MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1847.

VOLUME 1. NUMBER 5.

TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

J. Sprigg Chambers, Editor, &c.

THE MAYSVILLE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD is published on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at $4,00 a year in *advance*, $4,50 within the year, and $5,00 at the end of the year.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $2,00 a year *in advance*, $2,50 within the year, or $3,00 at the expiration of the year.

Office on Market street, three doors from the corner of Front, opposite the Beverly House.

Advertising, the usual rates in Western cities.

From the London Illustrated Morning News.

THE STUDENTS' FREAK.

Among young men there is not a class so briming full of mirthful pranks, as College Students. It seems that from the application necessary to college requirement, the natural buoyancy of youth is tied down at an age which, the Past of any can brook restraint. When evening comes, that portion of a college community which love their books in the degree and manner that his satanic majesty is said to love holy water, resort to all sorts of capers which their own desires, or the occasion of the time may prompt.

A western college, long under the supervision of a venerable man, has "seen some" in its day. This good Alma Master has, with the wealth of learned alumni who have left her walls, given to the community some adepts in all the mysteries of fun and devilitry. No man can be accomplished in every thing, and it is considered by learned men, meritorious to be an adept in any one pursuit of life. These young bachelors considering the manufacture of mischief, one of the pursuits of life, followed it with enthusiasm, and graduated with high honors in this department.

One cold winter night, when two thirds of the college were burning the "midnight oil" in extracting the roots of quadratics, six young aspirates to distinction were burning the same material in cogitating the expediency and feasibility of extracting the biped mysteries of the President's hen-roost.

"I move Frank take the chair," said one of this assembly of six, wisely concluding that it was a useless body which had no head. The young gentleman called was duly elected chairman of the secret clique that were there assembled, and immediately entered upon his duties, with a speech, as the archives of that Phi Beta band fairly proves.

"Gentlemen, I cannot better demonstrate my regard to you for the high distinction with which you have favored me, than by a summary performance of the functions of my office. Gentlemen, will one of you state the object of this meeting?"

A gentleman rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, it is a wise and philosophic maxim handed to us from the past—*Dum vivimus, vivamus!*" which, allow me to remind you, signifies, don't kick the bucket before your time comes, or to indulge in a little amplification, "go it while you're young, 'cause when you're old you can't." Now in view of this, I move that we repudiate the steward's mackerel, and patronize chickens, poultry and other ornithological matters."

"I second that motion," said a fat-faced youth, whose visage, considering its owners lived among books, seemed to argue that the wise man's proverb was a libel, that "too much study was a weariness of the flesh." "But allow me to ask you what may be the means for carry so good a "resolution into effect."

"Did the gentleman never see old *Prex's* hen-roost?" asked the mover, as if astonished at the obtuseness of the interrogator.

All was now clear as daylight, and resolving themselves into a committee of the whole, under the shades of night they sallied out to perpetrate their great design.

As they were getting into the yard, an old countryman, with a sort of a overall coat on, and a bag under each arm, addressed the students with a "Hallo! young gentlemen—what's the fun?" "Going to rob old Prex's hen-roost" was the answer.

"Oh! that's great. Won't the old President look blue in the morning?" said the rustic.

The entrance to the coop was small, and the chairman of the committee of the whole selected the slimmest of the company to enter, complimenting him with the assurance that if he were a *ferret* he would not better succeed.

"Go in, *ferret*," and the youth went in. Soon he appeared with a fine rooster, and very coolly strangling the fowl, "Here's old Prex!" said he.

"Here's a bag," said the farmer, "put old Prex in it."

The "ferret," so called, again appeared with a hen. Holding it up to the light, "Oh ho! this is Mrs. Prex. This is what I call female barbarity," said he twisting off her head.

"Hand along Mrs. Prex," said the countrymen, opening his bag.

Some half a dozen of the worthy President's fowls were in this manner consigned to the rustic's bag.

"Don't you think there's enough of 'em?" asked the farmer. All thought there was.

"Whata grand dinner they'll make!" ejaculated the chairman of the committee on the hen-roost. "Look here my good fellow," said he addressing the rustic, "can't you get these cooked if we promise to dine with you to-morrow?"

"Why yes, if you'll give me what's left. So come along if you want to know where I live, I'm going home now."

The rustic swung the bag across his shoulder and led the way. The students were so elated with their success, that they laughed and talked most boisterously. The rustic gained a corner and was missing.

"Here's a go!" cried one of the students. "Old Bumpkin has been one to many for us. He's got the spoils, and we shall have to put up with the mackerel."

"After all my trouble!" sighed the 'ferret.'

"*Oh temporal! Oh mores!*" ejaculated all in common sympathy.

The students retired to their rooms not quite so elated as when they had left them.

After the morning lectures each of the six students received from the venerable President a very polite invitation to dine with him that day. Each student as the jainitor slyly slipped the note into his hand, involuntarily exclaimed, "What's here? Heighho! an invitation to *me!* Ah! but old Prex don't know what I've been doing. Hang it, it's too bad!" He thinks I'm a fine fellow, and has taken this way to show his regard for me. I feel sorry for what I've done."

This may be taken as the substance of the cogitations of each of the invited. All felt sorry, that the confidence of the old man was so misplaced. Dinner hour came. A student called on the President, and took his seat, some another came—how was this? And another, and another, until six were there. Soon as the table was set, the old man with much suavity of manner invited his company to be seated, while he and his lady sat at each end of the table.

"Now, young gentlemen, I hope you will make yourselves happy. Sir, who shall I help you to? We'll have a good dinner I fancy; I hope as committee of the whole, we shall make the contents of my hen-roost suffer. Mr. Frank, we must nominate you chairman of the eating committee. Will you be helped to some of "old Prex!" or, perhaps you would prefer some of "Mrs. Prex?"

It was enough. With an infinite fund of good humor, the Dr. harassed the hen-roost plunderers. All were dumb-founded; and although the good old man piled up their plates with delicate slices of Mrs. and Mr. Prex, they could not relish a morsel. Indeed it was torture to swallow the little they contrived to do.

The mystery is soon told. The rustic was none else than the old president himself. His knowledge of human nature had conquered difficulties, at which others must have failed. It is useless to add that the students were so thoroughly ashamed of this night's business, as never to attempt the like again. The next meeting of the assembly of six was for a very different purpose. They met and drew up a paper in which they stated their sorrow, thanked the President for the manner in which he had rebuked them, and begged his forgiveness.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The following extract from the commercial article of Saturday's N. York Courier and Enquirer, elucidates more fully than any mere vague accounts, the reality and extent of the famine with which Ireland is now afflicted:

The subject of the famine in Ireland continues to occupy all mind, and we cannot be mistaken in expressing the confident belief that substantial succor will be forwarded speedily from this country.

Mr. Labouchere, Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons, made the following statement;

Estimated Loss of produce in Ireland for the year 1846.

Potato loss, ordinary produce,	£15,000,000 sterling.
Loss this year, three-fourths,	11,250,000
Oat crop, ordinary produce,	14,000,000 sterling.
Loss this year, one-third,	4,666,000
	15,916,000

Or within a fraction of *eighty millions of dollars* worth of food cut off from the ordinary supply of *six millions* of people; and that, a people, according to the authority above quoted, which, in its normal state, "is the worst fed, the worst housed, and the worst clothed of any in Europe." Of the population of Ireland, the report of the commissioners of the Poor Law Inquiry made in 1835, gives this account; "There are 1,131,715 agricultural laborers whose average earning do not exceed from 2s to 2s 6d a week; and that one half of that number are destitute of work during 30 weeks in the year, and that these with their families, make a total of 2,355,000 human being out of work and in distress 30 weeks in the year. This is the ordinary condition of Ireland."

On such such a population falls suddenly the loss of from one-half to three-fourths of their usual scanty food. What statement can present more forcibly the extent of the calamity, or inculcate more eloquently the duty of other people to hasten to their relief?

AUCTION OF LADIES!—An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. "In every district," says the historian, "they assembled on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of marriageable age." The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her.—"The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives, according to the depth of their purses. But about it seems there are in Babylon some ladies for which no money was likely to be offered, yet these were also disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. "When all the beautiful virgins" says the historian, "were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about five hundred years before Christ."

A. R. CROSBY,

MANUFACTURER, Importer, and Dealer in Rifles, Fowling Pieces and Sporting Apparatus. Revolving Pistols of the m. approved patterns, combining the various qualities: Gun Furniture of the latest patterns; Hunting Knives, Dog Whips and Whistles; Percussion Caps, of every quality; Gun Locks, of various patterns; Baldwin's India Rubber Gun Wadding; Nipples and Nipple Wrenches; Wad Cutters; shot Belts and Pouches; Powder Flasks and Horns; Double and Single Barreled Shot Guns of almost every price; Rifles of the most approved pattern; Gun Smith's Materials; Powder Shot, &c., together with every article usually kept in Sporting Stores.—☞Guns of every description made to order, and repairing done in the most reasonable terms and warranted. Rifle and Sporting Powder of superior quality. Shop on Front near Market street.

Maysville, Feb. 19, 1847. tf

PROTECTION!

Capital $300,000. $140,000, Paid in.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,

JOSEPH F. BRODRICK, *Agent*,

IS prepared to take risks against loss by Fire or Marine disasters, whether occurring on Sea or on the Lakes, Canals or Rivers usually traversed by goods in their transit from or to the Eastern Cities. Also upon Steam-Boats, Flat-Boats, Keel-Boats or their cargoes, in the Ohio or Mississippi trade

UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

There will be a return of 10 per cent, of the premium on all Policies expiring without loss to the Company, thus making the insured participants in the profits of the underwriters without any personal risk on their part, while the large amount of Capital paid in, guarantees a prompt payment of any loss incurred by the customers of this office.

All losses of this Agency will be promptly adjusted by the Company through the undersigned at his office on Market st in this city.

JOS. F. BRODRICK.

Maysville, Feb. 19, 1847. ay

NAUTILUS (Mutual Life) INSURANCE COMPANY, 58 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.—After mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with great convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent, payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the expenses of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments prorata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time secure to the contributor its share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

THE RATES OF INSURANCE ON 100 DOLLARS

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life	Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 09	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	8 00

TRUSTEES.

J. D. P. Ogden, R. E. Purdy, T. W. Ludlow, James Brown, O. Bushnell, C. F. Lindsley, H. W. Hicks, L. Price, A. M. Merchant, A. Norrie, D. A. Comstock, John Cryder, P. M. Wetmore, James Harper, R. H Morris, R. B. Coleman, R. F. Carman, S. S. Benedict, M. O. Roberts, H. K. Bogert, L. Andrews.

Wm. H. Aspinwal,
J. D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice-President.

LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

GEORGE WILKES, M. D., 23 Light street.
CORN. R. BOGERT, M. D. 5 St. Mark's Place.

I am prepared to effect Insurance on the lives of individuals, either in the city or county, on the mutual plan, at the very lowest rates in the above Company. Slaves also insured for one or any number of years. Pamphlets of the Charter and Prospectus, may be seen at my store, No. 11, Front st.

Doct. MOSES ADAMSON, *Medical Examiner*.

JACOB INGRAM, *Agent*.

Maysville, Feb. 19, 1847. dm

CONFECTIONARIES.

JOHN BROZEE, on Second between Market and Sutton street, will furnish Weddings, Picnic and Evening Parties with cake of any description, of delicious taste, &c. &c. ay

LADIES,

Either at Wholesale or Retail, on terms as favorable as they can be afforded here or in Cincinnati

WARM BREAD.

Families can be supplied with warm bread for breakfast, which, with *all articles* furnished by me, are warranted equal to the best. feb 19

Dr. H. Marshall, Dentist.

Office on Sutton Street Near the River.

I HAVE purchased Dr. Morton's Letheon, which is used for the prevention of pain in Dental and Surgical operations.

Maysville, Feb. 19, 1847.

SALEM SEED.—A few bushels Salem seed for sale by T. J. PICKETT.

Maysville, Feb., 19 '47.

CLOVER SEED, for sale by T. J. PICKETT.

Maysville, Feb., 19 '47.

AGUE AND FEVER.

FLETCHER'S

CELEBRATED IMPERIAL

AGUE AND FEVER OR TONIC PILLS.

THE proprietors of this invaluable remedy for Ague and Fever or Intermittent Fever, deem it unnecessary to enter into a long dissertation, relative to the disease for the radical cure of which, the remedy now offered stands unrivalled. The universal prevalence of the Ague and Fever, and Intermittent Fever, throughout most of the states of the Union, and the thousands who annually suffer from it, unlaugily render it so well known, that to dilate on its symptoms or pathology, seems wholly unnecessary. It may, however, with propriety be observed, that the neglect to cure what is too often called "only the Ague and Fever," often leads to diseases more fatal in their nature—among which may be classed, diseases of the Liver and enlargement of the Spleen, commonly called *Ague Cake*, which in too many cases proves fatal.

Thousands of certificates might be published in reference to the efficacy of the Pills now offered to the public, which the proprietors deem unnecessary to publish. Suffice it to say, they have never been known to fail in a single instance. ONE BOX, when taken according to directions, is *warranted* to cure any case of Ague and Fever, or Intermittent Fever. The ingredients being PURELY VEGETABLE, and entirely free from any deleterious substance, they are confidently recommended as the safest, as well as the most efficacious article ever offered to the Public! The form in which these Pills are put up, (small tin boxes,) renders them more convenient than any other, as a man can carry them in his vest pocket without the slightest inconvenience.

FLETCHER'S

"NE PLUS ULTRA" VEGETABLE COMPOUND

CATHARTIC AND DEOBSTRUENT PILLS.

These Pills, now for the first time offered to the Public, have been used in private practice upwards of Forty Years, by a celebrated Physician, formerly a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburg, and Licentiate of Dublin University.

The proprietors deem it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened discussion as to the merits of these Pills—neither will they say, that they will cure all the ills that human flesh is heir to"—but they lay claim to one *great fact*, and that is this; they are the very best pills ever invented, not merely as a simple CATHARTIC, as their properties are various. They are a *Mild Mercurial Cathartic*, and *Deobstruent Pill*. They cleanse the *Stomach* and *Bowels* without pain or griping; they act specifically upon the *Liver* and *Kidneys*, and as a Diuretic, they cause an *increased discharge of Urine*—restoring a healthful and proper action to the URINARY ORGANS. For monthly complaints, to which *Females* are liable, they will be found most efficacious in removing obstructions and restoring *Regularity* to perfect health. It is perhaps needless to add, that if the STOMACH and BOWELS are kept in a proper state, no fears should be entertained in reference to the welfare of the body.

We need only say to those who have tried all other Pills, of whatever name, to give the "Ne Plus Ultra's," one trial, and we feel perfectly confident, that they will satisfy *all that they are* THE PILLS! unequalled as well as unapproachable!!

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Agent for the Proprietors, No. 189 *Water st., New York.* For sale by

DR. WM. R. WOOD.
Maysville, Ky., and
ANDREW SCOTT,
Aberdeen, Ohio.

Maysville, Feb. 00, 1847.

New Goods.

Now is the time for Bargains!

WE have just received from the *Eastern cities* 107 packages of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, to which we invite the attention of Merchants generally. Our stock of brown and bleached *Cottons, Drillings, Tickings*, men and boys' *Summer Wear, Jeanskens, Gingahams, Prints, &c.*, is complete and of the most desirable qualities. We defy competition in this or any other Western Market, our goods having been purchased *previous* to the recent *great advance* in all *Domestic Cotton Goods.*

L. C. & H. P. PEARCE.

Feb. 00, 1847.

Instruments, &c., &c.

AMPUTATING Instruments in mohogany case; Abdominal Supporters and Chases; Eye instruments in morocco cases; Silver and Brass spring, American and German Lancets; American and German Scarificators; Gumelastic and Flexible metal Catheters; Dentists Forceps and Elevators; Hull's Trusses, fine and common; Pocket Cases 2, 3 and 4 fold; Evans' Thumb Lancets, common do; Camping Glasses; Physicians Scales and weights; Metal and Glass Syringes. Forsale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, & SON.

Sign Good Samaritan, No. 11 Market st.

Feb. 11, 1847.

Glass Glass.

JUST Received from the Manufactories:

10	Boxes	Fluted	Tumblers,
10	"	4 Gallon	Jars,
10	"	½ "	"
5	"	½ "	Squat Jars,
10	"	Pint	Flasks,
5	"	Quart	Bottles.

ALSO, Molasses Cans, Lanterns for Candles and Oil; Funnels; Tinct. Bottles, Salt Mouth; Nipple Glasses; Graduate Measures; Lamp Chimneys, &c., will be sold remarkably low for cash by

J. W. JOHNSTON, & SON.

WASHINGTON HALL.

THE undersigned having leased the above property in Washington, Ky., formerly occupied by H. G. Musick, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public with old fashioned hospitality.

DAVID WOOD.

February, 00, 1847.

DR. T. H. FOX,

CONTINUES the practice of his profession in Washington and its vicinity. His office is the same formerly occupied by Dr. M. W. Owens.

February, 24, '47, dm

Old Bourbon Whiskey.

150 BARRELS Bourbon Whiskey from 1 to 7 year old, "Wall" and "Brindley's" brands. For sale by

PENTZ & PEARCE.

feb24

HUNTER & PHISTER,

Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY HARDWARE, TOOLS, Harness Mounting, and Carriage TRIMMINGS.

HAVING completed the necessary arrangements to enable them to receive goods in their line direct from ENGLISH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, are therefore now enabled to *compete successfully* with any house in the *Western* country. They are now receiving from BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and SHEFFIELD, a large stock than ever offered in this market, and purchased largely with CASH, upon the terms as above.

MERCHANTS who wish articles in this line can find *Axes, Augers, Trace and Log Chains, Ames Shovels and Spades, Carpenter's Locks, Hinges and Screws, Coffee Mills, Files and Rasps, Cutlery, Hooks and Hinges, Hoes, Saws, Tacks, Shoe Nails, Counter Scales, &c.*, at Philadelphia prices, *adding* Freight.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS are also informed that *Cut, Worsted and Hemp Web, Bridle and Roller Buckles, Silk and Thread, Stirrups and Bitts, Hog and Calf Seating, Morocco Pad, Chamois, Waiting and Skirting Skins, JAPANNED and BRASS MOUNTING, Patent Leather, &c., can be had as above.*

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, *Gum and Oil Cloth, Lace, Dash Frames, Lamps, Handles, Locks and Hinges, Malleable Castings, Fringe, Tufts, SPRINGS and AXLES, &c. &c.*

They have also an agency for the sale of NAILS of PITTSBURGH prices.

Great attention will be paid to the RETAIL department, having a full stock of CARPENTERS' and SMITHS' TOOLS, BUILDING HARDWARE, FARMING and HOUSE KEEPING articles. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Their Hardware House is

No. 20 Front Street, Maysville, Ky.

SIGN OF THE SAW.

February, 00, '47.

AGENTS WANTED.

A NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES. PREPARED EXPRESSLY TO GO BY MAIL. CAREFULLY DONE UP; A BOOK FOR EVERY AMERICAN—*the Cheapest ever Published.*

Price One Dollar and a Half—Complete

☞ *Any person sending Five Dollars, free of postage, shall receive five copies of the Work as he shall direct.* ☜

To be issued in Twelve Monthly Parts, of 48 large octavo pages each, on the first of each month, and which can be mailed to any part of the United States for 4 cents postage. Parts I. and II. are now ready to go by mail to all purchasers and subscribers. Back numbers will always be kept on hand, and supplied to those who may wish them at any time during the year 1847.

R. SEARS, Editor and Publisher, No. 128 Nassau Street, New York City, would respectfully inform the Patrons of the Pictorial Family Magazine, and the public generally, that he will devote the numbers of the present year, commencing with the 1st, to a Pictorial description of the United States, containing an Historical and Descriptive account of each State of the Union, its Cities, Towns, &c., &c., with upwards of One Hundred Engravings, illustrative of American Scenery, &c., &c., making at the end of the year a large octavo volume of about 560 pages at the unprecedented low rate of One Dollar and a half a year, current funds, remitted free of postage and paid in advance.

We have put it at this low rate in order to introduce it very extensively into the families where there are young people, who, when practicable, the trash published under the name of Cheap Publications! We believe that the reading of such a work as the present one, will be at once entertaining, instructive and elevating.

Each number will be devoted to one or more States, and will be published in the following order:

No. I. an Historical and Descriptive account of the State of Ohio. II. North and South Carolina. III. Georgia, Florida and Alabama. IV. New York. V. New Jersey and Pennsylvania. VI. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. VII. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. VIII. Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. IX. Tennessee and Kentucky. X. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. XI. Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. XII. and last number, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c.,

☞ Splendid Premiums given to all Subscribers who will remit Two Dollars, current funds, free of postage. ☜

We offer to all persons becoming subscribers as above, a copy of our new work, just published, entitled the pictorial description of Great Britain and Ireland, containing 262 views of the principal Cities, Towns, Castles, Abbeys, Costumes, &c., &c., of the Fatherland—a larger number of engravings than can be found in any book of double the price; or to those who prefer it, the Pictorial History of the American Revolution (embellished with an original portrait of Washington, by Chapman, and more than 160 other engravings, 430 pages, 3 vo.) for every new subscriber, with Two Dollars enclosed free of postage.

Any person procuring ten subscribers, and sending ten dollars, shall receive ten copies of the work, complete, and any one of the above popular volumes, sent as premium.

Each one has his circle of influence, and by devoting an hour or two to the business, calling on a few friends and obtaining one dollar from each, a club of ten or twenty can easily be formed. Who will respond to this generous offer?

We have authority, under the new Post Office law, to send any one of the above works by mail.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF SINGLE NUMBERS: which can be mailed to any part of the United States for 4 cents postage. In consequence of the unprecedented demand for numbers of the above Work, the proprietor has determined to sell single copies to all who may wish it. The price of the Monthly Parts will be only 12½ cents per copy, or ten copies will be sent by mail for one dollar.

☞ Letters enclosing remittances must be post paid in full. The silver change for a single copy, or for three or four copies, may be thus remitted (postage paid) at our risk; but when you send silver please envelope it carefully in a half sheet of writing paper, so that it will not slip out, and so that it will be subject to only single postage.

All orders should specify distinctly the Town, County and State, where the Magazine is to be forwarded.

Every subscriber to the Pictorial Description of the United States, should bear in mind that the first impressions of Engravings are always the handsomest and most valuable; and as justice requires that we should adhere to the old maxim, "first come, first served," those who are anxious to possess themselves of the first copies, cannot forward their money too soon.

Those who subscribe for the year will effect a great saving, and we would advise all to do so who are fond of good reading and plenty of Pictures.—No numbers are sent out without the cash accompanying the order, post paid.

☞ We will send you a Printed Circular, about the terms of all our Bound Volumes, by Mail, if you desire to engage in their sale and circulation in your section of country.

All Letters must be post paid, and addressed to

ROBERT SEARS.

feb19 128 Nassau Street, New York City.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

G. B. ZIEBER, & CO. Philadelphia, are constantly Receiving the greatest variety of publications, and are prepared to execute all orders for American and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals, and all new and cheap books on the most reasonable terms. They send books through the mail at the publishers' lowest cash prices—in some instances cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere. Those who buy to sell again would do well to bear this in mind. Persons who forward money to them for books may be certain of prompt returns. Any book published will be furnished to order by ZIEBER, & CO. The following is a partial list of their stock in trade.

LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS; or, Industry's Triumph, a tale for Youth translated from the French of Madame Foe, with an engraving. One of the most interesting works ever written for the young, and conveying a beautiful moral. Price 25 cts. Postage in all cases the same to any part of the U. States, 5½ cts.

CURTIS ON THE PRESERVATION OF SIGHT, the Diseases of the Eye, the Use, Abuse, and Choice of Spectacles, &c. By J. Harrison Curtis, Aurist and Oculist to Her Majesty. 12½ cts. Postage 3½ cts.

POPULAR HINTS FOR PRESERVATION FROM COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, &c., with information upon some points of German practice in the treatment of such cases. By Sir Geo. Lefevre, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. 12½ cts. Postage 2½ cts.

THE HORSE KEEPERS' GUIDE, comprising Stable Management, the Treatment of Diseased Horses, plain and practical directions in the choice, purchase, and management of Horses, with directions how to ascertain the good qualities, and detect the faults of Gig, Cart, and Saddle Horses. By Jas. Mills, M. V. C. S., with engravings. 25 cts. Postage 3½c

LIFE AND EXPLOITS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, embracing at one view the whole military career of this Illustrious Warrior, including a complete History of the Peninsular War, with all the spirit-stirring incidents and anecdotes of that memorable contest; illustrated by 44 handsome engravings. 25 cts. Postage 6¼ cts.

CHEMISTRY MADE EASY FOR THE USE OF AGRICULTURISTS. By the Rev. J. Topham. From the second London edition. No farmer should be without this little indispensable book. It is written in the plainest style, and the Phenomena of the Growth and Nourishment of Plants, the Nature of Soils, &c., are explained in the most familiar manner. 12½ cts. Postage 3½ cts.

THE LADIES WORK TABLE BOOK, containing clear and practical illustrations in plain and fancy needle work, embroidery, knitting, netting, and crochet; with numerous engravings, illustrative of the various stitches in those useful and fashionable employments.—50 cts. Postage 5½ cts.

A WINTER GIFT FOR LADIES, being instructions in knitting, netting, and crochet work, containing the newest and most fashionable patterns. From the last London edition; revised and enlarged by an American Lady.—12½ cts. Postage 3½ cts.

THE LADY'S SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN MILLINERY, MANTUAMAKING, and all branches of plain sewing, with particular directions for cutting out dresses, &c. By an American Lady; illustrated by fourteen engravings. 12½ cts. Postage 3½ cts.

THE LADY'S GUIDE TO EMBROIDERY AND FLORAL ART, containing instructions in embroidery on silk, velvet, muslin, lace, merino, &c., and in applique; with fifteen beautiful engraved patterns. From the latest London edition, dedicated to the Queen. Revised and enlarged by an American Lady. 12½ cts.—Postage, 3½ cts.

THE LADY'S WORK BOX COMPANION, containing instructions in all kinds of canvas work, with thirty new and exquisitely engraved patterns. This contains all the improvings to be found in an expensive London work, entitled "Berlin Wool Work." the latest and best of all the works on the subject. 12½ cts. Postage 3½ cts.

ETIQUETTE FOR LADIES, a Manual of the most approved rules for conduct among Married and Unmarried Ladies. Revised by an American Lady. 12½ cts. Postage 3½ cts.

DR. ABERNETHY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN; or, Ready prescriber, in cases of Illness or Accident, when Medical attendance is not required, or cannot be procured. From the 30th London edition. Revised and enlarged by H. Bostwick, M. D. 25 cts. Postage 4½ cts.

MRS. ELLIS'S HOUSEKEEPING MADE EASY, or, Complete Instructor in all branches of Domestic Economy; containing upwards of 1,000 receipts of daily use in all families—adapted to the wants of the ladies of the United States. By an American Lady. 12½c Postage 3½ cts.

THE BOOK OF NURSERY RHYMES, TALES AND FABLES, a Gift for all seasons. With about 100 beautiful illustrations. This book is sure to please particularly the large class of little people for whose amusement it has been compiled. They will see in every other leaf a most familiar rhyme looking them pleasantly in the face like an old friend, and numbers of new acquaintances equally inviting, all illustrated with the most natural and spirited engravings, as to seem to a child an inexhaustible fund of entertainment. Price 50 cts. in illuminated paper covers. 75 cts handsomely bound in scarlet muslin. Postage 10½ cts.

BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE; or, September the Eleventh, 1777. A Romance, combining the Poetry, Legend, and History of the Battle of Brandywine. By Geo. Lippard, Esq., author of "Legends of the Revolution." 75 cts. Postage 2½ cts.

CHAMBER'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—Eleven numbers of this valuable work are now ready. To be completed in 16 numbers at 25 cts each. Postage on each number 2½ cts.

A single 12½ cent piece may with safety be wrapped in a small piece of paper and enclosed to our address. A discount of 20 per cent will be made on all orders amounting to One Dollar and upwards—that is, ten 12½ cent books, or five 25 cent books will be sent for One Dollar, or some of each to make the account even.

All orders for any publications issued in Europe or America, promptly attended to.

Address, postage paid,

G. B. ZIEBER & Co., Philadelphia.

☞ All orders from Agents and the trade, will be filled by Zieber & Co. at the shortest notice, and the most liberal discount allowed.

feb13

SPEECH OF MR. CORWIN, of OHIO,

ON "THE THREE MILLION BILL."

Reported expressly for "The New York Tribune."

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER.]

But it is my very humility which makes me bold. I know, sir, that he who was told in olden time how to encounter a turbulent people, was obliged to cut off the tallest head. Mine will escape! Still, holding a seat here, Mr. President, and finding it written in the Constitution of my country that I had the power to grant to the President, at his bidding or not, as I pleased, men and money, I did conceive that it became my duty to ascertain whether the President's request was a reasonable one—whether the President wanted these men and this money for a proper and laudable purpose or not; and with these old fashioned ideas—quite as unpopular on this side of the Chamber as we find them to be on the other—I set myself to this painful investigation, and I found not quite enough along with me to have saved this city in olden time. (A laugh.)

There were not five of us, but only three! (A laugh.) I looked around, and as allusion was made by the Senator from Michigan yesterday, in a very singular and conspicuous manner to a man that we read of in the Old Testament, by name, Job, in my desolation finding myself with only two other men on this important occasion, I did go to that book to see if I could not find some consolation in my despair, and when these votes were called, and I was compelled to separate myself from all around I could have cried as did the man of Uz in his affliction in the olden time—"What times my friends waxed warm, they vanish!" (A laugh.) "While it is hot they are consumed out of their places!" (Renewed laughter.)

Well, I could not leave the position in which it had pleased the State of Ohio to place me, and I returned again and again to the original and primary and important inquiry—how is it that my country is involved in this war? I looked at the President's account of it, and he tells me it is a war for the defence of the territory of the United States. I found it written in that message, Mr. President, that this war was not sought nor forced upon Mexico by the people of the United States. I shall make no question of history or the truth of history with my master, the Commander-in-chief, upon this particular proposition. On the contrary, I could verify every word that he thus utters. Sir, I know that the people of the United States neither sought nor forced Mexico into this war, and yet I know that the President of the United States, with the command of your standing army, did seek this war, and *he* forced war upon Mexico. I am not about to afflict the Senate with a detail of testimony on that point. I will simply state facts which not a man in America will deny.

One of these facts, Mr. President, is this. That in the year of grace, 1836, the battle of San Jacinto was fought. Does anybody deny that? No one here will deny that fact. The result of that battle was that a certain portion of country calling itself Texas, declared itself a free and independent Republic. I hope the Senate will pardon me for uttering a thought or two which strike me just now, while I see the Senator from Texas—the leader of the men who achieved that victory—before me. I wish to say a word or two about the great glory—the historical renown that is to come to the people of the United States by the victories we shall obtain over the arms and forces of the Republic of Mexico. I suppose, Mr. President, like all other boys, in my early youth, when I had an opportunity of looking at a book called history, those which spoke of bloody battles and desolating wars were most likely to attract my attention, and with very limited means of ascertaining that portion of the human race, it nevertheless has impressed itself very vividly upon my mind that there have been great wars, and, as the maxim has it, very many brave men, even before Agamemnon. (A laugh.)

There have been Generals before the Senator from Texas who fought well. (A laugh.) Men have done valiantly on battle fields before Taylor went to Monterey; a few—one or two I recollect—not particular friends of mine, Mr. President, although they were friends of my family, descended, some of them, from the same English ancestry—at all events from Noah, to whom we all claim a very close and kindred relation. But I confess I am somewhat surprised that men acquainted with the history of mankind—men who know that war has been the trade of barbarous and uncivilized men for six thousand years, prompted by those noble instincts which the Senator from Michigan speaks about—who know that the first man born was a hero of the very first magnitude, he killed his brother, (A laugh,) he beat out his brains with a club; it was in a dispute, Mr. President, about the division of power and patronage between them—I am surprised, sir, that with all this history of mankind, grave Senators, gray-headed men free from the ardor and the natural aspirations of youth, and young men, all unite in one great hallelujah and symphony of praise to the great and illustrious deeds of war that have occurred and that have shed such impenetrable renown upon the banner and the prowess of this Republic of ours, in this conflict with what one would suppose, from all this, must be a powerful and almost unconquered and unconquerable foe.

Mr. President, twenty millions of the Anglo-Saxon race—that indomitable race, that have gone about the world robbing it wherever they have settled—now set themselves up as gaining a very great reputation in history for doing—what? For gaining three victories in three battles with the Republic of Mexico, who, in the year 1835; was conquered and bereft of a territory as large as the whole Empire of France by seven hundred men under the command of the honorable Senator from Texas, coming from about ten thousand people gathered together from all quarters of the Union, who had a few months before set themselves down in the Republic of Texas! I expect this will be a very glorious chapter in your history—won't it! (A laugh) After this Senator from Texas had met his foes in deadly conflict—had waged war with them—in stricken battle had conquered the whole nation—and captured their President and Commander of their army, losing three men on the field of battle and two others who died of their wounds—that's the history of the war!—after such a conflict as that with the Republic of Mexico, I do think it becomes the martial aspiration of this great Republic of the United States, to wish to measure arms with this uncomquerable foe next in Mexico!

Why, sir, must not this melancholy affair excite the ridicule, nay, it must excite the contempt of every man acquainted with the history of the wars of the world? I do not deny to those gallant men that have gone into that country, personal bravery, equal to troops of any land, of any kind, any where engaged in this work of butchering. I do not believe that we are less capable in the business of destruction, than any other people that ever lived. I do not believe that we are less willing on the slightest pretext to cut the throats of any other men. I believe we possess all the capacity in the highest degree. I see examples of it before me, in the very war in which we are engaged. Well, the Republic of Texas, having established its independence by that battle, in due time after, seven or eight years, came to the sister Republic of the United States, and asked to sink its sovereignty and be one of the sister Republics of the United States—and now our President has informed us at the opening of the session, that with the most anxious desire to preserve pacific relations with Mexico (?) he has been compelled to this war. I was happy to hear the Senator from Michigan, say yesterday, that nothing could justify the war, but the defence of the honor of the interests of the nation, and the President has informed you that in defence of the boundaries of your Republic—of one of the States of your Republic—he has been forced into this war. Now let us consider the attitude of these two hostile republics as it was at the time when this battle of San Jacinto was fought—as it was at the time when the union of these two republics took place, contrary to the will of Mexico, with whom we are now at war.

Every one can feel, if he but examine his own bosom for a moment, what must have been the sentiment of a citizen of the Mexican Republic at the time when, by the valor of the troops they fought them upon the field of San Jacinto. The Republic of Mexico was deprived, as I believe, of about half of her territory. It is in vain for you, Mr. President, or for any other man, to say that a Mexican would not feel for the dismemberment of his country, just as you would feel for the dismemberment of your Republic. There is not a race, not a people extant in any part of the earth, in any organized, or social, or consistent form of society, which has so uniformly adhered, pertinaciously to the possession of every inch of soil that they could claim as their country, as this very Mexican—this very Spanish—this very Indian race of that country. So strongly is that principle implanted in that half savage and half civilized Mexican, that it has become with him a sentiment arising to fanaticism in his bosom.

So deeply has it impressed itself upon them that it has become incorporated in the written Constitution of the Republic, that not an inch of the soil of the Republic ever should be alienated; but that it shall remain whole and entire as long as the Republic endures—that if one of the members be struck off death must ensue, unless that member be reunited to the Republic. Well, then, with such a people, not like you as you fondly boast yourself, highly civilized, highly reasoning and highly philosophical, but a people who have the barbarism of the old ages, and at the same time the sentiment of patriotism incorporated upon it making it stronger than life itself in the bosom of the Mexican, what must have been the feeling when they learned that at the battle of San Jacinto there were but seventy-five Mexicans in the ranks of the conquering army, and that every other man of the seven hundred and fifty-three who fought the battle and dismembered the Republic and became masters of one-fourth of its soil, had but recently gone armed, equipped, fed and furnished by the United States of North America to do that very work! I don't know that the Republic of Mexico had any right to make war upon you because your citizens choose to seek their fortune upon the fields of Texas.

I do not know whether she had any cause to complain when you permitted your citizens to march in battallions and regiments from your shores for the avowed purpose of stirring up insurrection in a neighboring Republic—I know that it did not produce a rupture at that time, although I remember well the negotiation which took place between your Minister and theirs on that very subject. I remember that you made a public proclamation; but in spite of this your citizens went there armed; and therefore we all know that it is against this Anglo-Saxon, North American race—that the prejudices and feelings of Mexico have been excited to the highest point. What could be the feeling in the breast of any man here if the people of Canada, with the connivance or permission of the Crown or England, had permitted their inhabitants to arm themselves—or it might be, had permitted regiments of trained and mercenary troops stationed there to come upon the State of New York and excite an insurrection there, to tell the people of New York that the Crown of England was the natural and paternal Government of the people that desired to be happy—that the Government of the Republic of the United States was factious and degraded—that human nature withered under it, and that it was only under the Union of England, rampant upon his field of gold, and not under the blackguard Eagle that any honorable gentleman desired to be protected and to fight!

If, sir, I say, old mother England had sent her children forward to you with such a purpose and message as that, and had severed the State of New York from you, and then, for some difficulty about the boundary line along between it and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, running up some little tide creek here, and going off a little degree or two there, should have said, "We have a dispute about this boundary; we have some forty thousand regular troops planted upon the boundary, and I wish you to understand that I am very strong—that I have not only thirty millions of people upon the island of England, of Great Britain, that my own sovereignty sways—but away upon the other side of the globe, right under you, there the Lion of England commands the obedience of an hundred and twenty millions more; it becomes you, struggling Democrats, away here in this new world, to be a little careful how you treat with me; you are not Celts exactly, you are Anglo Saxons, but you are a degenerate, an alien, a sort of a bastard race; I have taken your New York, I will have your Massachusetts. And all this is submitted to the American Senate, and we are gravely discussing what ought to be done. Would we be likely to ratify a treaty between New York and the Crown of England, permitting New York to become part of the colonial possessions of the Crown of England!

I should like to hear my colleague (Mr. Allen) speak to such a question as that.—(A laugh.) I should like to hear the voice of this democracy that you talk about, called upon to utter its tones on a question like that. If he who last year was so pained lest an American citizen away—God knows where!—in some latitude beyond the Rocky mountains—should be obedient to the British law—if he whose patriotic and Republican apprehension was so painfully excited lest the right of *habeas corpus* and trial by Jury—which every Englishman carries with him in his breeches pocket wherever he goes—should be made to bear upon an American citizen—were called upon to speak upon such a proposition as that which I have supposed, I should certainly like to hear how he would receive it. Yet the question being reversed that is precisely the condition in which Mexico stood toward you the day after the battle of San Jacinto was fought. With all that, we did well all that we did. Then we send our people to Texas. They were free! Long liberty they say! [A laugh.] They could not have it at home!

I remember it well. They went to Texas to fight for their rights. They could not fight for them in their own country. Well, they fought for their rights. They conquered them! They conquered a peace.—(Laughter.) They were your citizens—not Mexicans. They were recent emigrants to that country. They went their for the very purpose of seizing on that country, and making it a free and independent Republic, with the view, as some of them said, of bringing it into the American Confederacy in due time. Is this poor Celtic brother of yours in Mexico—is the Mexican such sink so low that he cannot hear can man sink so low that he cannot hear what fills the mouth and ear of rumor over this country? He knows that this is the settled purpose of some of your people.—He knows that your avarice has fixed his eagle glance on those rich acres in Mexico, and that your proud power counted the numbers that could be brought against you, and that your avarice and your power together marched on to the subjugation of the third or fourth part of the Republic of Mexico, and took it from her. They knew this and knowing it, what must have been the feeling and sentiment in themind of the President of the United States, when he tells you that with such a people—with a people at least in their own opinion so deeply injured by us, as were these Mexicans—he entertained that divine benevolent sentiment—desire to preserve peaceful relations with the Republic of Mexico!

This Republic of Texas comes under the government of the United States, and it happens that the Minister resident at your Court—and it is a pretty respectable Court, Mr. President—we have sometning of a King—not for life it is true, but a quadrennial sort of a monarch, who does very much as he pleases—the Minister resident at that Court of yours stated at the time that this revolted Province of Texas was claimed by Mexico, and that if you received it as one of the sovereign States of this Union, right or wrong—it was impossible to reason with this people about it—they would consider it an act of hostility. Did you consult the national feeling of Mexico in that?

Not at all. You spurned it away as a weak and trival thing, whose complaints you would not even hear; and when she murmured in humble suppliancy, and begged of you not to do this, which must disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries, while she was at the same time acknowledging her debts to your citizens, and agreeing to the award of your Commissioners, who had gone to them two and a half millions of money, to be paid out of her Treasury, and which could be got only by forced loans from her own citizens. She begged of you while doing all this, not to enter on this new plan, but to let this Republic of Texas alone—if independent, let her enjoy her independence—if free, to let her enjoy her unmixed freedom calmly and securely, as she said she could, in defiance of Mexico. But you said "No! I will strengthen mine own arm by uniting to this body of the United States that which has been severed from yours by citizens of this country, I will take Texas into the Union! I will throw my political shield of my institutions around her liberties, and the sword of my power around her rights, and there it shall stand as that which guarded Eden, turning every way."

That's the way you threatened Mexico. Her Minister, in spite of his remonstrance, failing, leaves this country, He leaves, telling you because you had brought yourselves into this hostile relation to his country, it was impossible for him to remain at your Court as accredited Envoy Extraordinary. Well, what did you do? After some time you were told that it is likely the Republic of Mexico will receive from you, if you will condescend to send him, an Ambassador, to treat of this question of boundary between Texas and the United States. Now, Mr. President, what did it become the great people of the United States to do, when that proffer was made by this weak, degraded contemptible, and contemned Mexico? Why, your Minister goes there. A Minister of the first grade—just as though all your relations with Mexico were of the most pacific character! A man then trembling on the tottering throne of some Indian which he represented, says to you Minister, "In God's name delay this mission! Don't ask to be received! If we receive a Minister from the United States to treat with us on this thing, we should be dethroned, lose our power, and you will entirely fail in your object."

What does your Minister do? They tell him at the same time, "Come in the character of a Commissioner to treat about the question of boundary and you may be received." I speak, Mr. President in general terms of the correspondence between Mr. Slidell and the Mexican official at that time whoever he was. What does your President do? Oh! his heart panting for peace—desiring above all things to treat for these despised Mexicans in such a way that not a shadow of complaint can rest on their minds—he says, you, shall receive me as Minister, I will not come in the capacity of Commissioner. You shall receive me as if there was no cause of quarrel between you and the United States, or we won't treat at all. Now, has it come to this, that the North American Republic—has it come to this—I ask of the peace-loving people of the United States—I ask of the philosophic and reflecting men of the United States—I ask of the mothers of this Republic if they are willing that their sons should pour out their life blood on the parched sands of Mexico, and heap up the graves of two thousand men along this river, dying with disease, simply because your President would not name Mr. John Slidell "Commissioner," but must call him "Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico?" Mr. President, are we to force ourselves into good society abroad? (A laugh.) Gentlemen do not act that way in the West, Mr. President! We won't fight because somebody don't choose to admit us into his society there (a laugh;) nor do christian men, Mr. President, fight for that reason!

We come now to the year 1845. Mr. Slidell writes home that if some military demonstrations should be made, perhaps he would be received as Minister Slidell, "Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary." Mr. Slidell invokes the military power of the United States, and says, "Make a warlike demonstration on these men, and perhaps I shall be accredited." The President and Secretary accordingly want your army to the confines of Mexico. There lies the little piece of territory out of which, Mr. President, all this war has arisen! Now I should, but I would not state any disputable fact. It is known to every man who has looked into this subject, that a revolutionary government can claim no jurisdiction anywhere when it has not defined and exercised its power with the sword. It was utterly indifferent to Mexico and the world, what legislative enactments Texas made. She extended her revolutionary government and her revolutionary dominion not one inch beyond the extent to weich she had carried the power of Texas in opposition to that of Mexico.

It is therefore a mere question of fact—and how will it be pretended that the country lying between the Nueces and the Del Norte, to which your army was ordered, and of which it took possession, was subject to Texan law and not Mexican law? Why, what did your General find there? What did he write home? Do you hear of trial by jury on the east bank of the Rio Grande—of Anglo-Saxons making cotton there with their negroes? No! You hear of Mexicans residing peaceably there; but fleeing from their cotton-fields at the approach of our army—no slaves there, for it had been a decree of the Mexican Government, years ago, that no slaves should exist there. If there was a Texas population on the east bank of the Rio Grande, why did not General TAYLOR hear something of Texans hailing the advent of the American army coming to protect them from the ravages of the Mexicans and the more murderous onslaughts of the neighboring savages?

Do you hear anything of that? No! On the contrary, the population fled from their homes at the approach of your army. In God's name, I wish to know if it has come to this, that when an American Army goes to protect American citizens on American territory, they flee from it as if from the most barbarous enemy? Yet such is the ridiculous assumption of those who pretend that on the east bank of the Rio Grande, where your arms took possession, there were Texan population, Texan power, Texan laws and American United States power and law! No, Mr. President, when I see that stated in an Executive document, written by the finger of the President of the United States, and when you read in those documents, with which your tables groan, the veracious account of that noble old General TAYLOR, of his reception in that country, and of those men—to use the language of one of his officers—fleeing before their invaders; when you compare these two documents together, is it not a biting sarcasm upon the sincerity of public men—a bitter satire upon the gravity of all public officers?

Great God! Mr. President, is it possible that the American people give countenance to this atrocious falsehood that you were about to interpolate into the history of this country and write it down as a fact, when the whole world, and everybody, and you yourselves, acting, as it may be, on that very falsehood, know that what is stated there is not true?

Mr. President, there is absent to-day a Senator from the other side of the House whose presence would afford me, as it always does—but particularly on this occasion—a mort singular gratification. I allude to the Senator from Missouri who sits farthest from me (Mr. BENTON.) I remember, Mr. President, he arose in this body and performed a great act of justice to himself and his country—of justice to mankind, for all men are interested in the truths of history—when he declared it to be his purpose for the sake of the truth of history, to set right some gentlemen, on the other side of the House, in respect to the territory of Oregon, which then threatened to disturb the peace of this Republic with the Kingdom of Great Britain. I wished it had pleased him to have performed the same good offices on this occasion.

I wish it had been so if he could have found it consonant with his duty to his country, that now, while engaged with an enemy whom we have no reason to fear as being my whom we have no reason to fear as being ever able to check our progress or disturb our national peace, for the sake of justice, as he then did for the sake of justice and the interest and peace of those two countries, England and America, he had come forward to settle the truth of history in respect to the territorial boundary of Texas, which our President said was the Rio Bravo—the "Rio del Norte," as it is sometimes called. I express this wish for no purpose of taunting the Senator from Missouri, or leading him to believe that I would draw his name into the discussion for any other than the most sacred purposes which can animate the human bosom—that of having truth established, for I really believe that that is true which the Senator from Michigan stated yesterday, that the worst said in the Senate is, that much may be said on both sides! (A laugh.) I cannot view it in that way. Much may be said, much talk may be had on both sides on any question, but that this is a disputable matter, about which a man could apply his mind for an hour, and still be in doubt, is to me an inscrutable mystery.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

From the American Flag, of Matamoras.

MY FIRST SHOT.

Messrs. EDITORS:—Allow me in these "dull piping times" of local literature propagation, to "let out" a small matter-of-fact reminiscence of b'hoyish precosity in the use and application of fire-arms.

Sitting at the camp-fire a few evenings ago, I perceived my comrades much disposed for "nature's sweet restorer"—and not deeming the indulgence prudent under the then existing circumstances, I endeavored to give them, with effect, the following "eye opener."

In my b'hoyish days—how long ago that is, has nothing to do with it—father scolded me every morning for not contriving some means to keep our neighbor's horse out of our corn-field at night. Now you must know that this sagacious, depredating animal was viciously independent in his visits to all our out-of-door places he took a fancy to, and unfortunately for me and the crop, he fancied our field amazingly—no fence too high—no gate latch to cunning for him.

All reasonable suggestions in the way of defences had been made to check his impositions, but without success; so I finally determined to give him a slight *greasing* which would compel him to *slip* out of the premises "in double quick time," and never show his ugly carcass there again.

Father had a long gun—cousin, I guess to Uncle Ben's—which had lain next to the top of the house ever since the subsidation of "the flood," had brought it into our possession; and though not in the best condition for chapparral fighting, I thought it might answer a *discharge* for the aforesaid horse.

After dark, while all the family were in bed—for I wouldn't have had father know it for the value of my ears—I took down the gun, gave her a rub until she looked almost as bright as a knife blade after a year's exposure, went into the kitchen with a stealthy step, got the powder-horn from behind the door, and by the aid of the fire-light commenced operations. I think I got the powder down in in its place—about a handful. I then cut three pieces of pork rind to fit the bore; but not being fully conversant with the proper ways and means of ramming down all sorts of materials, by reason of this being my first attempt to load, I insisted the rinds about midway in their descent and all my laborious and ingenuity was insufficient to ram them down or draw them up. Here was a dilemma—I was frightened—what was to be done? I carefully and profoundly, for a b'hoy of fourteen years, cogitated the situations of affairs, and then things in the gun barrel—and "genius," the strong horse sense coming to my assistance in the nick of time, I resolved to heat the gun barrel at the exact spot where I supposed the mischievous pork rinds to have lodged, and thus melting away the fat, the rinds would become crisp and easily broken by the ramrod. Swelling with pleasing anticipations of success, and proud of my inventive talent, I laid the gun barrel before the fire, and in a sitting posture placed my feet against it, for fear, as the witching time of night had now come, I might from over-taxed mental exertion in the pursuit of a "relief," fall asleep, which would now be prevented by the heat being communicated through my shoes to my feet. How weak is human foresight! I soon felt drowsy, the fire light lost its dazzling brightness, and I became unconsciously lost in the arms of Morpheus and Somnus. How long I remained burried in "slumbers deep," I can't exactly tell; but certainly long enough to dream of thunder—for I was awakened by a loud report of war, followed by the most piteous catewauling that ever shocked weak nerves.

Here was a Cat-astrophe to all my ingenious devices.

The barrel of the gun had become hotly heated, the powder had exploded, and our unfortunate, favorite tom-cat, reposing in sweet innocence on a "bee line," with his muzzle opposite *the muzzle*, received the pork rinds full "among the countenance."

Father and family were all over the house in a minute. What an uproar! He stormed. My shoes "fell to pieces", without a doctor. Father "licked" me, although I contended that if the Cat's mouth had been open, as it ought to have been *in his situation*, the whole *matter* would have had rapid digestion and that would have been an end of it. I haven't been licked since, because after that *last fuss* I was, as I am now.

O. P. H.

N. B. The cat, I hear, never recovered his beautiful expression of countenance, and his appetite never craves pork rinds.—I believe the horse is about as he was.

FRANKLIN FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

AT LOUISVILLE,

CONTINUES to take Marine risks of every description, on the most favorable terms.

JOSHUA B. BOWLES, *Pres't.*

D. S. CHAMBERS, *Sec'ty.*

JNO. P. DOBYNS, *Agent.*

feb21 *Maysville, Ky.*

A SPRING FASHIONS.

BEAUTIFUL MOLESKIN HATS, of the Spring Style, for sale at the Hat and Capstore of

JAMES WORMALD.

Maysville, feb. 19 '47. Sutton street.

J. P. DOBYNS. R. RICHARDSON.

Jno. P. Dobyns & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Produce & Commission Merchants,

16 Market Street Maysville, Ky.

HAVE in store and offer for sale,

200 bags Rio Coffee;
50 do Java do;
59 hhds N O Sugar;
170 bls Plantation Molasses;
180 half bls do do;
50 bls Super House do;
100 hf bls do do do;
150 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
40 bls Loaf Sugar;
5 boxes double refined Sugar;
10 bls powdered Sugar;
5 bls crushed do;
25 boxes M R Raisins;
50 bls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
50 half and quarter bls do Nos 1 and 2;
15 bags Pepper;
5 do Allspice;
200 reams wrapping Paper;
50 do Tea do;
20 boxes Mo and Va Tobacco;
60 hf boxes 8 by 10 window Glass;
40 hf do 10 by 12 do do;
10 kegs Rifle Powder;
40 hf chests G P Teas;
50 catty boxes do;
1 ream superfine F Indigo;
5 tierces fresh Rice;
2 pipes superior Cognac Brandy;
3 do American Brandy;
1 do Port Wine;
100 lbs fresh Nutmegs;
100 bls old Bourbon Whiskey;
20 bls Crackers;
40 hf bls do;
50 boxes W R Cheese;
100 kegs White Lead;
10 doz painted Buckets;
5 boxes Sperm Candles;

Cotton-yarns, candle wick and batts, at Factory prices; copperas; ginger; alum; epsom salts; Spanish whiting; mould candles; bar lead; bed cords; plough lines; &c. &c.

20 BARRELS Clover Seed, for sale by
feb21 JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

HEMP, Flax Seed, Bacon, Tallow and Lard wanted, for which we will pay in cash the market prices. [f21] JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

CLOVER, BLUE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED.

120 BUSHELS Prime Clover Seed for sale;
150 do. Clean Blue Grass do;
30 do. do. Timothy do.
A. M. JANUARY.

Maysville, Feb 24, 1847

Rio Coffee.

50 Sacks superior Rio Coffee just received and for sale.
aMyesville, Feb 21, 1847 A. M. JANUARY.

SALT.

500 BARRELS Kanawha Salt for sale.
Maysville, Feb 24, 1847 A. M. JANUARY.

Sperm Oil.

100 Gallons very pure Bleached and Winter Strained Sperm Oil for sale.
Maysville, Feb 24, 1847 A. M. JANUARY.

HEMP.

I am paying Cash for Hemp.
Maysville, Feb 24, 1847 A. M. JANUARY.

Tea, Pepper and Madder.

JUST received from New York.
25 hf chests G P Tea, superior quality.
10 bags Pepper, very clean.
1 cask Madder, a choice article.
feb24 CUTTER & GRAY.

LATE ARRIVALS.

160 BAGS Rio Coffee;
20 boxes Mo. Tobacco;
10 do Va. do;
60 packages Teas, various qualities, for sale by feb24 CUTTER & GRAY

On Consignment.

125 BRLS Bourbon Whiskey, from 1 to 6 yrs.
4 brls Crab Cider; first rate article; [old;
50,000 Spanish and common Cigars, for sale by
feb24 CUTTER & GRAY.

FARM FOR SALE.

WE are authorised to dispose of a farm convenient to this city containing about 200 acres. It is spoken of as well adapted to meadow or Tobacco, or would make a good dairy farm.

For particulars as to price &c. enquire of the Editor of this paper.

JARMAN'S Treatise on Wills, with references to American Practice, by Perkin's 2 vols.
Lieber's Legal and Political Harmaneutics,
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Pycroft's Course of English Reading by Rev. J. Kingsley's Juvenile Chair. [Pycroft,
Life in Mexico by a lady; Diamond Testament,
Testament with large print for aged people.
Hallock's Elements of Military Science & Art.
The University of Arithmetic, embracing the science of Numbers and application, by C. Davies.
American Ornithology, or Natural History of Birds with coloured plates, by C. Lucien Bonaparte, 4 vols.
Gould's Business Index; Index Rerum.
100 vols. of Harper's Family Library, at 40 cts each; New Plays.
Colton on Puritanism; Family Record Books.
Blank Books, very cheap.
Coxe's Lady's Companion and Token of Affection; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Duncomb on Free Banking 50 cts.
Sanderson's Pictorial Reader for schools.
Fortescue by Lewis.
Daniel Dennison by Mrs. Hoffland.
The Comic Wandering Jew.
The Year 2000 or Adventures of Henry Russell.
The Divorce by Lady Bury.
For sale at EDWARD COX'S BOOKSTORE.
Feb. 24.

BENT & DUVALL,

DEALERS IN

RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Floor Oil cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.,

No. 519 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A LARGE and general assortment, of Carpeting of all qualities, comprising rich Tapestry and Brussels, of the latest importation.

Every description of the best styles Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, Rich Curtain Materials and Trimmings.

A splendid assortment of new fashionable Silks, Shawls, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, French Needlework and all kinds of fine Dry Goods.

Feb. 19, 1847.

TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

J. SPRIGG CHAMBERS, EDITOR.

Maysville, March 1, 1847.

There has been almost a total failure of the Eastern mail for several days. It is attributed, we understand, to the impassable condition of the roads. We are indebted for Congressional and other Eastern news to the Cincinnati Atlas by Telegraph.

☞ We publish in to-day's Herald, a report of the proceedings, of a public meeting, of the friends of a removal of the County Seat of Mason, from Washington to Maysville, held at the City Hall on Saturday the 27th inst. pursuant to appointment; and as the question is by their action, again presented to the public, we deem it proper to define our position;—more especially as the matter of small importance as it is, has already been made the subject of misrepresentation.

As the conductor of a public Journal, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to consult our feelings of personal attachment—love of native home on the one hand, or of private pecuniary interest on the other—nor yet to halt between these antagonistic influences and occupy the position of a *neutral*, in derogation of those principles upon which we propose to conduct the Herald so long as it remains under our control. We will not be *neutral*, because we are not candidates for the *pity* or *contempt* of our fellow-citizens, but choose rather to have their *undeserved censure* for acting independently upon a subject which has occupied the thoughts and feelings of almost every man in the County to a greater or less extent, for the last two years.

We propose then to look at the subject a moment by the light of principle, and with a mind unbiassed by personal feeling or party animosity—presuming that like every other question of public interest, it can be brought to the arbitrament of principles and can only be permanently settled by their adjudication.

The question is purely a local one, and interests the people of Mason County, alone, and like all questions of public interest or public convenience, not controlled by Constitutional Law must be settled with reference to the will of the people directly interested in the result—fairly ascertained—and expressed with sufficient calmness to warrant the belief, that it is not the mere ebulition of excited popular feeling—but their deliberate will—their fixed determination. Now, we learn from reliable sources that after a thorough discussion of this subject in all its bearings, unmixed with any other of sufficient importance to influence its decision, the friends of removal have twice obtained decisive majorities at the polls, and by vote and petition have twice obtained a majority of the whole vote of the County. The question with us upon this presentation of the case, is, whether upon principle we think the will of the majority or that of the minority, should control the result? We answer that we know of no other mode under Heaven of getting rid of the question, than by carrying out the repeatedly expressed will of the people by Legislative action. If, however, we doubted the propriety of submitting in a question of this kind to a bare majority of the *whole* vote—or a majority at the polls, we are met by the fact that the friends of removal proposed to obtain 100 majority at the polls of the qualified voters of the County, ascertained by commissioners from the adjoining Counties. They subsequently agreed to facilitate the passage of a bill submitting the question to the people to join issue upon a majority of 150 votes, and in this form the bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 67 to 30. Again in the Senate the bill was so amended as to require a majority of 175 votes to effect the proposed change. Again the Representatives of Maysville interests acceded to the proposition though with reluctance, yet with this amendment, the bill was virtually rejected by being laid upon the table and the question thrown back upon the people of the County.

Such is a history as we understand it of the controversy, and with the facts before us we cannot hesitate. We think we owe it to ourselves and to the County to bow to the will of the majority.

Kentucky Legislature.

FEBRUARY 27th.

An act to amend the several acts in relation to the City of Maysville was reported from the Senate the amendments concurred in and passed.

An act to establish the town of East Maysville has passed. The act incorporating the Lexington and Licking and Frankfort and Louisville Rail Road Companies has passed both Houses.

The Legislature adjourned to-day at 10 o'clock unless the resolution to that effect has been rescinded which we do not think probable.

☞ The Reading, (Pa.) Gazette says, that instead of Mr. Benton's being knocked into a cocked hat, on the Lieutenant General Bill, he was knocked out of one.

CONGRESS.

By Telegraphic Despatches of the Cincinnati Atlas, we learn that the Senate of the United States was still engaged on the 24th of this month, in the discussion of the $3,000,000 bill. Mr. Benton had made a long and able speech upon the bill—sustaining the administration in most particulars—not forgetting Mr. Calhoun. When Mr. B. concluded Mr. Calhoun replied in a grave but animated style and with much severity upon the Missouri Senator. Mr. Benton rejoined in his usual pompous manner sustaining his former positions. The debate was listened to by a large audience with the deepest interest.

Mr. Dix, presented a petition, asking Congress to employ public vessels not otherwise employed, in conveying food to Ireland.

In the House—Nothing of particular interest to our readers had transpired. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll had offered a resolution authorizing the President to employ the Ship Pennsylvania and other vessels not in use in carrying food to the starving people of Ireland. The house refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution.

The bill regulating the immigration of Foreigners, had passed the House of Representatives.

FRAUD.—We learn that a committee appointed by the last general assembly of New York to set during the recess and enquire into the expenditures upon the Erie enlargement and Lateral Canals, have just made their report, exposing the most enormous frauds and peculations committed by, or through the connivance of those entrusted with the expenditure of the public money's.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the 24th ult., a fire broke out in Water street, New York. Five large warehouses with their valuable contents were destroyed. Great alarm prevailed for some time lest the fire should spread, but the indomitable energy of the firemen triumphed. Loss estimated at $300,000, amount of insurance ascertained $50,000.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Important Intelligence—Movements of the Army—Capture of a Detachment of Troops, under Majors Borland and Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, near Saltillo—Further particulars of the fate of Lieut. Ritchie—Important Despatches Captured—Murder of Lieut. Miller, of the Ohio Volunteers—Result of the Trial of Col. Harney, &c.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the schooner Sea, Capt. Flanders, we have dates from Brazos Santiago up to the 6th, from Matamoras to the 5th, and from Camargo up to the 1st instant. It will be seen by the letters of our correspondents, that a party of our troops have been captured near Saltillo, and that Mr. Borland and Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay have been taken prisoners. It will also be seen that murders and outrages are constantly being committed on the roads by the Mexicans. As our letters contain all the more important part of the intelligence, we hasten to lay them before our readers:

CAMP ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Near Palo Alto, Jan 30, 1847.

Everything here betokens a sudden movement of the troops. Seventy days rations have been issued, and orders given to be in readiness at a moment's warning. Within a few days, if I am not greatly mistaken, Gen. Worth's division will be on ship board, moving towards Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth is up again, and, although lame, is beginning to look quite well. Some changes have been made among the commanding officers of the different corps.

Capt. Arnold, (formerly of the dragoons) of the quartermaster's department, has just arrived here and joined the command. It seems that the Mexican army at San Luis have been making some movement, as reports have several times reached Saltillo; since Worth's division left, that the enemy were marching against that place, and two regiments of volunteers were sent up from Monterey to strengthen Gen. Butler's command. No news from Gen. Taylor since he left Victoria. H.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE,
February 2, 1847.

I have plenty of bad news to give you, gentlemen, and very little that is pleasant.

The fate of Col. May's rear guard and baggage you have already heard of—but intelligence has just reached this place, too painfully true and well authenticated, which proves that the enemy have opened on us in earnest, and that their hatred is mortal.

On the 11th of January I met Lieut. Ritchie of the 4th infantry, but then acting with the 2d Dragoons, on his way from Saltillo, with ten dragoons, to Victoria, bearing important despatches to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Scott and others. It is said these despatches contained the whole plan of the operations in which we are about to engage.—While on the road between Monterey and Victoria, but at what place I cannot learn, the party was attacked, young Ritchie was lassoed and dragged across a corn field and the despatches carried off! The ten dragoons were either killed or taken prisoners. Lieut. Ritchie was one of the most distinguished and excellent young officers in the army. His conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca won the admiration of the army, and he was much esteemed for his talents and the excellence of his heart. There is little or no doubt of his death—still whilst there is a shadow of doubt there is hope.

A few days ago an officer of the 2d Ohio regiment, Lt. Miller is believed to be his name, was murdered at Chichironi, and awfully mutilated. His heart was cut out and hung upon a shrub, to show us, I suppose, their hatred towards us. I would like to have command of two hundred mounted men, with unlimited power over the country between Cerralvo and Camargo. My first act would be to shoot every man in Mier; then go and burn every rancho on the route, for ten miles right and left, and shoot every man, to Cerralvo—and then continue to shoot them, in that region, as fast as they made their appearance.

But here is news that will create a deep sensation in the States. The following letter reached Gen. Worth last evening. Of course there is no doubt about its correctness. It is from Capt. Chapman of the army:

SALTILLO, Jan. 25, 1847.

I have only time to write a letter. Maj. Borland of the Arkansas cavalry, with 50 men; and Major Grines and Cassius M. Clay, with 30 men, were surprised and captured and Encarnacion, [about 45 miles beyond Saltillo,] on the morning of the 23d, by Gen. Menon. He heard that Borland was there, and marched from Matehuala with 500 cavalry and took them without firing a gun. This is no stampede.

Yours, truly,
W. W. CHAPMAN.

The above is all that has reached us on the subject; in fact, it is clear enough. Between 80 and 90 of our men have been taken prisoners, and are undoubtedly at San Luis Potosi ere this. The hatred of the Mexicans is so inveterate, however, against our volunteers, that fears are entertained for the safety of the prisoners.

The troops are begining to move down from camp Palo Alto. Gen. Scott would have embarked to day, on the Massachusetts for Tampico, if a heavy norther had not sprung up yesterday.

The destination of the troops is Lobis, about 75 miles from Vera Cruz. As Santa Anna knows all about it, I presume there is no impropriety in my telling you. It is an island, very near the main land, and behind it a safe harbor for vessels of considerable size. The shore is rocky and the pass very crooked, but not extremely dangerous. In the course of the week we shall be on the Gulf, and if the northers and southeasters do not send us to another world, you will soon receive a description of the battle and capture of Vera Cruz. H.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRAND,
February 4, 1847.

We have received further intelligence respecting the fate of Lieut. Ritchie. It seems that the ten dragoons reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of the valuable young officer. The party halted at a town on the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with a guide and procure forage for the horses. They had proceeded but a short distance when a Mexican came dashing up on horseback, threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's neck, and dragged him full speed, across a field, and then murdered and stripped him.

It is said now that the transports will assemble at Lobos harbor, with all the troops, and then move together to a landing much nearer Vera Cruz. H.

CAMARGO, January, 25, 1847.

To-morrow or next day all the forces composing Gen Worth's division will have left here. Now we must look out for outrages and murders, for war and rumors of war, in real earnest, as the Mexicans in this neighborhood, are firmly impressed with the opinion that we are retreating from Santa Anna. The ranchero hordes of Canales, or I am much mistaken, will soon be on the roads on the look out for straggling parties, and they will let no favorable opportunity to rob and murder pass. Mark my words for it, it won't be long before I'll have to tell you of some wagon train being captured, or some small party cut off.

January 26, 10 o'clock at night.—An express has just got in from Aldamas, to the commanding officer here, with the intelligence that Canales was at that place with his force, and that he intended attacking a train of pack-mules which left here a short time since for Monterey, Aldamas is about 40 miles from this place. Yours, &c. F.

The court martial recently held at the Brazos for the trial of Col. Harney has ordered him to be released from arrest and reprimanded. We learn that Gen. Scott has remitted the latter part of this sentence, but has restored his former order to Col. H. It was thought, however, that he would recall this order and permit the Colonel to lead his regiment.

Our letters which appear above, contain all the intelligence of importance brought by the Sea. We might spin out a column of verbal reports and rumors, but the crowded state of our columns will not permit it.

FRENCHMAN AND PIGS.—A Frenchman one day seeing a sow and a litter of pigs pass, stood for some time admiring them, till he found an opportunity of popping one under his coat and running off with it.—This he attempted, but was pursued by the hostler, who overtook and seized him, with the pig in his possession. He was taken to jail, and fully committed. When the trial came on, the circumstances of the theft being clearly proved, he was found, guilty, and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed?

"Me lor, I vil trouble your attendex to tree vord vat I sal say: I French gentleman. I no understand vat you call de tief in dis country. Mais I vill tell you tout d' affair, and you vill find dad I am innocent. Me lor, I never tief a pig in my life time."

"Why, it was found upon you,"

"Oh, certainly, but I take him vid his own consent."

"How do you mean?"

"Vy, ven I vas see de mamma pig, and his children, I vos very much in love vid him, and dis little pig, I look in his face I say, you pretty little fellow vill you come live with me forone month? He say—*a week! a week!* So I have taken him for a week dat's all.

☞ A little boy explained the use of the telegraph, by saying it was a railroad for lightning to travel on.

For the Maysville Herald.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Saturday, the 28th February, pursuant to a previous notice, a large number of the citizens of the county, and the city of Maysville, favorable to the removal of the seat of Justice, assembled in the large room of the City Hall, to take into consideration "the late action of the Mason Senator" on that question, in the Legislature, and to come to some general understanding, and adopt some settled plan of operations for the future. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, the meeting was very large and attended by citizens from all parts of the county. The meeting was organised by the appointment of

MOSES DIMMITT, PRESIDENT.

DR. BAZIL DUKE, ANDREW M. JANUARY, } VICE PRESIDENTS.
DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM P. COWELL, } SECRETARIES.

On motion,

CHARLES B. COONS, CHARLES GORSUCH, JOHN GARDY, FRANCIS MCCLANAHAN, JOHN WILLETT, CARTER BELL, RICHARD H. STANTON, NIMROD H. ROBERTSON, and ALEXANDER H. LEE, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee having retired, THOMAS Y. PAYNE, Esq., was loudly called for, when he took the stand, and addressed the meeting in a spirited manner, for near an hour, at the end of which time, the committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In January 1845, an act, framed and drawn by a citizen of Washington, in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a meeting held at that place, was passed by the Legislature, providing for "taking the sense of the people of Mason County on the subject of the County Seat;" and an election being held under the provisions of said law, the result was as follows:

For Maysville at the polls,	1303	
" Washington, " "	1013	
Neutral,	96	1109
Leaving this majority in favor of Maysville over Washington and Neutrals,		194

Of the 257 voters who did not attend the polls and vote, 132 petitioned the Legislature in favor of Maysville, being a Majority of 7 of the absentees, which added to the majority of 194 above, made a clear majority of 201, of all the legal voters in the county, in favor of removal; and *whereas*, after this result, upon the application of the friends of Washington, the Legislature refused to direct a removal, and passed an act drawn by one of them again referring the question to the people of the county; and in August 1846, an election was held, under the provisions of this last named bill, which resulted as follows:

Total number of votes cast at the polls,	2620	
Number of legal voters, not voting, as reported by commissioners,	191	
Total voters in the county,	2811	
Of these, Maysville received at the polls,	1126	
Of the 191 not voting, she received by petion	97	
		1528
Leaving this number to be counted for Washington,		1288
And this number Maysville's majority,		235

Thus showing, by these two successive trials, that the popular will is decidedly and *permanently* in favor of a removal of the county seat from Washington to Maysville; and *whereas*, the Legislature, by a combination of undue influences, was induced at its present session, again to refuse to direct a removal, and chiefly through the instrumentality of the Senator from Mason, to refuse to submit the question a third time to the arbitrament of the popular will; and *whereas*, the said Senator from Mason, in contempt of the rights of the people, and in derogation of the republican maxim, that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents, has, by his efforts to prevent the action of the Legislature, and his vote in the Senate to stifle debate, defeated the known wishes of a majority of the people of Mason, and falsified the following patriotic sentiments, contained in a letter written by him in 1845 to a portion of his constituents: "I have on all occasions declared, that on *local questions*, I would be governed, in my votes in the Legislature, by *the votes or instructions of a majority of my constituents*, and that principle I mean to carry out as long as I am a representative of the people. I have never permitted *my individual interests* to interfere with my public duties"—it becomes the free people of the county, whose servant he is, and whose *rights* have been thus disregarded and outraged, firmly, but in a becoming manner, to give expression to their sense of the injuries done them, and to disclose their purposes for the future; be it, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That as freemen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, so long as the constitutional right of petition remains to us, we will continue to demand of the Legislature, the passage of an act, to carry out and consummate the will of a majority of the people of Mason, twice solemnly expressed; and we earnestly appeal to all true friends of our republican institutions in the county of Mason, to unite with us in asserting the supremacy of the majority, and against the tyranny and injustice of the few.

2. *Resolved*, That the wisdom of man has not yet devised a system of government, better adapted to promote thesocial, moral and political welfare of society, than the representative plan; but that form of government, good and efficient as it is, may cease to preserve the rights of the citizen, or promote the welfare of the people, when the representative, having interests adverse to the mass of his constituents, legislates to promote his own, to the detriment of those of the people whom he represents.

3. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the Senator from Mason, on the subject of the court-house question, while acting as the representative of the people, has been in direct violation of the genius and spirit of our republican institutions, and would impair, and finally destroy the efficiency of our form of government, if there did not remain to the people the right to repair in the future, the faults committed in the past.

4. *Resolved*, That the Senator from Mason, notwithstanding his repeated declarations of disinterestedness and *neutrality*, has disclosed the fact that he was neither *disinterested* nor *neutral*; but by his zealous efforts to place Maysville in a false position before the members of the Legislature, and to cut off, and stifle all defence of her on the floor of the Senate, by his vote to lay the bill upon the table, has shown himself to be an uncompromising *partizan*—hostile to the interest of the majority, and zealously devoted to the protection of his own.

5. *Resolved*, That his declaration on the floor of the Senate, that there were 3044 legal voters in the county of Mason, is contradicted both by the report of the commissioners appointed under the first law, and by the reports of Peter Lashbrooke, Robert Humphries, Charles Clarke, and John T. Brooks, Esqrs. (of whom it may be said, more high-minded, intelligent and honorable gentlemen cannot be found in the county,) to the present Legislature, under the last law, and implies an imputation upon the integrity and fairness of those gentlemen, when acting under the solemnity of an oath, which this meeting deems it due to them should be met and repudiated.

6. *Resolved*, That the Senator from Mason, when he declared on the floor of the Senate that "that the county had made one road for Maysville, on the river bank, *to which she contributed nothing*, and which had cost the county $3,000 for three miles," knew well that the county had only secured the right of way over the land, and that the city of Maysville built the bridges and made the road, which lies entirely outside of her limits, at her own cost and expense, and with funds from her own treasury amounting to $3183.

7. *Resolved*, That the question now for the consideration by the people of Mason, has ceased to be a mere Court-house matter,—it is one infinitely more important—it is no less than a question of political liberty, involving the right of suffrage, the representative principle of our Government, and the right of a majority of free-born men, of full age, untainted by crime, to instruct their representatives.

8. *Resolved*, That the right of instruction on the part of the people, involves necessarily the obligation of the representative to *obey* or resign,

9. *Resolved*, That the attempt in the Legislature, on the part of the friends of Washington, to *disfranchise* the citizens of Maysville, by excluding their votes from count or influence, in locating the seat of justice, was an outrage upon their rights as freemen, and a violation of the spirit of our Constitution.

10. *Resolved*, That we respect the feelings and opinions of those, who from sympathy, interest or honest difference of sentiment, voted at the polls at the two elections against us, on this question, and had they been a majority, we would have submitted without a murmur; but we protest against the right of any one to resist the will of the majority, and by calumny and the imputation of bad motives, to prevent its influence.

11. *Resolved*, That those who constitute the majority, would be tame vassals, unworthy the name of republican freemen, should they yield their rights to a minority, and as Kentuckians we will never do it! Our flag is nailed to the mast—our motto is: "Equal rights—no property qualification for voters—majorities to control."

12. *Resolved*, That our members on the floor of the House of Representatives, HENRY WALLER and JAMES R. HOUD, Esqrs., have well said nobly maintained themselves, in their efforts to defend the rights of the people and the interests of their constituents, and are richly entitled to the warmest gratitude of those whom they represent.

13. *Resolved*, That we will support no candidates for the Legislature who are *neutral*, but will support those only, who are in favor of the removal of the county seat, in accordance with the will of the people as heretofore expressed.

Dr. Bazil Duke, a resident of the Maysluck precinct, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That people in the Maysluck precinct, who voted at the last August election, for a removal of the County Seat, were actuated by no "sinister purpose," but by what they honestly believed to be the best interest of the county.

The following resolutions, offered by Thomas Y. Payne, Esq., were carried without a dissenting voice;

To carry out and give effect to the determinations of this meeting,

Be it Resolved, That Col. David Lindsay, Mansfield Calvert, Dr. Basil Duke, Alfred Peed, Dr. Walter Warder, Cornelius Drake and Thomas Cracraft, of the Maysluck Precinct:

James Coburn, James Patton, Jefferson Thomas, Allen Ward, Peter Anderson, Alfred Soward, Wilson McGlassen and Peter Driskill, of the Minerva Precinct:

William Kennon, David Rice Bullock, Abner Hord, William Coryell, Thomas Glasscock, John Pelham and Capt. — Jenkins, of the Orangeburg Precinct:

John W. Franklin, John T. Brooks, Samuel Frazee and John Tabb, of the Germantown Precinct.

James Brodrick, Moses Dimmitt, Peter Claybrook, Oliver Clarke, Garrett Applegate, Carter Bell and Henry Waller of the Washington Precinct.

Gen. Richard Collins, Richard H. Stanton, F. T. Hord, William Allen, Thomas Y. Payne, Robert Cooper, J. M. Breeden, A. A. Wadsworth, Stephen Lee, Jeremiah Ballenger and John Keith, of the Maysville Precinct.

Be and they are hereby appointed a committee, who are hereby empowered to give the legal notice at the court house door, and in the public papers of the city of Maysville, and prepare a memorial and petitions and present the same for the signatures of the voters of the county; and then present the same to the next Legislature, praying the removal of the seat of Justice from Washington to Maysville, in pursuance to the will of a large majority of the county, on two different occasions expressed; and the said committee shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in their numbers, or to add to their numbers, or appoint sub committees, and ten shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business.

Mr. Caleb White then presented a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That the question now to be decided by the people of Mason is, whether a few Judges and ex-Judges, Clerks and ex-Clerks, and Commonwealth's Attornies, shall rule and control the county, or the sovereign will of a majority of the people.

Which was adopted.

During the evening, spirit-stirring addresses were delivered by Gen. COLLINS, R. H. STANTON, DAVID RICE BULLOCK, and J. M. Breeden. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the finest spirit and most perfect good temper pervaded all the proceedings of the meeting, which, after having adopted a resolution that the "proceedings of the meeting be published in the "Eagle" and "Herald," " adjourned at a late hour.

MOSES DIMMITT, *Pres'nt.*

J. W. WILLIAMS, W. P. COWELL, } *Sec'ys.*

☞ A letter published in the London Times, and dated at Constantiple on 20th December, states that 300 vessels, laden with corn, were waiting in the Bosphorus for a favorable wind to carry them to the Mediterranean.

PRINCE ALBERT AS KING CONSORT.—A foreign correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that the report, that Prince Albert will soon be invested with the rank, dignity, and privileges of King Consort, is gaining more and more consistency. The Queen is said to have set her heart upon carrying this measure. Her wishes upon this subject long since known, have become much more decided and urgent since her return from the continent. The frequent mortification to which she was subjected during that tour by reason of the strict and unrelenting observance of etiquette in formal Germany, is generaly assigned as the cause of the renewed instances of Victoria to effect her desired object.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MAYSVILLE, March 1st. 1847.

We have not much change to notice. Hemp is dragging rather heavily at $4,00, Bacon 6@6½ cts. for hog round. Sugar has advanced and may be now quoted at 7½@8 cts. per. hhd. as in quality with tendency upward. Coffee 8½ cts. prime with tendency decidedly upward in consequence of a general belief that Congress will impose a duty upon the article of from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem, before the adjournment which takes place on the 4th of the present month.

From Cincinnati, (Feb. 26th) we learn that the intelligence of the opening of the British ports (*by a total repeal of duties*) to the free importation of grain had produced a better feeling in the market. Prices of Flour ranged from $3,85 to $4,06 in most sales. A small lot from river reached $4,25, the tendency of the market upward. Sales of Corn at from 34 to 40 cts. sacks included. N. O. Sugar for common 6¼ to 7½ cts. fr prime. Whiskey at from 17@17½.

—

In Baltimore on the 24th Feb., Flour was selling at from $5,87 to $6,00 per bbl. Prime Red Wheat at 1,25 per bush. White Corn at 61 cts. yellow 99 to $1,00 per bush. Whiskey 28@29½. Provisions as heretofore.

—

In Philadelphia Feb. 24th, Flour offered at 5,75 but buyers unwilling to give more than 5,50. No change for some days in grain or provisions, Hemp was in active demand—prices not quoted—Wool had advanced slightly.

—

New York, Feb. 23, Flour (Genesee) $7, Corn Meal selling at 3,25 per bl., Wheat 95c to $1,00 Oats 50 cts., Mess Pork $15—Prime $13, on 24th holders of Flour asked, 7,12½—provisions had an upward tendency.

10 HHDS. Sugar, prime;
20 bushels Clover seed, just received and for sale by [m1] CUTTER & GRAY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

CAPABLE of drivig a saw mill or 2 pair of Burrs. Enquire at J. & B. Jacobs' Foundry, where the engine may be seen, or upon the under signed at his cabinet shop, on Second street.
m1 PAUL L. HOEFLICH.

Wholesale Iron Establishment.

100 TONS Juniata Iron, embracing every variety of size, for *Smith's Machinery*, and *Manufactories* generally, now in store and for sale at Cincinnati prices, by J. H. RICHESON.
feb24

Dr. SHACKLEFORD,

CONTINUES the practice of his profession in the city of Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third street, near Market. feb26 oo

N. S. DIBBITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Maysville, Ky.

☞ Office on Second street, over Duke & Sharp's.
feb26 yo

Tooth Extracted Without Pain,
By the Use of Morton's Letheon.

PERSONS wishing to procure the right to use said Letheon, can do so by application to me the Agent, acting in conjunction with E. P. Ward, travelling agent of Dr. Morton. Office on Sutton street near the river.

H. MARSHALL, Dentist.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Just received, and now opening, fresh from the case, a superior lot of rich Gingham Lawns; a large and choice assortment of Embroidered Curtain Muslins, in beautiful colors, and plain Damask Mordens, rich; various colors Hair Cloth; an elegant article 2 colored Curtain Chintz; fine Plaids for children, with a variety of other goods, which we now offer at unusually low prices, at BENT & DUVALL'S,
519 Main, near 3d st.
Louisville, Feb. 19, 1847. tf

DAGUERREOTYPING.

MILTON CULBERTSON is prepared at his rooms on Sutton street, near the Bank, to take the most perfect likenesses by his "magic art," and would advise all those who desire to see their faces as others see them to give him a call.
February 19.

POYNTZ & PEARCE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Market Street, Maysville.

HAVE just received and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

400 bags prime Rio Coffee,	
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar,	
45 bbls Loaf Sugar Nos. 4 and 7,	
100 boxes fresh M. R. Raisins,	
20 bbls No. 1 Mackrel,	
50 " No. 2 "	
10 " No. 3 "	South,
25 half bbls No. 1 "	
30 " " No. 2 "	
10 bags of Pepper,	
10 " Allspice,	
100 kegs Boston and Juniatta Nails,	
300 reams of Wrapping Paper,	
70 " Tea "	
50 " Writing "	
25 " Letter "	
50 boxes Missouri & Virginia Tobacco,	
100 kegs Atkins's Rifle Powder,	
25 " McCoy's " "	
120 mats Cassia,	
25 half chests G. P. Tea, some very fine,	
80 boxes 13 lbs each "	
5 cerooms Spanish float Indigo,	
5 tierces of fresh Rice,	
4000 lbs soft bar Lead,	
20 casks Sweet Malaga Wine,	
10 " American Brandy,	
5 " " Gin,	

ALSO—White Lead, pure and No. 1; Rosin; Madder, Spanish Whiting; Copperas; Alum; Ginger; Salts; Brimstone; Saleratus; Bed Cords; Plough Lines; Bonnet Boards; Cotton Yarns, Candlewick; Batting, &c.; together with a full and complete assortment of every thing usually kept for sale by Grocery houses.
Feb. 1, 1847.

Bob. Waddam's Horse Trade.

"You know Bob Waddam I reckon," said Uncle Mike.

"No that I recollect," I replied.

"Well, Bob was an amazin hand at tradin' hosses, and generally came out ahead too. I never knew him really girdled and the underbrush cut but once."

"How was that, Uncle Mike?"

"Why, you see Bob had jest been gettin' a gray hoss in some of his dickers, and was jest about as nice a hoss to look at as ever put his nose through the rack sticks. He was a human lookin' horse and nothin' shorter. He was always lookin' for stars, and carried his tail like the National flag on the 4th of July. But he wouldn't work—he was above it. He'd almost stop when he saw his shadow follows him for fear he might be drawin' it. Now then, says Bob, some individual is bound to be picked up.—So makin, an excuse that 'Gray's shoes wanted fixin,' he sent him to the blacksmith's and harnessed up his other hosses, hitched on to a wagon load of stone, and drove down to Sam Hewett's tavern. Here he stopped before the door unharnessed him up in his place. Bob went in and took a drink, and waited round until some man should come along who wanted to speculate. He had'nt been waitin' long when he see some feller comin' up the road like all possessed, his hosses under full run, while he was sawin' the bit and hollerin' *wo! wo!* with all his might and main. He managed to stop em' after he got a little by Sam Hewett's, and turnin' 'em round, he come up a slappin' his hands and cussin' that "sorrel horse." "He's never ready to stop," says he, "that hoss ain't; and tho' he's the best hoss I ever owned, yet, blast my eyes if I don't get shut of him."

"Well, jest then out comes Bob and mounted his wagon jest as if he was goin' to drive off, when says he,—"Hallo, stranger, perhaps you'd like to deal with me for a steady one!"

"Why, yes," says the stranger, "I would like something a little more quiet than that go-ahead snap-dragon rascal of mine."

"So Bob he looked at the *sorrel*, and he found him a square built animal, his eyes full of fire, and every muscle in play.

"Well," says Bob, "as few words does for me—There's my gray—here's your sorrel. What's your proposition!"

"Now you are talkin' says the stranger, examinin' the gray, as he stood hitch'd to the load of stone. I'll give you *sorrel*, and the best forty dollar clock in my wagon for your *gray*."

"Done," said Bob, "just unhitch."

Neither of them *asked* tother any questions, cause neither of them wanted to *answer* any. The hosses were exchanged. Bob had got his clock, and the stranger got into his wagon; took up his lines; and bidding 'em good-day, was about to drive, when *gray* put a stop to it, and wouldn't budge a hair. In vain did the stranger whip and coax—not an inch could he get. There sat Bob, laughing in his sleeve, almost ready to burst, to see how the stranger was trying to start and couldn't. Not a word did the stranger say, however; but after he had got tired, and given up trying any more, he came and sat down on the hoss-block to think.

"Bob thought he might as well be going so, picking up his ribbons—*go along*," says he. The *sorrel* turned his head and looked back at him, as much as to say, 'dont you wish I would!' but didn't stir a hooff.—In vain Bob coaxed and patted,—Sorrel was *thar*, and he-wasn't any where else.

"Well, I reckon the sorrel has turn to laugh now," said the stranger; I spose you'll call again when you come in town!"

"Oh never mind," says Bob. Sorrel *will* go, or else you couldn't got here with him."

"Oh yes,' says the stranger; you can start him if you'll only bring some shavings and *kindle a fire under him*, as I did."—And then he laughed again, when he came away, they were playing a game of Old Sledge, to see who should take them both."

Newly Invented Portable Rifle Cannon.—The editor of the New York Herald witnessed at Hoboken, on the 15th, the result of an important invention, designed by Mr. Gilbert Smith of that city. It is a piece of field ordinance of 86 inches in length from the breach to the bore, bored with rifle fluting, through a solid piece of steel, and weighing about 70 pounds. It is mounted on a light field carriage, with every requisite for ammution, and capable of being moved by simple manual labor, upon any emergency—the whole not exceeding 300 lbs in weight. A target was placed at 700 yards distance, and notwithstanding a very high wind, every bullet, conically formed, weighing but five ounces, and fo'd only by one ounce of powder, did either, in the target, or within a few inches range of the very limited space allotted to it. The mounting of the piece is simple, but sure, and divested of any power of derangement, the sight being regulated by a screw, and the gun capable of being raised or depressed by similar arrangement, possessing one advantage above all others, that instead of sponging in front, the gun can be sponged and loaded by swivel movement, as a common musket, and immediately returned to position. We are convinced that for mountain passes, where horses are impediments, in bush skirmishing, where the rifle cannot reach, this invention will be found worthy of the government patronage, and the inventor's ingenuity rewarded by a patent.

☞ A party of gentlemen from the West crossing the Alleghany mountains some time ago, were much annoyed by the snail-like progress of the coach in which they were journeying. At length one of them determined to try what effect a piece of silver coin would have in accelerating their speed, and accordingly at the first watering place, handed the driver a dollar, at the same time informing him that Gov. P——— and Judg J——— were in the coach, and anxious to reach Washington before a certain day. The driver deposited the money in his pocket, buttoned his coat, and very coolly said: "D—n your Governors and Judges; we drive Senators and Congressmen along this pike every day."

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st of March, 1847, under the immediate direction and entire control of a Board of Visitors, appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth. The establishment combines a Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes; an education eminently scientific and practical; the formation of regular habits, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Military duties will not be permitted to interfere with the pupil's progress in study, but will rather take the place of his unprofitable, and often vicious play.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order to graduation, is that usually taught in the best colleges, except that but one language is required, (Latin or French,) the time usually occupied by the second, being devoted to a more extended course in Mathematics, Natural Science and English Literature.

A Preparatory Department is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys of any age are taken, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

The position of the Institute, at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, Kentucky, (recently occupied by the Franklin Institute,) is admirably adapted in every respect to Academical purposes; the locality being airy and healthy, the mineral waters salubrious, the buildings elegant, extensive and commodious, and entirely apart from the contamination and multiplied malign influences, which seem inseparable from a city or village residence.

The Institution is placed under the charge of Col. R. T. P. Allen, as Superintendent, who has been equally prominent in the public, as a competent and successful teacher and governor of youth, by his honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy; his subsequent connection with the Army, and with the Engineering Service of the General Government, as Superintendent of public works; by his long experience as an Instructor, by his recent connection with the Transylvania University.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty one weeks each.

The first commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the first Monday in March. The only vacation occupying the months of August and September.

The month of July will be spent in an excursion through the State, for the better study of its Geology and of Natural Science generally.

Applicants for admission, on paying the charge of the institute, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, will be admitted into the classes as their advancement may justify, and upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment as Cadet, from the Governor. The uniform of the Cadets is plain and neat, and being of Kentucky Jeans, will greatly reduce the expense of their clothing.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, Inspector, (ex officio.)

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Gen. Peter Dudley, President of the Board and Adjutant General, (ex-officio.)

Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Frankfort.

Hon. John W. Russell, Franklin county.

Hon. David Thomson, Woodford county.

Gen. John T. Pratt, Scott county.

Hon. John Speed Smith, Madison county.

Hon. John L. Helm, Hardin county.

Col. Henry C. Payne, Fayette county.

Col. Thomas Anderson, Louisville.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Col. R. T. P. Allen, A. M., Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Hall, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Letters.

Maj. M. S. Harmon, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Natural Science.

Jacob T. Dickinson, M. D., Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Maj. R. N. Allen, Professor of Elementary Science—Preparatory Department.

Capt. Thomas O. Anderson, Assistant Instructor of Tactics.

TERMS.

Institute charge per year of ten months—for Board, Tuition, Lights, Fuel, Washing and Medical attendance, (payable half yearly in advance) $160 00

Charge in the Preparatory Department, for same, (payable half yearly in advance) 130 00

Greek, German and Spanish Languages, (extra) each, (payable half yearly in advance,) 10 00

By order of the Board of Visitors,

P. DUDLEY, Adj. General and President of the Board.

Franklin co., Ky., Feb 9, 1847

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!!
WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

More evidence of its surpassing & healthful restorative virtues! Read below.

SPRINGFIELD, MAY, 14, 1845,

Messrs. *Sanford & Park:*

Gentlemen—I take this method of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the year 1840, I was taken an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I g——— tly recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was att——— with a severe cold, which seated itself ——— my lungs, and for the space of three months I ——— suffered very hard. I tried all kinds of medic——— and every variety of medical aid without benefit, and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wistar's balsam of wild cherry."

My friends advised me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world—Through their solicitations I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's balsam of wild cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years affliction, pain and suffering, and after having expended more than one hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was restored to entire health by the blessing of God and use of Dr Wistar's balsam of wild cherry.

I am now enjoying good health and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer recognised when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have taken more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before. Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow citizens, that they should know where relief may be had to make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's balsam of wild cherry. Yours respectfully,

WM. H. BAMER.

For sale in Cincinnati by SANFOD & PARK, general agents for the West, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.

For sale in Maysville, on Market street, by

J. W. JOHNSON & SON.

February 26, am.

JUST RECEIVED. 40 boxes star candles, for sale by feb24 CUTTER & GRAY.

POYNTZ & PEARCE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Market Street, Maysville.

HAVE just received and offer for sale on accom modating terms

400 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
45 bbls Loaf Sugar Nos. 1 and 7,
100 boxes fresh M. R. Raisins,
20 bbls No. 1 Mackrel,
50 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
25 half bbls No. 1 " South,
30 " " No. 2 "
10 bags of Pepper,
10 " Allspice,
100 kegs Boston and Juniatta Nails,
300 reams of Wrapping Paper,
70 " Tea "
50 " Writing "
25 " Letter "
50 boxes Missouri & Virginia Tobacco,
100 kegs Austin's Rifle Powder,
25 " McCoy's " "
120 mats Cassia,
25 half chests G. P. Tea, some very fine,
80 boxes 13 lbs. each "
5 serons Spanish Best Indigo,
5 tierces of fresh Rice,
4000 lbs soft bar Lead,
20 casks Sweet Maliga Wine,
10 " American Brandy,
5 " Gin,

ALSO—White Lead, pure and No. 1; Rosin; Madder; Spanish Whiting; Copperas; Alum; Ginseng; Castile Soap; Brimstone; Saleratus; Chocks; Plough Lines; Bonnet Boards; Cotton Yarns, Candlewick; Batting, &c.; together with a full and complete assortment of every thing usually kept for sale by Grocery houses.

Feb. 19, 1847.

White Lead, &c.

50 Kegs of Avery & Ogden Pure white lead, 100 kegs Lawrence brand No. 1; 4 boxes old Castile Soap. For sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON,
Sign Good Samaritan, No 11 Market st.

Feb. 19, 1847.

Clover Seed.

200 BUSHELS Clover Seed,
20 Timothy do,
In Store and for sale by
feb19 POYNTZ & PEARCE.

Kanawha Steam Salt.

300 BARRELS No. 1 Kanawha Salt white and dry, received this day per Jas. Ross, and for sale by POYNTZ & PEARCE.

feb19

Hemp Seed.

180 BUSHELS of new Hemp Seed for sale low to close the lot.

POYNTZ & PEARCE.

feb. 22,

CHARLES FOSTER, & CO.

PRINTING PRESS Manufacturers, corner of 7th and Smith streets, Cincinnati, keep constantly on hand a full supply of new and second hand Printing Presses of the following descriptions viz. Foster's Power Press, Adams' do, Taylor's Cylinder Presses, and the Washington, Smith and Franklin hand Presses; all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO

A superior article of Printers ink at wholesale or retail.

ALSO

Printers materials of all kinds, such as Type, Brass Rule, Cases, Chases, Composing sticks &c.

Particular attention is invited to Foster's Improved Washington Press. Such improvements have been made to this Press as to render it superior to any other now in use.

Cincinnati, Feb 19, 1847. ay

JUST received, 30 oz Quinine,
5 oz Morphine in 1 and 2 dr. vials,
25 " Oil Kreosot,
15 " Iodine,
15 " Hyd. Potash,
10 " Tiperine,
16 " Vanilla Beans,
16 " Nit. Silver,
10 lbs Blue Mass,

For sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.
Sign Good Samaritan, No. 11 Market st.

Feb. 19. 1847.

Patent Medicines,

JUST Received, Dr. Vaughn's Great American Remedy, *Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture* for the cure of Dropsy, Gravel &c. Connell's Pain Extractor. Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, Drs. Sand's, Bristol's, Burdsal's, Comstock's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and a host of other preparations in syrups, Pills, Drops, Salves, &c. For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, & SON.
Sign Good Samaritan, No. 11 Market st.

Feb. 10, 1847.

DR. J. F. BRADDEE'S
Celebrated Vegetable Medicines.

THE ORIGINAL BALM OF HEALTH.

An excellent medicine, prepared and sold only by me or my authorized agents. It is acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious, in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of the spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, shortness of the breath, consumptive habits; it thins the blood, eases the most violent pains of the head or stomach, and promotes gentle respiration. By the nobility and gentry, it is esteemed as being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringing the fibres of the intestines, and giving that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. Nothing can be better adapted to nourish the constitution, after a nocturnal debauch with wine and is highly esteemed for invigorating the nervous system and acting as a gentle restorative on debilitated constitutions, arising from bilious complaints contracted in hot or cold climates. Those who have the care and education of females, or are of sedentary habits, should never be without the cordial balm of health, which removes diseases of the head, invigorates and improves the mind, and quickens the imagination. And it is recommended to the weak, the relaxed and debilitated, as a speedy restorative; also in consumptions, spitings of blood, or loss of blood, pain in the breast and side, inward weakness or loss of flesh, also in dyspepsias. It is valuable in diseases attended with such symptoms as difficulty of breathing, sense of cold, as if water was poured on the patient, flying pains in the arms, limbs, back and belly, like the gravel; the pulse variable, sometimes slow, others quick, frequent sighing, and sometimes a sense of suffocation, as from a ball or lump, alternative fits of crying, the stomach frequently disordered, the body weakened, paleness, emaciation, eyes sunk in the head. The value of this medicine is fully demonstrated, in preserving the most dangerous effects of nervous debility, and nothing has given it greater fame than its success on those complaints which take a deep root on the constitution, and are so fatal to the happiness of mankind; it is also good for the whooping cough. I have never used this valuable medicine in my practice without success, in the diseases mentioned.—*Price, $2,00 per Bottle.*

THE ANTI-IMPEGINE.

For the cure of the scurvy, scrofula, leprosy, weak eyes, blotches, pimples, liver complaint, ringworm, or in women, the whites or schirous, or bearing down in the womb, ulcers of the throat, and all disorders originating from an impure state of the blood. These admirable drops strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, and promote the circulation of the fluids to affect which is evidently the work of time and perseverence in the use of medicines adapted to those salutary purposes. Disorders of the blood are generally many years in acquiring that strength which renders them almost insupportable in their operation. It cannot therefore be reasonably expected, that a single bottle of any medicine will operate like a charm, and change the whole system so long impregnated with deleterious matter; neither should patients be disheartened, if after taking one bottle they should find themselves, in their own apprehension, rather worse; it is a predicament frequently caused by the moving of malignant matter, and is in fact a very favorable symptom. These drops are gradual, gentle, and admirably adapted in their operation, sweetening the blood, stimulating it, and giving strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. To remove those hard schirous and often indolent tumors that affect the neck of the neck, under the chin, arm pits, groins, hands, arms and wrists, the most obstinate symptoms of the king's evil, strume or scrofula, the whole materia medica has been tried with very little success, and the unhappy sufferer left to drag on a life of misery, but when the anti-impegine would restore to health and vigor, if recourse was had to it, though reduced to crawl upon the crutches. This medicine goes with each bottle are plain, and its operation attended with little or no trouble, as no further precaution is necessary than such as is taken usually to prevent it. It is well established as a fact, an impure scrofulous taint will lay in wait the habit for years undiscovered, and will invade the noblest organs of the human frame before the patient can be aware of his danger. Anti-impegine acts on the root, and not at the branches, and with peculiar advantage affects the human body. It is a sure and speedy cure for violent coughs, or inflammations on the lungs or livers attended with spitting of blood, or violent pains in the side. Dose, will be fresh, as chicken, squirrel, veal, lamb, soft pies, custards, puddings, soups, milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, rice and sago, and Iceland moss, which can be had in the form of soup, made into tea, or young mullen roots, not gone to seed, bruised fine and made into strong tea, beach or sycamore bark, an equal quantity of each, made into tea, or fresh water, poured over slippery elm, or the inner bark, or of the inner bar, and wild cherry, an equal quantity of each, made into a tea, or tea of bruised rattle root. Either of these used in place of water.—*Price $2,00 per Bottle.*

Patent Specific,

A PREVENTATIVE AND A CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

Prepared solely from vegetable matter.

The dose for a grown person will be one large tea-spoon-full. If the patient should be taken very violently, the dose may be enlarged to two tea-spoons-full, and repeated every hour, fifteen or twenty minutes, until the body becomes in a hot perspiration of heat. Immediately at the first attack, there will be bricks applied to the bottom of the feet and knees, as warm as it can be well borne, and the patient covered up close immediately applied to the pit of the stomach and under the shoulders, as warm as they can well be borne, and sage, penny-royal, peppermint, or spearmint tea—either of these herbs, frequently as warm as it can be borne, until the body becomes in a hot perspiration of heat and if the complaint should be very violent, and the patient far spent, there will be two ounces of red garden pepper, reduced in Cognac French Brandy or Alcohol by cutting it fine, and the stomach, breast and bowels will be frequently rubbed with the same. After the patient feels relief and the complaint abates, he will then be taken three or four times through the course of the day, until the stomach and body gains its usual strength. Children from three to nine months old may take one third or the half of a tea-spoon-full at a dose, and repeated in the same manner, or just as often as the child is able to bear it. From one to three years old, may be from one half to three parts of a tea-spoon-full given at a dose and repeated in the same manner. From three years old up to ten, the dose may be enlarged a little according to ages—children from three months to four years old may be mixed with half the same quantity of fresh water; the phial must be shook every time before using. Besides the Cholera, this medicine is good for the phthisic, cramps in the bowels, bad colds, hoarseness, spasms, cramps in the bowels or stomach, colics, violent pleurisies, pains in the small of the back and weakness. The above medicine is made and sold by me only, or my authorized agents Price from $1 to $2 per bottle.

The Eroy.

This medicine is for the cure of consumptions, liver diseases, breast complaints, sunpains, pleurisy, ulcers on the legs, white swellings, or any other wound gatherings, quinsey, dyspepsia, tetter worm, swellings, violent headaches arising from foul stomachs, female diseases which are caused by colds, rheumatic or nervous diseases, gout, weak eyes, small worm or tape worms, loss of the sight, nose, violent pains of the limbs, scrofula, fungus, fits, bad cough or pain in the breast of long duration, inflammatory rheumatism, fevers, alkalines, inflammation, mortification, inflammation of the lungs, palpitation of the heart andaneurisms.

This medicine is a sure remedy for the deleterious effects of mercury or calomel, on systems broken down by the unskillful treatment of physicians. This medicine is from the juice of plants, and may be given to the youngest infants with safety, and repeated as above mentioned.

Price from $1 to $5,00 per Bottle, which will be sold only by me or my authorized agents.

All the above medicines for sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON,
Sign Good Samaritan, No. 11, Market st.

NEW SERIES OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

CONGRESS, at its last session, through the Joint Library Committee of the two Houses, having authorized a large subscription for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the Senate, by resolution, having directed the mode of preparing the reports of its proceedings, and authorized the Secretary of the Senate to contract with the undersigned, stipulating that the reports, when written out, shall be subject to the revision of the speakers, the Congressional Globe and Appendix is now offered to the public, not only as an unbiased, but an official report of the proceedings of Congress, made under the eye, and published by authority of the body.

The undersigned originated the mode of journalizing the proceedings of Congress, which, thus adopted, has been perfected with the aid and under the supervision of Congress. Their publication was the first and only one that gave each successive step in every measure in both branches of Congress; a brief of all the debates; every important document in extenso, including at full length all the revised speeches delivered during the session.

The work, as it is now to be conducted by them, will be found more perfect than ever before. The senators from the States, and the representatives from every section of the Union, bring with them into Congress a knowledge of the feelings, sentiments and interests of their constituencies. Public opinion and the public information, as it exists among those they represent, are embodied by them; and, in the crucible of Congress, the wisdom of our times is brought to the test and is there concentrated in directing the political movements of the entire country. The impulses thus given through Congress from every quarter, react upon the nation as a whole, and all its component parts are made to move in co-operation. The press cannot be more usefully employed than in condensing and again spreading abroad the intelligence of our free country, tending to such happy results, as are only to be continuously adjusted State and National Institutions.

Having identified ourselves with the plan of advancing the usefulness of Congress by publishing full and impartial reports, and having a large mass of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, issued during the last twelve years, which would be impaired in value to us and utility to to the public if the work were discontinued, we have determined to persevere and to extend it through a new series. We are resolved, if possible, to give it permanence, and to hand it down to successors as a standard work, worthy of being more perfected and improved. We shall enter upon our new undertaking without being distracted or burdened by any associate labors of the press; and, thus unincumbered, shall hope to make the new series a step in advance of the former in all points of execution. With a view to accomplish this, we shall be (one other exception) in attendance on Congress.

The reports will not be affected by our party bias. We believe every Congressman will bear witness that our reports are full and fair.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on superfine double royal paper, with small type, (brevier or nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the members in the first form are condensed, the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the Appendix. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

The Appendix is made up of the President's Annual Message, the Reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all Speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages during the session.

During the first month or six weeks of the session there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the Congressional Globe and one of the Appendix; but during the remainder of the session there is usually sufficient matter for two or three each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore we calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix together will make near 1,500 large quarto pages, printed in small type, (brevier and nonpareil.) We furnish complete indexes to both at the end of a session.

We have on hand the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last fifteen sessions of Congress, making together fifteen large royal quarto volumes, which we will sell, unbound, for $41; or bound, with Russia backs and corners, for $56. Those who want the back volumes should apply for them immediately, as they are in demand. Congress subscribed for 341 complete sets during the last two sessions. The proceedings of Congress for the last nine years cannot be procured from any other source, Gales & Seaton having stopped printing their Register of Debates in 1837.

We will endeavor to keep a sufficient number of spare copies to supply all that may be miscarried or lost in the mails, but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply *all* the lost numbers.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe $1
For one copy of the Appendix 1
For six copies of either or part of both 5

The money may be remitted by mail at our risk. The safest and best way to remit it is, to pay the amount to the Postmaster where you reside, and take from him a receipt according to the following form:

Post Office,——, 184 .

"Received from A B ——— dollars ——— cents for the Globe, from which I have deducted one per cent, and charged myself, in my account with the General Post Office, with the balance. The postmaster of Washington City will pay that balance to Blair & Rives, or to their order on the back of this receipt, "——, Pm.

The rules of the General Post Office Department authorize such receipts to be given and paid here when the amount does not exceed 10 dollars. When it exceeds 10 dollars, it is best to remit as much as possible in bank notes, and the postmaster will give for the balance. The postmasters receipt should be sent directed to *us*, and *not* to the postmaster of this city, as some are in the habit of doing.

Proprietors of newspapers who publish this prospectus, and send us one copy of the paper containing it, marked around with a pen, to attract our attention to it, shall have their names put on our books for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need consume his time in writing for them unless he means to pay in advance.

At the commencement of this session, expecting that the debates would be very useful and interesting, (and they have come up to our expectations,) we printed several thousand surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the purpose of supplying all persons who might subscribe during the session with complete copies of either or both. We will be able to furnish the back numbers to all who subscribe before the 4th of next March.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, January 28, 1847. feb 00

Prospectus of the Maysville Herald,
TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The undersigned proposes to publish a Tri-*Weekly* and *Weekly* paper in the city of Maysville, to be called "The Maysville Herald," which will be devoted, in its political department, to the advocacy of the great principles of National Policy professed by the Whig party.

Relying mainly for support, upon a Commercial and Trading people, the Editor will seek to bring prominently into view, the advantages which Maysville affords to the surrounding country, as a market for the products of the South, the manufacturers of the North and East, and the productions of the agriculture and domestic industry and skill of Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio.

The Herald will contain the latest Political and Commercial News, foreign and domestic, and keep its readers well advised of the state of those markets most frequented by the Merchants and Traders of that section of country in which it is published. It will also contain the usual amount of Literary and Miscellaneous matter to be found in papers of its class.

The Editor will facilitate intercourse between the City and surrounding country, so important to the prosperity of both, will receive such attention as may be necessary to place it properly before those most interested in the result.

We shall foster and encourage, by all the means in our power, the Manufacturing and Mechanical interest, from a conviction that town or country can prosper greatly, whose exclusive neglect to give to their surplus products all the value which some other industry can bestow, before making them the subject of her commerce.

So soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, we intend to publish, for the benefit of our Farmers, such information upon the subject of their noble pursuit, as experience and the application of the principles of science have developed, or may hereafter make known.

In short, we will aid, to the utmost of our power, by all legitimate means, in bringing into action the springs of prosperity, upon which the happiness of those most interested in our labors depends.

TERMS:

For Tri-Weekly paper *four dollars* in advance, *four fifty* within the year, or *five* at the expiration of the year.

The Weekly Herald on a large double-quadro sheet, *two dollars* in advance, *two fifty* within the year, or *three* at the end of year.

J. SPRIGG CHAMBERS.

Maysville, February 1, 1847.—oo

Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas,
BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned having purchased of N. Guford, Esq., the entire establishment, embracing the Atlas Newspaper, Job Office, &c. will take charge of it on the first day of January, 1847.

It is hoped the new management will prove entirely satisfactory to all the former patrons of the Atlas.

The Editorial Department of the paper will be under the direction of Thomas B. Stevenson, long experienced as a political writer, and late Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Whig Journal at the Capital of Kentucky. The departments of Commerce, News, Literature, City Items, &c., will be faithfully attended to by a strong corps of regular Assistant Editors; who also, in all the departments of the paper, the Editor will be aided by numerous occasional contributors and correspondents. Regular correspondents will be employed at Columbus, Washington, and other important points, so that the paper will be made, in its entire scope, if a liberal outlay of enterprise, industry, and other means, can accomplish such a result, an interesting and useful Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, and General Readers.

Every exertion will be made to secure and publish the earliest news from every quarter.

The political character of the Atlas will be WHIG thoroughly WHIG. It will be every thing for the Whig cause—nothing for Men. It will sacrifice no principle of the Whig Party, no interest of the country, for any considerations of present or remote expediency. Taking it for granted that the nominee of the Whig Party for the Presidency will be worthy of the support of the Whigs of the Nation, the Atlas will give to such nominee, from whatever quarter of the Union called, a firm, fervent, and enthusiastic support.

The Commercial Department of the Atlas will be under the control of Mr. A. Peabody, of the Merchants Exchange, and will, we hope, offer peculiar claims to the patronage of business men of every practical pursuit of life—Farmers, Traders, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Shippers, &c., &c. It will present daily reports of the Cincinnati Market—sales and prices; a weekly tabular exhibit of the same; and also all other matters connected with the commerce and trade of our City. Notices of domestic and Foreign Markets of latest dates will regular ly be given, with statistical and such other commercial information as is necessary to make the Atlas a thorough Commercial Paper.

Identifying our entire interest with this great city, we hope to prove ourselves worthy of, and confidently expect to receive, a liberal share of patronage, in the way of subscriptions to the Atlas, advertisements, all sorts of job work, &c. All the proprietors of the Atlas being natives of the West, we feel confident that we understand and can in some measure, promote the vast interests of the great Mississippi Valley.

But, knowing that the paper itself will be judged by its contents, we refer to it: being perfectly willing that it should be approved or rejected according to its merits or demerits.

☞ The Atlas is published on a double super-royal sheet, of superior paper, with new minion and nonpareil type, on the terms following: Daily per annum, *eight dollars;* Tri-weekly per do. *five dollars;* Weekly per do. *two dollars.*

☞ Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri-weekly payable *half yearly.* All mail subscribers will be required to pay in *advance.*

☞ Advertisements will be thankfully received, and inserted at the regular rates.

THOMAS B. STEVENSON,
W. H. LOOKER,
JAMES M. TODD.

Cincinnati, jan. 1, 1847.—dw

Accommodation.

THE fast running steam boat "DANL. BOONE, (G. Meek, *Master,*) continues to ply in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade—leaving Maysville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Cincinnati the alternate days.

Passengers from Cincinnati landed in Maysville in time for the Lexington Mail Stage, which leaves 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 19, 1847. oo

Maysville and Cincinnati Packet.

The Fast Running Steam Boat
CLIPPER,

J. F. Ballenger, Master,

Will continue in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade, leaving Maysville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Cincinnati the alternate days. Passengers landed in Maysville in time for the Lexington stage.