

Terms:
ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS per annum, in advance, \$2.00 within the year; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged.
Office over M. WASSON & Co's Store.

WAR.

Boys and girls,
And women that would groan to see a child
Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war,
The best amusement for a morning meal!
The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayers
From curses, who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father,
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute
And technical in victories and defeats,
And all other dainty terms for fratricide;
Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongues,
Like mere abstractions, empty sounds to which
We join no feeling and attach no form!
As if the soldier died without a wound;
As if the fibres of this God-like frame
Were gored without a pang, as if the wretch,
Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds,
Pass'd off to Heaven, translated; and not killed;
As though he had no wife to pine for him,
No God to judge him. [Coleridge.]

MARSHALL MURAT: Cavalry Charge at Eylau.

[We copy the following thrilling description of one of fiercest fought battles that ever shook the thrones of Europe, from J. T. Headley's book of Napoleon and his Marshals.]

This battle, fought in midwinter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had yet occurred. France and Russia had never before opposed such strength to each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe. Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all—no victory was ever so like a defeat.

The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that lay scattered over were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery.—Seventy-five thousand men on one side, and eighty-five thousand on the other, arose from the frozen fields on which they had slept the night of the 7th February, without tent or covering, to battle for a continent. Angereau on the left, was utterly routed early in the morning. Advancing through a snow storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon mowed down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack Cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible through the storm.

Hemmed in and overthrown, the whole division, composed of 16,000 men, with the exception of 1,500, were captured or slain. Just then the snow storm clearing up, revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge by the whole Imperial Guard and cavalry. Nothing was farther from Bonaparte's wishes or expectations than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle; but there was no other resource left him. Murat sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself for the hundredth time worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing could be more imposing than the battle-field at this moment. Bonaparte and the empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save them. Seventy squadrons, making in all 14,000 well mounted men, began to move over the slope, with the Old Guard marching sternly behind. Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis, than when a moment before he was near being captured by the Russians. But as he saw those seventy squadrons come down on a plunging trot pressing hard after the white plume of Murat that streamed through the snow-storm far in front, a smile passed over his countenance. The earth groaned and trembled as he passed, and the thousands of glittering helmets and flashing sabres above the dark and angry mass below, looked like the foam of a sea-wave as it crests on the deep.

The rattling of their armor and the muffled thunder of their tread drowned all the roar of battle, as with firm and set array, swift, steady motion, they

Vol. 3.

bore down with their terrible front on the foe. The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like frost-work before it. Then commenced a protracted fight of hand to hand and sword, as in the cavalry action at Eckmuhl. The clashing of steel was like the raging of countless hammers, and horses and riders with wild confusion mingled together. The Russian reserve was ordered up, and on these Murat fell his fierce horsemen, crushing and trampling them down by thousands. But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again and again, so that it was no longer cavalry charging on infantry, but squadrons of horse galloping through a broken host, that, gathering into knots, still disputed with unparalleled bravery the red and rent field.

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of those desperate deeds for which he was renowned. * * * Amid the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, and falling of sabre strokes like lightning about him, that lofty white plume never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glancing through the smoke of battle, the star of hope to Napoleon, and showing that his "right arm" was still uplifted and striking for victory.

He raged like an unloosed lion amid the foe; and his eye—always terrible in battle—burned with increased lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the tumult of strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets to cheer on his followers. At length seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time had kept up a devouring fire on his men, he wheeled his horse and drove in full gallop on their leveled muskets. A few of his guard that never allowed that white plume to leave their sight, charged after. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized the bridle in his teeth, and with a pistol in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, burst in with headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as if a hurricane had swept by.

Such was the battle Eylau, fought in a piercing snow. Murat was a thunderbolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him will ever furnish themes for the poet and painter. But let the enthusiast go over the scene the morning after the battle, if he would find a cure for his love of glory. Fifty-two thousand men lay piled across each other in the short space of six miles, while the snow giving back the stain of blood, made the field look like one vast slaughter-house.

The frosts of a wintry morning were all unheeded in the burning fever of ghastly wounds, and the air was loaded with cries for help, and groans, and blasphemies, and cursings. Six thousand horses lay amidst the slain, some stiff in death, others rendering the scene still more fearful by their shrill cries of pain. The cold heavens looked down on this fallen multitude, while the pale faces of the thousands that were already stiff in death, appeared still more appalling in their vast winding sheet of snow. Poemen had fallen across each other as they fought, and lay like brothers clasped in the last embrace: while dismembered limbs and disemboweled corpses were scattered thick as autumn leaves over the field. Every form of wound and every modification of woe were here visible. No modern war had hitherto exhibited such carnage, there the slain lay thickest. Two days after the battle, five thousand Russians lay upon the frozen field, where they had dragged out the weary nights and days in pain. The dead were still unburied, and lay amid the wrecks of cannon and munition wagons, and bullets and howitzers—whole lines had sunk where they stood, while epaulettes and neglected sabres, and muskets without owners, were strewn on every side, and thrown in still more terrible relief by the white ground on which they lay.

"Mother," said a sprightly girl of nineteen, "they say marriages are made in heaven—do you think they are?"

"Why, my dear, it is a very general opinion." "Well, perhaps, but they seem a long time coming down to some of us."

THE ARGUS, AND UNION COUNTY ADVERTISER.

Marysville, Ohio, November 24, 1847.

No. 27.

THE WORLD.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Want sense, and the World will o'erlook it;
Want feeling,—'twill find some excuse;
But if the world knows you want money,
You're certain to get its abuse;
The wisest advice in existence,
Is ne'er on its kindness to call;
The best way to get its assistance
Is—show you don't need it at all.

"Man's the Gold," said the Bard with a feeling
That still his discretion outran;
For each day of our life is revealing
The bard should have said—"Gold is the man."

Gold is genius and greatness and merit;
Want gold—you want all that gold brings!
But if fortune you only inherit,
The world will excuse other things.

The Used Up.

Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition—out at elbows, out at knees, out at pockets, and out of spirits, and out in the street—an "out and out" in every respect. He sat upon the curb-stone, leaning his head upon his hand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth, for only into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke:

"They used to tell me—put not your trust in princes—and I haven't. None of 'em ever wanted to borrow nothing of me and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes! poh! put not your trust in politicians! them? my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Haven't I been serving my country this five years, like a patriot; going to meeting and huzzinga my daylight out, and getting as blue as blazes; haven't I blocked the windows, got licked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses, for the good of the commonwealth, and the pursuit of our illegal rights, and all for what? Why for nix.—If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can't get no office. Republics is ungrateful! I didn't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of, and have nothing to do; and I've only got half—nothing to do! Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swaggared if they ain't!"

Brush, having unpacked his heart after this fashion, heaved a deep sigh or two, laid his head upon the stone, and soon fell into an uneasy, murmuring sleep, in which his words were mere repetitions of what had gone before, the general scope of argument being to prove the received axiom of former times that republics do not distribute their favors in proportion to services rendered, and that in the speaker's opinion they are, in this regard, not much better than princes. Such was the conviction at which Mr. Brush had arrived; not by theory, or by observation upon others, but experimentally speaking from his own experience.

It is a long lane that has no turning, and it is a long sleep, especially in the open air, if it be not interrupted by the watchman. Brush found it out. His hard, uneasy slumber, was soon disturbed by the relentless paw of an officer of the night.

"Get up, and trot away home, my man," said he of the badge and mace. "Your ma will be waiting for you, and the old man will be apt to hide you."

"Don't be official, and trouble yourself about other people's business," remarked Brush, endeavoring to open his eyes; "don't be official. It isn't the genteel thing."

"Official! what do you mean by that? I am official, by being appointed a watchman, and I've a right to meddle with other people's business."

"Oh! very well—be as sassy as you please. You've got an office. I ain't. But if I had, I'd show you a thing or two. Be sassy, be official, be anything! You Charlies was paraded the other day, and you've been so stiff ever since, because the newspapers said you was pretty to look at, that you won't be able to snooze all night these two weeks. But them that's pretty to look at, ain't good 'uns to go, or you wouldn't be poking here. Ring your bell and go a-ho! a-steamboat! There's no other business before the meeting—its adjourned, sinner and die, as we used to say."

"What's all of that? Why you're so corned as to come under the law agin tipsy people, as well as under the act for the suppression of loafing. Where did you get the liquor? How did you come how come you so?"

"Watchy, its the weather—part the weather, and part because republics is ungrateful—that's the biggest part. Either part is excuse enough, and both together makes it almost creditable. When its such weather as this, my old Boss used to say, it takes the electricising fluid out of you, and if you want to feel something like—do you want to know what something like is?—its feeling cat-bird jam up; that's the English of it. You must pour a little of the electricising fluid into you. Its the same principle as tuning a fiddle. In this kind of weather you must tune yourself up, and get resumed; or you ain't good for much—tuned up to concert pitch, as fiddler's say. But all that's a trifle.—Put not your trust in politicians!"

"And why not, Mr. Rosum?"
"Why not? Help us up there—hold on—why not! Look at me. That's why. I'm a regular patriot—look at my coat—I'm all for the public good—look at the holes in my trousers. I'm steady in my course, and upright in my conduct—don't let me fall down—and I've tried all parties, year in and year out, just by way of making myself agreeable, and I've tried to be on two sides at once," roared Brush, with great emphasis, as he slipped into the gutter, "and this is the end of it!"

Having given this practical illustration of the consequences of the political system he had pursued, and of the danger of trying to be on two sides at once, Brush, by the aid of his good natured auditor, scrambled ashore.

"Come with me," said the Charley, helping him along. "I'll take care of you.—But what made you a politician? Haven't you got a trade?"

"Trade! yes—but what's a trade when a feller's got a soul—a whole soul? I loved my country, and I want an office—I didn't care what, so it was easy and fat. I wanted to take care of my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me.—Head-work is the trade I'm made for—talking, that's my line. Talking in the oyster cellars—in the bar rooms—anywhere. I can talk all day, only stopping for meals, and to wet my whistle. But parties is all alike, I've been on all sides—tried 'em and I know—none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a great mind to knock off and call it half a day."

"Yes, but you must go before the Mayor first, Mr. Rosum."

"No, I'd rather not; stop, now I think of it, I've asked him before, but perhaps, if I ask him again, he'll give me an office.—Don't you think he will? Introduce me properly—put my best leg foremost—tell him how I can huzzza at the elections."

"No, I won't—every man for himself—you're a candidate for thirty days, and we'll have you examined in the morning."

That Brush's qualifications were sufficient for thirty days, there can be little doubt, and he was, therefore, duly initiated by virtue of a commissioner of a mittimus.

The Yankees.

You can always tell a Yankee by the jackknife in his hand, or the cigar in his mouth. The Yankees are curious characters. To-day they are swapping horses, and to-morrow building railroads; this hour in the gutter and the next seated in a palace. Their energy knows no bounds. This month you may find a Yankee on the waters of the Penobscot, heart and soul engaged in the logging business; a quarter of a year hence you will hear of him navigating the Ohio.—Let a year pass, and you may hear of him in Constantinople.

Change appears to be written in the face of a Yankee. He is never contented.—If he is boot-black or a clam digger, ten to one that you will find him at the bar or in the pulpit. If educated for the ministry, he may be found teaching at some conspicuous corner. If his father puts him to a mechanical trade, he will not be contented unless he sets up for himself in some mercantile business.—To-day he is one thing and to-morrow another. He will dig gardens, saw wood, teach school, preach, or even edit a newspaper, if necessary for support, but he will not be idle.—Scientific American.

Letter Envelopes.

The Editor of the Charleston Patriot makes some very sensible suggestions to business men upon the use of envelopes, now becoming so general. As he very justly remarks:

"Where the subject matter of the epistle is business, and where there may possibly be occasion at some future period to refer to the post-mark as a

proof of the time when the letter was mailed, envelopes should be carefully eschewed. Merchants, therefore, in the transmission of their business correspondence, should never use them. Letters on which the post-mark is not endorsed, (and this is, of course, the case in all letters that are put up in envelopes,) are evidences against the writer, but afford none in his favor."

As carelessness on this point might entail loss upon some who have not reflected upon the subject, we give the warning, although the majority of business men are doubtless well aware of the fact, and do not need the caution.

The Book Pedlar.

Who has not, in his life, at least once been driven beside himself by one of the gentry known as book pedlars, accomplished varlets who will make you subscribe for a forthcoming work before you know it, even though you are determined to eschew the pedlar and all his works. One of these stick and hang fellows laid his bundle down in our office the other morning, and after a variety of preliminaries evidently to study the mode of attack, he opened two thin covers, displaying the title page of Sparks' Life of Dr. Franklin, and began:

"You are a printer—here is Franklin's life, he was a printer—notice the title page—you will perceive that it contains all his writings, never before published, moral and scientific—the binding being made with spring backs—the style of the most humorous character—there is the engravings of Franklin in all ages—you would suppose to look at his wife, that she was—the finest paper that could be obtained—while Franklin is admired—with the best calf-skin backs, y-e-s-r-r!"

"Ah!" said we, drawing a long breath from sympathy with such a long sentence.

"Y-e-s-r-r?—look at the distinguished names already obtained, as for instance—the preface, which says the index is complete and containing more original matter of that light kind calculated for solemn reflection—with the great expense it is got up—pappable at—his autography—how characteristic with a loaf of bread—the chapter relating to his living at St. James—where were the favor of—soap boiling in his early life, and distinguished himself with—won't you put your name down—to be delivered next fall, y-e-s-r-r?"

"It is impossible," said we with great firmness, "for us to subscribe to the work at present; perhaps at some future time."

"Y-e-s-r-r! No time like the present, as Franklin says here at this page, which if read—will ornament your library—four dollars per volume—a mere nothing—to acquire which he spent a life of experiment to bless mankind with lightning—from the introduction of Jared Sparks over to the—gilt backs and edge—having his monument in Philadelphia and admiring crowds testifying his memory as all tyrant kings should be who would trample upon—this subscription list containing so many great names—will you not enroll yours—in sixteen volumes, y-e-s-r-r?"

By this time we were cornered but we held out, and we still resolutely refused to subscribe; the pedlar took a new tack, and thrusting Franklin's Life into his bag, opened upon us as follows:

"Here is Harper's Bible, (turning over the leaves mechanically) who lives in New York—illustrated by twelve hundred thousand cuts of—the serpent in the wilderness as you perceive—Joseph and his brethren going down into the fiery furnace—with Shadrach, Meshach, and Zaccarius up a tree, as you have no doubt read in the Primer, where it says that—Harper's Bible is the best yet published—containing more original matter than any other edition, as Jared Sparks had access to all the writings of the great statesman, and so bound that it may be used as a family Bible by yourself for centuries, while your children will contemplate with gratitude—the destruction of Nineveh, ruined on by brimstone and—the finest Russian leather to keep off the moths—from Jonah that swallowed the whale—y-e-s-r-r?"

The idea of having a Bible to read for centuries, was temptation, and some of the pictures of the book prompted us to draw towards the sacred volume,

ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

when the opened on us as the Mexicans did upon Fort Brown.

The family record is—with the price of the volume, when you can put down all the deaths in the family and thus keep a distinct date of the joyous time when your sons and daughters marry—as illustrated by Balaam and his ass winding over the hills with the palm tree springing up from Exodus to Revelations, and continued beautiful flesh-pots of Egypt, with the Israelites leaving the bulrushes in which he was found when a child, smiting the rock and causing Sodom and Gormorrah to flee up the mountains of Hor—waiting until next spring for the money.

Y-e-s-r-r. Determined not to yield we stopped him short by saying we would not subscribe and to soften our refusal we said the cost was beyond our means.

Cost, echoed the man of talk, cost it is nothing, and he slipped off into the following—

C-o-s-t nothing, if the sum was six hundred millions of or one hundred dollars and fifty cents, it would be worth talking of, or if it was to be paid down it would make a difference—as you see Lazarus at the rich man's gate with dogs.

Here we left the book pedlar sending after us his eloquence which sounded to us in the open air as follows—

Zuncumrumbecumtumblesneuoxspring.

Who but we could withstand the eloquence of that book pedlar?

[Louisiana Conservator.]

27 School Ma'ms.

To-day the steamer Indiana came in from below, with one of the most precious freights that ever floated on Lake Erie. It had no less than twenty-seven School Ma'ms, all from New England, and consigned to the West, where they are going to scatter through the country, and teach the district schools. O, heavens! what a goodly sight! Twenty-seven rosy cheeked girls, with each a book in hand, a reticule in which their keepsakes and other mementoes of love and affection, bestowed by parting friends, were closely kept, and with hearts swelling with ambition and hope all content to leave their native hills and peaceful New England homes, for the strange climes of the West. They were attended to Buffalo by Ex-Governor Slade, and are a part of a very large number that are to be sent out by the New England Education Society.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There were 100,000 persons at least, present at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument of New York, on the 19th ult. Several interesting relics were exhibited on the occasion. Over the platform which the speaker stood, waved the identical star spangled banner which was first hoisted in the city of New York by Washington, November 25th, 1783. In front of the platform was stationed two English cannon, one of which was taken at the battle of Yorktown, and the other at Princeton.—Queen City.

The Whig County of Ohio.

We want it to be understood and remembered, that the Whig county of Ohio is Washington. We have yet to learn of a county in the State, beside this, that gave at the late election as large a majority as that of 1840. The average majority received by the Whig candidates in this county in 1847 is 120 larger than the average they received in 1840; and we have a slight recollection that the vote of that year was counted as pretty good.—Marietta Intel.

Good JOKE.—Orton, of the Lower Sandusky Democrat, cracks the following good joke on Judge Potter: He says that Spink, Potter's Whig competitor, several days after the election, hearing that the Democrats of Hancock were still voting for Potter, went down to Toledo and told Potter of the fact—likewise, that there was no doubt of his election on the part of his (Potter's) friends. Thereupon, Spink said, Potter wrote to his constituents to stop voting.

Arrivals at Cleveland bring the news that Michigan has gone Loky.

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.

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 Damsel Plumbs; 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

Hides and Skins wanted

Immediatly!!!
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 CLARK.**
November 24, 1847. n27w3

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. n11f

Boot and Shoemaking.

G. Zwerner
Informs the citizens of Marysville and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the brick house in R. Picket'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 on short notice and liberal terms.
N. B.—Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment for work.
November 17, 1847. n26tf

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,
October 27, 1847. n23tf

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

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. n26w3

Dr. C. Rathbun,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
Marysville, August 12, 1846. n14tf.



GINSENG PANACEA!

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs. Testimony of Dr. Doan, one of the first 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. Respectfully, **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 townships. 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

T. & J. B.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted to 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,
Authorize! Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 7, 1847. n7tf.

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 desposes, 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

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 quack 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,

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 quack 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,

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION!
Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves instantly. 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 Thiopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blistering Quack gorges us with 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. Cray,** Corberly's P. O. August 4, 1847. n11y1.

Western New York College of HEALTH,
207 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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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 are unknown; the proprietors append the following certificate from an able and well known Practitioner of Cincinnati.

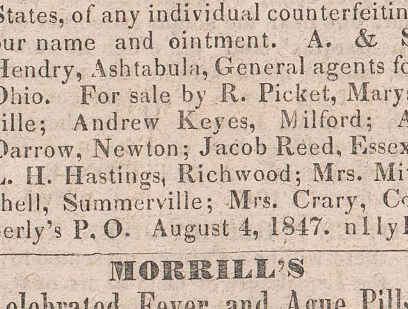
CINCINNATI, Sept 9th, 1846.
DEAR SIR:—As a general maxim I have invariably declined recommending Patent medicines of any kind, and in common with medical practitioners have uniformly opposed their use, but I have no hesitation in stating that your pills are a preparation of a different nature, and well 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

Ginseng Panacea.

This preparation seems to be attracting a good deal of attention in the west and south at present. From what we have seen of its action in coughs, colds, pleurisy, asthma, &c., we feel fully justified in recommending our readers to give it a trial. The price is too low; only fifty cents; just half what cough medicines usually sell for. See advertisement, and pamphlets in the hands of agents for gratuitous distribution.



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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 soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau st., New York city; 205 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 23, 1847. n50m12

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.

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June 23, 1847. n5m6

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Notice to the Afflicted.

DR. S. K. KEZARTE.

Having located himself in Marysville, a 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.

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.

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 life blood pure, by correcting 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: *Fevers, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Bad appetite, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Worms, Heartburn, Bilious Cholera, Foul stomach, Jaundice, Pain in the side, Scrofula, Bad Blood, Obstructions, Female complaints, Rheumatism, Whooping coughs, Weak Nerves, Hysterics, Coughs, Colds, 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. Pickett, 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.

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 centre of the S line of said Perry township; being the S W corner of section thirtyfour in said township; thence south along the line east of Franklin, Chester, and Bloomfield townships 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 townships, 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. line 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 and Canaan townships, 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 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 Marlborough tp., Delaware co.; thence S along the line between Marlborough and Westfield townships, 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 it: Beginning at the 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, LANDS FORFEITED THIS YEAR CHARGED IN FIRST COLUMN.	SIMPLE TAX FOR 1847.	TOTAL TAXES, INTEREST & PENALTIES DUE.
Union Township.										
Sterling Lyne	4070	1000	Darbyer	Elizabeth Richman,	274	726	53 33	13 88	13 02	80 23
"	2375	1000	"	Lucas Sullivant,						
"	4278	2000	"	Robert Kays,						
Jerome Township.										
Bethard E.ajah	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
Bige ow Daniel K	3743	600	Darbyer	Robert Means	58	175	7 10		1 49	8 59
Lo king ill & Noble	2990	666	Scioto	J Phillips	32	77	4 54	1 47	51	6 52
Millcreek Township.										
Bowersmith Isaac	2989	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	1087	"	John Graham	282	641	54 43	13 25	8 31	76 59
Overton John's heirs	4065	1000	"	John Overton	403	1067	75 16	22 05	8 91	106 12
Strong Silas G	4065	1000	"	same	250	653	81 43	13 70	5 99	51 15
s me	5532	800	"	Robert Means	55	151	10 61	3 11	1 43	15 15
same	5505	255	Bluescr	same	175	379	32 13	7 82	2 91	42 87
Sterling Lyne	5128	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	1304	545	53 57	9 65	8 50	76 72
I liberty Township.										
Burnham David	3487	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 85
Colver Russel	13447	455	"	same	129	240	11 70	5 21	2 67	19 58
Cratty William	12282	750	Darbyer	Richard Dorsey	95	164	7 83	3 55	3 76	15 15
Rymond John	12472	1600	Miller	Mazy Vance	6	25	1 19	32	25	1 76
Thomas Wray	5778, 5641, 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	26 53
Leesburg Township.										
Be linger Daniel	5646	750	Bokeser	Thos Worthington	2314	429	24 00	8 63	4 05	46 68
Gassil John	13592	666	"	Francis T Short	3334	700	56 54	14 09	7 00	77 63
same	10578	200	"	A Wolff	200	447	19 44	9 01	3 50	31 95
Crew Thomas	6033	900	"	John Baird	15	28	1 68	56	26	2 50
McAllister Alexander	6211	640	Fultonser	James Barnett	122	227	10 17	"	2 14	12 31
Strong Silas G	5583	1000	Bokeser	Robert Means	72	124	9 40	2 43	1 26	13 09
Wallace Cadwallader	13592	666	"	Francis T Short	3334	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
Laughrey Samuel	3749	600	"	same	48	127	5 02	2 35	88	8 25
Richey James	2979	1300	"	Lucas Sullivant	216	563	21 04	8 29	7 35	36 68
Jackson Township.										
Cassil John	10952	100	Rusher	Henry Patten	100	148	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 04	3 39	9 33
Robinson Godfrey	5635	1200	"	James Gillmore	100	175	14 47	4 72	1 47	20 66
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
Chalbourne 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	244	451	36 63	9 79	4 07	50 49
Cassil John	9917	1000	"	R wand Madison	83	133	6 62		99	7 61
Marysville.										
Curl Jeremiah	11			What Part.						
Ross Wm	69			wi	39		3 45		1 10	4 55
Steele W W	51			whole	412		12 52		10 49	23 01
same	58			wi	292		24 63	7 12	8 61	40 36
same	50			s 3-7	247		20 83	6 21	7 52	34 56
Strong S G	110			whole	16		1 34	49	2 01	3 84
same	58			"	21		1 77	1 19	57	3 53
same	41			n 35 feet	247		30 31	6 42	9 28	40 01
				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.

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. n23w5

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.

October 27, 1847. n23w5

Dr. N. Dalton,

Tenders his Professional Services to the Citizens of Marysville and vicinity. Office over J. & W. E. Lee's Store,

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 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 route) so as to intersect the Richwood Road W. of the farm formerly owned by Abel Wait.

A PETITIONER.

October 27, 1847. n23w5

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 Newm 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.

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 Southeast corner of said Union county.

PETITIONERS.

October 23, A.D. 1847. n23w5w

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 road crossing the old track on the line between the land of Jesse Gill and John Ruhter; 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 Ruhter. PETITIONERS.

November 4, 1847. 5w

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. n21*6cm

Ohio State Journal:

SESSION OF 1847-'48.

The time is again near at hand, when the Representatives of the people of Ohio, will be convened at the Capital, to deliberate and pass upon matters pertaining to the common welfare. In those deliberations, and in the measures which shall result from them, every citizen in the State is immediately or remotely concerned. And as by the theory of our Government every citizen is constituted an integral part of the State, so should his sentiments and his interests, whatever they may be within the pale of the Constitution, be fairly reflected by the action of the Legislature. It is, indeed, not to be expected that in a community like the State of Ohio, embracing an extent of territory sufficient for an European empire, and teeming with a population of near two millions of souls, distinctness and prominence can be given to every individual view; but there are certain great and fundamental points of State policy as well as of doctrine, which challenge the assent of numerous classes, if not of the entire community. And as the individual often finds himself absorbed by these classes, so does he find that his own particular interests are sufficiently guarded and protected by the policy which imparts "the greatest good to the greatest number"—while the rights of all are sacredly respected. By the enlightened policy of our State legislation within the past few years, measures have been adopted affording the people a local currency every way equal to gold and silver—and for supplying the Exchequer with a revenue fully adequate to its emergencies. These salutary measures, of vital interest to the honor and welfare of the State and the people, were not brought into operation without a struggle of resistance from a party whose leaders openly avowed their purpose to restrict the circulating medium to gold and silver only—and who did not scruple to declare their purpose to use all means in their power to depress the credit of the State.

What has been thus gained, can be preserved only by the exercise of the most untiring vigilance. Opposition to these measures of State policy has indeed been rebuked at the ballot-box; but it still exists in all its virulence, and only waits the favorable opportunity to again manifest itself. "The snake has been scotched—not killed."

It will devolve upon the Legislature at its coming session, under the provisions of the Constitution, to apportion the Representatives in the General Assembly for the ensuing four years, among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each, and in such ratio that the whole number of Representatives shall not be less than thirty-six, nor exceed seventy-two. This duty we hope to see fairly performed, with all practicable approximation to equality. The iniquitous and anti-republican example set by our opponents in this particular when in power, is not worthy to be followed; but avoiding that example, we should take care that wrong be not done to ourselves. Courtesy does not require this at our hands—justice and equity concur with sound policy in forbidding it.

Measures will probably be devised and put in train for a gradual reduction of the State debt, and consequent lightening of the burthens of taxation. This is a favorite item of Whig policy, and will not escape the attention of the majority in the coming Legislature; and as that majority is responsible for the character and success of its measures, it will exercise a prudent care in adapting the means it employs to the end it contemplates.

Several important elections will have to be made by the Legislature at the coming session; and although we do not anticipate that the session will be as long as has been customary for the last twelve years, its proceedings will nevertheless be fraught with deep interest to the people of the State. Ample preparations will be made for affording our readers prompt and authentic reports of Legislative proceedings, and of the current news.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION.

Daily during the session, . . . \$3 00
Tri-Weekly during the session, . \$1 50
Weekly during the session, . . . 50

TERMS BY THE YEAR.

Daily during the year, . . . \$7 00
Tri-Weekly during the year, . . 4 00
Weekly during the year, . . . 2 00

Payable in advance.

WILLIAM B. THRALL.

Columbus, October 29, 1847.