 72
Liberty Township.									
Burnham David	3457	400	"	Wm Dangerfield	155	287	30 61		2 94 33 55
same	3487	400	"	same	252	475	33 88	12 29	4 35 50 52
Broom R L	13447	455	"	Allen Latham	151	280	13 33	15 39	3 13 31 55
Colver Russel	13447	455	"	same	129	240	11 70	5 21	2 67 19 58
Cratt William	12282	750	Darbyer	Richard Dorsey	95	164	7 83	3 53	3 76 15 15
Raymond John	12472	1600	Miller	Mazy Vance	6	25	1 19	32	25 1 76
Thomas Wray	5778, 6411, 5806, 6495	1828	"	Robert Means	229	488	23 22	10 60	4 73 38 55
Thompson Andrew	3443	1000	"	David Duncan	150	259	21 43	5 49	2 59 29 51
Turner Aquilla	3443	1000	"	same	75	137	6 31		1 45 7 76
Welch Bill	4404	1333	"	Benjamin Grimes	110	322	17 26	6 99	2 28 20 53
Leesburg Township.									
Belinger Daniel	5646	750	Bokeser	Thos Worthington	231 1/2	429	24 00	8 63	4 05 46 68
Cassil John	13592	666	"	Francis T Short	333 1/2	700	56 54	14 09	7 00 77 63
same	10578	200	"	A Wolff	200	447	19 44	9 01	3 50 31 65
Crew Thomas	6033	900	"	John Baird	15	28	1 63		26 2 50
McAllister Alexander	6211	640	Fultonser	James Barnett	122	227	10 17		2 14 12 21
Strong Silas G	5586	1000	Bokeser	Robert Means	72	124	9 40	2 43	1 26 13 09
Wallace Cadwallader	13592	666	"	Francis T Short	333 1/2	617	50 56	12 42	7 00 69 98
Allen Township.									
Broom R L	3749	600	Darbyer	James Coleman	100	265	16 11		1 85 17 96
Lachrey Samuel	3749	600	"	same	48	127	5 02	2 35	88 8 25
Richiey James	2979	1300	"	Lucas Sullivant	216	563	21 04	6 29	7 35 36 68
Jackson Township.									
Cassil John	10952	100	Rusher	Henry Patten	100	143	6 91		1 47 8 38
Grant E A	9943	1000	"	Singleton & Taylor	100	144	7 43		1 44 8 87
Unknown	10196	100	"	Lewis Fox	100	159	33 11		4 05 37 16
York Township.									
Cassil G A & Wm Smith	5289	1000	Bokeser	Th s Bowyer	184	233		5 94	3 39 9 33
Robinson Godfrey	5635	1200	"	James Gillmore	100	175	14 47	4 72	1 47 20 63
Strong Silas G	2982	1000	"	Andrew Torborne	363	770	7 78	16 47	10 96 35 21
same	2832	1000	Miller	Peter Manniford	595	1024	127 50	21 90	3 39 152 79
Clabourne Township.									
Carne Catharine	6293	4267	Fultonser	Buller Claibourne	14	30	1 98	89	50 3 37
Clifton John	6308	208	"	Wm Pelham	24	54	2 23		47 2 70
Washington Township.									
Sterling Lyne	10638	278	Rusher	D Williams	241	451	36 63	9 79	4 07 50 49
Cassil John	9917	1000	"	Rowland Madison	83	133	6 62		99 7 61
Marysville.									
In Lot-No.				What Part.		Value.			
Curl Jeremiah	11			W		39	3 45		1 10 4 55
Ross Wm	69			whole		412	12 52		10 49 23 01
Steele W W	51			W		292	24 63	7 12	8 61 40 36
same	58			s 3-7		247	20 83	6 21	7 52 34 56
same	59			whole		16	1 34	49	2 01 3 84
Strong S G	110			"		21	1 77	1 19	57 3 53
same	58			n 35 feet		247	30 31	6 42	9 28 46 01
same	41			whole		106	12 19	2 77	1 79 16 75

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, That if the tax, interest and penalties on the foregoing list of lands and town-lots and parts of lots be not paid into the County Treasury, and the Treasurer's receipt produced therefor before the second Monday of December next ensuing, that the said lands, town-lots, and parts of lots, will on said second Monday of December next, (being the 13th day of December, 1847,) be offered for sale by the Auditor of Union County, at the Court House, in the town of Marysville, in said County of Union, in order to satisfy the tax, interest and penalties. And said sale will be continued from day to day (if necessary) until the whole of each and every tract of land and town-lot and parts of lots above described be sold or offered for sale. No bids will be taken that is not sufficient to pay the taxes, interest and penalties, which stand against each tract of land, town lot or parts of lots.

Auditor's Office, Marysville, November 3, 1847.

December, praying for the creation of a County Road commencing at the Delaware co. line on the line between D. Long and H. Masse; thence west with said line to the west end of the survey; thence to J. Smart's corner on the north line of the widow Wells continuing the same course on the line between Hays and the widow Bowie to the State Road leading to Dublin; thence north with said road to the corner between Wm. D. Kerkl and J. L. Fe kner; thence west on the line between said Kerkl and Fe kner; thence on the line as near as possible till it intersects the road leading from Watkin to Fe kner's saw-mill. PETITIONERS. November 3, 1847. n24w5

Notice is hereby given To all whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of Union county, at their next Session praying for an alteration in the County Road leading from Sager's Sawmill, in Darby township, south to the post road, to commence at the county line near the southwest corner of John Marquis' land on which he now lives; thence north with his line to Joel Jolley's land; thence a straight course north to Adam Brown's house; thence north in a direct line until it intersects the present road. A PETITIONER. October 27, 1847. n24w5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That there will be a Petition presented to the Legislature of Ohio at its next Session, praying for a free turnpike road from Delaware in Delaware county, via Richwood and Essex, in Union county, Homesville in Marion county, and Wheeler's Tavern in Hardin county, and following the track of roads already established between the above named points, except where the route can be improved, or the distance shortened by leaving said roads; or if the Legislature shall refuse to grant said petition, said petition will further pray that said free turnpike road begin at or near the mouth of Fulton's Creek, in Delaware county, and run as above described, to Kenton, in Hardin county. PETITIONERS. n23w5

Notice is hereby given To all whom it may concern, that a Petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of Union county, at their next Session commencing praying for a new road commencing where the Greenville Treaty Line crosses the Co. Line, between Logan and Union thence E. with said line to S. W. corner of Isaac Mattox's lot of land; thence a S. course (nearest and best road) so as to intersect the Richwood Road W. of the farm formerly owned by Abel Wait. A PETITIONER. n23w5

October 27, 1847. Dr. N. Dalton, Tenders his Professional Services to the Citizens of Marysville and vicinity. Office over J. & W. E. Lee's Store.

Selected. The following passionate appeal to the feelings, was the result of a celebration of the capture of Vera Cruz. It was full of truth then—truth which later events have only rendered more forcible. But we don't illuminate now. We, who were so full of delight at the first taste of blood, have become satiated and indifferent. The last state is even worse than the first. We call the attention of poetry-lovers to the seventh stanza. It is beautiful beyond comment.—Republic.

ILLUMINATION.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD. Light up thy homes, Columbia, For those chivalric men Who bear to scenes of warlike strife Thy conquering arms again; Where glorious victories flash on flash. Reveal their stormy way— Resaca's, Palo Alto's fields, The heights of Monterey. They pile with thousands of thy foes Buena Vista's plain— With maids and wives at Vera Cruz, Swell high the list of slain! They point upon the southern skies The blaze of burning domes— Their laurels wet with blood of babes; Light up, light up thy homes!

Light up your homes, oh fathers! For those young hero bands Whose march is still thro' vanquish'd towns And over conquered lands! Whose valor, wild, impetuous, For all its fiery glow, Pours onward like a lava tide, And sweeps away the foe! For those whose dead brows glory crowns On crimson couches sleeping, And for home faces wan with grief, And fond eyes dim with weeping; And for the soldier, poor, unknown, Who battled madly brave, Beneath a stranger soil to share A shallow crowded grave!

The statesman ye have honored long Is wrestling with despair— Thick shadows from the wing of death Are round him every where; For the crushing of that mighty heart, The tears of weary nights, For the bowing of that lofty head Gleam out your mocking lights! Light up thy home, young mother! Then gaze in pride and joy Upon those fair and gentle girls, That eagle-eyed young boy; And clasp thy darling little one Yet closer to thy breast, And be thy kisses on its lips In yearning love impressed.

In yon beleagured city Were homes as sweet as thine, Where trembling mothers felt loved arms In fear around them twine: The lad with brow of olive hue, The babe like lily fair, The maiden with her midnight eyes And wealth of raven hair. The booming shot, the murderous shell Crash'd through the crumbling walls, And fill'd with agony and death Those sacred household halls! Then, bleeding, crush'd and blackened, lay The sister by the brother, And the torn infant grasp'd and writh'd On the bosom of its mother!

Oh sisters, if you have no tears For fearful tales like these, If the banner of the victors veil The victim's agonies, If ye lose the babe's and mother's cry In the noisy roll of drums, If your hearts with martial pride throb high, Light up, light up your homes!

FRESH AIR.—Horace Mann has well said: "People who shudder at a flesh wound and a trickle of blood, will confine their children like convicts and compel them month after month to breathe large quantities of poison. It would less impair the mental and physical constitutions of our children, gradually to draw the same length of time, than to send them to breathe, for six hours a day, the lifeless and poisoned air of some of our school rooms. Let any man, who votes for confining children in small rooms and keeping them on stagnant air, try the experiment of breathing his own breath only four times over; and if medical aid be not at hand, the children will never be endangered by his vote afterwards."

A Beautiful Figure.

A life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part assunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements which we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction.—The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying first, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along every path. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! —We see our friends and neighbors depart from among us, but how seldom does it occur to thoughts that our knell shall perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world!

Hard of Hearing.

An old trick, says an Albany paper, was played on the sheriff at the present term of the Court. He was short for jurors, and made a descent on the street.—He accosted a gentleman well known in town, with, "I want you in court for a juror." "Ha," replied the man, "speak a little louder." The sheriff pitched his voice into a high key, "I want you for a juror." "Yes, yes," nodding him head very significantly, "it is a very fine day." The sheriff, taking him for a deaf man, bolted.—The wag placed his thumb to his nose, and went through the motions.

A Hint for the ladies.

A certain minister, in Boston, lately paid a visit to a lady of his acquaintance who was newly married, and who was attired in the modern fashion, with bare arms. After the usual compliment he familiarly said, "I hope you have got a good husband, madam." "Yes, sir," replied she "and a good man, too." "I don't know what to say about his goodness," added the minister, rather bluntly, "for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife, but he let's you go half naked."

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of Union County, at their next regular meeting praying for the alteration of the Dublin, Sager Mill Road, commencing where said road strikes the line between the lands of Jesse Gill and James D. Robinson, with said line to the Sager run road; with said line crossing the old track on the line between the land of Jesse Gill and John Ruiter; with said line to the State Road; also an alteration in the State road so as to run on the line between R. B. Curry and Ruiter. PETITIONERS. November 4, 1847. 5w

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that after thirty days a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Union county, praying for the vacation of part of County road leading from the State road leading from Bellepoint to Pleasant Valley; thence South from said State road to the road leading from Marysville to Zoar. The part prayed to be vacated is that part of the road located east of the farm of John Peirsol. MANY PETITIONERS. November 4, 1847. 5w

NOTICE.—There will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Union county at their next Session in December next, praying for a review and alteration on a portion of the road running from the Newton and Summersville road to the road running from Smith's mill to Newton; the alteration to be from the west end of Hiram Beal's lane to the road running from said Smith's mill to Newton. PETITIONERS. November 3, 1847.

BLANKS.—Deeds, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, &c., just printed and for sale at this office.

SPEECH OF HON. H. CLAY, At the Mass Meeting at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, November 13th, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances, I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but whilst a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And, I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information; and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rhetorical boquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year, autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my spring-time has gone by, and I, too, am in the autumn of life, and feel the frost of age. My desire and aim are to address you, earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that a solitary word may not fall from me, offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, pestilence and famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and war, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and famine, no doubt for wise, although inscrutable purpose, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great affliction while they last, but society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown; its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burthens, it afflicts both belligerent nations; and its sad effects of mangled bodies, of death and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War unhinges society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprise, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a statement which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican War, although it has yet been of only 18 months' existence, is equal to one half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' war of the Revolution! And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the war of our independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been every where victorious!

How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not Texas, we should have no war. The people were told if that event happened, war would ensue. They were told that the war between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas in our Union, we took along with her the war existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that his nation would consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of annexation. They insisted we should have no war, and even imputed to those who foretold it, sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual war necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual hostilities might have been averted by prudence, moderation and statesmanship. If Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain

where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, war possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, whilst Mr. Slidell was wending his way towards Mexico with his diplomatic credentials, Gen. Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon and to plant them in a warlike attitude opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the war commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill.

The exceptionable conduct of the Federal party during the last British war, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present war, and prevented a just discrimination between the two wars. That was a war of National defence, required for the vindication of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the People. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading, and perhaps the most influential member of the Cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just war, and its great object, as announced at the time, was "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of the war, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given it their hearty co-operation. But the mass of them did not. They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost, and justly lost, the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally variant is the present war! This is no war of defence, but one of unnecessary and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her firesides, her castles and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the Whig party of the present day from that of the major part of the Federal party during the war of 1812! Far from interposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the war, if the Whigs in office are reproachable at all, it is for having lent too ready a facility to it, without careful examination into the objects of the war. And, out of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the war with more ardor and alacrity than the Whigs? Whose hearts have bled more freely than those of the Whig? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, than Whig parents, Whig wives, and Whig brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the havoc of war is in progress, and the no less deplorable havoc of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in any unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Must we blindly continue the conflict, without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of a war, at its commencement, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to the nation—to the collective wisdom of the nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the government?

A declaration of war is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The Convention, which framed our Federal Constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretences; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it on the head of another; that it had been often prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and, in short,

that such vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the war-making power against those great abuses, of which in the hands of a monarch it was so susceptible. And the security, against those abuses which its wisdom devised, was to vest the war-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system of government, is the sole depository of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power with regard to war, with all auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to decide upon the solemn question of peace or war, Congress must consider, and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects, and causes of war. And if a war be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing war with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purpose it shall be further prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any object he pleases, without consulting, and without any regard to, the will of Congress, the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the nation against the abuses and ambition of a single individual. Either Congress or the President must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a war shall be prosecuted. There is no other alternative. If the President possess it, and may prosecute it for objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our free government and any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor, or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present war, to proclaim the object for which it is commenced or has since been prosecuted. And in cases of such omission, the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is necessarily left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instances of the last war with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a message of President Madison, enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain. That message, therefore, and without it the well known objects of the war, which was a war purely of defence, rendered it unnecessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. The whole world knew that it was a war waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a war is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the war making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one with the other; and, in expounding the constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our free government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the war making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a war, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by direction of the national force and by diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The Statute Book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with Foreign Powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them, by subsequent negotiation. Prior to the declaration of the last war against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted against the great belligerent Powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing

them, tendering to both or either of the belligerents the abolition of those restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan decrees and Order in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation.

And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, the basis upon which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So, after the termination of the war, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to Foreign Powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties, (four or five of which were negotiated, while I was in the department of State,) commonly called reciprocity treaties, concluded under all the Presidents, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive.

And, with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated without the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations or were in conflict with unreciprocated statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If in the matter of Foreign Commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger in the case of war, the power to declare which is confided exclusively to Congress?

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any war, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And, I think, it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what objects the present war shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the war, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority, by the most stringent, and effectual, appropriate measures.

And if, on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole government to prosecute the war, with all the national energy, until those objects are obtained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the war shall, or shall not, be a war of conquest, and, if a war of conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, Fellow-Citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purpose and objects this war shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be further shed and their treasure further expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the war varying, from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate, charged with its prosecution.

But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the People, in their primitive assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the war should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

Shall this war be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess that I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation; I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal.—History tells the mournful tale of conquering

nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors in the civilized world, were Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon.

The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and ignoble death. His Lieutenants quarreled and warred with each other, as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Caesar, after conquering Gaul, returned, with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquests had enervated and corrupted the masses.

The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of Emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps, in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all the Capitals, seriously threatening, according to M. Thiers, proud Albion itself, and decking the brows of various members of his family with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and far removed from country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena.

The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedonia or of Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefitted, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of human life, and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico, is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an onerous national debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the laps of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strong-holds, to disarm its inhabitants, and to keep them in constant fear and subjection.

To consummate the work, I presume that standing armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary, to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies, revelling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments, under the lead of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority?

Murmurs, discontent, insurrections, rebellion, would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken assunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together, conquering and conquered nations.

After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race, finally triumphed, and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest height, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian.

And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the seven years war, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fact with poor, gallant, generous, and oppressed Ireland?

Centuries have passed away, since the overbearing Saxon overran and subjugated the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feelings affection and sympathy, towards the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor.

Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin.

The Catholic religion predominates in both the former, the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and English nations. Is there not reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them in their mode of worship of a common Saviour?

We believe that they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty towards God? Who, but the great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question?

For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, if, in truth and purity they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss, which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See.

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor the annexation of Mexico to the United States, can think that it ought to be perpetually governed by military sway. Certainly no votary of human liberty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our revaluation, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted an taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one, and pay the other.

Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils, and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the national Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballot-box and by force compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots?

And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America, and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capita, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota representation between the two republics to be fixed? Where is the seat of common government to be established?

And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the common government what would be the consequences to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment, and of self-government, and of habits, customs, language, laws and religion, so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and motley government.

We should have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to other Parties, which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and rapproching the others with thwarting and disappointing them.

The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably from a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those, whom God and Geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? If our population was too dense for our territory and there was a difficulty of obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for

an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics.

It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great father of rivers, from its uppermost source to the Balize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices, and it includes every variety of climate, which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands, enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population.

Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to Him to seek, by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of His common children? If we pursue the object of such a conquest, besides mortgaging the revenue and recourses of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous national debt, we should have greatly to augment that debt, by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the national debt of Mexico. [Concluded next week.]

Mr. Clay's Speech, at Washington.

The Washington letter writer for the Baltimore Sun says that the "speech of Mr. Clay has been looked for with interest by the numerous wire-workers and politicians now assembled in Washington, and what of it has reached us to-day, has produced a most profound impression. The interest felt in Mr. Clay's opinions, has for a moment, eclipsed even that produced by the despatches from the army. It is the general belief that the next Whig Ticket will be Henry Clay for President, and Gov. Seward, of New York, for Vice President; and a very strong one it would be, considering all circumstances, and the present position of parties in New York."

Swept away by a Tornado of Buffaloes.

The Hannibal (Missouri) Gazette says that young Houton, one of the Marion volunteers, was lost on the way from Santa Fe, in a singular manner. We are told that when the hunter rides into a herd of buffalo, it is often the case that they become frightened and the whole mass starts with furious speed for the mountains, and there is no way to get out, but to keep the same speed, and work your way gradually from among them; to halt would be certain death, as the mass would pass over and crush you, and hunters are often carried seven and ten miles before they can disentangle themselves from the headlong herd. In this way Mr. Houton disappeared. When last seen he was flying over the plain endeavoring to make his way out of a drove of several thousand and has not been heard of since.

Despatches from Gen. Scott.

Despatches have been received at Washington from Gen. Scott, up to the 18th of September; but our eastern exchanges of last evening brought none of them. They are said to contain nothing more than has been received in the letters of army correspondents.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bulletin says the Whigs have carried both branches of the Louisiana Legislature. Thibodeaux, Whig, is elected to Congress by over 600 majority.

"UNWIELDY MAJORITY."—The Albany Argus (Old Hunker,) publishes full returns of the members of the next Legislature of New York. The two Houses stand as follows:

	Whigs.	Locofocos.
Senate	24	8
House	94	33
	118	41

Whig majority, on joint ballot, only SEVENTY-SEVEN!—Journal.

MARKETS.—Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Two lots of Hogs, averaging from 165 to 185 lbs. were sold at \$3.00 a hundred. Flour, from \$4.93 to \$5 pr. brl.

Maj. John P. Gaines arrived home in Boone county, Ky., from Mexico, on last Monday week.

THE ARGUS, AND Union County Advertiser.

Marysville, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1847.

Presidential Movements.

The question as to who will be the Whig candidate for President at the next election, seems as yet to be entirely unsettled. We have not heard of the question being discussed to any extent, except among the friends of Mr. Corwin. They have been manifesting considerable zeal in behalf of their favorite for some time past. Several papers have his name at their head as their first choice for the nomination. Among others, we notice that the Logan Gazette has recently hoisted the Corwin flag, and accompanies his announcement with an article highly laudatory of Mr. Corwin's qualifications for the office. He claims that Mr. C. possesses peculiar talents to fit him for the station—and that with these he unites great personal popularity—and as a further merit that Mr. C. is the head and front of the opposition to the Administration.

Now we think very well of Mr. Corwin—consider him a worthy man, and if he should receive the nomination, could cheerfully vote for him.—But we admit that the Gazette gets ahead of us in the estimate he puts upon that gentleman's qualifications and popularity. If the national convention were to seek a candidate who could most amuse a popular assembly by a witty, ludicrous and eloquent speech, Mr. Corwin would unquestionably be a formidable competitor for the nomination. But if evidences of his statesmanship were sought for, we presume that among the greatest developments in that line would be found in his Watermelon Speech. If profound knowledge in the science of government, and great ability and experience in the management of public affairs were required of the candidate, we think several men even in Ohio—might be found to bear a fair comparison with Mr. C.—We should think that Judge McLean, Thos. Ewing, and not less than fifty other good Whigs might be named in this State who would lose nothing by comparison with him in these qualifications. But the Gazette insists upon his popularity.—In making up this opinion we suppose that the editor cannot take into consideration the result of Mr. G.'s last race with Wilson Shannon. But the crowning reason why Mr. Corwin should be the candidate, is because he is the head and front of the opposition.—By this we suppose he means his opposition to the war. If this be his meaning we should also differ with him in that.—Mr. Corwin cannot by any fair play rank higher than No. 15 in the class of opponents to the War.—In the beginning of the difficulty he appeared to be quite liberal to Mr. Polk.—If our recollection is correct he voted him *men, money and lies*, to the full extent of his demands, at the start; while some fourteen members of Congress were found at that early stage who possessed the moral courage to put in an opposition.—And we cannot see why Mr. Corwin should be promoted to the head and front over these men; we think that it cannot be done with justice. But in what we have said we did not intend to apply any censure to Mr. Corwin; we have no doubt but his motives were good, in the vote he gave, as well as in his subsequent action. We only mean to say we think his partisans are mistaken in the claims they set up for him. That he is not in our humble judgment the most capable nor yet the most available man the Whigs could select for their candidate—but that he falls very much behind many other men in both these particulars.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

We give as much of this great Speech in to-day's paper as we can find room for, the balance we will give next week. It will favorably compare with any of Mr. Clay's former efforts; and will do more towards giving shape to the opposition to the War than every thing else that has appeared before it. That portion of the people who have all along been opposed to the War, and the acquisition of more territory by conquest, have been fighting in separate detachments without any common platform on which to station themselves, or any leader of sufficient

character to give unity, strength and confidence to their efforts; but they are now no longer in that condition.

Henry Clay, the man who has aided the country through all the great dangers and difficulties which it has encountered for the last thirty or forty years has again come forward at this critical period, and submitted principles upon which all lovers of Justice, of Humanity, of Peace and their country can unite—and they have a leader in the person of that illustrious statesman worthy of the great principles for which they are contending.

Steamboat Disaster.

The Propeller Phoenix, on last Saturday week, was destroyed by fire on Lake Michigan. About 170 passengers perished, and about 30 saved. The Boat was owned by Pease & Allen, Cleveland.

Connecticut Senator.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the Hon. ROGER S. BALDWIN to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator Huntington. Mr. Baldwin is a man of eminent abilities, and filled many public posts with great honor. The appointment, it is said, gives universal satisfaction among the Whigs of Connecticut. [Jo urnal.]

LAST CALL!

ALL HEALTH makes it necessary for me to seek a warmer climate; and to enable me to pay my debts, and bear the necessary expenses of a Southern tour, I call upon my friends to come forward and pay, or settle up—very soon. I will also sell one of the largest and best selected lot of Drugs, Jars, &c., had by any Physician in the country, on very reasonable terms. N. DALTON. November 30, 1847. n28w3

Attention!

Marysville and Vicinity!! WE are now opening the most desirable Stock of Goods we have ever handled in this Market. Deeming it unnecessary to enumerate articles or prices, we will just say, call, and we flatter ourselves that we can show you GOODS and PRICES that will not fail to please. SKINNER & CO. November 24, 1847. n27tf

Hides and Skins wanted

THE subscriber will buy any quantity of Hides and Skins, for which he will pay Leather, goods at Skinner's store, or (if very much desired) "the one thing needful"—cash, upon delivery at the old Tannery, formerly occupied by Ransom Clark, in Marysville. N.B.—If any one wants tanning done on shares, or for pay, I am always on hand. MARSHALL GLARK. November 24, 1847. n27m3

PEACE, PEACE!

53 Acres of Land for Sale three Miles East of Marysville, on the Waters of Big Millcreek. Said farm contains 80 Apple trees, first-rate grafted fruit; a good Peach and Cherry orchard; Pears of both kinds; Quinces and Damselfruit; a never failing Spring of good water; also a well of the same stripe; about 35 acres cleared. The 53 acres all under good fence; two Log Houses, and a double Log Barn. Two Horses and a Wagon and Harness will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. ISAAC DODD. November 24, 1847. n27w3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Union co., Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the town of Marysville in said co. on the 27th day of December, A.D. 1847, between the legal hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M. the following described real estate, to wit: Situate in the county of Union, Ohio, parts of surveys No. 9020, 7789 and 5301, in the Virginia Military District bounded on the north by the land of A. A. Woodworth, on the road leading from Milford, Union co. to Urbana, Champagne co., on the west by the lands of W. B. Irwin and Samuel Colver, on the south by land owned by Moses Fullington, and on the east by James C. Miller's land, containing about three hundred and twenty acres more or less. Said real estate will be sold upon the following conditions, to wit: one-sixth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and one-sixth thereof to be paid annually thereafter the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises, according to the Statute in such case made and provided and to draw interest after one year from sale. Appraised at eleven dollars per acre. PHILIP SNIDER, Sheriff. Nov. 23, 1847. n27w5prf\$3.00.

Drs J. O. Baker & E. Gabriel, Having formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine, tender their Professional services to the citizens of Milford and vicinity. Milford, July 8, 1847. n8tf.

Public Notice.

THERE will be a Petition presented to the Legislature of Ohio, at their next session, asking for so much of Union county to be attached to Delaware county, as lies East of a line drawn North from a point on the South line of Union county, two miles West from the South-east corner of said Union county. PETITIONERS. October 23, A.D. 1847. n23w5w

Boot and Shoemaking.

G. Zwerner Informs the citizens of Marysville and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the brick house in R. Pickett's Tan Yard, where he is ready to wait on customers at all times. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He will make to order Boots and Shoes, (coarse or fine,) and is ready to wait on the ladies in any kind of work they may wish. He flatters himself that his work cannot be surpassed for neatness, cheapness and durability in any part of the world. January 20, 1847. n36y1

War, War!

Geer & Atkinson Give their most sincere thanks to the citizens of Marysville and its vicinity for the liberal patronage which they have received from them in the

Tailoring Business; and as they intend to continue among the same people, having formed a partnership, they may expect the same humble efforts continued. They hope to merit a very respectable share of public patronage. Cutting done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up. All work shall be done in a style durable and neat.

Any thing taken for pay which can be used, burned or eaten. Shop, south of the Court House. August 18, 1847. n13m12

Tailoring.

Look Here Neighbors and Friends generally! Do any of you want any Tailoring DONE?

THE SUBSCRIBERS Are prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business on short notice and neatest style, as they will have the latest fashions at all times at the old stand of S. A. CHERRY. TWO DOORS SOUTH OF R. PICKET'S STORE, All work warranted. Cutting done on short notice and as cheap as the cheapest. Actions speak louder than words; therefore give us an opportunity to operate, and we fancy we can demonstrate what we promise.

All kinds of country produce, cabbage not excepted, building materials, &c. taken in payment for all work. N. B.—Please do not forget we like the Root of all evil, (CASH.) S. A. CHERRY, W. T. BROPHY. Marysville, March 1, 1847. n42m12.

Tailor Shop.

H. CRISWELL respectfully announces to the Public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, AT THE OLD STAND,

in Marysville, opposite R. PICKET'S Store, where he will be ready and happy, at all times to wait upon those who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business and work unsurpassed in style and durability; still to merit their approbation, and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All work warranted. Cutting done to order, on short notice and liberal terms. N. B.—Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment for work. November 17, 1847. n26tf

Law Notice.

J. C. DOUGHTY, has made an arrangement with CHARLES SWEETSER, Esq., of Delaware, who will hereafter attend the several Courts of Union county, and assist in the trials of all the causes that may be entrusted to his care. Strict attention will be given to all business in the Courts of Common Pleas, and Supreme Court as well as suits before Justices of the Peace. J. C. DOUGHTY & C. SWEETSER, Attorneys at Law. October 8, 1847. n21*6m

Late News!

In addition to the LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS IN MARYSVILLE, we have received a large lot of Castings, Skillets, Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, Andirons, &c., which we will sell cheap. M. WASSON & CO. August 4, 1847. n11tf

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 north-west corner of the public square, opposite the court-house. July 8, 1846. tf

United States

Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency for English, German and French Papers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the different offices.

Persons who want information on the subject are respectfully invited to call at the office, and it will be cheerfully communicated to them, where files of the different papers can be examined; those who do not wish to call, and want any information on the subject, by addressing a note through the Despatch Post or otherwise, the subscriber will call on them.

Types of every description, Printing Ink, Cases, &c., necessary for a Printing office.

Stereotyping attended to at the shortest notice.

Merchants' accounts, and others, collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

Orders received for all kinds of Stone coal, selected from the most approved mines, expressly for family use.

E. W. CARR, Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 7, 1847. n7tf.

54 40!

Wm. H. Frank & H. Wolford

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Marysville, and of the county generally, that they are prepared to MAKE to ORDER, and intend keeping on hand at THEIR SHOP

at the south end of South street, any article of CABINET FURNITURE that may be called for.

Our Furniture will be made of good materials and upon the most reasonable terms. If you want any kind of Cabinet work, call and see us, and we will try and suit you.

We have nothing to do but work late and early; consequently we can afford to SELL CHEAPER! than those who work only part of the time!

— CUT WINDOW SASH constantly on hand for sale. November 4, 1846. n26tf

Woollen Factory!

THE subscriber having rented for a term of years, the Woollen Factory of M. Fullington, five miles south of Milford, and having furnished the same with entire new machinery of the best quality, is prepared to card and spin wool, to weave and dress cloth on the shortest notice, in the best style, and upon the following terms:

For carding and spinning, 12 1/2 cents per pound; manufacturing into cloth or satinett, 37 1/2 cents per yard; or will give a yard of cloth for 2 1/2 pounds of wool! And he will card wool for the common country prices.

Persons coming from a distance for wool carding, by staying over night, can have Rolls to take home with them.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment for work at the highest Market price. E. S. GUNN. Westford, Union co., O., May 13, 1847.

Auditor of State's Office,

COLUMBUS, October 27, 1847.

Sir—The Fund Commissioners of each county are required by the fifth section of the "act to provide for the payment of the domestic creditors of the State of Ohio," passed 13th March, 1843, vol. 41, page 80, to have the principal of the surplus revenue received by the county from the State Treasury, collected on the first of January, 1850, for the purpose of redeeming the State Bonds issued under that act. It was also provided, that the time of payment should be extended until the 1st of January, 1853, to any county electing to pay annually not less than one-tenth of the amount originally invested in such county. The third section of the act of 11th March, 1845, vol. 43, page 72, requires the County Treasurer to pay quarterly to the State treasurer, all moneys received by them for

the principal of surplus revenue. By the act of 27th February, 1846, vol. 44, page 68, it is provided, that the Auditor and Treasurer of each county shall hereafter perform all the duties required of the County Fund Commissioners. And it is further provided by the act of the 8th February, 1847, vol. 45, p. 32, that it shall be the duty of the County Auditor and Treasurer, to commence suit against the County Fund Commissioners in each county in which they shall have neglected to deliver over to the Auditor the notes, bonds, mortgages, papers and books pertaining to the surplus revenue, or in which the Fund Commissioners shall not have accounted for, and paid over to the Treasurer of their county, all moneys and funds in their hands, or with which they are properly chargeable. The County Auditor and County Treasurer, are each allowed one per cent. upon all sums of money belonging to the surplus revenue collected and paid over to the Treasurer of State.

You will see by these provisions of law, that it is important that vigorous measures should be taken, (where they have not already been adopted,) for the collection of the principal of the surplus revenue.

In all the counties in which measures have not been taken for the collection of the principal loaned to individuals, the debtors should be immediately notified that the amount due by them will be required to be paid in yearly or semi-annual instalments, so that the whole amount can be collected before the first of January, 1850.

In every case in which the debtor neglects to comply with the requisition for the payment of the principal, suit should be commenced without delay for the collection of the principal and interest.

Unless effective measures are taken for the collection of this fund, in every county, where they have not been adopted, it is feared that a number of the counties will be delinquent, while others will have paid up punctually the whole amount loaned to them. This fund is pledged for the redemption of the seven per cent. stocks of the State, issued under the act of the 13th of March, 1843, which become due in 1850; and if the counties to which the money has been loaned are in default, it will make the burden of taxation much heavier to enable the State to meet its engagements.

I have the pleasure of knowing that the proper officers of several of the counties have adopted measures for the collection of the amount loaned to individuals, or otherwise used by the county, and that notice has been given to their debtors to make payment accordingly.

It is unnecessary, I trust, to urge further upon you the necessity of proceeding immediately to act upon the subject if no means have yet been taken for the collection of the sum which your county is bound to pay into the State Treasury.

It is understood that the old Fund Commissioners in a few of the counties, have not yet settled their accounts and delivered to the County Auditor the notes, mortgages, papers and books pertaining to this fund. It is the duty of the County Auditor and Treasurer in such case, to bring suit immediately against the County Fund Commissioners. They will be held responsible for any neglect of duty in this respect.

I trust that you will, immediately after the first day of January, make out your annual report, as required by the 19th section of the act providing for the distribution of this State's proportion of the surplus revenue—*Swan's Statutes*, page 887; and that you will transmit a copy to this office without delay. The reports from the several counties will be communicated to the General Assembly and published together: thus forming a document which will be sent to each County Auditor and Treasurer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN WOODS,
Auditor and Treasurer of Union county, Marysville.

By the above from the State Auditor it will be perceived that measures must be immediately taken to collect and pay into the State Treasury the surplus revenue loaned in Union county; and the undersigned would respectfully suggest that one-fifth of the amount due be paid by the 15th of December next, and the like sums in June and December yearly, or at farthest to pay a fourth part in June, 1848, and the balance in three half yearly payments, so that the whole may be paid by the first day of January, 1850.

It is hoped none will delay beyond the last mentioned date.

JOHN JOHNSON,
C. LEE,
Fund Commissioners of Union county.
November 23, 1847. n27w3

M. WASSON & CO'S GOODS HAVE COME! OH, BIG!

Save Your Ashes Clean and Dry! Nearly pay for Your Wood....10 Cents per Bushel.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF MARYSVILLE AND UNION COUNTY:

We again appear before you with unfeigned thanks for the hearty reception which you have given us in coming into your community. And we take pleasure in announcing, that on account of that patronage which you have so liberally bestowed upon us, we are enabled to make considerable additions to our former stock. Also, that we are **JUST NOW** receiving and opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes; &c.

And that we are prepared to sell as good an article as the market affords in any department at lowest possible prices, either for **CASH** or **PRODUCE**. But fellow-citizens, take not our bare assertions for these statements; call and examine for yourselves, and if you are not satisfied of the fact we are mistaken. When you come, remember, we care not what quantities of Butter, Eggs, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, Flaxseed, Beans, Dried Fruit, Hides and Calf, Skins, you bring with you. For all or any of the above we will pay the highest market price in goods or on account.

T. & J. BROWN, n23tf

October 27, 1847.
N.B.—We would be pleased if those against whom we have claims of some standing could make it convenient to send us a little cash—a sprinkling of which is very necessary to keep the wheels moving.

T. & J. B.

STOVES, STOVES.—R. PICKET takes this method of informing the CITIZENS of Union county, that he has on hand a general assortment of

STOVES consisting of
Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also,
Parlor Stoves of various patterns and sizes;
Stoves suitable for Churches,
Stores and Mechanical shops,
of every description and pattern!

The above are offered as low as can be purchased in this vicinity, and on the most reasonable terms.

Marysville, Oct. 6, 1847. n20tf

NEW GOODS!

And More Coming!!

STANTON & LEE, at the old stand, in Goodale's Row, and (now) one door North of the Capitol House, Columbus, now offer to their Friends and Customers, a larger assortment than ever before.

In addition to our usual variety we now have a superior assortment of Carpets, Muffs, Crochery, &c.; a fresh lot of those just popular Teas, just received.

Having a partner resident in New York, we buy only when we can buy cheap. We sell for **CASH** or **Barter** exclusively. We excel most decidedly in **Broadcloths**, **Muslins**, **Tickings**, **Teas**, &c. &c.

To Country Merchants who buy for **Cash**, we offer some great bargains, and we are not to be undersold in any article. If the citizens of Union Co. will call upon us, they shall not go away dissatisfied.

P.S.—We trade for almost every article the farmer has to dispose of.
November 24, 1847. n27m3

A Friendly Invitation!

I WOULD INVITE my Friends and Customers to call and settle, and if possible help me to a **LITTLE CASH**, and be not offended, as I am in need.
Yours, DR. C. RATHBUN,
Marysville, Nov. 17, 1847. n36v8



FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs. Testimony of Dr. Doan, one of the best physicians in southwestern Ohio: Sir: I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and so far am well pleased with its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles. Put them as low as you can, as I expect, if it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Resptly, Wm. Doan, M.D. Read the following from Mr. Lanning, the well known Machinist: I have been severely afflicted with a cough for some time. I have tried every remedy which I could hear of without effect, until urged to use Salter's Panacea, by acquaintances who had themselves been relieved by it. I take pleasure in stating that in an incoherently short period I found relief by the use of this invaluable preparation, and conceive it a duty I owe the suffering to recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

J. H. LANNING, Boards corner Vine and Fifth streets. Extract of a letter from H. B. Woolls, Editor of the "Southern Indianian," Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana: Please forward me 12 dozen more of your Ginseng Panacea. The people of this part of the country have tried and found out the great benefit of it for colds and coughs, and there has been a perfect rush for it. I have but a few bottles in my family, and think it the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever tried.

H. B. WOOLLS. Extract from a letter of Mr. J. A. Murphy, of Coalport, Meigs county, Ohio: Mr. M. says: I am nearly out of the Panacea, and want you to send me a fresh supply as soon as possible. I never sold any thing that gives such general satisfaction. A number of persons in this county have, to all appearance, been saved from the grave by it. In particular, I mention the case of Mr. Rodney Downing, at his request, Mr. Downing resides in Rutland, Meigs county, and for years had suffered every thing but death, from Asthma; he tried all the medicines he had seen advertised, and applied to several physicians, but got no relief. I sold him some of the Panacea, which greatly relieved him; he got it a second time, in all about four bottles, and he can now sleep comfortably, and enjoys himself as he has not before for years, and in fact never expected to do. He recommends your Panacea to every one he hears cough. Another case mentioned by Mr. Murphy, is that of Mr. Hovey, of Salisbury township. This is a case of decidedly diseased Lungs, and so pronounced by Physicians. Mr. Hovey had all the usual symptoms of diseased lungs, cough, bloody expectoration, night sweats, emaciation, debility, and yet he is now well, cured by a few bottles of the Panacea. These two cases are worthy of notice; the first is an Asthma of years' standing in a man well advanced in life. Every physician knows that such a case is looked upon as incurable, but the Panacea exerts its usual powerful restorative influence, and to the joy and amazement of the patient and his family he is cured. The next had been pronounced by medical men a case of diseased lungs; the patient and his family had almost ceased to hope; every thing had been done that science and kindness could do, but in vain, the Panacea, however,

stepped in a minister of mercy and saved the patient. DAVIS & WILNER, Columbus, Travelling agents for Ohio. For sale by R. PICKET, Marysville; ANDREW KEYES, Milford. November 3, 1847. n24m8

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, Designed to produce Insensible Perspiration, without which Life cannot be preserved.



It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us.—The language of the Scriptures is, "In the Blood is the Life." If it becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of **INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION!**

Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves in tantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore insensible perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, steams; the Hydropathist shrouds you in wet blankets; the Homoeopathist deals out infinitesimals; the Thiopapist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills. To give some idea of the amount of insensible perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passes off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day we evacuate five pounds of it by insensible Perspiration.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, and poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that in not one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means. I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the gospel, judges on the bench, aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition, and multitudes of poor, use it every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying, 'McAlister, your Ointment is good.' In scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, liver complaint, sore eyes, quinsy, sore throat, bronchitis, piles, broken or sore breast, all chest diseases, such as asthma, oppression, pains; also, sore lips, chapped hands, tumors, cutaneous eruptions, nervous diseases, and diseases of the spine, there is probably no medicine now known so good; and as for burns, it has not its equal in the world! As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then, JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine, unless the name of 'James McAlister,' or 'James McAlister & Co.' is written with a pen upon every label. Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constitutional courts of the U. States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and ointment. A. & S. Hendry, Ashtabula, General agents for Ohio. For sale by R. Picket, Marysville; Andrew Keyes, Milford; A. Darrow, Newton; Jacob Reed, Essex; L. H. Hastings, Richmond; Mrs. Mitchell, Summerville; Mrs. Crary, Cokerly's P. O. August 4, 1847. n11y1.

MORRILL'S
Celebrated Fever and Ague Pills.
The great and never failing cure and preventative for Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Enlargement of the Spleen, and Intermittent Fever. Within the reach of all, Price only 50 Cents.

The prosecution of even well directed effort in the preparation of specific remedies, however laudable in itself may be the endeavor to alleviate the "ills that flesh is heir to," becomes highly censurable when unguided by medical science, and an intimate acquaintance with the disease which it is intended to cure. That so many of the quick remedies of the day are either perfectly inert, or dangerous in their operation, may be readily traced to this spirit of empiricism, which has for many years been abroad among us. This is more especially the case in Fever and Ague, a disease which in its different ramifications, has not only set the usual preparations for its cure at defiance, but has baffled the skill of many of our first physicians. This is the less surprising when it is considered that the patient is usually exposed to the same deleterious influences in which the disease originated. The Proprietors of this invaluable remedy are well aware of the vast number of medicines before the public, which by large doses of quinine and mineral poisons, have the effect of breaking chills and fever for the time, but the just and universal objection to them is that their powerful effect upon the organs acted upon, invariably causes such a reaction, as leaves the system debilitated, and consequently more liable to disease than before and less capable of withstanding the effects of the poisonous miasma, which is so prevalent in the west and south. The object of the original compounder of the above pills, has been the preparation of a medicine that should not only thoroughly eradicate the disease, but by its peculiar and specific action upon the stomach, liver, bowels and biliary organs, invigorate and strengthen the whole system, and thus enable it better to withstand the malarious influences to which it may be exposed for the future. In this, aided by an intimate knowledge of this disease, acquired during a long practice, he has most happily succeeded. Since its discovery it has been used largely in private practice and without a single failure; and such efforts are now making as to induce the proprietors to hope being able to supply the demand for the whole country to which it is confidently recommended as a positive cure for Fever and Ague.

As these pills are entirely beyond the imputation of empiricism they have been placed entirely upon their own merits; but as they will be introduced into sections of the country where the circumstances attending their introduction are unknown; the proprietors append the following certificate from an able and well known Practitioner of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9th, 1846.
DEAR SIR:—As a general maxim I have invariably declined recommending Patent medicines of any kind, and in common with medical practitioners have uniformly opposed their use, but I have no hesitation in stating that your pills are a preparation of a different nature, and well worthy of introduction into general use. I have used them myself in my practice with the happiest results. Out of some hundred cases, I do not recollect of but a single instance where they failed of effecting a permanent cure, generally in one or two days. In some cases, however, it has been found necessary to continue their use for a longer time, but for a certain and radical cure, I know not their equal. As a preventative, if taken a few times during the season, I consider them equally excellent. I also know other physicians who have used them with equal benefit, and would cordially recommend them to all suffering with fever and ague, or who are exposed to the malaria of the west and south-western climate.

G. F. WHITE, M.D.
N.B. The directions must be carefully followed in every particular.

For sale in Marysville by R. PICKET; in Milford by ANDREW KEYES; and by A. & S. HENDRY, Ashtabula; Agents for Ohio. June 23, 1847. n5m6

Dr. Smith's Great National Pills.
Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable [SUGAR COATED] Pills, are the medicine of the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre-eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have

silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom. Their purity, as a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time. A single trial will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are purely vegetable, or Nature's own remedy.

The great principle recognised by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, Dr. Smith's Pills strengthen the stomach, promote the secretion of the liver, skin and kidneys, and regulate the bowels, thereby adopting the only natural and consistent method of rendering the vitiated humors of the whole system. It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of all to prevent. They cure most all the diseases of the western country, and in all bilious disorders they stand alone, unparalleled—the sick man's friend. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz: *Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Bad appetite, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Worms, Heartburn, Bilious Cholera, Prolonged Jaundice, Pain in the side, Scrofula, Bad Blood, Obstructions, Female complaints, Rheumatism, Whooping coughs, Weak Nerves, Hysterics, Coughs, Galls, Influenza, Pimples, Low Spirits, &c.* By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the Hospitals in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several eminent Physicians in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice. *Beware of Imposition!*—The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a 'coating of sugar.' Therefore, beware, and always look for the written signature of G. Benj. Smith on the bottom of every box, to counterfeits which is forgery. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office, and the people are referred to 'Smith's Herald & Gazette,' New York, where they can read of the most important cures. Agents—R. Picket, Marysville; James S. Robinson, Edinburgh; E. T. Allen, Middleburgh; Taylor & Kenton, Zanesfield; T. Armstrong & J. C. Scarff, Bellefontaine; H. W. White, West Liberty. August 4, 1847. n11m6.



Western New York College of HEALTH,

207 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.
DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S Vegetable Lithontripic Advertisement for 1847.—"I came, I saw, I conquered!" is most emphatically the case with this article. Disease has ever yielded to its most marvellous medicinal power. Wherever it has gone, and South America, England, Canada, and the United States have proved the truth of this statement, the above quotation in a strong and pithy sentence, tells the whole story. Invalids, the principle upon which you are cured may not be known to you, but the result of a trial of the article is satisfactory; you are restored, and the secret of the cure remains with the proprietor. The medi-

cine is a compound of 22 distinct vegetable agencies; each individual root has its own particular, exclusive property, conflicting with no other compound—each root makes its own cure—and as a perfect combination, when taken into the system, it does the work which nature, when her laws were first established, intended it should do—purifies, strengthens and restores the broken down, debilitated constitution. Dropsy, in all its characters, will be completely eradicated from the system by its use. See pamphlets in agents' hands, for free circulation—they treat upon all diseases, and show testimony of cures. Gravel, and all complaints of the urinary organs, form also the cause of great suffering, and Vaughn's Lithontripic has acquired no small celebrity over the country, by the cures it has made in this distressing class of afflictions. So famed, it seems, is this medicine, that it has thus attracted the notice of one of our medical publications. In the November No., 1846, of the "Buffalo Journal and monthly review of medical and surgical science," in an article upon calculous diseases, and "solvents," the writer, after noticing the fact that the English Government once purchased a secret remedy, and also noticing the purchase, in 1802, of a secret remedy, by the Legislature of New York, thus pays tribute to the fame of the medicine:

"Why do not our Representatives in Senate and Assembly convened, enlighten and 'dissolve' the suffering thousands of this country, by the purchase of Vaughn's vegetable lithontripic, than which no solvent since the days of Alchemy has possessed one half the fame?" Reader, here is a periodical of high standing, acknowledged throughout a large section of this country to be one of the best conducted journals of the kind in the United States, exchanging with the scientific works of Europe to our certain knowledge, edited by Austin Flint, M.D. and contributed to by men of the highest professional ability, thus stepping aside to notice a secret remedy. You will at once understand no unknown and worthless nostrum, could thus extort a comment from so high a quarter—and consequently, unless it directly conflicted with the practice of the faculty, it must have been its great fame which has caused it to receive this passing nod. Kidney diseases, weakness of the back and spine, irregular, painful and suppressed menstruation, Fluor Albus, and the entire complicated train of evils which follow a disordered system, are at once relieved by the medicine. Send for pamphlets from agents, and you will find evidence of the value of the Lithontripic there put forth.—As a remedy for the irregularities of the female system, it has in the compound a "root" which has been resorted to in the north of Europe for centuries—as a sure cure for this complaint, and a restorer of the health of the entire system. Liver complaint, Jaundice, bilious diseases, &c., are instantly relieved. People of the west will find it the only remedy in these complaints, as well as fever and ague. There is no remedy like it, and no calomel or quinine forms any part of this mixture. No injury will result in its use, and its active properties are manifested in the use of a single 30 oz. bottle. For fever and ague, bilious disorders, take no other medicine. Rheumatism, gout, will find relief. The action of this medicine upon the blood, will change the disease, which originates in the blood, and a healthy result will follow. Dyspepsia, indigestion, &c. yield in a few days' use of this medicine. Inflammation of the lungs, cough, consumption, also, has ever found relief. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Files, inflamed eyes, all caused by impure blood, will find this article the remedy. The system acted upon by the 22 different properties of the mixture, is purified and restored, as a partial cure will not follow. The train of common complaints, palpitation of the heart, sick headache, debility, &c., are all the result of some derangement of the system, and this great restorer will do its work. The promises set forth in the advertisement, are based upon the proof of what it has done in the past four years. The written testimony of 1000 agents, in Canada, the United States, England, and South America, in the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen by all interested, is a sufficient demonstration that it is the best medicine ever offered to the world. Get the pamphlet, and study the principle as there laid down, of the method of cure. Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at 2 dollars; 12 oz. do. at 1 dollar each, the larger holding 6 oz. more than two small bottles. Look out and not get imposed upon. Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontripic mixture" blown upon the glass, the written signature of G. C. Vaughn on the directions, and G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, stamped on the cork. None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the principal office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—orders from regularly constituted agents excepted: post paid letters, or verbal communications solicited, promptly attended to, gratis. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau st., New York city; 295 Essex st., Salem, Mass.; and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as advertised in the papers. Agents, R. Picket, Marysville; A. Keyes, Milford; R. Jennings & Co., North Lewisburg. April 28, 1847. n50m12