# THE MAYSVILLE HERALD.

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## 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 TUESDAY 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.


### THE WANDERING JEW.

FROM THE GERMAN—BY CHARLES T. BROOKS.

The Wandering Jew once said to me,
I passed through a city in the cool of the year:
A man in the garden plucked fruit from a tree,
I asked—How long has the city been here?
And he answered me, and he plucked away—
"It has always stood where it stands today,
And here it will stand for ever and aye,
Five hundred years rolled by, and then
I traveled the selfsame road again.

No trace of a city there I found;
A shepherd sat blowing his pipe alone,
His flock went quietly nibbling round.
I asked—How long has the city been gone?
And he answered me, and he piped away,
"The sun ones bloom and the old decays,
This is my pasture grounds for aye,
Five hundred years rolled by, and then
I traveled the selfsame road again.

And I came to a sea, and the waves did roar,
And a fisherman threw his net out clear,
All, alas, heavy laden, he dragged it ashore,
I asked—"How long has the sea been here?"
And he laughed, and he said, and he laughed away—
"As long as you billows have trosed their spray
They ve fished and they ve toiled in the selfsame bay,
Five hundred years rolled by, and then
I traveled the selfsame road again.

And I came to a forest, vast and free,
And a woodman stood in the thicket near—
His axe he laid at the foot of a tree,
I asked—How long have the woods been here?
And he answered, "These woods are a covert to aye;
My ancestor dwelt here alway
And the trees have been here since creation's day"
Five hundred years rolled by, and then
I traveled the selfsame road again.

And I found there a city, and far and near
Resounded the hum of toil and glee.
And I asked—How long has the city been here
And where is the pipe, and wood, and the seas
And they answered me, as they went their way—
"Things always have stood as they stand today.
And so they will stand for ever and aye"
Ill wait five hundred years, and then
Ill travel the selfsame road again.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICA.—In the course of some curious remarks on the victorious career of the United States forces in Mexico, the London Pictorial Times gives vent to the following view of our progress:

"The present position of the United States is unparalleled in the history of the world. In much less than a century they have sprung from comparative nothingness to occupy a very important and influential position among the nations of the earth. That influence and that power is to be used for good or for evil. They are even now trembling in the balance and all wise and good men in all parts of the world, are curious and anxious for the result. A future destiny for the United States opens in brilliant prospective before us. Ere the close of this century it is estimated she will claim a hundred millions of people, and will occupy a breadth of territory in comparison with which all Europe sinks into the shade. But not in extent alone is this future immensity shadowed forth. In Europe we have forty languages and hundreds of dialects; we have people of various races obeying different princes; for ages engaged in contests with each other and having opposite religious and commercial interests. The trans-atlantic brethren, on the contrary, have a language in common, and that language one of great literary wealth and natural vigor; they are sprung from one race, and that race the energetic Anglo-Saxon; they obey one federal government, and have for the length and breath of their immense land, before one general interest. They have begun the world with political principles which other states have looked to as the acme of civilization; they start in national existence with the experience of the old world for their guidance, and the exhaustless resources of the new world for their portion. The problem to be solved is, whether or not they will be true to their high destinies.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN NATURAL HISTORY.—There was lately discovered in opening a quarry at the Island of Grand Canary, the skeleton of an enormous dog, in a good state of preservation.—It was purchased by the Consular Agent of France, and sent to the Museum of Natural History of Paris. It is an object of the greater interest to science, from the fact that it belongs to that enormous race of dogs which according to Pliny, gave the names to the Canaries, and which for some centuries have disappeared from the face of the globe.—*Boston Adv.*

A lady by the name of Morris, the wife of Major Morris, had the courage to descend in a diving bell, at Plymouth. While under the water she wrote a note to her father, which concludes with the following lines:

From a *Belle* my dear Father, you so oft had a line,
But not from a *bell* under water.
Just now I cannot assure you I'm fine.
Your dutiful, *diving*, affectionate daughter.

CORWIN AND GREELEY.—Greeley is clear carried away with the monkey shines of Corwin, as was exhibited in his late speech against the war. He employed a special reporter, published the speech in advance of all the city papers, and proposes to supply the world at $1 per hundred.

*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A LEAP.—The greatest leap we have recently heard of was related to us on Saturday. A bullock, weighing about 1000 pounds, was driven into the "shall-ring" of the third story of Mr. Wilson's slaughter house, on Deer Creek—which building, it will be recollected, is situated on the hill-side, thus making the front three stories higher than the rear—but while preparations were making to offer him as a sacrifice to the butcher-knife, he made a bold push for the front window, and bolted straight through it. He turned a complete somerset, and landed upon a lot of barrelled lard, bursting two of the barrels, but was promptly on his feet and at once attacked a man who was near, who, however, made his escape. He then started off, and after a race of two or three miles, overtook a child, and committing sundry other misdemeanors, more or less endangering the lives of citizens, was finally captured at the public landing, and taken back to the slaughter house. When last heard of, he was in a state of *suspense*.

*Cin. Atlas.*

L'HAZARD DE LA FOURCHETT.—Passing down a certain street in the city a few days since, we observed a group of persons standing before the door of a little restaurat, and a number of both sexes going in, each with a small loaf of bread and a basin under their arms! We had the curiosity to look in. An immense cauldron, almost as large as a sugar kettle, was on the fire filled to the brim and boiling over. Pieces of meet bubbled up and down, and a large fork, fixed on a long handle, was lying hardby on a table. We soon ascertained that it was an eating house on a new principle—Each person brings his loaf, pays down five cents, and is entitled to plunge the fork five times—a cent a throw. If he draws up the meat, he sits down, lucky dog, and enjoys it or takes it home in his basin. If he draws no meat, he receives a bowl of the broth in which it is boiling. The operation is no so easy as one would suppose. The fork is so well worn, that its points are a little turned up; the kettle is very deep, and the ebullition keeps the meat constantly in motion. We saw five parties try it and three dined on soup. Truly this may be called the lack of the fork.

*Anecdote with a Moral.*—When Charles the Second chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal hint, but at the same time a wholesome lecture:—

"Why is it, my lords and gentlemen," said he, "that if you fill a vessel with water to the very brim, so that it will not hold a single drop more, yet, putting a turbot into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?"

Many were the sage conjectures: that the fish would drink as much water as compensated for its own bulk—that he condensed the water to that amount—that the air bladder had something to do with the phenomenon—and a hundred others, which were propounded and abandoned in their turn, much to the amusement of the merry monarch. At length Mr. Wren, (afterwards Sir Christopher,) modestly asked.

"But is your Majesty sure that such would be the case?"

"Aye, there!" exclaimed his majesty, laughing, "you have it: always gentlemen, find out whether the thing be true, before you proceed to account for it—then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have given you."

POST OFFICE COLLOQUY.—The Salem Observer says that the following colloquy once actually took place at the post office within a few miles of that city.

Pat.—I say, Mister Postmaster, is there any letter for me!

P. M.—Who are you, my good sir?

Pat.—I'm myself, that's who I am.

P. M.—Well, but what is your name, sir?

Pat.—By the holy St. Patrick, what do you want with me name?

P. M.—So that I can find your letter if there is one.

Pat.—Well, Mary Burns, thin, if you must have it.

P. M.—No, Sir; there is none for Mary Burns.

Pat.—Is there no way to get through there except through this paine of glass?

P. M.—No sir.

Pat.—Well for you there isn't. I'd teche ye better manners than to insist upon a gintleman's name. But you didn't git it after all, so I'm even with ye.

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: Abdul Medjed had just sent an ambassador to Pope Pius IX. to compliment him on his accession to the Pontifical throne- *Chekib Effendi* has received this appointment.

We do not doubt that the Pope will receive with dignity this envoy of the Sultan. He owes that much to the reputation for *liberalism* which he has obtained: the period of the Crusades and of religious wars are far from us. Let then the successor of St. Peter and the successor of Mahomet shake hands. On both sides a few fanatics may be scandalized, but men of sense every where will approve."

NOT A BAD TOAST.—At a dinner of the shoe and leather manufacturers of Danvers, Mass., the following toast was given:

"May we have all the wawes in the country to *shoe*—and the men to *boot*.

☞ A very superior article of Texas sugar has been received in New Orleans, and readily sold. It was raised in Western Texas. Other specimens from the Columbo, Bernard and Navidad, equal to the best Muscovado, have also been received.


### A. R. CROSBY,

MANUFACTURER, Importer, and Dealer in Rifles, Fowling Pieces and Sporting Apparatus. Revolving Pistols of the most approved patterns, common German Pistols of 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 improved elastic Gun Wadding; Nipples and Nipple Wrenches; Mad Stones; 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 on 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 dangers, whether occurring at 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. 6y

**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 exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata 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 liberal and equitable, and calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent results, 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. | Life | Age | One Year. | Seven Years. | 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 00 | 1 12 | 2 04 | 50 | 1 95 | 2 09 | 4 60 |
| 30 | 1 31 | 1 37 | 2 26 | 55 | 2 26 | 2 31 | 5 74 |
| 35 | 1 36 | 1 53 | 2 95 | 60 | 1 75 | 1 91 | 8 00 |

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GEORGE WILKES, M. D., 23 Light street.
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I am prepared to effect insurance in the lives of individuals, either in the city or country, 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.

Dec. MOSES ADAMSON, *Medical Examiner.*

JACOB INGRAM, *Agent.*

Maysville, March 1, 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. Also

### CANDIES,

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

### WARM BREAD.

Families can be furnished 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.

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, unhappily 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. Our 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 in 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 DIAPHORETIC 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 *Compound 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 unrivalled. Numerous testimonials in possession of the proprietors, attesting them 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 Agents* 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, Nankeens, Ginghams, 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; Gurnelastic 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; Cupping 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, Foster Tumblers,
10 " ½ Gallon Jars
10 " ½ " "
5 " ½ " Squat Jars,
10 " Pint Flasks.

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 travelling public with old fashioned hospitality.

February, 00, 1847. DAVID WOOD.

**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

POYNTZ & 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 thereby 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, Cross Shovels and Spades, Carpenter's Locks, Hinges and Screws, Coffee Mills, Files and Rasps, Cutlery, Hooks and Hinges, Hoes, Saws, Tools, Shoe Nails, Counter Screws*, at Philadelphia prices, *advance Freight.*

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS are also informed that *Cot, Worsted and Hemp Web, Bridle and Roller Buckles, Silk and Thread, Sheepskins and Kitts, Dog and Cuff Sockings, Morocco Pad, Chamois, Welting and Sheet Skins, J. J. PAINNED and BRASS MOUNTING, Patent Leather, &c., can be had in abundance.*

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. *Gum and Oil Cloth, Laces, 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 at PITTSBURGH prices.

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

Their Harness 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! *Commenced and Published.*

**Price One Dollar and a Half—Complete**

☞ *Any persons 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 remainder of the present year, commencing in January, 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 numerous Engravings, Pictorial illustrations of American Scenery, &c., &c., making at the end of the year a large octavo volume of about 500 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 it is intended to go, and it is unquestionably, if possible, 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 202 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 100 other engravings, 430 pages, 3 vol.) for every new subscriber, with Two Dollars enclosed free of postage.

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

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) in a letter, but if more than you send silver, place 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 deliver to the old subscribers, "first come, first served," those who are anxious to possess themselves of the best 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 same terms as publishers will sell them. 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.

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## SPEECH OF MR. CORWIN, OF OHIO, ON THE THREE MILLION BILL.

[Reported expressly for "The New York Tribune."]

[CONCLUDED.]

I wish to invoke the authority of the Senator from Missouri. When about to receive Texas into the United States he offered a resolution this to effect:

[Here the Honorable Senator read the Resolution offered by Mr. BENTON, pending the Resolution for the Annexation of Texas.]

Now, what did that mean? Did the Senator from Missouri believe that he was right when he made that statement? Did he believe that it was true that the right bank of the Rio del Norte did belong to Mexico, and that so it would be an act of insult? The same party, he says, would be an act of direct aggression upon Mexico, for all the consequences of which we would be held reponsible Mr. President, we have attempted to incorporate into this Republic a territory on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, and the consequences have come upon us. It was an aggression as the Senator from Mo. denounced it in that Resolution. We have attempted to do it.—Now, is it for an humble man like me, who stands here like the poor publican of old, and does not pretend to be one of the Pharisees that know all things, and are better than all mens—that amites his offence and says—"God, be merciful to me, a poor Whig!"—is it for me, when these appointed High Priests of the Temple of Democracy hold two different stories—to judge between them?

Is it for them to say that the President of the United States has told the truth, and that the Senator from Missouri has lied? It is not a controversy between the President of the United States and me. It is a controversy about a matter of fact and truth of history, about which the Senator from Missouri has declared that is a part of the Republic of Mexico. This country, which your President in this document of his, which must have passed before the political history of Congress for what it is worth, has declared to be a part and parcel of the State of Texas, always so, and that therefore he marched an army in its defence and expelled the enemy. Why, sir what did he expel? He found a customhouse upon the left bank of the River at San Isabel, and yet no American property. And how was your American Army received?—Why, the population fled; and here, it is said that, for ten years, ever since 1836, before the Republic of Texas, up to 1843, and a whole year after her annexation, there was a scoundrel of a Mexican in that customhouse, levying duties upon every body that traded there. (A laugh.)

The Republic of Texas must have been strangely negligent of her State rights. I should think men so violent in fighting for their rights, might have fought a little about that. It was a Mexican who was there. What is the fact, then? Gen. Taylor marches there with his army to protect the possessions of the United States, and the people of that territory set fire to the town of Isabel and ran away from it. What a harmonious Republic you had! When you came bristling in arms—your eagle spreading its wings for the protection of all your citizens—your Anglo-Saxon Republican is so alarmed at the sight of this illustrious banner, that he sets fire to his dwelling and runs away from you as from a savage. (A laugh.)

This is so utterly and apparently contradictory to public documents, that I do not wonder it has not been investigated; nor would i probe this mass of filth and foulesence and falsehood, if it were not that I have been arraigned here and by my own brethren too—by those of my own household, for endeavoring to act upon the hypothesis that this left bank of the Rio Grande be not Texas or United States property. It all turns out upon that. Not a man in North America who has a regard for the rights of nations,—I say more, no man who regards truth and honor, does believe that the marching of your army was into a neighboring Republic, but will agree there is only one course left. You must call your army back! You must; unless you are willing to be thought a robber—an invader of your neighbors—you must recall that army! Retrace your steps—and your President asks of his men and money to prosecute the war! With God's assistance and my own poor faculties, he shall have neither to prosecute any such purpose.

How is it? Am I mistaken in this? If I am, I shall consider him the cleverest friend that I may own in all the relations of life that happen to me in this life, I will consider him my best friend who shall satisfy me that I am mistaken in regard to this very question of fact which I have been examining. Gladly will I retrace my steps. Convince me that the army of Gen. TAYLOR was on American soil—satisfy me that American blood was shed by a hostile army on American soil, and the last dollar that can be drained from all the resources of the country—the last man that can raise an arm in battle—these I will grant to defend that soil and to protect the rights of citizens there. But until I am satisfied of that I do confess that I must have a right to have an opinion on this subject.

While the American President can command the army, thank God, I can command the purse. While the President, under the penalty of death, can command your officers to proceed, I can tell them to come back for supplies, as he may. He shall have no funds from me in the prosecution of such a war. That I conceive to be the duty of a Senator. I am not mistaken in that. If it is my duty to grant whatever the President asks, why am I here? Have I no will upon the subject? Is it not placed at my discretion, understanding, judgment? Have we American Senate and House of Representatives nothing to do but obey the bidding of the President, as the necessary army he commands is compelled to obey, under penalty of death? No! Your Senate and House of Representatives were never elected for that.

They had been modelled on the good old plan of English liberty, and are intended to represent the English House of Commons who defied the proud power of the King in olden time, by withholding supplies, if they did not approve of the war. It was in that way that English liberty was preserved as one of the most critical periods in the history of that wonderful people. How was it that Charles the 1st came to have at last his head upon the block by the judgment of the Roundheads and Puritans of England? He had granted them everything they asked. He had surrendered all the kingly prerogatives save one, and what was that? The command of that army used for the purpose of quelling the rebellion in Ireland. The infamous Wentworth (Strafford) had counselled him all along whatever he yielded up to stick to the command of the army.

The Parliament of old required of him that they should appoint the Generals to command, and this was all the remaining difference between them. On that depended the head of him who represented an hundred kings, originally of vine right. "Give us the command of this army," they said. What was the reply of this doomed and fatal representative of the house of Stuart? "Not for one hour!" said he. Why did he stick to the command of the army? It had not then been one the habit of the House of Commons to make specific appropriations of money. The supplies were given to the King, he could do what he pleased. Such men as Hale and Somers and others had not yet learned the true art of managing the tyrants of England. While Charles could command the army, he might control the Parliament, and because he would not give up that command, our Puritan ancestors laid his head upon the block. How did it fare with the others?

It was on this very proposition of controlling the Executive power of England by withholding the money supplies that the House of Orange came in, and by their accession to the throne secured to us the glorious in the history of England, distinguishing it from the old reign of the Tudors and Plantagenets and those who preceded it. Then it was that parliament specified the purpose of appropriation, and since 1688 it has been impossible for a king of England to involve the people of England in a war, which your President under your republican institutions and with your republican Constitution has not managed to do. Here you stand powerless. He commands this army and you must not withhold their supplies. He involves your country in a wasteful and exterminating war against a nation with whom we have no cause of complaint, but Congress must say nothing!

Oh! when that comes to pass, when the American Senate—when the American House of Representatives stoop to that submission to the behests of the President, who is for the time being commander of the army, granting him supplies because he has plunged into a war, then fell Cromwell come in and say—"The Lord has no need for you. You are a barren fig tree. You do not bring forth fruit, and the fate of the barren fig tree is yours. Christ cursed it for its barrenness and it withered." Believing that this is a war of aggression, as the Senator from Missouri had denominated it long ago before this came to be a question of a war of aggression upon your part, I cannot support it. I have no way left but to withhold the means to carry on that war. That war I have selected, and in that I shall continue to be satisfied. I shall be mistaken my ground on this first grand proposition, and then I shall be as ready as any one to retrace my steps.

A word on the proposition before you. Three million of money are to be appropriated; and here we labor under a difficulty. The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations tells us that he has every reason to believe that peace can be obtained if we grant this appropriation. What reason have you, Mr. Chairman, for that opinion? Facts which I cannot disclose to you—correspondence which it would be improper to communicate to which I know, but which you are not permitted to know, have satisfied the Committee that peace may be purchased if you will but grant these three millions of dollars. Mr. President, I wish to know it I am required to act upon such opinions of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, formed upon facts which he refuses to disclose to me? No! I must know the facts before I form my judgment.

But I am to take it for granted that there must be some prospect of an end to this dreadful war—for it is a dreadful war, being as I believe in my conscience it is, an unjust war. Is it possible that for three millions you can purchase a peace with Mexico? How? By the purchase of California? Mr. President, I know not what facts the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs may have had access to. I know not what secret agents have been whispering into the ears of the authorities of Mexico; but of one thing I am certain, that by a cession of California and New Mexico you can never purchase a peace with Mexico.

You may wrest provinces from Mexico by war—you may hold them by the right of the sword—you may wrest from her by force, but no treaty of peace to that effect will the people of Mexico, legitimately bad, you never will have! I thank God that it is so—as well for the sake of the Mexican people—for midst the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Bagby) I do not value the life of a citizen of the United States above the lives of one hundred thousand Mexican women and children—as well for the sake of humanity in my judgment—for the sake of Mexico then, I rejoice that it is an impossibility that you can obtain by treaty from her those territories in the rising state of things. But how is it? What do you mean?

Here comes the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Missouri, at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, and demand of us thirty millions of money and ten thousand regular troops—to do what?—to conquer a peace if those obstinate Celts, who will not give it in fair and honest fight, will not give the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Bagby) I do not value the life of a citizen of the United States above the lives of one hundred thousand Mexican women and children—as well for the sake of humanity in my judgment—for the sake of Mexico then, I rejoice that it is an impossibility that you can obtain by treaty from her those territories in the rising state of things. But how is it? What do you mean?

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Now, I read in your battle of Monterey, that a poor little girl, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her soul, ventured amidst the rushing the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses and the shrieks of war, in moistening the parched lips of the dying soldiers on either side, when little girl, as she was, was shot down, and upon her, a cannon-ball struck her and blew her to atoms! Oh! we are known in Europe! How we are recognized among the Christian nations of the world! This is a consummation that makes me think that the Millennial Glory has dawned upon the bloody field of Monterey. The glory of your great American Republic shall live to the fastest syllable of recorded time! You have stormed the Bishop's Palace, and shot an innocent girl engaged in giving water to the dying soldiers in the field!

This was to get room! There lies your acknowledged country, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, so far remote from the habitable parts of your country that you have actually to hire a regiment to carry the mail to the inhabitants of the Pacific! Is that your country? You make the hypocritical pretence that there is a burning population teeming with energy and life, which wants room! You will impose upon the Mexicans that you are? Why shall we be so silly as to attempt to impose upon the world this false pretence?

Do we not know, Mr. President, that of old it was argued a little too long and too long? But at last there shall nothing abide but truth, and that whatever you or I may say to day, when we shall have gone down to our graves, with the exception of the foolish bird which, when pursued, hides its foolish head in the sand, and supposes its poor, foolish body is not seen—when we have crawled into the grave, believing that by this falsehood we have imposed upon this world, all will be discovered and made bare to everybody, and mankind, instead of believing us that we sought room for a growing population, will say that we endeavored, under the pretence of extending our Christian land we did not want, by iniquity and force.

The Hon. Senator then proceeded in a most eloquent manner to depict the awful consequence a which must inevitably follow from the indulgence of a lust for additional territory, by an appeal to the history of the past. He referred in the most forcible manner to the extreme danger which accompanied the agitation of the great question which so seriously divides the North and South; and then concluded by beseeching Senators at once to pause, to arrest the progress of the war, and, instead of acting toward Mexico in the barbarian spirit of a darker age, which looked upon revenge as a virtue, and forgiveness of injuries as a crime, to treat her in the upright and magnanimous spirit of a Christian people. Treat her that way, said he, and my life for it, twenty years shall not rise and a I before the foundations of a solid and substantial peace will be laid, impending calamities be arrested, and all be well with the Republic!

[Written for the Spirit of the Times.]

## JACK MUGGIN'S GHOST.

BY U. P. JONES,

Author of "Somebody in my Bed," &c.

My friend Jack Muggins was a funny fellow; he was always first on a lark, first in the watch-house, and first to get off in the morning. Many and divers were Jack's peculiarities, but his strongest propensity was practical joking.

Jack was born, nobody knew when or where; but I should judge that at the time I knew him, he was about five-and-twenty years of age. He was about four feet five in height, somewhat bandy-legged, with a head of most unpromising red hair, but all the lineaments and habits of a ladies' man.

It so happened that Jack could turn his hand to almost anything, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for cleverness among his acquaintances; but, unfortunately, he was guilty of an overt act that had a pernicious influence on the after part of his life. He took a notion to go on the Stage, and his aspiring genius prompted him to believe tragedy his forte, when, in fact, he would have made a very clever comedian.

Be that as it may, Jack prevailed on the manager of a Western theatre to grant him a first appearance, and sure enough he did appear, with his fire-locks concealed beneath a black curly wig, in the Character of Richard III. But, alas! with foul speech and indecent gesture, he murdered Shakspeare, and turned his sweet music to a farce. As the play proceeded, amid the jibes and jeers of box, pit, and gallery, Jack grew desperate, and resolved by one grand *coup de main*, to turn the tide of at least the pit, in his favor. Accordingly, he sent the call-boy to a neighboring dogger for a half pint of "shild fice," which, "at cost fifteen sewsp," he poured into the armor of the crooked-backed tyrant. It had a magical effect—Jack soon commenced doing Richard in the most *spirited* manner. The last act commenced, and he swore he would "do it up brown," and so he did, for you could have heard every word he uttered at least a square off, and if ever an actor got *hoarse* in daring Richmond to the field, Jack was the man. And when Richmond *did* come forth, then came the critical moment in which Jack expected to retrieve his dimmed reputation. In the combat he hoped to excel—and he *did* excel. Lord! It would have made your grandfather's your shoes to have seen him—"two up and one down—three over and two across—head-blows—cut and thrust," and so on, until Richmond got tired, and went to put an end to it by a final cut and thrust—but Jack's steam was up, and he cut right and left, regardless of regularity until the fellow that did Richmond found it exceedingly difficult to pay the bills, which fell thick and fast about his head and shoulders. During the struggle, which had already lasted three times as long as ordinary theatrical combats, the boys in the pit had divided, and each party was encouraging its champion, until Richmond, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," slid off at the O. P. side. But Jack followed him, and drew the trembling Richmond on the stage again, and commenced flourishing the "fencing-bat" about the Earl's head, when the prompter "rang down" the curtain, and the manager arrived just in time to kick Jack out of the back door.

Thus Jack's perspective of seeing his name in print at some distant day, as an eminent tragedian, faded away. It was a sore blow to him, but in time it wore away and Jack moved to another Western city, where I became acquainted with him.—There Jack again took to theatricals, but it was decided by the more humable walks of the drama—such as "my lord, the carringe waits;" thus he settled down, comparatively happy, among many friends. He could sing a comic song, dance a horapipe, play the flute, and, in short, was the life of a private party. With Mrs. Brown, his hostess, he was an especial favorite, because he always paid his board, and paid her fat daughters the most extravagant compliments.

"What a fine man Mr. Muggins is," the old lady used to say. "Not at all like that old scamp Salliards, who goes grunting about the house continually, as if he was half dead.

Salliards was the "second old man" of the theatre, and boarded at Mrs. Brown's. He never paid his board when he could avoid it—was a desperate hypocondriac, and always come home drunk on the night of "salary day." To believe him, he was afflicted with all the diseases—acute chronic, and inflammatory—and down in the medical library, besides original pains and aches never before heard of. He was a great nuisance in a house, but Mrs. Brown tolerated him in hopes of getting, by that means, what was already due her. Fallacious hope!

One moonlight night—I believe that of St. Michaelmas—Jack came home late.—He had been playing a Ghost in the afterpiece, so he concluded he would take the back alley home, "just as he was." Noiselessly he ascended to his room, and commenced taking the whiting from his face, when he heard a noise in the next room.

"Strange!" muttered Jack to himself—"nearly twelve o'clock and the girls up yet! There must be something in the wind, so i'll just see," and with that he raised his window, got upon the baloony, and walked on his toes to the window of the girls' room; there was a dim light in the room, and at the top of the sash the curtain was slightly parted, just enough to afford Jack an opportunity to see what was going on. Before a small fire on the hearth, sat the Miss Brown's *en dishabille*, with hazel bushes ready to put in the fire.

Jack saw through it in a instant. It was a charm, by which they should see their future husbands! Jack was *up* for a joke in a moment. Hastening back to his apartment, he threw a sheet over him, and prepared to give the girls a bit of a fright.

"Ah!" said he, "my red hair will betray me!" and in the excitement of the moment he seized a "utensil," and clapped it on his head, and then hastening to the baloony, just as the clock struck twelve, he threw up the window, and with a bound that would have done a harlequin credit, he landed in the chamber of the ladies, who, uttering a terrific scream, ran as if pursued by a fiend. The sudden jar had brought the "utensil" over Jack's carroty poll, and he tugged in vain to get it off. Then turning, he determined to get out as fast as possible; but he had reckoned without his host—the first move brought his head in contact with a ten dollar pier glass, which he shivered into a hundred atoms. The noise awakened the old lady, in an adjoining room, who bounded out of her bed.

"Well, really, this is a pretty piece of business—that oldblackguard, Salliards, is drunk again. On my life! is the girls' room, too! Well if I don't take fifteen dollars worth of board out of his hide, and let him run, my name's not Brown," and groping about, she seized a poker, with which she entered the room, where she encountered Jack.

"Out old wretch! I'll turn you!" and with that she whacked him over the shoulders with the poker.

"Murder!" came from underneath the utensil in a stifled voice.

"Yes (whack), I'll (whack) murder you, you old thief? I'll beat the (whack, whack) seven devils out of you. You'll come and scare my daughters with your (whack) high shines, will you? I'll teach (whack, whack) every bone in your body."

Bloy succeeded blow, and poor Muggins did nothing but utter stifled groans and make blind attempts to ward off the blows.

"Yes you shall (whack) leave my house, and it will be in charge of a (whack) watchman (whing-a-ling! ling!) and down came the pieces of the utensil over Jack's shoulders.

"For God's sake, Mrs. Brown," said Jack as soon as his head was freed—

"Why, as I live, it is Mr. Muggins," said she, and without waiting for an explanation from her favorite boarder, she turned suddenly to leave, when she beheld standing very composedly, near the door, in "full dress," old Salliards, with a "cotton trunk" under each arm, and who had evidently been a quiet spectator of the scene.

"Mrs. Brown," said the "second old man" such scenes in a *respectable* boarding-house are not very common; and being in extreme ill health, you will pardon me if I inform you that I mean to change my boarding house. What has passed here *might*, perhaps, be a good Green-room joke, but with a receipt in full for all I owe you, it is doubtful whether it ever leak out."

Mrs. Brown understood the hint, and gave him the receipt, by exhibiting which he soon found new quarters where he was as good a his word, for the story of Muggin's extraperformance of the ghost never leaked out until he told it himself.

AN ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—Yesterday, Thomas M. Pettit, Esq. the United States District Attorney General received from Washington a package containing a number of papers, purporting to have come from this city, the genuineness of which the authorities at that place wished to ascertain. Among them were four certificates to draw dividends of the funded debt of the United States. These were received at the Pension Department, and were sent from that office to Mr. Pettit.—There was also a power of attorney to draw the money, acknowledged before "David Christy, Alderman," and to which was annexed a certificate by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, that David Christy was an Alderman of this city, and had power to make acknowledgments, &c., signed "J. S. Brown for John Smith, Prothonotary," with the seal of the Court attached. There is not any alderman of that name in this city, therefore that name is forged; the seal of the Court is counterfeited, and Mr. Brown, the assistant of Mr. Smith, the Prothonotary, signs his name "P. S. Brown," instead of "J. S. Brown." There were also, four certificates of executorship, in four different estates, certifying that in the year 1841 and 1842, letters testamentary were granted to the different persons named therein, with the names of the deceased, they being the persons to whom the dividends were payable. These certificates were dated February 15th. A. D. 1847, signed "Robert F. Christy, Deputy Register," with the seal of the Register of Wills Office attached. Like the previous named ones, the seal was a counterfeit, and the name of Col Christy is forgery. Besides the Colonel resigned his office as Deputy Register in the month of December, 1846, while the certificates are dated February, 1847. The matter will be further investigated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 26.*

☞ The Boston Times says that each member of the Legislature is allowed fourteen newspapers per week, during the session, and that Mr. Keys, the member elect from Dedham, and Editor and proprietor of the Norfolk County American, subscribes for thirteen copies per week of his own paper!

☞ The Paris Press of the 1st of January states that the amount of specie lodged in the Bank of France, on the 31st December, amounted to the sum of 51,000,000f., or about $10,000,000. This is the largest sum ever paid into the institution on any one day since its foundation. On the same day the bank discounted commercial paper to the amount of 54,000,000 francs.

☞ The Baltimore American of Friday publishes the following extract from a letter dated Boston, Feb. 22:—"Captain Judkins says that six millions dollars of specie were ready to come in the Cambria, could insurance have been obtained upon it, and had the directors of the line permitted her to take it. It is also said that the Cambria brings an offer from Rotchschilds for the twenty million U. S. loan 20 years."

☞ Our readers will be interested in the following extract from the close of Mr. Benton's speech, as reported in the Union, where he summed up Mr. Calhoun's political sins:

The Senator from South Carolina has been wrong in all this business, from beginning to ending—wrong in 1819, in giving up Texas—wrong in 1836, in his sudden and hot haste to get her back—wrong in all his machinations for bringing on the Texas question of 1844—wrong in breaking up the armistice and peace negotiations between Mexico and Texas—wrong in secretly sending the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her—wrong in secretly appointing the President of Texas president general of the army and navy of the United States, with leave to fight them against a power with whom we were at peace—wrong in writing to Mexico that he took Texas in view of all possible consequences—meaning war—wrong in secretly offering Mexico, at the same time, ten millions of dollars to hush up the war which he had created—wrong in refusing Mr. Polk three millions to aid in getting out of the war which he made—wrong in throwing the blame of this war of his own making upon the shoulders of Mr. Polk—wrong in his retreat and occupation line of policy—wrong in expelling old Father Ritchie from the Senate, who worked so hard for him during the Texas annexation, and more wrong now than ever, in that string of resolutions which he has laid upon the table, and in which, as Sylla saw in the young Cæsar many Mariuses, so do I see in them many nullifications.


10 HHDS. Sugar, prime; 30 bushels Clover seed, just received and for sale by [mi] CUTTER & GRAY.

**STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.**

CAPABLE of driving 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.

mt PAUL L. HOFLICH.

**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. RICHARDSON.

feb24 1

**Dr. SHACKLEFORD,**

CONTINUES the practice of his profession in the city of Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third street, near Market. feb26 6m

**N. S. DIMMITT,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*Maysville, Ky.*

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

**Teeth Extracted Without Pain,**

By the Use of Morton's Letheon.

PERSONS desirous of having the benefit of the said Letheon, can do so by application to me the Agent, acting in conjunction with E. F. Ward, traveling 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 robes, and plain Bandeaux. Mosaic, rich, variegated colored 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 BEST & VALLE.

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 give all those who desire to see their *faces* as others see them to give him a call.

February 19.

**FOREIGN PERIODICALS!**

REPUBLICATION OF

*The London Quarterly Review,*
*The Edinburgh Review,*
*The Foreign Quarterly Review,*
*The Westminster Review,*
*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

THESE three Periodicals are reprinted in N. York immediately on their arrival by the British steamer, on a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact facsimile of the Edinburgh Edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of similar character now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly, is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on Continental Works.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO. publishers.

112 Fulton St., New-York.

# TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

J. SPRIGG CHAMBERS, EDITOR.

Maysville, March 3, 1847.


☞ Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr. J. Wormald's Hats in to-day's paper. They are indeed beautiful, and his enterprise and industry entitle him to the patronage of every friend of domestic industry, especially as his hats are as cheap as the same article can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ To-morrow, (*the 4th of March*,) will terminate the existence of the present Congress. It will have done little more at its present session, than provide men and money for Mr. Polk to carry on his war with Mexico—a war which, in the opinion of distinguished Statesmen of both political parties, and from different sections of the Union, might have been avoided without National loss, or National dishonor; and yet, which seems no nearer its termination, than when our victorious troops first crossed the Rio Grande on the trail of the flying Mexicans. Already the cost of the war is estimated by competent judges at not less than $100,000,000. The country is beginning to enquire, What is to be the end of all this? When and how are we to have peace? Provided we are ready and willing to treat for peace, is Mexico ready! We fear not. Her position reminds us of the story of the "Cork Leg," which carried its unfortunate owner over hill and dale without the power to stop it. Her people will not make peace,—her rulers dare not. The Mexican Government has for many years been the sport of her Military Chieftains—scarce a moon in the year which does not witness some new Pronunciamento—some Revolution in favor of this, that or the other General, who happens for the moment, to be the favorite of her dissolute and lawless soldiery. Each Revolution is followed by a sort of Political Stampede, amongst the officers of the retiring Government—each one of whom becomes a conspirator against his successors, and watches with sleepless vigilance for the moment which is to restore him to office,—although conscious that he holds it, when obtained, by a tenure, frail as the mind of the rabble is capricious; and that his administration of its duties, may be vicious without infamy, virtuous without reward; and, whether virtuous or vicious, always hazardous to his liberty or his life. Such is the character of the rulers of Mexico.

We have the strongest evidence that her people—proverbially vindictive and revengeful—feel towards us all the bitterness of which their race is capable: nor do we believe that any administration could remain in office an hour, which would cede one acre of Mexican Territory, for the sake of peace with the United States. Yet Mr. Polk claims not only indemnity for spoliations committed upon the commerce of our people, but the Rio Grande as a boundary for Texas, and a reimbursement of the expenses of this most expensive and unprofitable war! How, then, are we to obtain peace? Well may the Nation ask for a solution of this most difficult problem! In the mean time, with an exhausted treasury and credit stretched to its utmost tension, Mr. Polk and his cabinet refuse to abandon their free trade policy, or their condemned and impracticable subtreasury scheme lest they might for one moment verify the vile prediction, that the one would be abandoned, as unequal to the duties of the fiscal department of a Government like ours, and the other, result in the restoration of protective duties, even higher than those of the Whig Tariff of '42. If the war must go on, and we must have free trade, how are we to meet the necessary demands upon the treasury! We answer by direct taxation. There is no alternative left; and under it plain practical teachings the people will soon learn to reverence the protective policy of the Whigs and to rebuke their rulers in tones of indignation for plunging them into a war without substantial cause—no matter how much its successes may add to the lustre of our military fame. The time is close at hand, when the people will learn the truth of the lesson taught them by the sarcastic Sydney Smith, who, with all his bitterness, has told us some homely truths. He says:

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory.—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste —taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—on the crumine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal on the price man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board, cradle or bier, we must pay.—The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent, into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent, —flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent.—and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers, —to be taxed no more."

A Singular Occurrence.—Our attention was directed on yesterday, to a singular and unfortunate accident, which befel our esteemed friend, Jos. S. Gilpin, Jeweler, of this city. His large iron safe, filled with account books and papers appertaining to his business, stands in the fire place of his counting room and is built around except at the back with solid masonry. The pipe of the stove with which the room is warmed enters the chimney above the mantlepiece, over the iron safe. Judge of his astonishment when entering his counting-room yesterday morning he found it full of smoke, and and the front of his iron safe almost red hot! No doubt seems to be entertained that the space behind and over the safe became filled with soot, and the continued action of the rain falling down the chimney had corroded the iron of the safe until it was so porous as to be little or no protection from the heat of the burning soot which had ignited from the stove pipe above it. The books and papers were entirely consumed, together with $40 in Kentucky Bank notes.

Since the use of stoves has become general, in business houses, many have adopted the same course as our friend Gilpin in order to get their Safes somewhat out of the way. *It is not safe*, and we caution those who have adopted the same plan to beware of similar misfortunes.

The "People's Paper," of March 1st., is rather disposed to poke fun at the facetious editor of the "Sunday News," for relating a similar occurrence in Cincinnati. The above statement, which we vouch for, will vindicate George from the atrocious charge of having written the article under the influence of "Tom Rutherford's Mineral water."

☞ The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Wright, left New Orleans on the 16th inst. for Brazos Santiago, with 200 horses and Government stores. The Picayune says this vessel has been chartered by the Government for three months, at $11,000 per month, with the refusal, at the expiration of that time, at $125,000 less the 33,000 which will then have been earned.

☞ The New Orleans Courier says: The steady arrival of specie in small streams by the sailing packets, about counteracts the operation of the Sub-treasury law, which has now locked up about *three millions of dollars!*

☞ It is said that within three months $10,000,000 of specie have been imported into the United States.

☞ Two schooners, laden with rich cargoes, were to sail from Cincinnati on the 19th inst. for Boston and Salem.

Cloudy.—The sheffield Iris states that neither sun, moon, nor stars shone upon that town for the first fifteen days of the present year.

## NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The following which we clip from the N. O. Commercial Times of the 20th Feb., will be read with interest:

Brazos Santiago, Feb, 4, 1847.

*Gentlemen*—Active Preparations are going on here, for the expedition against Vera Cruz. Several vessels with troops and stores, munitions of war, &c., have sailed already. Gen. Scott and Staff, will go in a few days, and other troops in transports, with necessaries, will follow as soon as possible. The regular troops, under the command of Gen. Worth, are still encamped on the Rio Grande, but will all be here in a short time. They will come in detachments, so that they can embark conveniently. The transportation of the dragoons, with horses, forage, &c., will be the most troublesome and inconvenient. It will probably be ten days or more before all get off.

It is now well understood that the expedition is to rendezvous at the Island of Lobos, a short distance north of Vera Cruz. Between the island, and main land, there is an harbor or roadstead, where vessels can lie in safety. The shore, it is said, is bold, and there is water enough to enable the armed vessels to get sufficiently near to protect the landing of the troops. The island is represented as nearly barren, but will be occupied as a depot and encampment. The troops will be landed in boats, some ten or twelve miles from the town, and a combined attack by land and water made on it, and the castle of San Juan in the harbor.

Murder of Lieutenant Ritchie—Capture of Despatches.—On General Scott's arrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and assuming the chief command, he forthwith sent despatches to Saltillo, addressed to General Taylor, or the commanding officer there. When the bearer reached that city, General Butler, the officer in command, opened the despatches, the result of which was the immediate departure of General Worth and his division, for the Rio Grande.

The despatches were then resealed, and sent off in charge of Lieut. Ritchie, 5th infantry, to Gen. Taylor, then on his retrograde movement to Monterey, from Victoria. Ten men belonging to Kearney's company, of the 5th, accompanied Lieut. Ritchie as an escort. They arrived at Monterey in safety, stopped there a night, and proceeded on their route to meet Gen. Taylor the next day. Towards dark, Ritchie reached the village of Villa Grande, distant twenty-three miles from Monterey. Meeting just after his arrival, with an Englishman, established in business there, he availed himself of his services to procure refreshments for himself and command. As the two were crossing the *plaza* of Villa Grande, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican on horseback came whisking by them, when suddenly he threw a lasso over Ritchie, puts spurs to his animal, and succeeded in dragging him beyond the town, to a small creek in the vicinity. Here he murdered him, and after mutilating his body in a horrid manner, made off with the despatches. These are said to be of great consequence, containing a sketch of the plan of the forthcoming campaign with some important particulars. It seems that the movements of Ritchie and his party were narrowly watched by the enemy, for during the night they passed at Monterey, the arms of five of his men were stolen from them, necessitating a demand on the Quarter-master for a fresh supply. Lieut. Ritchie, we understand, is a nephew of the venerable editor of the Washington *Union*.

Santa Anna and his Army.—We have authentic information regarding the condition of the troops under the command of Santa Anna. They are said to be thirty thousand strong of whom one-third are badly clad, and only one-half armed; the whole being so wretchedly fed, that they exhibit anything but the appearance of men, inspired with fighting propensities. It is, ostensibly, Santa Annas' intention to continue in command of the forces, destined to expel the Americans from the soil, as he has recently solicited Congress to allow him to remain indefinitely at its head. Gomes Farias is consequently occupying the Presidential chair, but according to the opinions of well informed parties at the capital, he is not destined to retain it long, another revolution being anticipated.

The Church Spoliation Law.—The law which has been passed by Congress, authorizing the Government to seize on church property, with the view of raising $15,000,000, to be employed exclusively in the prosecution of the war, has roused the ire of the clergy to a degree unequaled in the history of the country. The consequence will be, that, through their influence, operating on the blind superstition of the people, not a dollar will be obtained from that source, from the sheer want of purchasers. It is, hence, confidently predicted, that the clergy will infallibly get up a revolution, which will end in the total overthrow of the actual government, and the whole system of federation. Letters from Santa Anna, in which he approves of the decree, and declares solemnly that it is his intention, and that of his army, to carry it out, have been published; but no reliance can be placed on his professions. It is believed he is playing a double game, and that all he is striving for, is the dictatorship for himself. However this may be, it is the current opinion that the present administration in Mexico, is far from being stable, and that every moment is pregnant with the seeds of revolution in the capital and the chief towns, from the influence of the clergy.

Move from San Luis.—By the latest mail from the city of Mexico, which arrived at Ver Cruz, previously to the departure of the *Medway*, we learn that Santa Anna had gone "with his staff only," from San Luis to Tuba. This induces the belief that we may look for a revolution, at any moment, in his favor, at San Luis; for there can be but little doubt that this move of his, is for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the troops there, of declaring for him during his absence, in order to make it appear that it is done without his knowledge. Clear sighted politicians in Mexico, however, deem that Santa Anna's race is nearly run; for they say he will be elevated to the dictatorship by his very enemies, for the purpose of hastening the sacrifice. He was brought hither to be destroyed, as he destroyed Iturbide—their fates will be similar.

Vera Cruz.—The inhabitants of Vera Cruz are in daily expectation of being attacked, both by sea and land. The result cannot be doubtful, if the siege be properly conducted. The expedition is expected by many to come from Tampico, and many of the Mexicans imagine it will be by land. In this fond expectation they are so completely wrapped, that they anticipate the march, in its results, will be equivalent to a defeat of their foes; for not one half of the several divisions will be able to reach there. They say that the army will be eaten up by mosquitoes and flies along the coast; that it will experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining water, which must be borne along with them; finally, that the fever will finish what fatigue and privation will have spared.

## SPEECH OF MR. PRENTISS.

The following beautiful and thrilling speech was made by Hon. S. S. Prentiss: at a meeting recently held at New-Orleans for the relief of Starving Ireland:

Fellow Citizens; It is no ordinary cause which has brought together this vast assemblage on the present occasion. We have met, not to prepare ourselves for political contests, nor to celebrate the achievements of those gallant men who have planted our victorious standards in the heart of our enemy's country. We have assembled not to respond to shouts of triumph from the West, but to answer the cry of want and suffering which comes from the East. The Old World stretches out her arms to the New. The starving peasant supplicates the young and vigorous child for bread. There lies upon the other side of the wide Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana, while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and of greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles but their own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its harp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathos. In this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those fearful ministers who fulfill his inscrutable decrees. The earth has failed to give her increase, the common mother has forgotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has seized a nation with its strangling grasp; and unhappy Ireland in the sad woes of the present, forgets for a moment the gloomy history of the past. We have assembled, fellow-citizens, to express our sincere sympathy for the sufferings of our brethren, and to unite in efforts for their alleviation. This is one of those cases in which we may, without impiety, assume, as it were, the attribute of Divine Providence. Who knows but one of the very objects of this great calamity is to test the benevolence and worthiness of us upon whom unlimited abundance has been showered? In the name, then, of common humanity, I invoke your aid in behalf of starving Ireland. He who is able and will not give for such a sacred purpose, is not a man, and has no right to wear the form. He should be sent back to Nature's mint, and reissued as a counterfeit on humanity, of Nature's base metal.

Oh! it is terrible, that in this beautiful world, which the good God has given us, and in which there is plenty for us all, that men should die of starvation! In these days when improvement in agriculture and the mechanical arts have quadrupled the productiveness of labor; when it is manifest that the earth produces every year more than sufficient to clothe and feed all her teeming millions, it is a shame and a disgrace that the word starvation has not long since become obsolete, or only retained to explain the dim legends of a barbarous age.—You who have never been beyond the precincts of our own favored country; you, more especially, who have always lived in this great valley of the Mississippi—the Cornucopia of the world—who see each day poured into the lap of your city food sufficient to assuage the hunger of a nation, can form but an imperfect idea, of the horrors of famine—of the terror which strikes men's souls when they cry in vain for bread. When a man dies of disease, he alone endures the pain. Around his pillow are gathered sympathizing friends, who, if they cannot keep back the deadly messenger, cover his face and conceal the horrors of his visage as he delivers his stern mandate.

In battle, in the fulness of his pride and strength, little recks the soldier whether the hissing bullet sing his sudden requiem, or the cords of life are severed by the sharp steel. But he who dies of hunger, wrestles alone, day after day with his grim and unrelenting enemy. He has no friends to cheer him in the terrible conflict; for if he had friends have could he die of hunger? He has not the hot blood of the soldier to maintain him; for his foe, vampire like, has exhausted his veins. Famine comes not up like a brave enemy, storming, by a sudden onset, the fortress that resists—Famine besieges. He draws his lines around the doomed garrison; he cuts off all supplies; he never summons to surrender, for he gives no quarter. Alas! for poor human nature, how can it sustain this fearful warfare?—Day by day the blood recedes; the flesh deserts; the muscles relax, and the sinews grow powerless. At last the mind, which at first had bravely nerved itself for the contest, gives way under the mysterious influences which govern its union with the body. Then he begins to doubt the existence of an overruling Providence; he hates his fellow men, and glares upon them with the longings of a cannibal, and, it may be, dies blaspheming.

Who will hesitate to give his might, to avert such awful results? Surely not you, citizens of New-Orleans, ever famed for your deeds of benevolence and charity.—Freely have your hearts and purses opened, heretofore, to the call of suffering humanity. Nobly did you respond to oppressed Greece & struggling Poland. Within Erin's borders is an enemy more cruel than the Turks, more tyrannical than the Russian.—Bread is the only weapon that can conquer him. Let us then load ships with this glorious munition, and in the name of our common humanity, wage war against this despot Famine. Let us, in God's name, "cast our bread upon the waters," and if we are selfish enough to desire it, we may recollect the promise, that it shall return to us after many days.

If benevolence be not a sufficient incentive to action, we should be generous from common decency; for out of this fair inn we are adding millions to our fortunes. Every article of food, of which we have a superabundance, has been doubled in value, by the very distress we are now called upon to alleviate. We cannot do less, in common honesty, than to divide among the starving poor of Ireland a portion of the gains we are making out of their misfortunes. Give, then generously and freely. Recollect that in so doing you are exercising one of the most god-like qualities of your nature, and at the same time enjoying one of the greatest luxuries of life. We ought to thank our Maker that he has permitted us to exercise equally with himself that noblest of even the Divine attributes, benevolence.—Go home and look at your family, smiling in rosy health, and then think of the pale, famine-pinched cheeks of the poor children of Ireland, and I know you will give, according to your store, even as a bounteous Providence has given to you—not grudgingly, but with an open hand, for the quality of benevolence, like that of mercy.

"Is not strained.
It droppeth like a gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; It is twice blessed,
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes."

Let me now refer to the words of one to whom Ireland has given birth. With a genius prolific as her own luxuriant soil, in whom all the fine attributes of the soul are blended in harmony; a rich silk of varying dyes, showing some new color in every tint of light and shade, and under every hue of Heaven. Music eloquence, and the sweet tide of song flow from his soul in quick succession, in some new beauty, some new melody, in each caprice of fancy, and under every change of circumstances. That son of Ireland has said—

"The baby was sleeping,
It's mother was weeping."

Can we not, from the magic mirror of the imagination, conjure up the fair young infant hushed in sweet repose—the haggard, anxious, tender gaze of the poor mother o'er the smiling face of her child, with squalid misery before her and gaunt hunger stalking around to tear it from her love.—"Tis said that in tropical climes a lovely flower sometimes springs from the ruined and withered trunk of a tree blasted by the lightning from Heaven; tenderer and dearer is that flower to those who look upon it, and observe in its opening petals the signs of a premature decay, which it caught from the source of its existence; and may we not apply it to that beauteous babe, and assume that it is telling it of this bounteous land, of the love and charity of its people, the rich productions of its teeming valleys, wafted on the internal waters of the country to the mighty marts of commerce—that it whispers, too, of noble and generous souls collected here to-night to chase that haggard hunger from the weeping mothers of "poor old Ireland." Then it will be realized in fact as well as in fancy, that each of them may—

"While closely caressing,
Her child with a blessing, [thee."
Say, I knew that the Angels were whispering to

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### Maysville Price Current.

March 3d, 1847.

Since our last, we note some changes in the market. Hemp has receded a little; a prime article will still command $4.cem $3. 75. We learn from a reliable source that the large Bagging Factory in in this city has now a stock of the raw material for the year 1847, and is out of the market.

Bacon—is in good demand, for hog round at 6½c.
Lard—in good demand at 7c.
Corn—30c in the ear.
Flour—$5 a $5,50 at retail.
Sugar—Sc with tendency still upward.
Coffee—firm at 8½ a 9c with no disposition to sell.
Molasses—37½ a 40 and firm.
Wheat—80c.

Cincinnati, March, 2d.

Flour—There was a brisk demand, and sales were reported to extent of 4,400 brls, 80 from canal, in two lots, at $4,30; 2380 brls, in five lots, at 4,50, market closing with firmness, on the part of most holders, at these rates.

Provisions—A sale of 300 kegs inferior steam rendered Lard at 6¾c; 95 brls fair No. 1, and 92 do prime do at 7¾c, the latter 60 days; 200 brls mess Pork at $13,50, cash.

Mackarel—A sale of 16 brls No 3, North at $6.

Flax Seed—A sale of 41 brls from store at $1 per bushel.

Cheese—A sale of 60 boxes at 7c; 100 do ord. at 6c; good shipping qualities will readily command 7c.

Whiskey—Sales of 49 brls from canal, at 18½c; 36 do at Dayton, at 18c; 60 do from river at 18½c; 42 do at 19c; 161 do from railroad, at 18½c.

Sugar—There was a brisk demand yesterday with an advance in prices. Sales of 28 hhds good fair N. O. at 7½c.

Coffee—Sales of 100, 20 and 18 bags good fair Rio, at 8½c; 10 do prime at 8½c; 70 do handsome green at 8½c.

Beans—A sale of 10 brls white from store at 1,10 per bushel.

Molasses—A sale of 45 and 24 brls good new N. O. at 34 c.

Cotton—A sale of 14 bales good ord Mississippi, at 11c.

Dried Fruit—Sales of 94 brls Apples at 65 cts per bush.; 160 bushels peaches at ,50; 34 do at 1,00; 50 do half peeled, at 3,50.

Timothy Seed—A sale of 8 brls good quality at 2,70 per bush.

Loaf Sugar—A sale of 50 and 25 brls, on private terms.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

We have dates to 20th Feb. Cotton has declined slightly. Sugar sales brisk and prices firm for 5½ for Common, and 7¼ for choice lots, with occasional small lots of fancy crops at a higher rate. Molasses brisk at 27 a 27½. Tobacco, but little in market, and prices unsettled—we quote from 2 a 10c, as the extremes from inferior to best cigar leaf. Flour 6,00 a 6,62 as in quality. Pork 14,75 a 15,00 for mess, and 12,50 for prime. Bulk Pork 5¾cts per pound. Beef no regular price for want of supply. We notice sales 13,50 for mess and 12,50 for prime. Bacon market bare and no fixed prices. Lard 7 a 7½ as in quality. Bagging 11 a 12, for power-loom Rope 5 a 5½. A superior article would command a fraction more. Whiskey dull at 22½ a 23. Corn large sales at 1,00. But little wheat in market and no sales. Oats 60 a 65. Beans 3,75 a 4.25 per barrel. Hemp we quote dew-rot $95 per ton. Hay 20 a 22 per ton.

### CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1847.

Beeves—There were 1060 head offered, and mostly sold, including 300 driven to New York, at $5 a 7 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

Cows and Calves—315 offered—Sales of Dry Cows at $7 to 12; Springers at $10 to 25; and Milch Cows at $15 to 30 each.

Swine—310 offered—Sales at 6,75 a 7,25, per 100 lbs., being a farther advance.

Sheep and Lambs—1160 offered, and sales made at $4 to 3,50.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 1000 bales. To-day there are but few sales reported. We continue the quotation of 11 cts per pound for fair Upland.

Western flour sells readily to-day at 7,00. Southern is held at 6,75 a 6,87½

Corn white and yellow sells at 98 a 100 cts. Rye is selling at 1,00 per bushel.

The New York Express of Feb. 25 says:

"The prices of produce, which fell off a little on the arrival of the steamer, have fully recovered.—The sales of corn yesterday and to day have been full one thousand bushels, at 95 to 100 cts a bushel, for immediate delivery, and 90 a 95 c for delivery on the opening of the river. There is no stock of wheat or rye here, but prices are as high as at any period. Provisions such as beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese and rice, are firm and improving. Cotton has fallen off ½ to ¼ of a cent. The great embarrassment of all business is the apparently increasing want of vessels. The demand has been mostly for England, but now shipments of flour are making for France.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Protracted Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Murphysville, commencing on Friday before the 2nd Sabbath of this month.—The Rev. J. F. Greer, of Paris, will assist the Pastor on the occasion.

☞ The Rev. Joseph S. Tomlinson, President of the Augusta College, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning next, at the usual hour.

## DEATHS.

In Waverly, Ohio, on Sunday last, very suddenly, Julia Lee, only daughter of Mr. Jos. G. Shuler, formerly of this city, in the 8th year of her age. Her remains were brought to this city, yesterday morning, and were taken to Waverly for interment. Mr. Grundy, were taken to West Union, Ohio, for interment.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

## HAT MANUFACTORY!

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his superior Stock of HATS, comprising almost every style and description worn. Knowing the disposition of the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country to *encourage home industry*, he feels assured that is only necessary to be generally known that the Hats he offers for sale are principally *of his own manufacture*, to secure a liberal share of custom.

Merchants dealing in hats, and wishing to replenish their stocks, will find it to their interest to give him a call. JAMES WORMALD,
*Sutton Street.*
mar3

**Trace Chains!**

900 PAIRS assorted lengths and weights, *some very heavy*, at the Hardware House of HUNTER & PHISTER,
mar3 *No. 20, Front Street.*

**Grain Wanted.**

I WILL pay cash for
Wheat,
Rye,
Barley,
Corn,
Oats
mar3 T. J. PICKETT.

**Seeds! Seeds!!**

NEW Hemp Seed,
Clover,
Timothy,
Sidem,
Spring Barley,
For sale by
mar3 T. J. PICKETT.

**Wheat Wanted.**

WE will give the highest price, paid here or in Cincinnati in cash for a few thousand bushels of good wheat, free from weavel, delivered at the city Mill, on 3d street, in Maysville.
mar3 J. D. & W. STILLWELL.

**Family Flour.**

WARRANTED first rate, and for sale at the city Mill on 3d street, by
mar3 J. D. & W. STILLWELL.

HEMP, Flax Seed, Bacon, Tallow and Lard wanted, for which we will pay in cash the market prices. [f24] JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

**CLOVER, BLUE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED.**

120 BUSHELS Prime Clover Seed for sale;
100 do. Clean Blue Grass do;
50 do. do. Timothy do.
A. M. JANUARY.
Maysville, Feb 24, 1847

**Rio Coffee.**

50 Sacks superior Rio Coffee just received and for sale.
aMysville, Feb 24, 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,
30 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.

**CONFECTIONARIES.**

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

**CANDIES,**

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. 12, 1847

## 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. CHANDLER, *Sec'ty.* JNO. P. DOBYNS, *Agent.*
feb24 *Maysville, Ky.*

## SPRING FASHIONS.

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

JAMES WORNALD.

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 hhds Plantation Molasses,
180 half bbls do do;
50 bbls Sugar House do;
100 hf bbls do do;
15 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
40 bdls Leaf Sugar;
5 boxes double refined Sugar;
10 bbls powdered Sugar;
5 bbls crushed
25 boxes M R Raisins;
50 bbls Mackerel, Nos 1, 2 and 3;
50 half and quarter bbls do Nos 1 and 2;
15 bags Pepper;
5 do Allspice;
200 reams wrapping Paper;
50 do Tea do;
30 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 Tea;
50 catty boxes do;
3 cerroons S F Indigo;
3 tierces fresh Rice;
2 pipes superior Cognac Brandy;
3 do American Brandy;
1 do Port Wine;
100 lbs fresh Nutmegs;
100 bbls old Bourbon Whiskey;
20 bbls Crackers;
40 hf bbls do;
30 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
feb24 JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

HEMP, Flax Seed, Bacon, Tallow and Lard wanted, for which we will pay in cash the market prices. [124] JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

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Maysville, Feb 24, 1847

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125 BBLS Bourbon Whiskey, from 1 to 6 yrs,
4 bbls Crab Cider; first rate article; (old);
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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 Hermaneutics,
Gunn's Domestic Medicine,
Fycroft's Course of English Reading by Rev. J. Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, [Fycroft,
Life in Mexico by a lady; Diamond Testaments,
Testaments with large print for aged people,
Hallock's Elements of Military Science & Art.
The University of Arithmetic, embracing the science of Numbers and applications, by C. Davies,
American Ornithology, or Natural History of Birds with coloured plates, by C. Lucie. Bonaparte 4 vols.
Gould's Business Index; Index Rerum.
100 vols. of Harper's Family Library, at 40 cts. each, New Plays.
Colton on Christianism; Family Record Books.
Blank Books, very cheap.
Coxe's Lody's Companion and Token of Affection; Gardner's Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Duncombe on Free Banking 50 cts.
Sigourney's Pictorial Reader for schools.
Fortescue by Knowles.
Daniel Domainion by Mrs. Hoffland,
The Comic Wandering Jew.
The Year 9000 or Adventures of Henry Russell.
The Diverse by Lady Bury.
For sale at EDWARD COX'S BOOKSTORE.
Feb. 24.

## BENT & DAVIDSON,

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 impression.

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.

## 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. It contemplates 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 the but one language 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 healthy being airy and healthy, the mineral waters salubrious, the buildings elegant, extensive and commodious, and entirely apart from the amusements and unhalloted 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 brought prominently before the public, as a competent and successful teacher and governor of youth, by his thorough graduation at the United States Military Academy; his subsequent connexion 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 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. A. J. Crittenden, Frankfort.
Hon. John W. Russell, Franklin county.
Hon. David Thornton, 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,) | 150 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:*

GENTS—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 gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine, and every variety of medical aid without benefit, and this I suppose, along until the year 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 the hopes of ever recovering 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 four or five 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 eaten 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 men (who 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 accommodating terms:

400 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 hhds N. O. Sugar,
45 bbls Leaf Sugar Nos. 1 and 7,
100 kegs fresh M. R. Raisins,
20 bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 " Scotch,
25 half bbls No. 1 "
30 " " No. 2 "
10 bags of Pepper,
10 " Allspice,
100 kegs Boston and Jamiatta Nails,
300 reams of Wrapping Paper,
50 " Tea "
50 " Writing "
25 " Letter "
50 boxes Missouri & Virginia Tobacco,
100 kegs Austin's Rifle Powder,
25 " McCoy's "
120 mats Cashia,
25 half chests G. P. Tea, some very fine,
80 boxes Tin Plate,
5 cerroons Spanish first Indigo,
5 tierces of fresh Rice,
1000 lbs soft bar Lead,
20 casks Sweet Catawba Wine,
10 " American Brandy,
5 " " Gin.

ALSO—White Lead, pure and No. 1; Rosin; Madder; Spanish Whiting; Copperas; Alum; Ginger; Salts; Brimstone; Saleratus; Red Chords; 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 bal.
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 Press, 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, 20 oz Quinine,
5 oz Morphine in 1 and 2 dr. vials,
25 " Oil Bergamot,
15 " Iodine,
15 " Iod. Potash,
10 " Piperine,
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 Lithontripic Mixture* for the cure of Dropsy, Gravel &c., Connel's Pain Extractor. Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. Drs. Sand's, Bristol's, Rundsal'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. 00, 1847.

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

**THE CORDIAL 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 weakness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, 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 its notability and gentry, it is esteemed as being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringing the fibres of the stomach, and giving that proper tensity which is 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, full, hard, intermitting and 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, he value of this medicine is daily demonstrated, in removing the most dangerous effects of nervous debility, and nothing has given it greater fame than its success on those complaints which take advantage of the inexperience, 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-MIASMIC.**

For the cure of fever and ague, scrofula, leprosy, weak eyes, bilious pleurisies, liver complaints, gleet, 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 patience, yet this medicine has been 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 persons be discouraged, if after taking one bottle they should find themselves, in their own apprehensions, 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 gently aperient, and almost imperceptible in their operation, sweetening the blood, stimulating it, and giving strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating the body and mind. To remove those hard schirous and often indolent tumors that effect the glans of the neck, under the chin, arm pits, groins, hands, arms and wrists, the most obstinate symptoms of the king's evil, stamna 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-miasmic pills would restore to health and vigor, it would course was lead to it, though reduced to crawl upon the crutches. The directions given with each bottle are plain, and its operation attended with little or no trouble, as no further advice or caution is necessary than such as is taken usually to prevent it. It is well established as a fact, an impure scrofulous taint will remain in the habit for years undiscovered, and will invade the noblest organs of the human frame before the patient can be aware of his danger. The anti-miasmic pills strikes at the root, and not at the branches, and in peculiar advantageous 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. Diet will be fresh, as chicken, squirrel, veal, lamb, soft pies, custards, puddings, soups, milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, rice and sago, and leeland moss, which can be had at the drug shop, 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 and the inside bark of yellow poplar, and wild cherry, an equal quantity of each, made into a tea, or tea of bruised fritile 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-spoon-fulls and repeated in an 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 can be well borne, and red onions roasted and immediately applied to the pit of the stomach and under the shoulders, as warm as they can well be borne; and sage, sweet-marjoram, peppermint or spearmint tea—either of those drank frequently as warm as it can be borne, until the body becomes in a hot perspiration of heat and the vomiting should be very violent, and if the patient far spent, there will be two ounces of red garden pepper stewed in Cognac French Brandy or Alcohol be 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, it will then be taken three or four times through the course of the day, until the stomach and bowels gains its usual strength, which is 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 upto ten, the dose may be increased little according to ages—children from three months to four years, the dose may be mixed with the same quantity of fresh water: the plial must be shook every time before dosing. Besides the Cholera, this medicine is good for the phlisic, cromp or bold hives, bad colds, hoarseness, spasms, cramps in the breast or stomach, cholics, 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 Elroy.

This medicine is for the cure of consumptions, liver diseases, breast complaints, sunpains, pleurisy, ulcers on the legs, white swellings, or any other outward gatherings, quinsy, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, costiveness, 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 its notability and gentry, it is esteemed as being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringing the fibres of the stomach, and giving that proper tensity which is 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, full, hard, intermitting and 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, he value of this medicine is daily demonstrated, in removing the most dangerous effects of nervous debility, and nothing has given it greater fame than its success on those complaints which take advantage of the inexperience, 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-MIASMIC.

For the cure of fever and ague, scrofula, leprosy, weak eyes, bilious pleurisies, liver complaints, gleet, 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 patience, yet this medicine has been 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 persons be discouraged, if after taking one bottle they should find themselves, in their own apprehensions, 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 gently aperient, and almost imperceptible in their operation, sweetening the blood, stimulating it, and giving strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating the body and mind. To remove those hard schirous and often indolent tumors that effect the glans of the neck, under the chin, arm pits, groins, hands, arms and wrists, the most obstinate symptoms of the king's evil, stamna 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-miasmic pills would restore to health and vigor, it would course was lead to it, though reduced to crawl upon the crutches. The directions given with each bottle are plain, and its operation attended with little or no trouble, as no further advice or caution is necessary than such as is taken usually to prevent it. It is well established as a fact, an impure scrofulous taint will remain in the habit for years undiscovered, and will invade the noblest organs of the human frame before the patient can be aware of his danger. The anti-miasmic pills strikes at the root, and not at the branches, and in peculiar advantageous 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. Diet will be fresh, as chicken, squirrel, veal, lamb, soft pies, custards, puddings, soups, milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, rice and sago, and leeland moss, which can be had at the drug shop, 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 and the inside bark of yellow poplar, and wild cherry, an equal quantity of each, made into a tea, or tea of bruised fritile root. Either of these used in place of water.—*Price $2.00 per Bottle.*

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 publisher, and, 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 unofficial but as 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, is to be 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 vote, and an Appendix, 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 a most perfect political history. The senators from the States, and the representatives from every section of the Union, being 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 eye 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 diffusing popular abroad the intelligence of our free country, tending to such happy results by our almost miraculously 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 the public if the work were discontinued, we have a double motive to prompt us to extend it through a new series. We are resolved, if possible, to put it in permanence, and to hand it down to successors as a standard work, worthy of being maintained and improved. We shall enter upon our new undertaking without being discouraged 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 excellence. With a year to accomplish it, we shall be (one other exception) in attendance on Congress.

The reports will not be affected by our party lines. We believe our Congressmen 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 of 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 setts 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 print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be misnamed 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 subscribers who receive 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 remainder 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 postmasters to be given and paid here when the amount does not exceed 10 dollars. When it exceeds 10 dollars, it is to remit as much as possible in bank notes, and the postmaster will pay 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 can pay the money.

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 both 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 manufactures of the North and East, and the produce of the Farming, Grazing 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, 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 subject of facilitating 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, for we know from experience that no town or country can prosper greatly, whose citizens neglect to give to their surplus products all the value which reproductive 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-medium sheet, *two dollars* in advance, *two fifty* within the year, *or three* at the end of year.

J. SPRIGG CHAMBERS.

Maysville, February 1, 1847.—00

## Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas,

BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned have purchased of N. GUTTON, 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 arrangement 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 a practical Printer and a public 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; while 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 real, an interesting and useful Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics Merchants, Families, and General Readers.

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

The political character of the Atlas will be WHIG—thorough 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 conducted by a friend of Mr. A. Pearson, 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 Markets—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 thoroughly 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 properties 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 shall 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*.

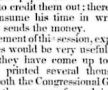
☞ Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri-weekly payable *half yearly*. All mail subscribers will be required to pay in *advance*.

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

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

Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1847.—dw

## Accommodation.



THE fast running steam boat DANL. BOONE, (G. MOLES, *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. 00

## Maysville and Cincinnati Packet.

*The Fast Running Steam Boat*

**CLIPPER,**

**J. P. 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.