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THE ARGUS.

Vol. 2.

Marysville, Union County, Ohio, Wednesday, December 16, 1846.

No. 32.

Governor Bartley's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

Assembled together as the Representatives of the people to consider the condition of public affairs, your attention is first properly directed to those pleasing circumstances which evince the goodness of an Overruling Providence, to whose favor we are indebted for all we enjoy. We are thus reminded, too, of the large measure of gratitude we owe for unnumbered blessings and benefits. A year, crowded with events of interest, has been added to the past, since I last addressed your honorable body. Abundance has crowned the labors of the husbandmen in that period. Commerce and Domestic Industry flourish and increase. Sickness prevailed to some extent in various parts of the State, during the months of August and September, yet its fatality has been inconsiderable. Tranquility and order has been maintained within our borders. The supremacy of the laws is still acknowledged, and the advancement of our people in virtue, morality and all the elements of national greatness, has been unabated.

The duties of the different branches of the State Government have been discharged during the past year with promptness and fidelity, giving ample guaranty, continually, that the persons and property, and all the interests of community, have been objects of the highest regard. The Reports of the Heads of the several different Departments which will, in due time, be laid before you, will furnish you with a detailed statement of their condition and operations.

The following statement exhibits a general view of the receipts and disbursements of the State government during the last fiscal year:

General Revenue received during the year ending 15th November, 1846,	\$163,631 62
Balance in the Treasury, on the 15th November, 1846,	86,308 98
Total applicable to the support of the State Government, benevolent Institutions, &c.,	249,930 60
Paid out during the year ending 15th Nov. 1846, being bills paid at the Treasury,	192,701 59
Balance in the Treasury on the 15th Nov. 1846,	57,229 01
Canal Fund for the payment of Interest, &c.	
Received for taxes of 1845,	765,406 24
Canal tolls,	595,479 09
Turnpike Dividends,	35,291 21
Canal Lands sold,	22,163 13
Miscellaneous items,	11,074 39
Amount properly belonging to Canal Fund,	1,429,414 16
Amount received for School Lands,	27,558 89
Total amount of School Fund,	1,456,973 05
Paid out of Canal Fund for repairs and superintendence,	233,232 59
On account of interest on foreign debt, exchange and expenses, and school Fund,	1,194,301 64
Interest paid on Domestic Bonds,	45,687 42
Total amount paid from Canal Fund for repairs and superintendence of Canals, interest upon foreign and domestic debt, exchanges and expenses,	\$1,473,321 65

The cause of education, combining both moral and intellectual culture has been a matter of primary interest in Ohio since the first formation of the State Government; and no subject can be of more lasting and vital importance to a free people. A system of education has been very properly looked upon as not merely an ornament of our political edifice, but also as the foundation on which it rests and the rock of its future safety. The importance of the subject, however, and the zeal with which it has been espoused, have

not fully overcome as yet the deep rooted prejudices of some portions of our people against the measures necessary for the improvement of the system. It is to be lamented that our school system is yet too inefficient in its operations, and that our Common School Fund, that source of just pride to the people of the State, is expended every year with less than half the advantages to the youth of the State which ought to be derived from it. There is a general want of energy, efficiency and discipline in the system. In a former communication I had occasion to urge upon the General Assembly the means deemed essential for the further improvement of this system of Education, to which I respectfully refer you.

The following statement shows the condition of the School Fund for the year 1846:

Common School Fund received, being proceeds of taxes,	\$69,582 39
Auction Duties and Pedlars' Licenses,	5,812 11
Tax on Lawyers and Physicians,	4,909 21
Banks, Insurance and Bridge Companies,	28,844 15
Surplus Revenue interest, 5 per cent.	91,268 81
Whole amount received during the year,	\$200,516 67
Balance in the Treasury on the 15th of Nov. 1846,	31,775 50
Total,	\$232,292 24
Balance of Common School Fund in the Treasury, November 15, 1846,	33,292 24
Paid out and distributed among the counties of the State,	\$200,000 00
Interest paid upon the Virginia and United States Military School Fund, Western Reserve School Fund, Ministerial Fund, and other trust funds,	88,130 79
Total amount paid out of the State Treasury for support of schools and religious purposes, &c.,	\$288,450 79

Since the last session of the General Assembly, the people of the United States have become involved in a sanguinary war with the Republic of Mexico, attended with loss of life and treasure and that train of calamities incident to a war with a foreign nation. The unfortunate events which have led to this conflict it is not my purpose to discuss, or even to notice in this communication. It is a subject of regret that this collision of arms with the people of a sister republic has occurred; occupying with us as they do, the soil of the new world, and in whose protracted and arduous struggle for the establishment of their liberties on the principles of our own Government we have heretofore felt a deep interest. The enlightened friends of liberty and humanity had for some years indulged the hope that they had found in the liberal and free institutions of America a fabric of civil government capable of being conducted on the most enlightened and elevated principles of philanthropy and christianity, securing a safe protection to the rights and liberty of every citizen, and affording an asylum, a place of refuge, to the unfortunate of other countries from the oppressions and devastating wars resulting from their political systems. The belief was entertained that the humane and enlightened public sentiment of this age would soon conduce to the amicable adjustment of all the disputes and controversies of nations, consistent even with the most refined sense of honor, through the intervention of arbitrations and internal adjudications—that those restless elements of ambition and jealousy which have so long kept mankind in a state of hostile commotion, might be overcome and brought into submission by an elevated tone of moral sentiment, without a resort to the cruelties of warfare. But, existing

circumstances threaten disappointment to these hopes and anticipations of the philanthropist. It is evident that we are now approximating great and important events, which may exercise a controlling influence over the future destiny of our country. It becomes the true friends of civil liberty and the improvement of the condition of man, to look with a vigilant and scrutinizing eye to the consequences and enduring influences of the great events which are beginning to open upon us.

On the 20th day of May last I received, through the War Department, a requisition from the President of the United States for three regiments of volunteers, Infantry or Riflemen, for the service of the United States, in the pending war with the Republic of Mexico. This call of the President was made in obedience to the act of 13th of May, 1846, which had passed both branches of Congress by an almost unanimous vote. The standing forces of the United States then engaged in the war, were believed to be in imminent peril, and the national defence near the seat of war was supposed to require immediate assistance from the volunteer militia of the states. Under the high responsibilities imposed upon me, I did not consider myself at liberty to disregard this call upon the patriotism of the state. However much the existence of the war may be deplored, and however great the difference of opinion about the unfortunate events which led to it, when the State was duly called upon under the authority of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, for military aid, the solemn injunctions of duty imposed upon me as the Executive officer of the State, as well as every dictate of patriotism, imperatively demanded, as I considered, prompt and energetic action on my part to comply with the call, in the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution. If when a war be actually existing between the United States and a foreign nation, and duly recognized by a law of Congress, a State, when called upon by the national authorities, be at liberty to disregard the injunctions of the Constitution, and judge for itself as to the necessity and expediency of the war, either to withhold its assistance from the United States, or to afford only a faltering, unwilling and ineffectual aid, the supremacy of our system of government must soon be at an end, and the constitutional muniments of our national defence prove unavailing. When the emergency of a war with a foreign nation is actually existing, no superficial considerations of temporary inconvenience or pecuniary sacrifice should prevent the performance of these high duties of patriotism which each State of the national confederacy, as well as every citizen of the Republic, owes to the country and to the cause of civil liberty.

Upon the receipt of this call made by the President, prompt and efficient measures were taken to raise the volunteer military force required from this State. And, on the 17th day of June, 1846, I delivered over to the authority of the United States, under the command of Brig. Gen. Wool, of the United States Army, three regiments of volunteer troops duly organized as required by law. These three regiments consisted of thirty full companies composed chiefly of young men of high promise, whose public spirit and patriotic devotion to the cause of their country, is a just ground of pride and gratification to every citizen of the State. They have, upon a sudden call of their country, separated themselves from their homes, their business and their friends and gone into a distant country, to face all the casualties and hardships of a military campaign in an unfavorable climate and against an enemy long inured to warfare. In every emergency of the service the Ohio Volunteers will fully sustain the honor of the State, and I doubt not be found capable of the noblest feats of valor and enterprise.

In collecting and embodying these troops, in subsisting and transporting them to the place of general rendezvous at Cincinnati, and in furnishing them with some essential materials for tents, camp equipage, &c., a very considerable expenditure of money was

necessarily incurred. A prompt and faithful compliance with the call of the national government for volunteers made this expenditure unavoidable. The call was sudden, and the people of the State had not in anticipation prepared themselves for the emergencies of military life. It was not practicable to collect and organize the volunteer companies and transport them to the general encampment near Cincinnati, without the payment of their necessary incidental expenses; and even then the volunteers who were separating themselves from their private pursuits and all the attachments of home, were subjected to inconveniences and difficulties before they reached Cincinnati to which our people are but little accustomed.

The Government of the United States has failed thus far to perform its duty in paying this expenditure or refunding the money advanced. The subsistence alone of the thirty companies which were received into the service of the United States, after the time of their arrival at the place of general rendezvous is all, or nearly all of the expenditure which has been refunded as yet by the General Government.

The Adjutant General of the State is now at Washington, engaged in the settlement of this business with the War Department; and in a short time a special communication will be made, which will bring the subject of these expenditures, and the matters connected therewith, fully before you.

The army of the United States is now in possession, by means of conquest, of five of the provinces of Mexico—Tamaulipas, New Leon, Chihuahua, New Mexico and California.—The military commander who headed the forces which took possession of New Mexico, has affected to make a formal annexation of this province—has proclaimed himself Governor of the province—assumed the exercise of civil authority over the people of that country, and actually required some of them to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

If the object of the President of the United States, in sending an army into the interior of Mexico, be solely to compel the government of that country to the terms of a speedy and honorable peace, such proceedings may, perhaps, be excusable, if not entirely justifiable. But if the purpose and effect of this invasion of Mexico, by our armies, be the acquisition of territory, and the annexation of the subjugated provinces to our national confederacy, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a violation of the fundamental principles of our national constitution. The Government of the United States has no right to engage in a war of aggression and conquest. The very introduction to the Constitution, expressive of its whole object and intent, most explicitly declares the sole design of our Government to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And the whole context and spirit of the Constitution clearly repels the idea, that the United States can engage in any war, except when necessary for the common defence, and to insure the internal tranquility of the country. Our national confederacy is one of limited powers and clearly gives no authority to annex the provinces of a foreign nation by mere conquest, without the authority even of a law of Congress, and without consent of the people of the country to which those foreign provinces belong. Whether the usurpation of civil authority, committed by the military commander who has subjugated the province of New Mexico, will receive the treatment it merits at the hands of the national government, remains to be determined. There is no rule of the *jus belli* established by the practice of nations, which can authorize a disregard of the Constitution and of the limited purposes and legitimate designs of our national compact. Let justice be done and the great principles of our Constitution maintained, whatever consequences may follow.

One of the first principles in the theory of our republican form of gov-

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

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

erament is, that the people of every country, for the purpose of protecting their rights and liberties and securing their independence, have an inalienable right to select and establish a government for themselves, and all times a complete power, for the purposes aforesaid, to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary. So important was this principle thought to be, we find it embodied in the first section of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Ohio.—Without a palpable violation of this fundamental principle in all civil governments, we cannot acquire by conquest, and annex to our national Union by the force of arms, the inhabited & organized provinces of a foreign nation. Even supposing it to be one of the constitutional objects of our national confederacy to extend our civil authority, and acquire a vast extent of country, these subjugated Mexican provinces could not be annexed to our national Union without the consent of a constitutional majority of the people of the United States.

Each State of the national confederacy has a deep and immediate interest in those questions, which are about to arise out of the war with Mexico; and no State can overlook them, with a due regard for the safety of the Union and the maintenance of the principles of the Constitution.

The fact that our army sent into the interior of Mexico has not been vanquished, but on the contrary has been victorious on every battle-field, and has fully sustained the character of our country for military prowess, is a very mutual and a very proper subject of national pride and congratulation.—The bonfires, illuminations, and rejoicings, upon the receipt of the first news of such events, shows the patriotic ardor of our people, and their devotion and attachment to their government. But the ardor of public feeling should not be allowed to lead judgment astray, or induce a forgetfulness of the duty of our country, and its high position in regard to the great and immutable principles of justice and the rights of man. A thirst for military fame and conquest an overweening spirit of aggrandizement, have been fatal to republics in ages past. When the free republican institutions of this country were established, it was admitted by the most enlightened throughout the civilized world, that a great advance was in the science of government—that the right of men and the true objects of government were more clearly understood, more forcibly promulgated, and more correctly and justly established, than at any former period of the world.

It was hoped and believed that the great fundamental principles established by our government had created barriers against the spirit of conquest, which cupidity and rapacity could not overlook. To secure the blessings of liberty, protect our people in the pursuit of happiness, elevate them in the grade of humanity, and advance them in all the improvements and arts of civilized life, are objects of higher import and utility than to dazzle and delude them by the glare and splendor of military renown, and lead them on in the bloody track of conquest.—Founded on a sacred regard for the rights of man, and resting on the intelligence and public virtue of the people for its security, our government occupies an elevated position before the civilized world. The intercourse of our country with foreign nations, as well as the administration of our internal affairs, should be marked by a high regard for justice and the rights of mankind, under all circumstances; and if it be the object of our people to extend the influence of free institutions to other nations of the world, more can be done by the moral influence of example than by conquest and force of victorious arms.

I respectfully call your attention to the laws now in force for the regulation of the militia. They were originally designed to operate in time of peace, but are defective and inefficient even then. In time of war they are wholly incompetent. The salaries now paid to the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals are also inadequate to secure men of military talents, such as are indispensable in raising and or-

ganizing troops for the service of the country. The present incumbents, during the last six months, have served their country with a degree of skill & fidelity which will commend them to your favorable consideration.

The unhappy controversy between the authorities of Virginia and Ohio, in regard to jurisdiction, which arose in 1845, has not yet been satisfactorily and definitely adjusted. The citizens taken forcibly from this State to be tried in Virginia, have been discharged on mere nominal bonds, and the question of jurisdiction which arose in the prosecution was carried to the General Court of Virginia. But a division of opinion in that tribunal on the question has prevented a final adjudication of the controversy. The authorities of Virginia have not yet authorized the arrest and surrender of the persons demanded as fugitives from the justice of this State, on the charge of abduction. The facts connected with this difficulty were very fully laid before the General Assembly at the late session. I again commend the subject to your special attention.

I can only repeat the recommendation made in my former communications to the General Assembly, in favor of the repeal of the laws imposing useless and unjust restrictions on the colored population of this State. These laws have no tendency to limit the emigration and settlement of this kind of population within Ohio, and they are at variance with the human spirit of the age and inconsistent with the character of our people. The colored population already located in our State should be treated with humanity and justice. Their rights are entitled to the protection of our laws, although their settlement in Ohio may be unfortunate for themselves. Their further emigration ought not to be encouraged and it may be discouraged, if it become necessary, in a manner not inconsistent with humanity and justice.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Utility of Patronizing the Printers.

Not only do persons derive amusement from perusing a newspaper, but in many instances its medium has been the source of a great benefit in a pecuniary point of view. And in patronizing the printer by advertising in his columns or otherwise the individual so doing is very often benefitted. As an instance of this, Gen. James Hedges, of this vicinity, had a valuable horse stolen from the railing before one of our stores a short time since, whilst he was comfortable seated within the store chatting. He immediately had a lot of hand-bills struck and circulated—sending one to every sheriff in the State. The result was that he heard of his horse a few days a few days ago at Marietta and sent a man to identify and get him, who has returned with the horse and also the thief, whom he captured at his residence near Fredericktown, Knox county. Is not this plan infinitely better than to spend time and money traversing the country in fruitless search?—*Richland Jeffersonian*.

Beware of the Scamp.

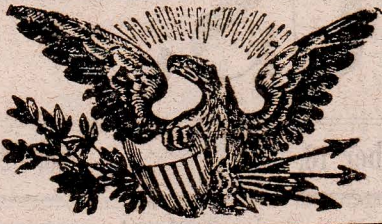
Jonathan E. Hoyt, a Boot and Shoe maker by trade, absquatulated from this place a few weeks ago, leaving a few of our citizens minus several hundred dollars. He left this office minus a trifle—the scamp, he did. This Jonathan is a rare lad—a smasher for trade. He was in this place perhaps a year; traded in boots, shoes, leather, horses, buggies, &c.; and finally, having secured a good deal of loose cash, and got into a number of our citizens "about a feet," he decamped for Cleveland, where we understand he has a wife & 3 or 4 children. We are told, however, that he soon left that place for New York, in some part of which State he is now probably exercising his swindling vocation. He owes us already for an advertisement, and we have concluded to give him a puff extra, for which we shall make no charge.

[Mount Vernon Times.]

Mr. and Mrs. MYERS, of Richmond, Va., were both in New York a few days ago, stopping at different hotels. Mrs. Myers, it is said, excites considerable curiosity among the Gothamites. She will probably quite a lioness. The *Sunday Mercury* describes her as a petite, impulsive looking female, with dark eyes and raven locks, which fall in natural ringlets on her shoulders.

Shakespeare's birth-place is to be sold, Mrs. Court, the late proprietress, being dead.

THE ARGUS.



Marysville, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1846.

A Correction.

In announcing the election of Speaker of the House last week, Mr. Cutler's vote was set down at 18. This was "a mistake in the printer." The following was the correct result of that election:

Wm. P. Cutler, of Washington co. 38
C. L. Vallandigham, of Columbiana, 32
Blank, 1

We publish part of the Governor's Message this week, and will give the balance next, together with Mr. Bebb's Inaugural, if it is not too long. Mr. Bartley's Message is an interesting and well written Document.

President's Message.

We have received the message, but in consequence of its great length, shall not attempt to publish it. It fills better than eleven columns of the Daily Journal, and would not go into our paper if we were to exclude every thing else. It is mostly taken up with the Mexican War. The President makes a labored effort to prove that his conduct in regard to that difficulty has been correct and commendable throughout. He throws the blame of its commencement entirely upon the Mexicans; and of its continuance upon his political opponents at home.—He says that the opponents of the war have been guilty of giving "aid and comfort" to the public enemy, because they have had the independence to disapprove his conduct in bringing on the war.—A sage conclusion that! After most rashly and unrighteously provoking a fight, with a belief that it would be a mere amusement to conquer, not remembering to count the cost beforehand, and without the foresight to discover the difficulties that must attend its prosecution. Now after having resorted to every means—to arms, to artifice, and to money, and all fail to conquer the stubbornness of the Mexicans, and the affair begins to grow serious and alarming, even to him; he now wishes to throw the blame upon the opponents of the war which justly attaches to the folly, ignorance and wickedness of his own acts. But all his assumptions in regard to the war are equally destitute of truth and common sense. He asserts that the great body of the people have manifested their belief in the justice of the war by the readiness with which they volunteered.—Another very silly pretence—as it is a well known fact, that from Generals Taylor and Scott down to the rank and file of the Army, a large portion of them are Whigs, and never believed in the justice of the war, or of the annexation of Texas, which brought it on. But if Mr. Polk thinks because the people are patriotic and willing to fight for the country, right or wrong, affords proof of the popularity of his Administration, he ought to be indulged in that belief. As unfortunately for him he has no other evidence of the fact. The expression through the ballot box at the late elections, leave his sinking Administration no other straw to cling to. And the message throughout plainly indicates that he feels himself laboring under the weight of public disapprobation.—and that it is necessary to excuse himself, if he has to resort to subterfuge. *More anon.*

The Legislature have not done much business yet, further than to organize. As soon as we get thro' with the Delinquent list we shall endeavor to give a fair share of Legislative and Congressional proceedings.

The State Senate was organized by the election of Locofoco officers, as was shown by our last paper. This was in consequence of the inability of two Whigs to be in their seats, from sickness, to wit: The Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Huron—the parties are a tie in the Senate, when all the members are present.

We have no news from Congress yet.

Rail Roads.

One favorable result of the recent election in Ohio is already manifesting itself, in the renewed vigor with which railroad projects are again agitated. It having been determined by the people not to use potmetal for money the ensuing season, the iron market is expected to be sufficiently plenteous to admit of the construction of railroads meantime. Hence, we see the Columbus and Xenia railroad company have just elected directors, and are preparing to prosecute operations on their line.

Cincinnati is taking measures to secure to herself two new railroads—one to Chillicothe, Athens and Belpré or Marietta, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad when it shall be completed, (supposing it to come to Parkersburg);—the other to Dayton, and branching west to Richmond, Ia., and east to Urbana, MARYSVILLE, Delaware, and Mt. Vernon, to intersect the Cleveland and Columbus railroad.—The extension of the latter branch here, is suggested by the Urbana Citizen, for the consideration of our people. The intention is to connect with the Cleveland and Columbus road somewhere, and the Citizen thinks this one of the best points. Books are open in Cincinnati for subscription to the stock of each of these roads, and it is proposed that the \$200,000 of stock held by that city in the Little Miami railroad shall be sold and the amount be subscribed to the Dayton Road. This is likely to be favorably considered by the City Council.

Forty miles of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad have, we believe, been put under contract. The Sandusky people, proverbial for their sagacity, may possibly understand their true interests in this direction a trifle too late.—*Mt. Vernon Times.*

Description of a Gold Sword presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Taylor:—

The scabbard is made of the finest metal, with richly engraved & wrought ornaments. On two divisions of the front side are scenes of the battles Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The shield presents the following inscription:

"Presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the high opinion held by the people of this State of the skill, conduct and judgment shown by him during his military life, but particularly during the battles of Palo Alto on the 8th, and of the Ravina de la Palma on the 9th of May, 1846."

Surmounting the battle scenes appears the coat of arms of Louisiana, & in the centre of the scabbard the American eagle richly engraved. The grasp is composed of alternate mother of pearl and gold facets, richly engraved and studded, and protected by a massive gold chain. The head represents a revolutionary cap and plume, surmounted by a precious cairngorm stone.

The sword may be seen at the store of Ball, Tompkins and Black, for a few days previous to its shipment.—The design was executed by Hyde and Goodrich, New Orleans, and manufactured by A. Ames, of Springfield, Mass.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The two Montereyes.

Some readers are puzzled at our reports of naval operations and land victories at Monterey. Now, be it known to all men and women, who will not look on the map of Mexico, that there are two Montereyes in the enemy's country. One in the north-eastern Mexico; it is an inland city & is now in possession of Gen. Taylor.—The other is in California; a seaport on the Pacific Ocean, and is now in the possession of Com. Stockton. When we speak of ships of war at Monterey, we mean the city of this name at the west coast.

A correct pronunciation of Mexican names we find in an exchange paper, as follows:

"Chihuahua is pronounced Che-wa-wa, equal accent on the two last syllables. Monterey, Mon-te-ray, accent on the last syllable. Saltillo, Saul-teel-yo, accent on the second syllable.—San Luis Potosi, Sam-Louis Po-to-see, accent on the second syllable of Potosi. Guanajuato, Gwan-a-wat-o, half accent on the first, and full accent on the third syllable."

The Baltimore Patriot says the Locos are thinking of bringing Salt River into the Union as a State, because the late emigration thitherward indicates a large majority.

Capture of Tampico!

ARRIVAL OF COM. PERRY.

Commodore PERRY, of the U. States Steamer Mississippi, arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 20th ult., and communicates the fact of the complete success of the expedition. The squadron arrived off Tampico on the 14th, and immediately took possession of the city without striking a blow.

Orders have been issued to the military commander to leave town, and when captured by the Squadron, it was found destitute of soldiers, ordnance and ammunition. The garrison had evacuated the place, and taken up the line of march for San Luis Potosi.

Commodore Connor landed about a hundred and fifty sailors and marines, and with them entered the town and quartered his men in the citadel. There they remained at the last advice, a small flotilla being stationed in the harbor to guard the approach of the city.

There is little danger of any attempt at its re-capture from without. But 150 men constitute an insufficient force to insure tranquility and obedience within. It becomes necessary to strengthen the garrison; and this, we understand, is the principle motive which brings Com. Perry to our city. He is desirous of reinforcing the small detachment left in Tampico by an additional supply of troops. We trust he may fully succeed in accomplishing his views. We learn that Com. Perry considers the possession of Tampico important to the United States, in many respects, and is therefore extremely anxious to throw into that town a force sufficient to bid defiance at once to disaffection or assaults without its walls.

Com. Perry touched at Brazos, informing Gen. Patterson that Tampico had been captured, and of notifying him that a reinforcement would be required from the troops stationed at Point Isabel. The Commodore returned on the 21st.

Tampico contains about 4,000 inhabitants, but there are two towns adjacent, almost connected with it, called Reubio Vieja and Altamira. The officers of the Gulf Squadron are only panting for a chance to distinguish themselves. We predict they will not long remain without an opportunity.—*N. O. Com. Times.*

The Fall of Monterey.

The following by a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, although brief, gives a very forcible sketch of the Siege and Capitulation of Monterey—a subject concerning which, although hundreds of accounts have already been published, every thing from an authentic source is still read with interest:

"Monterey has fallen. Five thousand men have seen nine thousand file past them with humbled mien and downcast looks; have gazed proudly on two fortified mountain fastnesses they had escalated; upon a castle of enormous strength, bristling with cannon, and upon four formidable forts they had stormed; upon an impregnable citadel, thirty-five pieces of ordnance, countless munitions of war, and the loveliest city in the world, with its stately palaces, sparkling streams and fountains, its magnificent gardens and fragrant groves of orange and pomegranate, which their gallantry had won.—Ensconced among the dizzy cliffs of the Sierra de la madre, circled on three sides by a buttressed wall, in many places thirty feet high, the houses built of stone with flat and parapeted roofs for sharpshooters, with barricades of solid masonry twelve feet thick crossing in all directions, every house a castle and every street a fortress, defended too by ten thousand veteran troops, the pride of the Mexican soldiery, the city of the Royal Mountains seemed to scoff from her lofty seat at the puny force that lay encamped below. But in three days this despised band had entered the proud city, defeated an army of twice their numbers, one thousand of whom lay stretched on the field of battle and without ladders fascines, siege guns, or battering train, had made themselves masters of more than thirty fortifications on which the heaviest artillery could have produced no impression by six months' uninterrupted cannonade."

An editor at dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, "Owing to a crowd of matter, I am unable to make room for it."

BOOK BINDING,

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

MARRIED,

On the 28th of November, by JAMES TURNER, Esq., Mr. GEORGE MICHAEL WOLF, to Miss SUSANNA BARBARA DELINGER; all of this county.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL S. JEWEL, of Delaware co. to Miss ROXANA A. KELSEY, of this county.

Master's Sale.

PETER IGOU

By virtue of an order to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Union co. Ohio, as master commissioner in chancery, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the town of Marysville, in said county of Union, on the 21st day of January, A.D., 1847, between the legal hours of 10 o'clock, a.m., and 4 o'clock, p.m., the following described Real Estate, to wit: In-Lot No. thirty-nine (39) and In-Lot No. thirty-eight (38) except twenty feet deep on the South side of said lot No. 38, situate in the town of Marysville aforesaid, and appraised at three thousand five hundred dollars.

JAMES TURNER,

Master Commissioner.

December 16, 1846. n32w5

A CARD!

R. PICKET

TAKES THIS METHOD of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Marysville and Union county for the

LIBERAL PATRONAGE

he has received from them since his first appearance among them—and would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same as long as they should consider him deserving their confidence. And in consideration of a most liberal offer made him to be supplied with

Goods from New York

FOUR TIMES A YEAR!

HE IS INDUCED TO OFFER HIS PRESENT

Stock of Goods,

ON THE MOST

Liberal Terms for Cash!

in order to effect the new arrangement by the first of next March.

This may be sufficient for all to call and examine for themselves as to quality and prices.

Don't fail to call as the OLD STAND cannot be mistaken, where so many have been benefited by calling and deciding for themselves.

Marysville, Nov. 25, 1846. n29tf

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, Pits, &c. &c. All cases requiring Surgical skill, promptly attended to.

Office on the south-east corner of the public square, opposite the court-house. July 8, 1846. if

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS.

Second Square North of the Court-House near the intersection of the National Road from the East.

The above House having undergone thorough repairs, and being neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Travelers and Boarders. The proprietors will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor the house with a call.

THOS. J. LEWIS.

B. B. BROWN.

April 21, 1846. *tf

Notice.

The Undersigned have been appointed and qualified to administer on the Estate of Joseph C. Phifer, deceased, late of Union county, Ohio. All persons interested will take due notice.

CHARITY PHIFER,

CHARLES MORROW.

December 9, 1846. n31w3

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

Dr. C. Rathbun,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

Office on the south side of the public square, opposite the Court House. Marysville, August 12, 1846.—n14tf

Wanted!

ON subscription to "The Argus," Flour, Cornmeal, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Pork and Wood, for which the market price will be allowed.

A List of Lands and Town-Lots,

In Union County, Ohio---Returned Delinquent for Taxes by the Treasurer
of said County, for the Year 1845, with the Taxes, Interest and
Penalties for said Year, and the Simple Taxes of 1846.

OWNERS NAMES.	No. OF ENTRY.	ORIGIN-AL QUAN-TITY.	ON WHAT WATER COURSE SITUATED.	ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.	PRESENT QUAN-TY IN ACRES.	VAL-UE.	TAXES, INTEREST, & PENAL-TIES FOR 1845.	SIMPLE TAX FOR 1846.	TOTAL DUE.
Union Township.									
Coolidge, John	4277	382	Darby crk.	Robert Keyes.	64	269	5 28	4 82	10 10
same	4818	100	"	John Cole.	00	424	8 33	7 63	15 96
Douglass, William	7492	800	"	Joseph Parrott.	116	494	9 71	8 89	18 60
same	7789	700	Little Darby.	Robert Means.	66	175	3 44	3 15	6 59
Fullington, Moses	4807	466	Treacle's crk.	Obadiah Smith.	50	138	2 61	2 48	5 09
Smith, Orson	6232	100	Little Darby.	Tuttle Hudson.	5	15	32	27	59
Stiguer, R. De	12215	661	Darby creek.	L. Sullivan.	324	85	1 63	1 53	3 16
Unknown,	4228	2000	"	R. Keyes.	177	750	69 75	13 50	83 25
Witter, David	5265	700	Treacle's crk.	Robert Means.	36	96	1 89	1 73	3 62
Darby Township.									
Alley, Thos. G.	6602	683	Darby creek.	Jas. Galloway.	100	265	5 38	4 77	10 15
Brown, Catharine	5008	657	"	Hugh Woodson.	196	416	8 45	7 49	15 94
Ford, James G.	5009	265	"	same	137	297	6 03	5 35	11 38
Keyes, Daniel	8167	100	"	Walter Dunn.	50	172	3 27	3 10	6 37
Marquis, James	7218	592	"	B. W. Ladd.	146	425	8 63	7 65	16 28
Rice, Daniel	6233	100	Treacle's crk.	Tuttle Hudson.	10	35	69	63	1 32
Robinson, Thomas	7218	592	Darby creek.	B. W. Ladd.	18	52	1 03	94	1 97
Sager, Samuel	5005	200	Darby	R. Smythe.	161	341	6 92	6 14	13 06
Smythe, Richard	5005	200	"	same	50	112	6 82	2 07	8 89
Jerome Township.									
Adgate, John W.	3686	1000	"	L. Sullivan.	1	5	10	9	19
Bigelow, Dan'l R.	3743	600	"	Robert Means.	58	175	3 55	3 15	6 70
Button, Joseph	3005	666	"	Joseph Talbot.	126	322	6 54	5 40	11 94
Boisaw, Benjamin	5134	533	"	John Pride.	63	183	3 80	3 30	7 10
Baker, Emanuel	3452	350	"	Wm. Barksdale.	100	265	5 38	4 77	10 15
Curry, Stephenson	1440	1000	"	James Curry.	176	420	8 53	7 56	16 09
Elliot, Elizabeth	7074	800	Scioto river.	John Crawford.	904	198	4 54	3 56	8 10
Freshwater, Wm.	2991	1340	"	John Phillips.	69	148	2 96	2 66	5 62
Ferris, Lucy	6420	434	"	William Barlow.	50	103	2 15	1 96	4 11
Glick, Elisha M.	2365	666	"	Thomas Parker.	1	3	6	5	11
Good, William	6895	277	"	same	34	100	2 03	1 80	3 83
Galloway, George	5144	50	Darby.	R. C. Anderson.	50	106	2 43	1 91	4 34
Highland, Henry	3452	350	Scioto.	Wm. Barksdale.	24	99	2 01	1 78	3 79
Harper, James H.	6581	450	"	John Galloway.	85	180	3 65	3 83	7 48
Robinson, James D.	5132	600	Darby.	James Galloway.	128	407	8 26	7 33	15 59
Unknown,	7074	800	Scioto.	John Crawford.	90	198	4 02	3 56	7 58
Wasson, Thomas	3452	650	"	Wm Barksdale	207	658	13 36	11 84	25 20
Mill Creek Township.									
Curry, Stephenson	3956	1000	Millcreek	John White	217	742	18 47	15 21	33 68
Cole, Nelson	3956	1000	"	same	184	683	17 00	14 60	31 60
Cole, P. B.	1573	400	"	Sidnor Grosby	44	113	2 81	2 32	5 13
Farnum, Zebediah	5477	1600	"	John Cole.	31	74	1 84	6 18	8 02
McCowley, John	3006	1000	"	Peter Talbot	39	103	2 56	2 12	4 68
Rolison, Jacob	2989	1070	"	John Phillips	80	212	5 28	4 35	9 59
Smart, Daniel H.	2989	1070	"	same	25	67	1 67	1 38	3 05
Strong, Silas G.	2998	1086	"	Samuel Seldon	5	12	30	30	60
Dover Township.									
Allen, Romante	5497	1358	Bluescreek	Robert Means	107	250	5 90	4 87	10 77
Columber, John	5505	800	Millcreek	same	234	620	14 62	12 09	26 71
Fuller, Lewis	2562	800	Bluescreek	same	70	175	4 13	3 41	7 54
Hawey, Chs & Jane	3007	1087	Millcreek	J. Graham, Va.	116	301	7 10	5 87	12 97
Smith, David	3007	1087	"	same	56	149	3 32	2 90	6 22
Vangorden, Henry	5502	800	Bluescreek	Rob't Means	97	233	5 49	4 54	10 03
Paris Township.									
Clark, Ransom	3351	1087	Millcreek	Edward Dowse	81	32	2 10	63	2 73
Clark, jr. Ransom	5416	500	"	Nathan Lamme	25	80	1 94	1 44	3 38
Caryl, Asa	4069	1000	"	E. Rickman	1041	387	9 16	6 97	16 13
Haganderfer, Geo.	2256	1000	"	E. Dowse	26	76	1 84	1 40	5 24
Judy, Joshua	5416	500	"	Nathan Lamme	305	970	23 51	17 46	40 97
Kelsey, Josiah	5392	642	"	Robert Means	75	239	5 19	4 30	10 00
Krautline, J. P.	2256	1000	"	Edward Dowse	21	63	1 52	1 48	3 00
Mathiott, Joshua	3351	1087	"	same	133	845	55 31	16 57	71 88
Sprague, Jackson G.	4069	1000	"	E. Rickman	30	95	2 30	1 35	3 65
Wood, Michael S.	4075	666	"	Benjamin Biggs	100	265	6 42	4 77	11 19
Watkins, Joseph	5503	540	"	Robert Means	11	32	76	58	1 34
Wheeler, Richard C.	5503	540	"	same	45	131	3 27	2 36	5 63
Liberty Township.									
Baker, Zebediah	3480	700	"	Samuel Bayley	35	74	4 16	1 52	5 68
Brake, Michael	4815	1380	"	Lewelling Jones	115	318	7 25	6 35	13 60
Burnham, David	3487	400	"	Wm Dangerfield	155	287	15 04	5 84	20 88
Cook, Solomon	3444	100	"	David Duncan	100	212	5 60	4 35	9 95
Clark, Asa	12400, 12403, 12413	1823	Darby creek	Rogers, McQueen & Co.	50	106	2 50	2 17	4 67
Same	12472	1600	Millcreek	Mazy Vance	41	72	1 70	1 48	3 18
Coles, Solomon	12282	750	Darby creek	Richard Dorsey	90	156	3 68	3 20	6 88
Culver, Russel	3462	666	Millcreek	John Scarborough	180	435	10 26	8 92	19 18
Darrow, Anson	5777	300	"	Robert Means	2	8	19	15	34
Same	12393, 12400, 12403, 12413	1823	Darby creek.	Rogers, McQueen & others	50	106	2 50	2 17	4 67
Foster, John	12395, 12427 & 12428	523	"	James Galloway	81	15	35	31	66
Gladhill, William	4404	1333	Millcreek	Benjamin Grimes	51	149	4 85	3 05	7 90
Griffith, John	4404	1333	"	same	22	60	1 41	1 02	2 43
Hathaway, David W.	3444	1000	"	David Duncan	157	292	6 88	5 99	12 87
Hamilton, Jas. W.	12472	1600	"	Mazy Vance	47	80	1 18	1 02	2 20
Herd, Thomas	12472	1600	"	same	3	10	33	20	53
Same	12393, 12400, 12403 & 12413	1823	Darby creek	Rogers, McQueen & others	144	304	7 17	6 23	13 40
Same	12393, 12400, 12403 & 12413	1823	"	same	16	34	80	70	1 50
Haines, Samuel	12282	750	Darby creek	Richard Dorsey	100	172	4 06	3 52	7 58
Inskip, Edward W.	12282	750	"	same	100	185	4 36	3 79	8 15
Judy, Samuel	4404	1333	Millcreek	Benjamin Grimes	185	491	11 49	10 07	21 56
Miller, Charles	3689	600	"	Jacob Woolston	50	106	5 13	2 17	7 30
McIlfish, George	4404	1333	"	Benjamin Grimes	40	116	5 04	2 38	7 42
Shirk, Susannah	4815	1380	"	Lewelling Jones	100	185	4 36	3 79	8 15
Spain, John	12282	750	Darby creek	Richard Dorsey	98	161	3 80	3 30	7 10
Thompson, A. H.	3480	700	Millcreek	Samuel Bayley	289	758	17 87	15 54	33 41
Taylor, Thomas	6563 & 6776	880	"	Duncan McArthur	160	260	6 13	5 33	11 46
Unknown,	12472	1600	"	Mazy Vance	86	160	3 77	3 28	7 05
Unknown,	4815	1380	"	Lewelling Jones	41	86	9 25	1 76	11 01
Leesburg Township.									
Bebee, Lorenzo D.	3693	1000	Bokescreek	F. Frazier	110	212	4 44	4 03	8 47
Baker, Thomas	3694	1000	"	Thos Frazier	2	6	13	11	24
Clugge, James	5506	1796	Bluescreek	Andrew Mead	100	239	5 03	4 54	9 57
Crew, Thomas	6033	1000	Bokescreek	John Baird	115	212	4 44	4 03	8 47
Osgood, John	6199	400	"	same	142	263	10 86	5 00	15 86
Dolson, Andrew	3694	1000	"	Thomas Frazier	69	132	2 87	2 51	5 38
Graham, Samuel	3693	1000	"	F. Frazier	100	212	4 44	4 03	8 47
Harlan, Carter B.	5870	1600	Bluescreek	Wm. M. Bunting	740	1372	28 75	26 06	54 81
Irwin, sr. James	5629	1866	"	Robert Means	113	201	4 21	3 82	8 03

NOTES.—*Including \$3.68 for '41 to '45. †For 1843 and 1845. ‡For 1844. §For 1844 and 1845.

McAlister, Alex.	6211	640	Fultonscreek	James Barnett	122	227	4 75	4 31	9 06
McAdow, James	14632	530	Bluescreek	James Taylor	40	80	1 68	1 52	3 20
Price, J. H.	5630	900	Bokescreek	Robert Means	1000	1720	36 05	32 68	68 73
	6510								
Smart, Joseph	5506	1796	Bluescr	Andrew Mead	50	96	2 01	1 82	3 83
Thomas, Wray	803	1000	Bokescr	William Sample	300	636	27 00	12 08	39 08
Welch, Benjamin	3693	1000	"	F. Frazier	634	118	2 52	2 28	4 80
	5506	1796	"	A Mead	1-5	2			
Welch, David D.	5506	1796	"	A Mead	100	239	5 01	4 56	9 57
Wimbush, John	3691	1000	"	F Frazier	1271	3368	188 00	64 00	250 00
Allen Township.									
Broome, R. L.	3749	600	Darbycr	James Coleman	100	265	10 57	4 64	15 21
Burnham, David	3749	600	"	same	100	265	10 57	4 64	15 21
Edwards, Frederick	3152	200	"	William Carter	200	530	20 70	9 27	29 97
Epps, John	2833	1000	"	Peter Manniford	100	371	7 29	6 49	13 78
Findley, Joseph	2979	1300	"	L Sullivan	77	327	6 43	5 72	12 15
Morse, Isaac	6299, 5740	720	"	James Cooper	50	140	2 75	2 45	5 20
Same,	2980	800	"	John M. Gregory	6	15	29	26	55
Milligan, John	2833	1000	"	i Manniford	125	330	6 48	5 77	12 25
Power, John	2979	1300	"	L Sullivan	3	13	25	23	48
Rice, Jason	2983	1000	"	A Tarbourne	116	307	6 03	5 37	11 40
Unknown	3681, 3740	1600	"	Sullivant & Goleman	50	185	3 63	3 24	6 87
Jackson Township.									
Cassil, John	1952	100	Rushcreek	Henry Patton	100	148	3 49	3 03	6 52
Grant, E A	9943	1000	"	Singleton & Taylor	100	159	2 75	3 28	7 01
Hinkle, Peter	10193	200	"	A Drummond	200	371	8 75	7 60	16 35
Kilbourne George	9921	600	"	George Weeden	61	98	2 31	2 01	4 32
Lanphere, Pierce	9922	1000	"	Blackwell & Taylor	14	35	82	72	1 54
Mathiott, Joshua	4569	500	"	Maria Bella Scott	500	742	17 50	15 21	32 71
Stern, Peter	10704, 10705	2000	Scioto	Joshua Gist	100	148	3 49	3 04	6 53
Temple, Thomas	9919	1000	Rushcreek	Thomas Midler	100	159	3 75	3 26	7 01
Temple, Abraham	9919	1000	"	same	50	80	1 89	1 64	3 58
Unknown,	10196	100	"	Lewis Fox	160	148	28 20*	3 04	31 24
Watkins, Joseph	9919	1000	"	Thomas Miller	25	46	1 08	94	2 02
Welch, Dennis	9922	1000	"	Blackwell & Taylor	20	46	1 08	94	2 02
Watson, Wm. M.	9921	400	"	Nathaniel Triplett	100	185	4 36	3 79	8 15
York Township.									
Ashdill, John	5387	1000	Bokescr	Robert Means	224	405	9 28	10 33	19 61
Brishen, Andrew	3468	889	"	John Bowen	55	118	2 70	2 36	5 06
Buxley, George W	3238	1000	"	Baxley & Merryman	50	90	2 06	4 33	6 39
Beal, William	3468	889	"	John Bowen	6	11	25	22	47
Cork, George	3470	889	"	same	73	119	2 73	2 38	5 11
Cork, John's heirs	3470	889	"	same	108	187	4 29	3 74	8 03
Curl, Joseph	3234	1000	"	Baxley & Merryman	4	8	18	16	34
Cahill, R. Joseph	3238	1000	"	same	135	252	5 78	5 02	10 80
Davis, Abner	3468	889	"	John Bowen	84	134	3 07	2 68	5 75
Finicum, Thomas	12542	789	Fultonscr	Joseph Miller	87	149	3 41	2 98	6 39
Freeman & Bruff,	3237	1000	Bokescr	Baxley & Merryman	121	260	6 42	5 60	12 02
Kezartee, T. W.	12874	1000	Fultonscr	A Alexander	100	160	3 67	3 20	6 87
Keener, James	3470	889	Bokescr	John Bowen	73	136	3 12	2 72	5 74
Masters, David	3468	889	"	same	33	53	1 21	1 06	2 27
Southard, John E	2982	1000	"	Andrew Tarbourne	121	257	5 69	5 14	11 03
Strong, Silas G	3237	1000	"	Baxley & Merryman	546	1299	29 78	47 84	77 62
Smith, James R	3468	889	"	John Bowen	124	328	7 57	6 06	13 13
Seran, James	3468	889	"	same	50	80	1 83	1 60	3 48
Sawyer, Nathan	12124	904	Fultonscr	Stephenson & Holt	118	213	17 15	4 32	21 47
Turner, Aquilla	3443	1000	Miller	David Duncan	320	594	13 62	11 88	25 50
Tobey, Heman	3234	1000	Bokescr	Baxley and Merryman	293	621	14 24	12 42	26 56
Unknown,	6493	70	Fultonscr	Robert Means	70	140	14 76	2 80	17 56
Williams, D's heirs	13505	1000	Bokescr	D Williams' heirs	1000	1880	45 39	39 60	84 99
Same,	13506	500	"	same	576	917	96 30	18 34	114 64
Winter & Sigler,	3468	889	"	John Bowen	1284	308	7 01	6 12	13 13
Claiborne Township.									
Clifton, John	6308	208	Fultonscr	Wm Pelham	24	54	1 6	1 5	2 16
Grace, Peter	6307	1200	"	same	10	17	33	33	61
Irwin, Starrett	6307	1200	"	same	70	129	2 53	2 51	5 4
Mulvain, John M	6307	1200	"	same	63	117	2 30	2 28	4 58
Mathiott, Joshua	5809	2000	"	John Nicholas	2464	4597	91 60	95 50	167 10
Moore, John	6293	4267	"	Baller Claibourne	50	87	1 71	1 70	3 41
Plummer, Philip	6293	4267	"	same	176	280	5 50	5 46	10 96
Stiffler, Henry	6293	4267	"	same	109	202	3 97	3 84	7 91
Sherman, William	6293	4267	"	same	55	89	1 75	1 73	3 48
Same,	6307	380	"	William Pelham	82	130	2 55	2 55	5 10
Stevens, Hugh M	6307	1200	"	same	20	42	82	82	1 84
Sprague, N W	6293	4267	"	B Claibourne	48	89	1 75	1 73	3 48
Smith, Thomas	7009	800	"	Andrew Moore	157	300	7 87	5 85	13 72
Tunice, James	6293	4267	"	B Claibourne	95	176	8 46	3 43	6 89
Washington Township.									
Bond, Wm K	12112	1333	Rusher	E R Worthington	668	988	25 87	26 18	52 5
Cassil, John	10938	600	"	J Lipscomb	200	320	8 33	6 56	14 89
Same,	10938	600	"	R Davis	200	320	8 33	6 56	14 89
Same,	10938	600	"	R Dugan	200	320	8 33	6 56	14 89
Same,	9917	1000	"	Rowland Madison	83	133	3 48	2 73	6 21
Green, William	9894	1000	Bokescr	Swan & Taylor	161	257	6 73	6 81	13 54
Harrison, Battle	9894	1000	"	same	520	827	21 67	21 91	43 58
Johnson, D's heirs	9917	1000	Rusher	Rowland Madison	83	133	3 48	2 73	6 21
Taylor, John L	12112	1333	"	E R Worthington	667	988	25 91	20 28	46 19
Wallace, Cadw'r	12289	1555	"	E A P Scarborough	72	108	2 83	2 21	5 04

same	do	43	w half	53	3 84	1 29	5 13
same	do	87	whole	50	7 43	2 30	9 73
same	do	89	do	70	10 41	1 70	12 11
same	do	93	do	46	8 49	1 00	9 49
Ross, William	do	69	do	412	28 87	10 07	38 94
Sprague, Jackson G	do	76	half	67	2 06	1 54	3 60
Smith & Cassil,	do	99	whole	2	5	11	16
same	do	102	do	4	10	21	31
Sprague, David R	do	15	west half	313	22 55	7 19	29 74
Wood, Ira's heirs	do	70	whole	271	17 99	6 89	24 88
same	do	82	do	27	1 89	52	2 51
Wasson, Mains	do	122	one-sixth	9	28	20	48
same	do	127	do	9	28	36	1 55
Wingfield, Felix G	do	114	36 feet w end	29	89	48	1 12
same	do	119	do	21	84	103	2 41
same	do	122	five-sixths	45	1 38	103	2 41
same	do	127	do	45	1 38	103	2 41
Wood, John P	do	16	who's	133	9 33	3 05	12 38
Chandler, Winthrop	Newton	3	do	6	14	12	26
Brookins, John P	Essex	13	do	7	18	14	30
Cheney, John	do	11	do	7	16	13	35
same	do	25	do	8	19	16	39
same	do	12	do	7	16	14	30
same	do	29	do	11	26	22	48
same	do	28	do	11	26	22	48
Houck, David	do	26	do	8	19	16	35
Myers, D G	do	23	do	6	14	14	28
Beal, Wm	Sammerville	1	do	3	7	6	13
same	do	4	do	4	9	8	17
same	do	5	do	5	11	10	22
same	do	10	do	7	16	14	30
same	do	13	do	3	7	6	13
same	do	14	do	4	9	8	17
same	do	16	do	8	18	16	34
same	do	17	do	11	25	22	47
same	do	18	do	16	36	32	68
same	do	8	do	6	14	12	26
same	do	46	do	4	9	8	17
same	do	47	do	3	7	6	13
Keener, James	do	26	do	5	11	10	21
Price, John	do	30	do	16	36	32	68
Price, Thomas	do	2	do	2	5	4	9
same	do	3	do	3	7	6	13
same	do	11	do	6	14	12	26
same	do	19	do	16	36	32	68
same	do	20	do	11	25	22	47
Smith, James R	do	23	do	5	11	10	21
Beal, Mary	Richwood	25	do	3	6	6	12
same	do	26	do	3	6	6	12
same	do	27	do	3	6	6	12
same	do	28	do	3	6	6	12
Everett, Asa	do	57	one-sixth	1	2	2	4
Frank, W H	do	50	whole	5	10	10	20
same	do	60	do	4	8	8	16
Forquer Geo A	do	139	do	4	8	8	16
same	do	140	do	4	8	8	16
Fisher, Benjamin	do	81	do	3	6	6	12
same	do	82	do	3	6	6	12
same	do	83	do	3	6	6	12
same	do	84	do	3	6	6	12
Johnson, Samuel B	do	17	do	8	16	16	32
Little, Peter	do	21	7-8	5	10	10	20
same	do	22	do	4	8	8	16
Plummer, A R	do	116	3-4	3	6	6	12
Plummer, Philip	do	1	whole	4	8	8	16
same	do	2	do	4	8	8	16
same	do	18	do	7	14	14	28
same	do	20	do	7	14	14	28
same	do	109	do	4	8	8	16
same	do	110	do	4	8	8	16
same	do	111	do	4	8	8	16
same	do	112	3-4	4	8	8	16
same	do	113	5-6	3	6	6	12
Ross, Joseph N	do	57	whole	4	8	8	16
Sharp, Sebastian	do	3	do	4	8	8	16
same	do	4	do	4	8	8	16
Stephens, Hugh M	do	148	do	5	10	10	20
same	do	149	do	5	10	10	20
same	do	150	do	4	8	8	16
Wells, John W	do	66	do	8	16	16	32

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct List of Lands and Town-Lots returned delinquent, by Alexander Pollock, Treasurer of Union county for the year 1845, upon which the taxes have not been paid, to which is added twenty-five per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, and the simple tax for 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that the whole of the several tracts of land and town-lots and parts of lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes, interest and penalties, charged thereon, will be offered for sale, each tract of land and town-lot or parts of lots, separately, at the Court House in the town of Marysville, county of Union, and State of Ohio, on the second Monday in the month of January next, being the eleventh thereof, by the Treasurer of said county of Union, in order to satisfy such taxes, interest and penalty, unless the same be paid into the county treasury before said second Monday of January, agreeably to the act entitled "An act prescribing the duties of County Auditors," passed and took effect March 23rd, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

JOHN JOHNSON, Auditor of Union County, Ohio. n30w5

Auditor's Office, Marysville, November 25th, 1846.

New Goods at the New York Store!!!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the **EASTERN CITIES, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF**

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

French and American Broadcloths of almost every description, varying in price from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per yard; a large assortment of Cassimeres; Blue, Black, Steel, Cadet and Gold mixed Jeans and Sattinets, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

A large assortment of **VESTINGS**, consisting of Satins, Silks, Velvet, Worsted, &c., &c.

Ladies' Handsome Dress Goods:

Such as rich Calicoes, Gingham, Lawns, Cashmeres, Muslin de Lains, Alpaca, Bolivia Cloth, Silks, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Dye-stuffs, &c:

All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, **FOR READY PAY**, for example:
Cast Steel Axes, \$1.00. Brown Muslin 64 cents per yard. Best Coffee, 10 cents per lb. Juniata Nails 64 cents per lb. Pants and trimmings, \$1.00. Dress patterns, 50 cents. And all other kinds of goods in proportion.

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Butter, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Goods.

N. B.—Be particular and call at the **NEW YORK STORE!**
MARYSVILLE, November, 18, 1846.

WILLIAM H. SKINNER, AGENT. n28tf.

W. L. BROPHY,
Fashionable Tailor!
NORTH-WEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
MARYSVILLE,
OHIO.

Nov. 25, 1846. No. 291 year.

Professional business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt and diligent attention. Office in the printing office.

P. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Marysville, Ohio.

Consisting of Summons, Executions, and Vendors, just printed and for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,
Just printed, and for sale at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The Partnership of Cherry & Criswell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. A. CHERRY,
H. CRISWELL,
Marysville, Nov. 25, 1846. n29w3

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

Some fiend in human shape has dared to make a marriage notice last week. We'll crop his ears. Pr.

Wm. H. Frank & H. Wolcott,
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!**

W. H. Frank & H. Wolcott, constantly on hand for sale.
November 4, 1846. n26tf

Cabinet Ware!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Marysville and its vicinity, that they are now prepared to keep constantly on hand, and make on the shortest notice, any article in the line of **FURNITURE**.

They will also keep on hand a good assortment of **WINDOW SASH**.

Shop in the large frame building on the northwest corner of public square.

S. RESSLER,
A. MOREY.
September 9, 1846. n18y1.

Tailoring.

S. A. Cherry
WOULD RESPECTFULLY
Inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF R. PICKET'S STORE,
adjoining the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, where he will be happy to wait on those who see proper to favor him with their patronage. He intends his work shall be done in a fashionable and durable manner, and on reasonable terms.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made.

N. B.—Most kinds of country produce taken in payment for work.
Marysville, Nov. 25, 1846. n29y1

Tailor Shop!

Harvey Criswell,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES
To the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,
AT HIS
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 25, 1846. n2y91

Boot and Shoemaking.
M. BEACH & ROSE,
Have located themselves in the town of Milford, for the purpose of manufacturing

GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
one door south of J. R. Snodgrass' Cabinet Shop, where they will be found at all times ready to accommodate all that may call.

By strict attention to business, and the quality of their work, they hope to share a part of public patronage.

They will have on hand at all times a supply of work ready for sale, coarse and fine.

TO THE MILITARY STAFF.
All those wishing to purchase Military Boots—Wellington Style, will please to give us a call.

M. BEACH,
W. ROSE.
Milford Centre, Oct. 7, 1846. n22tf

It is stated on good authority that a tax on tea and coffee will be recommended to Congress early in the session.

Notice.

William Moncure, of the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, will take notice, that a petition was filed against him on the 18th day of November, 1846, in the Court of Common Pleas, in Union county, in the State of Ohio, by Paul Pecquet and Sarah Ann Elizabeth Pecquet, (late Sarah Ann Elizabeth Moncure,) his wife, of the city of New Orleans, and is now pending, wherein the said Paul Pecquet and Sarah Ann Elizabeth Pecquet, demand partition of the following Real Estate, to wit: Survey of 1567 acres of land as part of three Military warrants, viz: No. 5147, in favor of John Stokely, (the whole thereof being for 4000 acres,) No. 5148, in favor of the said John Stokely, (the whole thereof being for 1333 1/3 acres) and No. 5139, in favor of Robert Means, Assignee of James Smith, (the whole thereof being for 3111 1/3 acres,) 333 1/3 acres or each of the two first recited warrants, and 900 1/3 acres on the last, on the waters of Millcreek and Darbycreek, beginning at a large elm, hickory and sugar tree, s. e. corner to Elizabeth Rickman's survey No. 4073, and n. w. corner to Benjamin Biggs' survey No. 4074, running with Biggs' line and corner thereof, passing his s. w. corner, and with the line of Thomas Kennon's survey No. 1913, s. 10° E. 560 poles to 3 sugartrees and 3 small ironwoods, s. e. corner to said Kennon's survey, thence with another of his lines, n. 80° E. 189 poles to 2 ashes, an elm, and honey locust, on said line, and north west corner to Nathan Lorimer's survey, No. 5416, and thence with his line s. 10° E. 280 poles crossing a small branch to three sugartrees, and an elm, northerly corner to Bazaleel Norris' survey No. 5006, thence with his line, s. 52° W. 160 poles to two elms and a red oak, on said line; thence n. 37° W. 1056 poles, a small branch, waters of Darbycreek at 320 poles to two hickories, an elm and sugartree, s. w. corner to said Rickman's survey; thence with her line, n. 80° E. 446 poles crossing a branch at 306 and one at 442 poles to the beginning, with the appurtenances: being survey No. 5728, in the Virginia Military District, in the State of Ohio; and that at the next term of said Court application will be made by the said Petitioners for an order, that partition may be made of said premises.

Sheriff's Sale.
PAUL PECQUET, and
SARAH ANN ELIZABETH PECQUET,
By J. L. TAYLOR, their Attorney.
December 2, 1846. n30w6

Sheriff's Sale.
Charles Anthony, Assignee, &c. vs. Silas G. Strong. By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Clark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the town of Marysville, Union county, Ohio, on the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1846, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate, to wit: In Lot in the town of Marysville, Union county, and State of Ohio, No. 58 except 12 feet on the south side of said lot conveyed to Otway Curry. Also except the Shoe & Tailor Shop, including all other improvements thereon. Also In Lot No. 59 except 40 feet front by 60 feet on the south east corner thereof with all the improvements thereon. Also part of In Lot No. 51 beginning at the south west corner of said Lot No. 51; thence with the front northerly 16 1/2 feet; thence with the front on public square 20 feet; thence S 45° E about 40 feet to a stake 5 feet from the south line of said Lot No. 51; thence east about 4 1/2 to the east line of said lot; thence 5 feet to the south east corner of said lot; thence west 8 poles to the beginning—containing the store house in which R. Picket does business. Taken in execution as the property of Silas G. Strong. Said real estate appraised as follows, to wit: In Lots No. 51 and 58 as above described, at \$2000.00, and In Lot No. 59 \$300.00.

PHILIP SNIDER,
Sheriff of Union co.
November 18, 1846. n28w5prf3,75

Sheriff's Sale.
Holmes Sturgeon & Co. vs. W. W. Woods & J. S. Fulton. By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the court of Common Pleas of Union county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in said county, on the 22nd day of December, 1846, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate, to wit: Fifty acres of survey No. 6420, beginning at a stake in the line that divides Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 35 1/3 poles S. 80° W. from the south east of Lot No. 2 which is a corner of 25 acres sold to Obed Holcomb; thence with his line N. 9° 45' W. 114 poles to a stake in the line of the survey; thence with the original line of the survey S 80° W. 70 poles and 3 feet to a stake; thence S 9° 45' E 114 poles to a stake; thence with the line of lots No. 1 and 2 N 80° E 70 poles and 3 feet to the beginning. Said real estate appraised at \$7.50 per acre.

PHILIP SNIDER,
Sheriff of Union co.
Nov. 18, 1846. n28w5prf2,25

The Locos of Connecticut have nominated Thomas T. Whittlesey, an old federalist, for Governor.