



Marysville, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1847.

Death of Senator Squier.

C. B. SQUIER, the Senator elect from the Erie district, died at Groton, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., in the 31st year of his age.

We are indebted to Mr. Richey for the following, which shows the standing of the Court of Common Pleas in the several counties of this Judicial Circuit:

Clark—23rd Feb., 18th May, and 7th Sept.

Champaign—23d March, 22d June, and 2nd Nov.

Franklin—6th April, 13th July, and 20th Oct.

Logan—26th April, 9th Aug., and 14th Oct.

Union—4th May, 3rd Aug. and 5th Oct.

Madison—11th May, 17th Aug. and 16th Nov.

The Legislature adjourned on 8th inst. according to a resolution previously adopted.

Among the last things done by the Senate, was to pass the General Appropriation Bill. This bill had passed the House, but was defeated on a number of trials in the Senate by a tie vote—the Locofoco Senators all voting against it, because it did not contain a special appropriation of some \$3000 to pay Medary for printing for the Senate—the Whig Senators being equally firm against the allowance, the prospect was pretty fair to get no appropriation to keep the wheels of government in motion.—But when Medary found that the Whigs would not yield to the unjust demand, he sent a letter to the Speaker and other Democratic Senators graciously granting them permission to let the bill pass without allowing his claim; and it accordingly did so pass on the next vote; one Senator not voting—which gave the Whigs one majority.—So that Mr. Medary has not yet obtained any benefit from his illegal contract for printing for the Senate—and will have to seek his remedy elsewhere—and we judge it will take him a long time to find one. He and his friends in their exceeding hunger and thirst for a share of the spoils have disregarded and set at defiance the law of the land. But as it has turned out, it has been all at their own expense. Mr. Medary insists that he has been clearly victimized.

John Quincy Adams

Has so far recovered his health as to resume his seat in Congress. We learn from the Tribune, that he arrived in New York city on the 9th inst., on his way to Washington, accompanied by his wife and his son, C. F. Adams, Esq.

Mr. Calhoun made a speech in the Senate a few days ago, explaining his views of the War. He is said to be in favor of the plan known as Com. Perry's plan for ending the War, by holding possession of the territory already taken, until the Mexicans shall come to terms. It is said to be one of his greatest efforts.

From the Army.

Gen. Scott has taken the chief command of the Army in Mexico. He and Gen. Worth are to have command of the regular Army now concentrating at Tampico. Gen. Worth with his command arrived at Brazos via Camargo on the 23rd ult. It is the opinion that there is to be a movement against Vera Cruz—and that it will be attacked both by land and water. Gen. Scott and Staff were at Brazos, but it was thought they would in a short time sail for Tampico. General

Taylor returned to Monterey to remain in command of the volunteers.

From Mexico.

The Mexican Congress, it is stated by the last advices, had approved the first section of a bill authorizing Government to raise fifteen millions of dollars by hypothecation or sale of certain goods of the Church.—Santa Anna, it is said, approved it warmly—which so exasperated his soldiers that they shot him. But this latter report is not believed.

Judge Avery.

The Tuscarawas Advocate, in noticing Mr. Avery's elevation to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, pays the following tribute to his merits:

"A better selection for this distinguished station could not have been made. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a practising lawyer in this section of the State, and sustained the highest reputation for integrity and honorable deportment, not excelled by any other member of the bar. We rejoice to see such a man elevated to the supreme bench, not merely on that account, but for the interest of the State and the additional respectability it will confer on that exalted tribunal."

Mr. Corwin's Speech.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin to the army bill, was to grant to soldiers who served during the war and obtained an honorable discharge 160 acres of land. Mr. Rusk proposed a substitute, allowing certificates of stock bearing 6 per cent interest to those who served 12 months or during the war, of \$100, or \$50 for six months. This last proposition, after being withdrawn and renewed several times, was finally rejected. Mr. Corwin's proposition was amended so as to allow the discharged soldier the option of taking the land or the certificates of stock. The amendment was fully discussed by Messrs. Benton, Corwin, Cass, Simmons, Huntington, Calhoun, Breese, Badger, Archer, Hannegan, Butler, Allen and Wescott, but before a final decision the Senate adjourned. The synopsis of the speech of Mr. Corwin we copy from the National Intelligencer:

Mr. Corwin said he felt as much regard as it was possible for the Senator from Missouri to feel, at the delay which has occurred under the present exigencies in the passage of this army bill; a delay occasioned by the various propositions to amend which had been presented by the Senator from Missouri himself, and other Senators; and he regretted also that it was to be still further delayed by what the honorable Senator from Missouri himself had very happily denominated "an obstinate & persevering opposition" to the amendment now in consideration, which it would be recollected had once passed by a majority which he believed had not been accorded to any other feature of the bill. He had to regret, for one that it was not in his power, not being consistent with his sense of duty, to accede to the request made by the honorable Senator from Missouri yesterday and he was sure that honorable Senator was not inclined at all to deny to him or any other Senator upon that floor, to form an opinion upon this important subject as he claimed for himself. As it was sincerely not his wish to procrastinate a vote which it was desirable should be speedily taken upon this bill, he desired merely to occupy a few moments in replying to what had been said by the honorable Senator from Missouri. And first he would premise that although every thing which had been presented to them this morning by the Senator from Missouri; and every thing that might be legitimately urged in reply to the arguments of the Senator from Missouri, had already been very fully presented, and he doubted not very fully considered by every Senator of the floor; yet having been the means (by what might almost be termed an accident, it was true) of presenting this amendment, and having heard the terms in which it had been denounced, he supposed that it would be deemed proper for him to occupy a few moments with some observations before taking the final vote upon the question now to be determined. There had been some things revealed in this identical discussion in reference to this war, and to the troops which had been so freely and fully spoken of, and in very laudatory terms, on all sides of the house, which it was very difficult to reconcile with what was understood to be the opinion of gentlemen on all sides. The arguments of the Senator

of Missouri, as he understood them, rested upon two grounds exclusively. The Senator contended, in the first place that bounty land offered to the soldier was not necessary to procure the services of the soldier. This was as clearly an objection to any bill that could be presented on this subject as it was to this. The Senator contended, and presented it to them as an argument against the passage of this amendment, that it was now a matter of contention between the patriotic citizens of this country who wished to serve in this extraordinary war, as to who among them could be accepted, without any reference whatever to this bounty. If this were so, and if there were no justice in voting the bounty, or necessity for voting it, then let the vote be taken upon the question without any further controversy.

If the Senator from Missouri meant to say that men could be enlisted into the service for their monthly pay alone; if he meant to declare—and he knew no man whose opinions upon this subject were entitled to greater weight—if he meant to declare that it was squandering the public property to give them lands in return for the lives of their soldiers, in return for the blood to be shed in this foreign war, let the proposition be brought forward in a distinct and separate form, & he would be as ready to vote upon it as he was, when attached to this bill. He had understood, whether the project of giving bounty land originated with politicians or private individuals, that it was the intention of Congress—an intention which had been expressed in both Houses—that the soldier who served in this war should have bounty land as a compensation for those services, which, it was admitted on all hands, eminently entitled him to some compensation. If this were so, what became of the argument of the Senator from Missouri, that it was giving away eight millions of acres of public lands, of the value of twelve millions of dollars at the minimum price of those lands, for nothing?

If it be true (continued Mr. C.) that the gallant men who are willing to fight our battles in Mexico or elsewhere; for God knows where that roving army of yours will stop—if it be true that the whole population of this country capable of bearing arms are ready to precipitate themselves into this war in the enemy's country, and that without price without reward, or the hope of reward, where is the necessity for increasing their monthly pay, as is proposed by a bill now on your table?—Sir shall we drive a Jew's bargain with our soldiers? Shall we give a definite value for their patriotism? Shall we give value for every drop of blood? Shall we pay so much for a soldier's life? So much as a compensation to the woman and children who have been made widows and orphans by the war? Shall we give them an estimate sum as value for their loss? But I do not suppose that any argument such as this could very readily find a lodgment in the head or heart of any Senator here; nor do I understand that the Senator from Missouri wishes any thing of the sort. He wishes the Senate to pause, and lock the door against frauds, while granting a liberal compensation to the soldier. Now let us look at this argument a little in detail. How will it be elaborated into effect?

As he had understood the Senate to determine upon giving these bounty lands in some form or other; and as he understood they were for giving the millions in the form which he had proposed in his amendment, to be actually settled and held by the soldier who performed the service, or by some representative of the soldier, he would ask, in a pecuniary point of view to the Government itself, if this land was to be considered revenue and property which the Government had a right to use by giving it either in the form of money or in the form of bounties to soldiers entering the war, where was the difference, as far as the Government was concerned, whether that eight millions of acres was given in one form or in the other? The argument, as far as it rested upon the fact of giving away these lands, it seemed to him the Senator had not well considered. The main part of the Senator's opposition rested upon his desire to protect the soldier, in the first place from the frauds which might be perpetrated upon him, and, in the next place, to stay the march of that moral pestilence, of those villainies which would be practised upon the soldier if this bill should pass. To this view of the question he was inclined to attach a considerable degree of importance.

He could see no difference between allowing the soldier who discharged his duty in the public service to be paid in land, or in allowing him to be paid in money. If it were considered that the valor and courage of the soldier entitled him to compensation, part in money to be paid out of the Treasury, & part in land to be given to him at the end of his service, he could see no difference at all between giving him land or money—none, none to the Government, unquestionably; none whatever in any scheme of finance which might be presented for the prosecution of this war. If, therefore, it were desirable that Congress should give to the soldier a certain amount of compensation, it could just as well be given in the term of monthly pay as in a grant of land. He could see no difference between granting land from which the resources of the Government were partly to be derived, and creating a debt which the Senator from Missouri said must be paid by the next generation, and voting for a loan of twenty-three millions, which must be redeemed at the time specified. Gentlemen did not seem to have their financial apprehensions aroused at all when it was proposed to borrow twenty-three millions of dollars, for which, like every other sum borrowed which they were unable to pay, they have to give their note. There was no tremulous apprehensions about borrowing money. But these were considerations which should have been thought of long before they entered upon this unprofitable war. Borrowing money was one of the curses attendant upon all wars. Debt was one of the curses which war necessarily involved—debt to be entailed upon posterity, if the present generation were not able to discharge it.

It could not have escaped the apprehension of any gentleman who held a seat upon that floor, on the day when their army passed the Neuces, on the day when it was said Congress sanctioned the passage of the army beyond the boundary of the United States—it could not have escaped their apprehensions that not merely twelve millions of dollars, but hundreds of millions would have to be expended upon the war—a war to be carried on between this country and a sister Republic, which they had undertaken to subjugate by their arms. The honorable Senator from Missouri, and every Senator, must be aware that this would be the consequence of their conduct.—He had been somewhat surprised, he confessed, at the minute details given of the schemes of fraud which the Senator from Missouri had asserted would be practised, and he doubted not such reports had reached his ears; but he was pained to hear such schemes of speculation and fraud connected with the names of certain officers of the Government. That companies of scoundrels would be formed, as the Senator said, to endeavor to despoil the soldier of his hard-earned bounty, he had no doubt. It was one of the inevitable consequences of all wars, it was one of the curses which belonged to a state of war. It had been the case, as the Senator from Missouri had said, after the close of the Revolutionary war. It was a well-known fact that the men who had passed through the fires of struggle, were found endeavoring to defraud each other out of what they had received as a compensation for their services. It had ever been so, and would be so to all time, as long as human nature was such as to induce men to go to war at all. So long as men could find no better mode of settling national controversies than by going to war; of marching armies against each other in battle array, instead of following the dictates of humanity; instead of exercising the faculties with which God had endowed them, in avoiding the necessity for warfare, there would be scoundrels enough found to plunder & cheat one another. So long as national controversies are to be settled in the old barbarous mode so long would such a disposition be found to exist. But he was surprised to hear from the Senator from Missouri the very officers of the Government, whose appointments the Senate was called upon to sanction, and commissioned by the President to carry on the war, which was emphatically his war—he was surprised to hear that men in this position would be found so reckless, so lost to the dictates of honor and of conscience, as to practise frauds of this description.—Could this be true? Could it be that those who were daily associated with the soldiers, witnessing their sufferings and hearing the groans of the dying,

would be guilty of robbing the soldier of the bounty which his country had bestowed? He asked the Senator, was this the condition in which this Republic was now placed? Were such the instrumentalities to be sent abroad to execute their duties in the service of the Government upon the field of battle? His knowledge of human nature would ask him to suppose it had been sunk to that depth of degradation and of infamy. Such a supposition contemplated the existence of a class of society more degraded than he was willing to suppose any man who had received his commission from the Government could be. They might perhaps find in the dens and hells of cities men who would come out from their hiding places, when they knew that eight millions of acres land had been put into the market for the benefit of those who served, but he did not think that men who accompanied the soldier at his last gasp would deliberately plan on such schemes of fraud. The Senator of Missouri proposed to protect the soldier from these frauds by making the bounty inalienable for seven years. This was presuming that those who, as the Senator from Missouri eloquently described it, escaped the embrace of the battle-storm, and avoided a grave upon the tops of the Cordilleras, were not capable of controlling the bounty which the Government bestowed upon them, and that Congress must therefore, constitute itself their guardian. He was of opinion that, if they put the matter upon this footing, and said to the soldier that at the end of the war he should emigrate to the far West and settle upon his land, or else be debarred from the enjoyment of his bounty for seven years, it would have the effect of deterring men from entering the army. It would hardly be necessary, he believed to pass an act to prevent a Senator from making a contract, respecting his travelling allowance and per diem, or placing any lien upon it for a certain time, lest the money might fall into the hands of speculators, who were hovering in clouds around the Capitol, darkening the air with their numbers. That would be a strange law; but he thought it would be quite as reasonable as the restriction proposed by the Senator to be placed upon these bounty lands.

After some further remarks, Mr. Corwin concluded by saying that he thought it would not be very becoming the Senate to hesitate to grant out of 800,000,000 of acres of the public lands the small pittance of 8,000,000 to the soldiers, as compensation for their services. They had already passed a bill giving 5,000,000 acres to those who peacefully settle in Oregon. If a Southern gentleman, with his black servant, went to Oregon, that servant would be entitled by his mere residence there, to avail himself of this bounty. While looking out across the broad Pacific, and contemplating the time when the descendants of Japhet should subjugate the descendants of Shem, here was a man from a state of servitude becoming a free man, and claiming his half section of land which had been granted by the bounty of this government. While their new capacities enough to swallow these five millions in reference to Oregon, they were gurgling and choking at eight millions to be granted as a reward for the valor and patriotism of those who perilled their lives in their country's service.

FOR THE ARGUS.

Answer to the Poetical Charade of February 3: ARROW ROOT. Z.

Master's Sale.

THOMAS P. WATKINS } UNION
vs. } COMMON
MICHAEL BEARD's heirs. } PLEAS.
BY virtue of an order in this case directed to me, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the town of Marysville, on the 18th day of March, 1847, between 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., 74½ acres of land, part of survey No. 1307, beginning at a small dogwood, sugar and hickory; thence s 81 w 100 poles, to an ironwood, buckeye and hickory; thence n 9 w 74 poles to an elm and large rock on Conklin's run; thence n 69 w 25 poles to the middle of Mill-creek; thence down the same 126½ poles to a large whiteoak; thence s 17½ w 49 1-8 poles to the beginning. Appraised at ten dollars per acre. Terms, cash in hand.
PHILIP SNIDER,
Sheriff, & Special Master in Chancery.
Feb. 17, 1847. n40w5

