

THE ARGUS.

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GOVERNOR BEBB'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives:

I rejoice that our domestic affairs afford, at our present meeting, so much cause for mutual congratulation and profound gratitude to the great Author of all Good. Whilst pestilence and famine have wasted the Eastern Hemisphere, health and plenty have smiled in all our borders. Labor, throughout its manifold departments, has prospered and brought a rich reward. Learning, benevolence and religion, have thrown their roots wider and deeper into the foundations of the social system. Temperance has extended, still more, her benign influence over the erring and the lost; and, as a consequence, general good order has prevailed, and crimes have diminished throughout the State.

During the year that is past, the several departments of the State Government have discharged their respective duties with faithfulness and success, as will, in due time, appear from their reports.

As the very circumstantial and able communication of the Auditor will immediately be laid before you, showing our revenues to be in a highly prosperous condition, I shall content myself with the following brief statement of the receipts and disbursements of the fiscal year ending on the 15th day of Nov., 1847.

RECEIPTS.

General revenues received from taxes levied on the grand list, and incidental items during the fiscal year, 1847, \$1,202,528 47
Tolls and dividends received upon canals, turnpikes and public works of the State, 827,641 85
Tax upon Banks, Insurance and Bridge Companies, 41,748 52
Surplus revenue, principal repaid by the counties, 101,835 48
Interest upon Surplus Revenue paid by counties to Common School Fund, \$6,879 06
Receipts for canal lands sold and other items, 53,942 40

Total payments into the treasury applicable to the annual expenses of the State Government and Institutions, repairs of Public Works, payment of interest on State Debt, and to the sinking Fund, \$2,314,075 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid upon appropriations for support of State Government and State Institutions, during the year 1847, \$210,250 42
Paid for support of common schools, 201,319 31
Interest upon State Debt, Foreign and Domestic, including exchange and expenses paid, 1,175,117 51
Repairs and contingent expenses upon the Public Works, 317,568 13

Amount of payments for the ordinary annual expenditures of the State, 1,904,255 27

Balance, being surplus applicable to the payment of the temporary and funded debt of the State, \$409,820 41
In addition to the above, there has been paid into the treasury, on account of school lands and other trust funds and proceeds of loans and bonds issued, the sum of \$237,145 26
Payments have been made from these funds to the amount of 118,341 01

Leaving the balance of the receipts of the trust funds, over the disbursements, \$118,804 25

Domestic bonds to the amount of \$119,883 73 have been redeemed during the year 1847, at the treasury. The total amount of the balances of the several funds in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, on the 15th of November, 1847, was \$494,261 70.

This cheering epitome of the fiscal affairs of the State, and the highly prosperous condition of all her industrial interests, indicate the present as the long-looked for and auspicious period to begin efficiently the payment of her

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Marysville, Ohio, December 15, 1847.

No. 30.

debts. And I accordingly earnestly recommend that the Sinking Fund be increased from twenty-five thousand to not less than two hundred thousand dollars, per annum.

Our new Revenue Law so much for a time misunderstood, commending itself by its wisdom, fairness and efficacy, to the deliberate judgement and integrity of the determined faith-sustaining, and debt-paying people of Ohio, has at length fairly lived down all opposition. It has equalized our burdens, filled our treasury, and sustained our credit on a proud eminence amongst the states and nations of the earth.

The act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other Banking Institutions, has thus far realized the expectations of the framers. It has gone very generally into operation, dispensing, throughout every district of the State, those facilities which the exigencies of modern commerce demands, affording to the people a convenient, sound and convertible currency, and paying even more than its equal share of the taxes of the State.

The amount received from sales of Canal lands during the year proves the wisdom of the law recommended and past last winter, making a deduction of one third in favor of actual settlers, and limiting the sales to not more than one hundred and sixty acres to any one individual.

The Legislature of Virginia promptly met the proposition of the last General Assembly of the State of Ohio for the settlement, by compact, of the questions of boundary, and also of the use, navigation, and jurisdiction of, and over the Ohio river, by the passage of joint resolutions corresponding with ours. In pursuance of these resolutions, the Governor of Virginia has appointed William C. Rives, William Green, and G. W. Thompson, commissioners on the part of Virginia, who are to meet Thomas Ewing, Alfred Kelley, and John Brough, commissioners by me named on the part of Ohio, at Washington City, on the first Monday of January next. It is hoped that the Legislature of Kentucky may, at an early period of its present session, act on the subject, so that commissioners on behalf of that State and of this may meet at the same time and place.

In organizing the three Regiments of Volunteers for the Mexican War last year, the State incurred a liability of more than thirty thousand dollars, a considerable portion of which remains as yet unpaid by the United States Government, as will more fully appear by the report of the Quartermaster General. Two other Regiments, being the fourth and fifth of Infantry, and one company of Cavalry, have this year volunteered, and are now in Mexico. In the organization of these latter troops, I did not consider myself either authorized or called upon to expend large sums of money; first, because Congress had made liberal appropriations for the support of the army, which were under the control of the President, and the Legislature of Ohio had not, for that purpose, placed funds at my disposal; and secondly, because the requisition itself contained the following clause: "The proper officers of the Staff Departments will be immediately sent to the place of rendezvous, with funds to defray the necessary expenses, which may be incurred agreeably to law."

The Asylums for lunatics, for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb, have all been managed, by their respective superintendents and officers, with distinguished ability and success, every way worthy of the high character which they have attained, and of the lustre which they have shed on the good name of the State. I cheerfully commend them to your continued patronage.

The mild yet firm discipline administered by the Warden and officers of the Penitentiary, and the moral and religious instrumentalities brought into requisition, including the largely increased library for the use of the convicts, collected by the Rev. Mr. Finley, are exercising, I trust, a wholesome influence upon their character. No duty intrusted to government is more difficult of execution than that of the punishment of crime. The great object to be kept in view is, the protection of society, by the confinement, and especially by the reformation of the criminal.

nals, in such manner as shall at once defray all expenses and train the convicts to habits of industry; not forgetting, though fallen, that they are yet men, with minds to be enlightened and hearts to be animated by the lessons of morality and religion. Is it not true that we have directed our attention too much to the financial view alone of this great governmental obligation? Having succeeded in making the Penitentiary defray its own expenses, aid in erecting other institutions, and pay a balance into the treasury, have we not overlooked the nature of the contracts by which the convicts have been hired out and transferred from hand to hand; and have we not, in some respects, forgotten what is due to their minds and bodies? May it not well be questioned whether unremitting and unrequited toil, from early dawn till night, under the eye of an interested task master, without an hour to read by day or light to read at night, constitutes the great road to moral reformation? Is it right to continue in the hands of one individual a monopoly of between two and three hundred laboring men, at only thirty-three cents per day, boarding, lodging, and workshops found? Is it just to keep up that monopoly at that price in competition with the honest mechanics of the State? Is it to be tolerated that such a contract is claimed to be perpetual? I submit to your deliberate judgment whether the Warden of the Penitentiary had power, either by virtue of his office, or by any legal enactment, to limit or control legislation, by such perpetual contract, and whether the General Assembly has not undoubted right, in the exercise of its discretion, to abolish the penitentiary system entirely, or to adopt solitary confinement, either in whole or in part; or, if they find the present system detrimental to the industrial concerns of the State, whether, from the nature of government and the terms of the contracts themselves, they may not employ either the whole or a part of the convicts at the public buildings. And I would further submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether the work on the State House ought not be immediately and earnestly resumed; and whether convict labor ought not be withdrawn from avocations injurious to mechanical pursuits and directed to this necessary object, taking care, in its gradual withdrawal, to work no injury to any just rights of contractors. And if by this direction to the labor of the prison, or a portion of it, appropriations become necessary to pay for the stone quarry purchased, and not support the institution, whether they should not be made. Is it not better to do that than either to hire out convicts at thirty-three cents per day, and employ other laborers to do the same work at one dollar and fifty cents per day; or to suffer the foundation laid, and materials provided for the State House, as well as all our archives, to go to ruin.

The National Government having, for the time being at least, abandoned our lakes and rivers, and directed all the energy and resources of the nation to a war of foreign conquest, it becomes the more important, especially as it is the settled policy of the State of Ohio not to increase her debt, but to pay it off, that all proper encouragement should be given to such organizations as will bring the private enterprise of the country to bear on its physical improvement. The Rail-roads extending from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore towards Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, must all, in two or more concentrated chains, across the State of Ohio, at right angles with our canals and rail-roads, from Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, to the Ohio River, and connect with other roads soon to be completed to the Mississippi river at Galena, Quincy, Alton, and St. Louis. In all truly democratic governments where the policy of the law is to distribute, not to concentrate estates, and where there are, consequently, few rich men, associated wealth and effort become indispensable to the accomplishment of great enterprises. It is thus that corporations emanate from and exist as the efficient instrumentalities of Republican Institutions, and are multiplied in direct proportion to the enterprise and freedom of states and nations.

For these, amongst many other reasons, I would recommend the passage of a more efficient general law incorporating manufacturing companies, with proper limitations. To call into active use dormant capital to build up manufactures, to aid young men of small means to begin business, to create for the husbandman a market at his own door, to develop the resources of the State, and to repress emigration from it, the tendency of such a law is not only obvious but sanctioned by the experience of Massachusetts, and other States.

Permit me also to recommend, that the law regulating interest may be so modified as to permit parties to contract for any rate not exceeding a certain limit, to be fixed by the Legislature, leaving the law as it now is, in all cases wherein no contract has been made in relation to interest. Capital now bears its equal burden of taxation, reducing interest in some places below five per cent. It is necessary to the prosperity of a State, as well as labor, and no wise legislator will make war upon it. Contracts as high as ten per cent, are made every day in defiance of the law as it stands. Honest men fulfil, and others, less scrupulous, retreat behind the law and disregard them. Some reasonable modification instead of banishing capital as the present law does to other States tolerating a higher rate of interest, would invite it amongst us, and thus by competition diminish rather than increase the rate of interest.

It is a matter of rejoicing to every lover of enlightenment and freedom, that the cause of education, in all its departments, was never more prosperous than during the past year. The common school system is firmly established in the habits and affections of the people, and though falling in many things short of the hopes of the patriot and philanthropist, fully partakes of the progressive spirit of the age, and will not, in the end, fall short of its high destiny, the universal diffusion of useful knowledge. It needs no recommendation of mine to command your cordial and continued support.

Next to the cause of universal education, the speedy and efficient administration of justice deserves your attention. The population and business of Hamilton, Cuyahoga, and perhaps other counties, are so rapidly increasing, and have indeed already grown so large, as to render it impossible for the existing courts of justice to decide all the causes accumulating upon their dockets. Some additional courts, such as the Legislature may in the exercise of its constitutional powers see fit to organize, have become indispensable.

One of the most important duties necessarily devolving upon the present session of the General Assembly, is the quadrennial apportionment of the State, and as no right is dearer to a freeman than that of equal representation, I rest assured that you will meet this fundamental trust with all that spirit of deliberation, candor and fairness towards all parties and every district of the State, which its delicacy and proper performance demand.

The people of Ohio are so largely interested in the easy transportation of her bulky agricultural products to market that it becomes the duty of her executive and legislative departments to speak in language not to be misunderstood, as to the obligation of the general government to aid in the development of those great lines of internal communication which the inventive genius and irresistible energy of the age are giving to the world. If there be any one question in relation to which, more than another, the people of the whole Union are united as the voice of one man, it is, as to the duty of Congress to improve our great lakes and rivers so as to afford safe and cheap inland navigation and transportation. Not intending thereby to exclude other equally important objects in our own State and elsewhere let us direct our attention to certain localities brought by our public works more directly under our immediate observation. Maumee and Sandusky bays, and Cleveland harbor where our canals and railroads terminate on Lake Erie, and Buffalo harbor where so much western commerce concentrates. Is it to be endured that the pittance requisite to

improve each of these great harbors shall be much longer withheld? And on the other side of us why should not Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana demand that the canal around the falls of the Ohio river, in which the United States have already so large an interest, should be purchased, enlarged and made free to the commerce of this vast region?

I cannot leave, without congratulating you and the country, in view of the prospect that the noble stand which Ohio took and still so gallantly maintains, not only at home, but in both Houses of Congress, in the forefront of opposition to the Mexican War, is likely to be, ere long, sustained by the authoritative voice of the nation; that the attempt to identify opposition to this war of aggression with opposition to the late war of national defence, has so signally recoiled upon the heads of its authors; and that, I trust we shall hear no more of the absurdity, that national honor requires from us the unrelenting and vigorous prosecution of a war commenced in violation of our constitution and the eternal principles of right! True honor never requires either nations or individuals to do wrong because their servants and agents have either commenced or long pursued that career; on the contrary, the only honorable course for either, in such an emergency, is to dismiss their servants, "cease to do evil, and learn to do well." Justice and truth, humanity and charity, moderation and magnanimity, are infinitely nobler elements of honor, individual or national, than haughtiness, pride, covetousness and revenge, however displayed in brilliant and heroic deeds of courage. Let Congress, therefore, in the name of virtue, Christianity, and peace at home and abroad, declare to the civilized world, that we ask not the dismemberment of Mexico and will have none of her territory, except by fair purchase, when the republics are at peace. To which I beg leave to add, as the unequivocal voice of Ohio, should further territory be annexed to the Union by conquest, by purchase, or by any other mode, that she, the eldest of the free-born daughters of the Ordinance of 1787, will spurn from her bosom an recreant son of hers who shall, in the hour of trial, desert or surrender her first great charter of liberty, or fail in any constitutional effort to consecrate that territory to freedom and the inalienable rights of man.

Whilst upon this kindred subject, I cannot forget that the "black laws" still disgrace our statute books. All I can do, earnestly to reiterate the recommendation for their unqualified repeal.

Beseeeching you to unite with me in fervent supplication to the throne of our Father in Heaven, that in this eventful crisis he will preside over all our deliberations, State and National, and direct us in the way we should go, I again commend our beloved State, with all her concerns, to your guardianship and protection.

WILLIAM BEBB.
Columbus, December 6, 1847.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Union has at last discovered some merit in Mr. Clay, as will be seen by the following paragraph. Few have been more acrimonious in their denunciation of the great Western Statesman than the Editor of the Union: but the force of Mr. Clay's character, the brilliancy of his talents and the eminence of his services to the Republic, extort praise even from his harshest enemies:

Mr. CLAY has long led the Whig party. He has been run three times for the Presidency; and on two occasions he was the candidate of his party, as he was the champion of their principles. He is, indeed, an extraordinary man. Rising from an humble beginning by the force of his talents, the power of his eloquence, and the energy of his character, he has won his way to the highest offices in our legislative councils, to the head of a great party, and to a distinguished fame in the eyes of the world. He is still an extraordinary man. Age has not dimmed his intellect nor extinguished his ambition. Though in the 71st year of his life, (having been born on the 12th of April, 1777,) he is still capable of great and almost wonderful efforts. How many men, at his time of life, would have been able to go through the scene which he realized on the 13th of November, 1847.

Hon. Columbus Delano

Is an excellent man spoken of in connection with the nomination. There is no lack of first rate timber in the Whig party out of which to make a Governor, in this State.—Piqua Register.

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PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents, to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three quarters of a century, as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those, in other countries, who maintain that a favored few are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns by our Constitution.

Numerous emigrants, of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their hearts, not less than their allegiance, to the country, whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge, with deeper reverence, the manifestation of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us, in our infant struggle for freedom and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great Nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the Executive and Legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituents, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide spread and universal prosperity.—There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor, in all branches of business, has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance, we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation that our intercourse with all the powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations, and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico, since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country, still continues.

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained, in my message of the 11th of May, 1846, and my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress, in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico, before the commencement of hostilities.

It is sufficient, on the present occasion, to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of persons and property of our citizens, committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us, before the whole world, in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years, to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered, by amicable negotiations, in hope that Mexico might yield to pacific counsels and the demands of

justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our Minister of peace sent to Mexico, was insultingly rejected. The Mexican Government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war; and we were compelled, in self defence, to repel the invader, and vindicate the national honor and interests, by prosecuting it with vigor, until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress and that body, by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, declared that by act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war existed between that government and the United States. This act, declaring the war to exist, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution to a speedy and successful termination, was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the Constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms, which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the notional honor and interests.

The rapid and brilliant success of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy; and I am gratified to state, with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period.

Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Wherever and whenever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, and their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance;—all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countryman. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the battle of Buena Vista, and of the fall of the city of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these, and other successes so honorable to our arms, and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full power to enter on negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a dispatch, from the Secretary of State of the United States, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter, of the 22d of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the head-quarters of the army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty

of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government. Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army, and, in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact.—On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to suspend further active military operations until further ordered. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico, could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the United States.

The Commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command, the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and on receiving it, the General was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

The Commissioner did not reach the headquarters of the army until another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army, was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the 7th day of May, 1847, together with the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The Commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army, and his diplomatic character, were made known to the Mexican government from Puebla, on the 12th of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no overtures were made, nor was any desire expressed by the government of Mexico to enter into negotiations for peace. *To be continued.*

Extract

From a Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered by Rev. CHARLES W. TORREY, in the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Delaware, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1847.

The alarm of war has not disturbed us in our peaceful homes. We, at least, whatever may be the case with others, have not been called to mourn over our plundered homes, our blackened firesides; we have not wept as we gazed on the desolating track of an invading army, over the fairest portion of our land; our houses are not heaps nor our cities ruins; our blood has not frozen at the recital of the tale of horror, nor our eyes been blasted at the sight of the battle-field. The mangled limbs, the torn bodies, the cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the tears of the widowed, the maniac shriek of the desolate, the curses and oaths, prayers and entreaties, all mingled together in wild confusion, in this carnal house of Hell, have been veiled from our eyes. Let us rejoice that this is so, and thank God for our ignorance.

The Washington Union suggests some effective means for bringing about a peace with Mexico, and says that peace must take place in six months or a year from this time.—*Delaware Standard.*

"Peter, my son—what are doing in the barn there?" "Ketchin' Rats, Father!" "How many have you caught, Peter?" "Why—when I ketch this one I'm a ter, and eleven more, it'll make a dozen!"

There will be a lecture on Ventri- quism at the court house to-night.

The Law of Newspapers. To Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary wishing to continue their subscription:

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THE ARGUS, AND Union County Advertiser.

Marysville, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1847.

The Mail

Did not arrive at this place, last night; consequently we have no very late news to communicate to our patrons to-day. We have received but one Ohio State Journal since the Legislature convened; therefore we know nothing of the doings of that body since its organization.

Governor Bebb's Message.

We lay before our readers, this week, the excellent and business-like Message of Gov. BEBB. It is an interesting document; and we hope all will read it. It treats upon several important subjects, and is alike commendable for its brevity and perspicuity.

President Polk's Message.

We have commenced, in to-day's paper, the publication of the President's Annual Message.—But Providence only knows when our Compositors will be able to reach *His Excellency's* signature. If, however, we all should be blessed with good health, and the "gift of continuance" so bountifully bestowed upon our "great master," James K. Polk, we think our readers may expect to find in our columns the end of this almost *endless!* document some time between this and the opening of navigation!

In future, perhaps we may take occasion to express our views upon the subject matter of this document; at present however, we will only add (by way of rider) that Jimmy Polk is a long *winded* hoss! What a pity he is so badly *sparined!*

Italy.

We learn from the New York Tribune, that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 25th ult., in the city of New York, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy with which the American People regard the efforts of Pius IX. and the Italian People in behalf of Constitutional Liberty.

Letters were read from several distinguished gentlemen; among which we notice the names of Ex-Prest. Van Buren, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Gov. Seward, Hon. Th. H. Benton, Hon. Albert Gallatin, Hon. J. C. Spencer, and Hon. Edward Everett.

A very appropriate address prepared under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangement, was read by Horace Greely, and subsequently adopted by acclamation. We will give it in our next if possible.

Congress.

From Telegraphic dispatches published in the Cincinnati papers, we learn that both Houses of Congress met on Monday, the 6th, at the usual hour. The Vice President took his seat and called the Senate to order, when twelve new members were qualified. Nearly all the old members were present.

Mr. French, the former Clerk, called the House to order, when 220 members presented themselves and were qualified. The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. On the first ballot Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, (Whig,) received 108 votes; Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, (Loco,) received 61; Robert McClelland, of Michigan, (Loco) 23; Scattering, 25. On the third balloting Mr. Winthrop was elected by a majority of one vote.—*Xenia Torchlight.*

The next officer to elect was a Clerk; and B. B. French (the Loco Clerk of the last House) having been nominated, a motion was made to adjourn and carried by two votes. This indicates that Mr. F. will not succeed, notwithstanding the boast that he had secured pledges of support from a sufficient number of Whig members to insure his election.—*Delaware Gazette.*

Response to Mr. Clay.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of New York who concur in the sentiments of HENRY CLAY, as expressed in his Speech at the late Mass Meeting in Lexington, has been definitely resolved upon. The meeting will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at the Broadway Tabernacle.—*Tribune.*

10,000 Pounds of Pork Wanted at this office, on subscription!

Mr. Clay's Speech. The Lexington Observer says, that, in that city upon the occasion of Mr. Clay's speech, a majority of the States of the Union were represented by persons who had come expressly to hear the illustrious orator and statesman.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst. by Esq. Williams, Mr. ALEXANDER POLLOCK, of this town, to Miss ANN WALLACE, of Logan co.

Statements of over one thousand people in this vicinity, who have taken Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontripic, go to prove what he has stated in his advertisements, that it will do more than any other article ever yet made known to the public. Dr. Vaughn claims to belong to no school, indeed he lays claim to no pretension as regards any branch of medicine, save "the botanical," at home in the vegetable world, with a perfect knowledge of the nature and properties of every herb which grows, he there does claim pre-eminence and with the confidence which his knowledge gives him, he comes before the public with his "Vegetable Remedy," well knowing that if it is not what it claims to be, it falls to the ground. His statements are of this character, and the proof is at hand: "My medicine will cure any disease under heaven that is curable; (he further says:) the secret upon which I cure is known only to myself, and that is a secret worth holding, no one will doubt, when I state that this mixture, purely Vegetable, will act upon the calculi or stone in the bladder as a dissolvent, and carry it off—cure the Gout and Rheumatism by its chemical action upon the blood—cure all eruptive diseases, and indeed will restore to a state of health any broken down constitution, acting upon any unsound organ of the system, eradicating all unhealthy causes, and reproducing health of mind as well as body." See advertisement. **

WELCH HOUSE.



BILL WELCH

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the traveling community, that he has removed from the BRICK to the House formerly occupied by H. KEZARTEE, and recently by A. B. FRAZELLE, as a TAVERN, where he is building a large addition to the above HOUSE AND STABLING! He will always be found on hand with his usual LOW BILLS. MARYSVILLE, Dec. 15, 1847. n80tf.

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.

Boot and Shoemaking. G. Zwerner

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

Woollen Factory!

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

For carding and spinning, 12½ cents per pound; manufacturing into cloth or satinet, 37½ cents per yard; or will give a yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool! And he will card wool for the common country prices.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Union co., Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the town of Marysville in said co. on the 27th day of December, A.D. 1847, between the legal hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M. the following described real estate, to wit: Situate in the county of Union, Ohio, parts of surveys No. 9020, 7789 and 5301, in the Virginia Military District bounded on the north by the land of A. A. Woodworth, on the road leading from Milford, Union co. to Urbana, Champagne co., on the west by the lands of W. B. Irwin and Samuel Colver, on the south by land owned by Moses Fullington, and on the east by James C. Miller's land, containing about three hundred and twenty acres more or less. Said real estate will be sold upon the following conditions, to wit: one-sixth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and one-sixth thereof to be paid annually thereafter the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises, according to the Statute in such case made, and provided and to draw interest after one year from sale. Appraised at eleven dollars per acre. PHILIP SNIDER, Sheriff.
Nov. 23, 1847. n27w5pfr\$3.00.

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

LAST CALL!

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

Hides and Skins wanted Immediately!!!

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 Ramsom 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. n27m3

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.

WOOD WANTED, on subscription at this office immediately. Those who expect to pay in wood must do it soon if at all. T. H. Them's our sentiments, Mr. Herald.

Notice to the Afflicted.

DR. S. K. KEZARTEE,

Having located himself in Marysville, is duly prepared to treat all diseases, remediable by the healing art, in the most safe and skillful manner. He will be particularly prepared, at all times, to treat *Fevers*, in their various forms; also, local diseases both acute and chronic—all diseases or deformities of the *Eyes*—diseases of the *Brain and Nervous System*, *Consumption*, *Rheumatic Affections*, *Cancers*, *Fits*, &c. &c. All cases requiring Surgical skill, promptly attended to.

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



Wm. H. Frank & Henry Wolford, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Marysville, and of the county generally, that they are prepared to **MAKE TO ORDER**, and intend keeping on hand at **THEIR SHOP**,

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

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

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

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

NO PEACE YET!

Geer & Tillery

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.

November 15, 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. Pickett's Store, where he will be ready and happy, at all times to wait upon those who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.

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

All work warranted. Cutting done to order, on short notice and liberal terms.

N. B.—Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment for work.

November 17, 1847. n26tf

Late News!

In addition to the **LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS IN MARYSVILLE**, we have received a large lot of Castings, Skillet, Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, Andirons, &c., which we will sell cheap.

M. WASSON & CO.

Blank Deeds, and Justices' Blanks for sale at this office—very cheap.

M. WASSON & CO.'S GOODS HAVE COME!

WE OFFER THEM FOR CASH, OR CASH PRODUCE, LOWER THAN THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN UNION COUNTY! CALL AND SEE—FOR WE WILL, FOR DOWN PAY, SELL AT VERY SMALL PROFIT!

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

Attention!

MARYSVILLE AND VICINITY!!

WE are now opening the most desirable Stock of Goods we have ever handled in this Market.

Deeming it unnecessary to enumerate articles or prices, we will just say, call, and we flatter ourselves that we can show you GOODS and PRICES that will not fail to please.

SKINNER & CO.

November 24, 1847. n27tf

NEW GOODS!

And More Coming!!

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

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

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

To Country Merchants who buy for Cash, we offer some great bargains, and we are not to be undersold in any article.

If the citizens of Union co. will call upon us, they shall not go away dissatisfied.

P.S.—We trade for almost every article the farmer has to dispose of.

November 24, 1847. n27m3

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,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 7, 1847. n7tf.



GINSENG

PANACEA!

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs. Testimony of Dr. Doar, 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. Resptly, WM. DOAR, M.D. Read the following from Mr. Lanning, the well known Machinist: I have

been severely afflicted with a cough for some time. I have tried every remedy which I could hear of without effect, until urged to use Salter's Panacea, by acquaintances who had themselves been relieved by it. I take pleasure in stating that in an incoherently short period I found relief by the use of this invaluable preparation, and conceive it a duty I owe the suffering to recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

J. H. LANNING.

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

H. B. WOOLLS.

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

The next had been pronounced by medical men a case of diseased lungs; the patient and his family had almost ceased to hope; every thing had been done that science and kindness could do, but in vain, the Panacea, however, stepped in a minister of mercy and saved the patient. DAVIS & WILNER, Columbus, Travelling agents for Ohio. For sale by R. PICKET, Marysville; ANDREW KEYES, Milford.

November 3, 1847. n24m8

TESTIMONY OF REV. J. CLARK, Mount Healthy, Ohio. In a letter to the proprietor, this well-known and aged Minister of the Gospel says: "For years I have been unable to lie down at night to rest, my cough has been so severe; but I again enjoy the comfort of refreshing sleep. This, under God, I attribute solely to the use of your Panacea. The testimony of Mr. G. is but one of hundreds in possession of the Proprietor, in which Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Side & breast, have been speedily and permanently removed, by the use of the Ginseng Panacea. See advertisement and pamphlet in the hands of the agents."

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

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

be traced directly to the stoppage of INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION! Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves 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 Thiopapist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering 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, Coberly's P.O. August 4, 1847. n11yl.

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



Oats wanted on Subscription!

Law Notice

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

J. C. DOUGHTY & C. SWEETSER, Attorneys at Law.

October 8, 1847. n21*6m

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

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

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

G. F. WHITE, M.D.

N.B. The directions must be carefully followed in every particular.

For sale in Marysville by R. PICKET; in Milford by ANDREW KEYES; and by A. & S. HENDRY.

Ashtabula; Agents for Ohio. June 23, 1847. n5m6

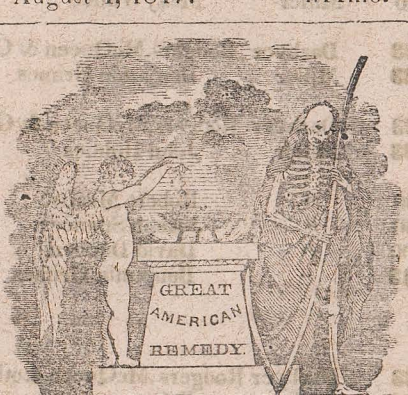
Dr. Smith's Great National Pills.

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

silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom. Their purity, as a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time. A single trial will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are purely vegetable, or Nature's own remedy. The great principle recognised by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, Dr. Smith's Pills strengthen the stomach, promote the secretion of the liver, skin and kidneys, and regulate the bowels, thereby adopting the only natural and consistent method of rendering the 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. Picket, Marysville; James S. Robinson, Edinburgh; E. T. Allen, Middleburgh; Taylor & Kenton, Zanesfield; T. Armstrong & J. C. Scarff, Bellefontaine; H. W. White, West Liberty.

August 4, 1847. n11m6.

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



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

cine is a compound of 22 distinct vegetable agencies; each individual root has its own particular, exclusive property, conflicting with no other compound—each root makes its own cure—and as a perfect combination, when taken into the system, it does the work which nature, when her laws were first established, intended it should do—purifies, strengthens and restores the broken down, debilitated constitution. Dropsy, in all its characters, will be completely eradicated from the system by its use. See pamphlets in agents' hands, for free circulation.—They treat upon all diseases, and show testimony of cures. Gravel, and all complaints of the urinary organs, form also the cause of great suffering, and Vaughn's Lithontriptic 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., 1816, 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 lithontriptic, 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 Lithontriptic 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, filies, 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 Lithontriptic 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; 295 Essex st., Salem, Mass.; and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as advertised in the papers. Agents, R. Picket, Marysville; A. Keyes, Milford; R. Jennings & Co., North Lewisburg.

April 28, 1847

n5m12

DELINQUENT LIST FOR 1847.

THE following is a list of Lands and Town-Lots, returned delinquent by CYPRIAN LEE, Treasurer of Union county, for the Taxes of the year, 1846, including twenty-five per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, for said year, and the simple tax added for the year, 1847.

OWNERS' NAMES.	NUMBER OF ENTRY.	ORIGINAL QUANTITY.	WATER COURSE.	ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.	PRESENT QTY OF ACRES.	VALUE.	TAXES, INTEREST, & SIMPLE TAX FOR 1846.	TAXES, INTEREST, & SIMPLE TAX FOR 1847.	TOTAL TAX.
Union Township.									
Gooding Matthew	4278	2000	Darbycr	Robert Keys	5	25	60	30	99
Harper James					House	125	2 95	2 95	
Lockwood Wm S					House	100	2 36	2 36	
Mitchell David	2879	1000	"	Lucas Sullivant	153	567	11 37	11 04	22 41
Moodie George	7734	100	"	Jas Galloway	50	159	3 74	1 93	5 67
Moodie Mary	7734	100	"	same	25	80	1 83	95	2 78
Reed Samuel's heirs	7822	3333	"	Anthony Walk	70	225	5 30	5 40	10 70
Reed Jane	7822	3333	"	same	35	111	2 62	2 08	4 70
Simpson Robert	2675	1000	"	Lucas Sullivant	4	15	35	2 11	2 46
Sterling Lyne	4278	2000	"	Robert Keys	85	340	39 99	3 54	43 53
same	2675	1000	"	Lucas Sullivant	119	400	47 42	3 54	50 96
Taylor James	5726	1000	Treaclescr	Robert Young	125	280	61 46	8 90	70 36
same	4278	2000	Darbycr	Robert Keys	177	750	87 43	13 66	101 09
Darby Township.									
Broom R L	4067	1120	"	E Richman	289	723	17 04	6 34	23 38
Bryan James	4067	1120	"	same	96	230	5 42	1 93	7 35
Brown Christopher	3687	548	"	John Scott	327	693	16 33	9 10	25 43
same	5008	657	"	Hugh Woodson	100	212	5 02	2 38	7 40
Kuhlman Adam	4067	1120	"	E Richman	150	309	7 28	3 80	11 08
Mitchell James	2679	1000	"	L Sullivant	150	318	7 49	3 98	11 47
Unknown	5141	100	"	Wm Steele	100	212	26 87	2 47	29 34
Jerome Township.									
Butcher William	5166	2000	Darbycr	Thos Parker	49	116	2 72	1 09	3 81
Boisaw Benjamin	5134	533	"	John Pride	63	184	4 34	2 35	6 69
Beach Marovia	3754	400	"	Chas Simms	27	86	2 06	78	2 84
Gase William	2991	1330	Scioto	John Phillips	24	6	14	95	1 09
Conner Patrick	5132	600	Darbycr	Jas Galloway	50	120	2 83	1 19	4 02
Depp Esther	6595	277	Scioto	Thos Parker	32	93	2 19	70	2 89
Depp Salsberry	6595	277	"	same	41	120	2 82	92	3 74
Debevoise Courtland	2991	1330	"	John Phillips	60	113	10 86	2 16	13 02
Fenton Emanuel	3005	666	"	P Talbott	70	148	3 48	2 25	5 73
Good Reuben	6595	277	"	Thos Parker	65	207	4 89	2 13	7 02
Hoge James & Mary	5234	600	"	R White	120	307	7 24	3 90	11 14
Hemingway Dan'ige	3686	1000	Darbycr	L Sullivant	277	1174	27 68	15 56	43 24
Lane Luther	7074	800	Scioto	John Crawford	170	375	8 81	2 92	11 76
Layman Jacob	3005	666	"	P Talbott	57	106	2 50	86	3 36
McCune William	5265	94	Darbycr	Lucas Sullivant	42	134	3 16	2 43	5 59
Merford Abraham	5134	533	"	John Pride	30	83	1 95	70	2 65
Marshall Thomas	5611	360	"	Thos M Bayley	49	104	2 46	1 41	3 87
Marshall Joshua					Sawmill	200	4 71	1 28	5 99
McUmbur Jeremiah	2990	666	Scioto	John Phillips	90	217	5 12	3 06	8 18
Noteman Zechariah	3743	600	Darbycr	Robt Means	47	125	2 95	74	3 69
Odell Oliver P	5167	200	Scioto	Gallego & Therie	111	208	4 90	1 22	5 14
Ryan Patrick	2991	1330	"	John Phillips	90	166	3 92	3 06	6 98
Stultz Reuben	6420	436	"	Wm Barlow	28	49	1 15	59	1 74
Stone James	2991	1330	"	John Phillips	181	335	28 49	4 53	33 07
Unknown	2991	1330	"	same	90	214	16 26	2 75	19 01
Workman D	7074				100	219	5 16	2 09	7 25
Millcreek Township.									
Bowersmith Jacob	2006	1000	Miller	Peter Talbott	125	313	8 41	4 86	13 27
Burrows Wm E	5477	1600	"	John Cole	30	68	7 06	1 30	8 36
Bryan John A	2992	1100	"	William Croghan	127	327			
same					House	200	14 15	8 80	22 95
Gillett Aaron	1593	400	"	Sidnor Crosby	36	95	2 55	2 00	4 55
White Isaac	1394	1110	"	John White	329	672	23 41	9 06	32 47
Dover Township.									
Bethard Elizabeth	5501	800	"	Robert Means	45	113	2 88	2 33	5 21
Kerr Robert M	5497	1358	Bluescr	same	520	1101	28 12	11 49	39 61
same	5498	1358	"	same	435	1040	26 57	13 23	39 80
Reynolds James	5504	428	Miller	same	53	127	3 25	1 95	5 20
Vangordon Henry	5502	800	"	Robert Means	97	233	5 95	3 61	9 56
Paris Township.									
Amrine Abraham	4075	666	"	Benj Biggs	80	254	6 08	3 46	9 54
Amrine Andrew 2d	5416	500	"	Nathan Lamm	60	192	4 43	2 04	6 47
same	3351	1087	"	E Dowse	4	14	45	91	1 36
Barrett Thomas	1913	800	"	Thomas Kennon	23	46	1 19	43	1 62
Burns' John heirs	2253	1000	"	E Dowse	295	940	22 28	11 79	34 07
Coupland D O	4072	600	"	E Rickman	727	2120	49 99	17 34	67 33
Dynes James C	1913	800	"	Thomas Kennon	104	331	7 80	4 82	12 60
Fulton John S	4069	1000	"	E Rickman	150	596	14 03	9 26	23 29
Kerr Robert M	5503	540	"	Robert Means	200	583	13 75	4 94	18 69
Lawrence W C	1913	800	"	Thos Kennon	35	111	2 62	1 41	4 03
Meeker Ambrose	4086	750	"	John Overton	115	488	11 50	7 81	19 31
Pollock Alexander	3351								
same	3354	1087	"	E Dowse	94	435	10 10	8 09	18 28
same	4069	1000	"	E Rickman	86	239	5 63	3 18	8 81
Rogers Benjamin L	3351	1087	"	E Dowse	50	199	4 80	3 40	8 20
Staley Petter	5416	1000	"	Nathan Lamm	108	346	8 16	3 67	11 83
Wood Michael S	4075	666	"	Benjamin Biggs	100	265	6 25	4 63	10 88
Yost John	2392	642	"	Robert Means	100	318	7 49	4 32	11 81
Liberty Township.									
Broom R L	4404	1833	"	Benjamin Grimes	130	331	10 23	2 60	12 92
Baughn Jeremiah	4815	1380	"	Lewelling Jones	65	126	3 38	2 00	5 38
Brown Smith	3689	600	"	Jacob Woolston	316	689	18 50	13 06	31 56
Brown John	5729	1000	"	Robert Means	112	241	6 47	2 32	8 79
Burr Charles	3444	1000	"	David Duncan	664	133	3 57	2 50	6 07
Clark Asa	12400, 12403								
same	12393, 12418	1828	Darbycr	Rodgers, McQueen & Co	50	106	2 84	1 04	3 88
same	12472	1600	Miller	Mazy Vance	41	72	1 94	1 41	3 35
Clark Thomas	12393, 12400								
Chandler Winthrop	12403, 12413	1823	Darbycr	Rodgers, McQueen & Co	50	106	2 84	1 90	4 74
Darrow Alandras	4404	1333	Miller	Benjamin Grimes	80	234	6 12	2 07	8 19
Duffield Sarah	12393, 12400								
Ford Lederal	12403, 12413	1823	Darbycr	Rodgers, McQueen & Co	50	106	3 39	87	4 26
Hartshorn S G	4265	1333	Miller	John Holmes	526	1673	44 59	14 33	58 91
Herd William	5777	300	"	Robert Means	14	37	1 00	2 06	3 06
Hopkins Jonathan	12484	200	"	Joseph Spencer	173	390	10 48	4 77	15 25
Hornbeck George	3444	1000	"	David Duncan	100	212	6 13	4 82	10 95
Hammond Ezekiel	4404	1313	"	Benjamin Grimes	40	117	3 14	98	4 10
same	12393								
same	12400								
same	12403								
same	12412								
Inskeep Edward W	12422	1823	Darbycr	Rodgers, McQueen & Co	50	106	2 84	1 53	4 39
Judy Joshua	12282	750	Miller	R Dorsey	100	185	4 96	3 96	8 92
same	12393, 12400								
same	12403, 12413	1823	Darbycr	Rodgers, McQueen & Co	50	106	2 84	86	3 70
same	5778, 5641								
Judy Jesse	5806, 6495	1828	Miller	Robert Means	55	150	4 03	1 14	5 17
same	4404	1333	"	Benj Grimes	86	237	6 36	4 74	11 10
Kerr Robert M	5641								
same	5778								
same	5808								
same	6495								
Kennady Wm G	12282	750	Darbycr	Robt Means	682	1340	44 83	13 06	57 89
Mellish George	4404	1333	Miller	Richard Dorsey	95	165	4 43	1 85	6 08
Over Benjamin F	12388			Benj Grimes	40	116	3 09	96	4 05
Orrahood Jacob	12401	200	"	Shanks & McQueen	27	51	1 36	70	2 06
same	3480	700	"	Samuel Bayley	14	37	1 00	94	1 94
same					House	30	80		
Pickard Alexander	3460	666	"	John Scarborough	95	242	6 49	6 61	13 90
Perkins Amos heirs	4815	1380	"	Lewelling Jones	100	185	5 20	2 97	8 17
same	4815	1380	"	same	63	107	2 87		
same	4815	1380	"	same	67	125	3 35	4 49	10 71
Parker Hiram	3444	1000	"	David Duncan	163	489	13 14	7 25	20 39
Rice Payne	3480	200	"	Samuel Bayley	26	130	2 22	2 73	5 95
Raymond John	6776								
Thompson Andw H	6563	880	"						
Unknown	3480	700	"						
Wing Alexander	12760	100	"						
Wood David	3689	600	"						
Leesburg Township.	12393, 12400								
Broom R L	12403, 12413	1823	Darbycr	Rodgers, McQueen & Co	174	340			
Barnett Jesse	3692	1000	Bokescr	F Frazier	10	28	69	84	1 53
Bonnett Lewis	6493								
Canada John	5629	1866	"	Robert Means	116	215	5 34	2 23	7 57
Duffield Sarah	5870	1000	Bluescr	Wm M Bunting	327	607	15 10	6 30	21 40
Douglass Richard M	6191	400	"	John Baird	57	105	2 62	1 50	4 12
Irwin James Jr.	4264	1333	Miller	John Holmes	300	870	21 65	5 08	26 73
Kerr Robert M	829	1000	Bluescr	Thos Bowyer	1000	1975	263 72	17 50	281 22
McEwen Andrew	5629								
McIntyre Wm's heirs	6493	1866	"	Robert Means	65	110	2 74	1 37	4 11
Pollock Alexander	3696	1000	Bokescr	Thos Frazier	481	1274	31 72	33 44	65 16
Skeels Harvey	803	1000	"	Wm Sample	144	306	7 61	2 80	10 41
Shortless John	5506	1796	Bluescr	A Mead	85	158	3 93	1 79	5 72
Smith Nathan	5506	1796	"	same	62	147	3 65	2 82	6 47
Timberlake Richard	4405	1333	Miller	Benjamin Grimes	100	239	5 95	1 75	7 70
Unknown	8693	1000	Bokescr	F Frazier	192	580	14 44	6 06	22 50
Wheeler Samuel									