THE MAYSVILLE DAILY HERALD.

VOLUME 1. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1847. NUMBER 108.

TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

J. Sprigg Chambers, Editor, &c.

THE MAYSVILLE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD is published on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at $4.00 a year *in advance*, $4.50 within the year, and $5.00 at the end of the year.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $2.00 a year *in advance*, $2.50 within the year, or $3.00 at the expiration of the year.

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

Advertising, the usual rates in Western cities.

The Latest and Cheapest Goods in Market!

RICHARD COLLINS,

Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky,

HAS received and opened a large assortment of all kinds of **DRY GOODS!** suited to the present and approaching season, which he offers WHOLESALE as low as they can be had at any house in Cincinnati. To those who wish to purchase at RETAIL, he offers the best stock of **Fancy Goods** ever exhibited for sale in Maysville—amongst which are French Merinoes and Cashmeres, plain and figured; Orleans, Tissue, Queens and Embroidered Mohair Plaids; Lustres, Oregon and Sacramento Cloths; plaid, figured and plain Bonnet and Dress Silks, of every grade; Italian Lustring and Gro de Rhine; Mouslin de Laines, of all qualities; French Chints; British, French and American Prints; Ginghams, a great variety; Robes, of Muslin and Cashmere: Shawls, of newest styles and rich quality; Velvets and Plushes for Bonnets; Feathers and Artificial Flowers; Hosiery and Gloves, good variety; Irish Linens; Linen Sheetings; Linen and Cotton Diapers; Damask Table Cloths; Brown and Black Hollands.

CLOTHS—French, English, and American.

CASSIMERES—do. do. do.

SATINETTS, Tweed Cassimeres, and Jeans, of all qualities, (except bad.)

HATS and CAPS; BOOTS and SHOES, a general assortment.

BLANKETS—A few pairs very superior Red Blankets. Also, White, Drab, and Blue Blankets, and Blanket Coatings.

Brussels, 3 ply, Double Ingrain, Hall and Stair Carpets, a good assortment.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Het Anchor brand, No's. 1 to 9, wide and narrow cloth.

WALL PAPER, 2,000 pieces assorted, and very cheap. Together with every kind of Goods usually kept in this market.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Sept. 22, '47.-tf.

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 11, Market Street,

HAVE just received the following articles, which they offer for sale very low to punctual customers:

1000 lbs Sup. carb. Soda;
500 " Saltpetre;
500 " Rear Sulpher;
100 " Tart. Acid;
200 " Gum Camphor;
100 " Nutmeggs;
250 " Cloves;
500 " Dutch Madder;
200 " American Cayenne;
100 " Red Chalk;
200 " A. F. Indigo;
200 " Scotch Snuff;
100 " Liquorice Root;
150 " do Balls;
500 " Eng. ben. Red;
100 " Pale. Rhei;
120 " Aloes;
50 " Gum Arabic;
100 " Carb. Ammonia;
175 " Cream Tartar; [sep27

Chemicals, &c. &c.

50 OZ Quinine; 15 oz Sulph. Morphine;
20 oz Iodine;
36 " Hyd. Potass;
10 " Tannin;
4 " Muriate Morphine;
20 " Benzoic Acid;
15 lbs Blue Mass;
25 " Am. Calomel;
20 " Eng. do;
50 yds Adhesive Plaster;

ALSO—Silver spring Lancets; Pocket Cases; Stomach Pumps and Tubes. For sale low by

sep27 J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.

Paints & Oils.

JUST received, direct from the East,
5 bris. Tanner's Oil;
1 " Sweet do;
1 " Japan Varnish;
100 lbs Chrome Green (different shades)
100 " Litherage;
25 " Vermillion;
500 " Red Lead;
100 " Paris Green;
25 " Rose Pink; For Sale low by

sep27 J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.

Removed and Re-Established.

WOOD & DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old friends and the community in general, that they have gathered up the goods and wares they were able to save from the fire, and have removed them temporarily to the Commission Warehouse of CHARLES W. FRANKLIN, on Second street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they will be glad to wait upon all wanting any thing in their line.

They disign establishing themselves permanently in the new three story double-warehouse of Otho H. Davis, now erecting on *Wall street*, a few doors above their old stand, as soon as the same shall be bompleted. With many thanks for the generous patronage they have received, they would again invite purchasers to their assortment, and will endeavor to suit them with the articles they may want, in any quality or quantity.

They will be compelled to call upon their friends for a little seasonable assistance, and trust that when their accounts shall be presented, they will not have to "turn away *empty*," but will receive the "good cheer" they desire. sep24

See Here!

PERSONS who have been heretotore in the habit of consigning goods to my address, will please transfer their business to T. J. Pickett; the burning of my warehouse having thrown me out of business for the present.

sep22tf W. S. REID.

Cider Vinegar.

SHERMAN'S pure old Cider Vinegar, for sale by the barrel or gallon, by

jn26 FRANKLIN & LOYD.

Western Reserve Cheese.

150 BOXES Western Reserve Cheese just received and for sale by

jn26 FRANKLIN & LOYD.

N. B.—We are receiving fifty boxes per week of be above Cheese.

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. oo

Maysville and Cincinnati Packet.

The Fast Running Steam Boat

CIRCASSIAN,

J. F. Ballenger, Master.

WILL leave Maysville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Cincinnati on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

june 2 '47.

POYNTZ & PEARCE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

HAVE in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

100 Hhds choice N. O. Sugar;
250 Bags prime Rio Coffee;
40 Bbls Loaf Sugar, Nos. 4, 6 and 7,
20 " Powdered, crushed and Boston loaf do.
35 " Plantation Molasses;
150 Kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes;
100 " Avery & Ogden's pure White Lead;
120 Bags Shot, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6;
4,000 Pounds Bar Lead;
75 Kegs best Rifle Powder;
20 Half chests fine G. P. Tea;
100 Boxes, 13lb each, " "
25 " 6lb " " "
10 " 16lb " Golden chop, a fine article;
100 Reams Com'on, Med., &c., wrapping paper;
15 " Fine tea
50 " Cap writing " "
30 " Letter Paper, some very fine;
20 Boxes Missouri and Va. Cavendish Tobacco;
5 Cerooms Spanish Float Indigo, "warranted;"
2 Casks best Dutch Madder;
10 Bbls Copperas;
1,000 Lbs. Alum;
300 " Ginger, pure;
1,000 " Saleratus;
600 " Rosin;
900 " Spanish Whiting;
900 " Eps. Salts;
90 Matts Cassia;
19 Bags Pepper;
10 " Pimento;
10,000 Dozen Maysville Cotton Yarns;
500 Lbs. Batting;
150 " Candle wick;
20 Boxes Summer Mould Candles,
20 Bbls Domestic Brandy;
20 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Old Apple Brandy;
100 " Bourbon Whiskey, 1 to 7 years old;
30 " Rectified "
1,000 " No. 1 Kanawha Steam Salt;

Together with a general assortment of other articles in our line. All of which we will sell, or barter for approved country produce, at Cincinnati or Louisville prices. POYNTZ & PEARCE.

September 6, '47.

Looking Glass Plates.

A handsome stock assorted sizes just received and for sale, by

Sep17-tf. WILLIAM R. WOOD.

Bargains in Furniture.

HAVING determined to dispose of my entire stock of Furniture, by the First day of October next, I will offer it until that time at a reduced price, to those desirous of buying for cash.

Amongst other articles on hand, I would refer particularly, to a very handsome and fashionable dressing bearetan, and several handsome card and centre tables, also, bedsteads of various patterns, tin safes, &c., &c. Call and examine if you want to buy. SOLOMON FOUST,

No 24, 2d st., near market.

aug30tf

Family Flour,

OF GOOD QUALITY, and various Brands, for sale at the corner of Wall and 3d sts., by

aug. 6, '47. T. J. PICKETT.

BLACK TEA.—A very superior article, on hand and for sale by SEATON & SHARPE.

aug9

Dissolution.

THE firm of *Franklin & Loyd* is this day (20th of September, 1847,) dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately. The business will be continued by Chas. W. Franklin as heretofore.

CHAS. W. FRANKLIN,
WM. A. LOYD.

Bargains! Bargains!!

HAVING determined to close out our present stock of Dry Goods entirely, by the 1st of January next, we are now willing to dispose of them on terms entirely favorable to the buyer, whether he be a merchant or consumer. The stock is composed chiefly of the best staple and fancy Goods in common use, and has a very large proportion of *good* Goods, bought for the retail trade of this place and vicinity. Give us a call.

sep27 G. WORTHINGTON & CO.

Look at this.

WE have, since the 1st of January, paid for losses on the River $7316,00, and for losses by Fire $13900,00 amounting to $21216,00. We are still taking risks against Fire, on Life, and Marine risks either on Keel, Flat or Steam boats.

We would call the attention of those wishing insurance to the amount paid at this agency alone, as the recommendation for their promptness in settling all losses.

ARTUS & METCALFE,
Agents Lexington Fire, Life & Marine
sept 20tf. Insurance Company.

Black and White Beaver Hats.

GREAT VARIETY of Black and White Beaver Hats, some very superior, for sale by

JAMES WORMALD,
sep 1 Sutton street.

THOMAS A. RESPASS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—will practice his profession in the Courts of this County, and of the City of Maysville. His office is the same occupied by A. C. Respass, Esq., Front street, below the Lee House. aug 6, '47.

FAMILY FLOUR.—A First rate article, constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26 CUTTER & GRAY.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,

SITUATED between Limestone and Plumb St. Running through from Fourth to Grant street; and fronting 33 feet on each.

If not sold at private sale before the 21st of this month, it will be sold at public sale.

au10-tf PAUL L. HOEFLICK.

Trace Chains!

900 PAIRS assorted lengths and weights, *some very heavy*, at the Hardware House of HUNTER & PHISTER.

mar3 *No. 20, Front Street.*

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

By the Use of Morton's Letheon.

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

H. MARSHALL, Dentist.

Leaf Sugar.

15 BRLS Loaf Sugar, 2 do. powdered do, Just Received for sale

march 10. A. M. JANUARY.

Nails.

200 Kegs assorted sizes, just received and for sale at 32½ cts. 10d; 4½ for 8d, 4½ for 6d; and 5½c for 4d nails, and warranted equal to any Juniatta brand, *cash prices.*

mar15 JNO. B. M'ILVAIN.

N. S. DIMMITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Maysville, Ky.

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

feb26 yo

Dr. SHACKLEFORD,

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

Sperm Oil.

100 Gallons very pure Bleached and Winter Strained Sperm Oil for sale.

A. M. JANUARY.

Maysville, Feb 24. 1847

Dr. H. Marshall, Dentist.

Office on Sutton Street Near the River.

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

Maysville, Feb. 19, 1847

PAYNE & JEFFERSON,

ATTOREYS AT LAW.

WILL attend promptly to any Professional business entrusted to their care. Their office is on Market street, between 2d and Front.

[m5oo]

DAGUERREOTYPING.

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

February 19.

New Goods.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock, and respectfully invite our customers and the public generally to give us a call, as we have a great variety of entire new styles of French and English goods. REES & ALLEN,

mar29oo Maysville, Ky.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES Missouri Tobacco.

5 boxes Extra Virginia Tobacco, slightly damaged by being in green boxes. This Tobacco I will sell at a bargain—in quality fine.

mar15 JNO. B. M'ILVAIN.

An Entire New stock!

WILLIAM WITTENMYER, having just received a neat and handsome stock of fashionable, fancy and Staple Dry Goods just purchased under great advantages in the Eastern Cities, confidently invites public attention to his stock at his store on front street between the stores of Messrs. Rees & Allen and J. & C. White.

He offers his goods low for cash, being satisfied to rely upon the favor of the public, and the consequent activity of his capital, rather than large profits and smaller sales. He asks nothing but an *opportunity* to convince the public that he means what he says when he promises to sell bargains.

july 16 1847 yl

Cash for wheat.

THE highest market price paid in cash for Wheat by ma4 JNO. P. DOBYNS.

TANNER'S OIL—Six casks Tanner's Oil, very superior, received and for sale by

aug9 SEATON & SHARPE.

New and Good!

I HAVE just received from Cincinnati, a lot of "Green's Patent Cooking Stoves," four sizes of which I now offer for sale at Cincinnati prices, for cash in hand. These stoves come highly recommended by *one hundred and sixty-one* citizens of Cincinnati and Kentucky, in the following language, viz—"We, the undersigned, have used most, if not all, the popular Cooking stoves, and have now in use Green's Patent, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, heat of plate and economy of fuel, in baking we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully recommend the above stove to all who may wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any now in use."

N. B. Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, after giv ng it a fair trial, and believe it not to come up the above recommendation, may return the same and I will refund the money. JNO. C. REED.

Mr. F. M. Weedon, of this place, has one of Green's Patent Cooking Stoves now in use, to whom would refer all house-keepers, for any information they may want, with regard to its reputation.

JNO. C. REED,

may12 *Market street.*

NEWTON COOPER,

KEEPS constantly on hand, at his ware room on Sutton st. *Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stone Ware, Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves*, with double and single ovens, of all the approved patterns, *Tin Safes, &c. &c.* including every article necessary to make up a complete assortment of articles in his line, all of which he will sell as low as those who sell at "*Cincinnati prices.*" if not lower. He invites the attention of buyers.

ap28—oo

CLOVER, BLUE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED.

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

A. M. JANUARY.

Maysville, Feb 24, 1847

SALT.

500 BARRELS Kanawha Salt for sale.

A. M. JANUARY.

Maysville, Feb 24, 1847

DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

For the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Breast or Side, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping-Cough, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Complaints, &c.

☞In introducing this medicine to the public, we deem it proper to state for the information of those at a distance, that it is the preparation of a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a Physician of twenty years' practice. Call on the Agents and examine the pamphlet, to show the standing of Dr. Davis and the character of his medicine.

For sale wholesale and retail, by the Agents for Northern Kentucky.

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON,
ap23 *Druggists, Market St.*

Rio Coffee.

50 Sacks superior Rio Coffee just received and for sale. A. M. JAMUARY.

aMaysville, Feb 24, 1847

Family Flour.

A FIRST rate article on hand, and for sale low by [jn23] FRANKLIN & LOYD.

"White Iron Stone,"

DINNER and Tea sets, of any number of pieces, just received and for sale by

jn21 JAMES PIERCE.

Cash for Wheat.

I WILL pay cash for Wheat delivered at my Warehouse, corner Third and Wall st. (near Stilwell's mill.) [aug2] T. J. PICKETT.

Boots and Shoes at Prices of 1846.

WE have received the most of our Stock, comprising over **400 Cases** of Boots and Shoes, for the Fall and Winter trade, which have been made for us upon contracts of last winter, at last year's prices; and of very much improved quality to any former importation, which we offer at a very small advance from cost, and as low as they can be bought in Philadelphia at the present time.

H. & H. Freeman's custom-made Mens, Boys, and Youths coarse, kip and calf Boots.

C. W. Forbush's Womens, Misses, Childrens, Boys and Youths calfskin and morocco Boots and Shoes.

John Batchelder's Mens, Boys and Youths coarse and kip Brogans.

ALSO—100 cases which we offer to dealers by the case or dozen pair, adapted to the country trade.

Purchasers are requested to examine our Goods and judge for themselves; and test our professions by the fruits. A general assortment of Ryan's Philadelphia made Ladies fine Shoes. We are also extensively manufacturing all kinds of work, in our usual superior style.

sep13tf[aug2] MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

Eagle copy as above

CASH FOR WHEAT & RYE.—I will pay Cash for Wheat and Rye, delivered at the house formerly occupied by T. Devin, at the lower end of the Market House, on Market Street.

aug 6 '47. W. S. PICKETT.

Accommodation.

THE Maysville and Flemingsburg Stages will hereafter make a trip both ways *EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.*

The Stage will leave Maysville every Sunday at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Flemingsburg at 2 o'clock, P. M. O. M. & F. M. WEEDON.

Sept. 20, m1. [Eagle copy.]

School and Miscellaneous Books.

THE undersigned have lately completed an arrangement with the extensive Book Establishment of *Harper & Brothers*, for the Agency of their Books, whereby we can sell them at the New York prices. Teachers and Libraries can be furnished, gratis, with catalogues containing the names and prices of all Books published by the above firm.

A package of new Books will be received every week, thereby opening a constant communication with the above firm, which will enable us to answer orders, however small, (if not on hand) at very short notice, and not only the publications of Messrs Harpers, but those of any other publishing establishment in the Eastern Cities. H. H. COX & CO.

September 20, '47 [Eagle copy.]

Benefit of Insurance.

THIRTY-TWO Thousand Dollars saved by insurance on the fires that occurred in this city, all within 90 days. The above fact should induce every person who has property to loose to come forward and Insure their property, as a very small amount paid annually may save many families from ruin. This Agency has paid out $10307,54, other agencies have paid Twenty-two Thousand Dollars, all of which has been promptly adjusted and paid according to the policy on the policy on losses in this city during the present summer. Farmers can have their dwelling houses insured at the rate of $5 per thousand on brick houses and $7 50 per thousand on Frame houses. The City property insured at about ¾ to 1 per cent, according to location. So that all can be protected.

JOHN B. McILVAIN, Agent
For the Protection Insurance Compay
Sept. 22, 1847

THE LATEST

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the Eastern cities, a large and general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, much more extensive and various than he has ever had; comprising the latest styles of Goods of all kinds, for ladies or gentlemen, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention and inspection of his friends and the public generally; and offers them for sale at the *lowest* market rates, by the piece or at retail—and wishes at any rate to *show* his Goods and let them "speak for themselves."

He now occupies the house lately occupied by Messrs. Larew & Brodrick, one door above and South of Messrs. J. P. Dobyns & Co., Market st.

sep24tf ELY D. ANDERSON.

Maysville Hat Manufactory.

I AM now receiving and opening, at my Hat Store, in Maysville, a large and well selected assortment of

Fashionable Hats and Caps,

Made to order in the East, and intended expressly for this market. My stock has been purchased on the most favorable terms, which will enable me to sell to purchasers cheaper than any other house in the city. My imported stock consists of Hats and Caps of the finest quality and finish, and which I offer to the public as low as they can possibly be bought. *I am also Manufacturing in Maysville*, a fashionable article of superior quality, which I invite the public to call and examine. It is my determination to sell my goods on such terms as will make it the interest of purchasers to buy of me.

JAMES WORMALD,
aug 25 Sutton street.

PITTSBURGH WATER CRACKERS,—A supply always kept on hand by

R. J. LANGHORNE.
aug 25tf Market street, between 1st & 2d

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

FLETCHER'S

"NE PLUS ULTRA" VEGETABLE COMPOUND

CATHARTIC AND DEOBSTRUENT PILLS.

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

The proprietors deem it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened discussion as to the merits of these Pills—neither will they say, that they "will cure all the ills that human flesh is heir to"—but they say 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 most efficacious in removing obstructions and restoring 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
with offices in Maysville, Ky., and
ANDREW SCOTT,
Aberdeen, Ohio.

Maysville, Feb. 00, 1847.

WASHINGTON HALL.

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

February, 00, 1847. DAVID WOOD.

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.*
feb24 JNO. P. DOBYNS, *Agent, Maysville, Ky.*

The King Pill.

SALES Guarantied. Country and City Merchants, Grocers and Druggists, are invited to call on the undersigned, one of the Wholesale Agents for Rev. B. Hibbard's Pills, and supply themselves, on terms that cannot fail to please, with this most extraordinary and popular medicine.

Beware of counterfeit trash; avoid the spurious R. F. Hibbard & Co's. Pills as you would poison.—None are genuine unless the full name Rev. B. Hibbard, is on the label of each box.

aug 25 SEATON & SHARPE.

R. E. CASE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, COVINGTON, KY., will practice his profession in Kenton, and the adjoining counties. Business entrusted to his care will receive promt attention. mar15

On Consignment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE bbls old and new Bourbon Whiskey in store and coming, for sale by

jn25 tf BAKER & CURTIS.

Fire Brick.

FIVE THOUSAND Fire Brick just received of good brands and warranted to stand fire.—For sale by JOHN C. REED.

june14

Notice.

PERSONS desiring neat and Fashionable Clothing will find it to their interest to call at the establishment of McKEE, on Front street—No. 8. Maysville March 31.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Draws every Day at Covington, Ky.

uesday, Thursday, and Saturday Tickets $1 00
Monday and Wednesday " 2 00
Friday " 4 00

Shares in proportion.

Orders from the country, (enclosing cash or prize tickets,) will receive prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to W. A. TIMPSON,

jn16 *No. 6, Front Street.*

Unimproved Lots.—We offer for sale some of the most desirable lots for residences in the city of Maysville, they are situated on Second, Third and Limestone streets, for particulars apply to WM. & N. POYNTZ.

april 14

HUNTER & PHISTER,

Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY HARDWARE, TOOLS,

Harness Mounting, and Carriage TRIMMINGS.

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

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

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

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February, 00, '47.

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.

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It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to give 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 beneficient security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed it deserves 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.
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The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to insurance on Lives, and all risks inse appertaining to Life.

THE RATES OF INSURANCE ON 100 DOLLARS

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Four Life	Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	Four Life
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20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 35	55	2 22	2 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	8 00

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From the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer of Oct. 15.

Remarks of Gen. W. Thompson.

At the Wilmot Proviso Meeting held at Greenville Court-house, South Carolina.

Mr. Chairman: I have not addressed a public meeting of this district for many years upon a political question, and never upon one involving consequences half so important as that does which is now under consideration. He must be ignorant of the progress of events, and wilfully blind to the signs of the times, who does not see that issues are now presented which involve not only the tenure of our property, but directly and without disguise our position of equality in the Confederacy, and therefore our dignity and self-respect as freemen; for it is a prostitution of that sacred word to apply it to men who allow others without authority to legislate for them—and that legislation not only pernicious but absolutely ruinous to them. A popular meeting of this kind is not a fit occasion for the discussion of the constitutional question involved in this issue, and it would be wholly superfluous, because I am sure that upon that question there is no difference of opinion amongst us. If there is any thing fixed in language, or certain in the meaning of English words, whenever a State is admitted into the Union, such State has all the privileges of the other States of the Confederacy; amongst these, and the chief of them, the right to regulate all its municipal concerns and internal policy in such manner as she may think best, provided always that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution. To say to a State thus admitted that domestic slavery shall not exist within her borders is a usurpation of power not a particle less flagrant than to say that no railroad shall be constructed or public schools and colleges established in such State. As to all the other controverted powers—the bank, the tariff, and the internal improvement powers—there may be, as there is, honest difference of opinion; but, as to this power, the usurpation is at once so flagrant, so insulting, and so dangerous, that I do not hesitate to say that its practical exercise will be, in effect, the abrogation of the constitution and all the securities which it gives for the public liberty. Abolish the constitution, or, what is the same thing, violate one after another all its guaranties, whenever the corrupt interest of venality or ambition may require it, and submit every thing to the unrestricted will of a majority, whose interests are not only not identical, but directly antagonistic to those of the minority, which minority we of the South are destined forever to be, and I for one do not shrink from saying that such a Government has no charms for me. Give me the despotism of Russia or of Turkey in preference to it. It is a slander upon our fathers to say that it was such a Government which they left us. They would have perished before they would have formed or lived under such a one. If any thing could add to the insult and outrage of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, it is the fact that it is now to be applied to territory conquered by the common sacrifices and sufferings of the whole country. That portion of the country has poured forth its blood and treasure more freely in this war than the South? What brighter pages or more glorious names has this or any other war given to history than those of Taylor, Scott, Twiggs, Yell, McKee, Clay, Davis, and Butler?

Think you, sir, that when our own gallant and devoted regiment stood for two hours at Churubusco, exposed the flank and rear to the fire of three times their numbers, with a battery in front pouring upon them a fire more terrific than that from which the old Guard recoiled at Waterloo—think you, sir, that it would have nerved their arms to have been told, you are pouring out your blood like water to achieve the most remarkable victory of American arms, but the only fruit of it will be the degradation of the State whose banner you have so proudly borne? Think you, sir, that when the gallant leader of that regiment—faint and exhausted with more than one wound—again seized that consecrated flag, and, when mortally wounded, clasped it to his bosom with the convulsive grasp of death—then, if one brief moment of life was left him, his thoughts were turned to his distant home and its inmates—think you, sir, that the pangs of that death all glorious as it was, would have been mitigated by being told, You nobly fought, and never did man die more gloriously, but to your own loved and honored State your victory is worse than fruitless—as ultimate result will be to convert that great State, the fruitful mother of heroes and statesmen, into another San Domingo Pandemonium—your children will be forced to leave a soil consecrated by the blood of patriot ancestors for more than one generation, or to remain there and see the marble of their tombs converted into hearth-stones, and their graves ploughed over by a free negro proprietor? This is not the language of passion and excitement. The two races cannot exist together as equals. Every effort to raise the African to an equality with the white race has failed, and every such effort must fail.—The only alternative will be that the white race shall sink to their level, or below it.

It is the first step which tells in every thing. If we submit to so flagrant and dangerous a usurpation, it will have the double effect of emboldening our enemies and depressing the spirit of our own people.—No man who has ever submitted to one insult and made no attempt to avenge it has ever after wards had his own self-respect.—This is even more true of nations. The alternatives before you are, in my deliberate judgment, resistance at all hazards, and to every possible extremity, to this insulting, degrading, and fatal measure, or the conversions of the South into black provinces. I will not insult this meeting by asking which you will choose, or by the intimation of the remotest doubt upon the subject.

I wish that I could think with my friend (Major Perry) that if the South is united in a strong stand upon this subject, the non-slaveholding States will abandon their position. It is unwise in politics or in war to calculate upon the weakness or timidity of your adversary—particularly such an adversary as ours—a people possessing courage in all its forms in as high a degree as any other in the world, and conscious of superior strength and power; and I must add, generally believing not only that slavery is an evil, but that they have a perfect right, by a mere measure in question, to prevent its extension. If it is a matter of conscience with them, they will not yield. If it is, or is thought to be, a matter of interest, they will not. If it is both, or neither, but a wild fanaticism, it is all the more dangerous, because fanaticism is inaccessible to reason and argument. Nine States, including the three largest in the Confederacy, have already acted upon the subject, and with a unanimity altogether unprecedented upon any political question; I may say, except as to the question of time, with entire unanimity. They will not recede—they cannot. It may be that their politicians at Washington may become alarmed. They are but the wheel—the propelling power is the people at home, and the fear of them will be greater than the fear of any. No Northern man who voted for the Missouri compromise has ever recovered from the odium of that vote. Politicians from any section of the country are not the men to make a like sacrifice of themselves—do not calculate upon it. If territory is acquired from Mexico, the issue will—it must come. What, then, is the remedy? There is but one—human ingenuity can suggest no other—it is an odious word—men do not like to use it; but if we shrink from the word, much more will we shrink from the thing itself. That word is not used in the resolutions which have been submitted, but the thing meant is—dissolution. Gentlemen, I ask you, in the event of the assertion of the principle of the Wilmot proviso by an act of Congress, are you ready to dissolve the Union? I am. If you are not, you ought not to vote for these resolutions, for you will then have made an empty threat from which you will basely recede. I yield to no man, who has the feelings and just pride of a man, in a sincere and rational attachment to this Union. In speaking of it, I shall not talk of "its cement of the blood of our glorious ancestors—of broken pillars and shattered fragments" nor use any of the stereotyped phrases on that subject of a *falsetto* rhetoric. My attachment for the Union is not that of a school girl or a love-sick swain, but the more rational and stronger attachment of interest, of reason and reflection. I love and cherish that Union for the very same reason which induced our fathers to form it; because it gives us peace at home and security abroad; advances the interests and prosperity of the people, and effectually secures the public liberty. Government shall not be changed for slight and transient causes; but when the great end of their institutions is defeated, and all hope of remedy is gone, and the Government is felt in its insults and its wrongs, it is not only a right, but the most sacred of human duties, to abolish it. If the dogs that I have procured to guard my flocks kill the sheep I will not hesitate to kill the dogs. I grant that the advantages of our Union, *under the constitution*, are great, inappreciable, and that nothing but stern and inexorable necessity should induce us to abandon it. To use the expressive language of a distinguished statesman of our own, beyond that event "there is a dark curtain which no human eye can penetrate." But a case may occur, and this would be such a case, in which we would at least have the happiness of the strong man of old, of involving our oppressors in a common ruin.

Is there no means of avoiding these fearful alternatives of a dissolution of our Union, or a degrading submission to dangerous usurpation, insult, and outrage? I think there is a common ground on which all should meet—one which saves the honor and advances the interests of all sections, and not only preserve our institutions, but those feelings of harmony and mutual good will, without which the Union is valueless—and that is simply to acquire no more Mexican territory.

Let our Government withdraw our troops from beyond the Rio Grande, and establish posts and garrisons along the frontier line. We shall thus in effect secure peace, although Mexico may not choose to recognise it; that is to say, Mexico may say there is no peace when there is peace—a peace which she will not have the ability, and not very long the wish, to disturb.

There never was a time when she could have raised even the show of an army in the poor and sparsely populated States on the frontier; and crippled, disarmed, and exhausted as she now is, it is altogether impossible for her to raise an army and march through the intervening desert to attack our posts. Our regular army amounts to about twenty thousand men, which will be all-sufficient to garrison that line, and that army will cost us no more on that frontier than elsewhere. If attacked upon that line, we shall thus have transferred to Mexico all the cost and inconvenience of sending her armies to our border, which ourselves are now suffering. But that line never will be assailed; it is impossible. We shall thus have avoided the two great evils of war, carnage, and expenditure of money. Is there any other but the deprivation of the profit of Mexican commerce? That profit, for the last ten years, has not been $100,000 per annum. Shall we continue the war for that? With the ports of Mexico blockaded, is it not manifest that ten times the amount of commerce will be carried on along the line of the frontier as would be through the maritime ports in a state of peace? Mexico will fret and growl for a year or two, but I have no earthly doubt will make peace sooner than if we continue this war of invasion. The country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was the cause of the war. If Mexico had given it up, we not only should have had no war, but we have official authority for saying that our Government would have paid ten millions of dollars for it; thus acknowledging our want of title by offering to buy one. We did not offer to purchase the British title to Oregon; we relied on our own; and so we should have done with Mexico, if we had any title to rely upon. A friend asked me recently what we were continuing this war for? I answered that the only object which I knew was to force Mexico to sell us land. In all truth I know no other. It may be a just cause of war; it is certainly a new one.—But we have undisputed possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, without paying for it, as we were willing to do. Does not every consideration of justice, humanity, and true national dignity require of us to ask and to take no more? What will satisfy

"This hideous hunger of dominion,"

"this voracious appetite," which grows by what it feeds on? It is due to truth and candor to say that I would not take even the Rio Grande, if left free to choose. It would be better for both countries that it should be left a wilderness, as at is. That wilderness as a boundary was one of the prominent arguments in favor of annexation.

I would take no more territory—first, because we have no right to it; none is pretended, but the ruffian, the robber right of conquest; it is the bandit's right, and no more, who is stronger than the traveller, and he takes his purse and keeps it. Our armies are better appointed, braver, and more warlike than the Mexicans. Does this give us a right to their lands? I know and said, before the commencement of this war, that we were superior to them in a campaign as one to five; but it never occurred to me that this superiority gave us any right to Mexican territory, or, with honorable men, was any inducement to war upon them, but the reverse. The furthest that the right of conquest has been carried by just nations is to seize as much territory as will indemnify for a war into which the conquering country had been forced without cause. Is that the character of the present war?

Would to God that it was! A large majority of our own people think otherwise, and out of the limits of the United States I do not believe that there is in the civilized world one intelligent man who thinks so.

Secondly, I would not take more territory, because it will be worse than valueless. It will be a heavy charge upon our Government, instead of an indemnity to our citizens who have claims upon Mexico. A friend said to me to-day that he will not take the people, but the land Precisely the reverse will be the case; we shall take the people, but no land. It is not the country of a savage people whose lands are held in common, but a country in which grants have been made for three hundred and twenty-five years, many of them two and three hundred miles square; nothing paid for these grants when they are made, and no taxes upon the lands afterwards; it is all private property, and we shall get no dollar which will pay the cost of surveying it. I speak of the country beyond the Rio Grande. We shall get no land, but will add a large population, aliens to us in feeling, education, race, and religion—a people accomed to insurbordination and resistance to law, the expense of governing whom will be ten times as great as the revenues derived from them.

Last, and above all, I would not take the country because the non-slaveholding States already have a dangerous and constantly increasing preponderance in the Confederacy, and slavery never can exist in the country of which I am speaking. In all the country of Mexico lying upon the Gulf the mountains rise to an immense elevation very near to the coast. There is but a very small portion of the country the climate of which will allow the culture of those staples in which experience has shown that slave labor can be profitably employed; and even that small portion, besides being the most sickly region on this continent, has no navigable rivers or other means of transportation for those heavy staples.

I do not express an opinion lightly formed, but one upon which I would stake my existence, that, whether the principle of the Wilmot proviso be enacted by Congress or not, slavery never will exist in any State which may be hereafter formed west of the Rio Grande. In a minority, as we now are, and the majority against us hourly increasing, great is the responsibility of that statesman of the South who lends his influence to the acquisition of more territory in which, by no possibility, can slavery exist. We have already in the Northwest a territory, from which the Indian population is annually receding, sufficient for ten or twelve new States of average size, and all of these will of necessity be non-slaveholding States. There is an annual immigration to our country of nearly as many foreigners, adult males, as the whole voting population of South Carolina. All of these almost without an exception, settle in the non-slaveholding States. With Oregon and California we shall have room for eight or ten more, quite enough to abolish slavery by an amendment to the Constitution; yet, in the face of these facts, we see Southern men madly rushing upon destiny by the acquisition of another cordon of free States—for such they will be—beyond the Rio Grande; thus completing the circle of fire around us along the whole line of our northern and western frontier from the banks of the Mississippi to the frozen forest of the Aroostook, from Cape Cod to the Caribbean Sea, those baleful fires are blazing.

We have already countless thousands, aye, millions of acres of public land, more than will be sold and occupied in one hundred years. Why seek to add this comparatively sterile and valueless country to our already more than ample domain? But in the presence of the dangers which must follow such an acquisition, if all its mountains were of solid gold, and all its streams flowed over beds of orient pearl, I would cast it from me as a worthless bauble.—The very best result which I can anticipate will be a dissolution of this happy Confederacy; and I do confess that I contemplate that issue with unmixed horror. This may be regarded as unmanly fear. When the issue comes it may be that those who have madly raised the storm may not meet its fury with more courage than those who foresaw, who deprecated, and desired to avoid it.

Do we make any unworthy sacrifice of honor in meeting the non-slaveholding States on this ground? I cannot so consider it.—They propose it, not we. They have the unquestionable numerical superiority in both Houses of Congress, and they therefore have the power to enact the principle by legislation, and more than double our numbers to enforce it, and they propose it to us as an offering of peace. The conduct of a portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States has, for years past, been such upon this slavery question that no word short of *voracious* will adequately characterize it. This proposition does not come from that portion of the Northern people, but from the friends of the Union; and, as we have a right to regard them our friends, the same feelings on our part, honor' the highest policy urge us to accede to it; and thus, and this only, to put an end to this most deplorable and unfortunate war, and to dispel those dark and threatening clouds which are lowering over us.

I beg leave, in conclusion, sir, to offer two resolutions, complimentary to two distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania, who have boldness and virtue (rare in these times) to take high ground in favor of the South, and one of them (Mr. Dallas) in support of our constitutional rights. I have known no highes act of firmness and virtue by any of our public men. On this question we know no party; and opposed as am to both of these distinguished men, I take none but great pleasure in tendering them the tribute of my gratitude and respect.

List of Killed and Wounded in the Late Battles.

Gen. Worth's Division.—*Killed*—Col. Martin Scott, 8th Inf.; Captain Merrill, 5th Inf.; Captain G. W. Ayres, 3d Art.; Lieut. E. B. Strong, 5th Inf.; Lt. W. Armstrong, 2d Art.; Lt. W. T. Burwell, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Farry, 3d Artillery.

Wounded—Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, severely; Major C. A. Waite, 8th Infantry, badly; Major G. Wright, 8th Inf., slightly; Capt. E. K. Smith, 5th Inf., severely; Capt. Cady, 6th Inf., slightly; Capt. Larkin Smith, 8th Inf., severely; Capt. Walker, 6th Inf., severely; Capt. R. Anderson, 3d Artillery, severely; Assistant Surgeon W. Roberts, dangerously; Captain T. L. Mason, corps of Engineers, severely; Lt. A. S. Hinds, 2d Art., severely; Lt. C. S. Hamilton, 4th Infty., severely; Lt. C. B. Daniels, 2d Art., severely; Lt. Ernst, 6th Inf., severely—lost right hand; Lt. J. G. Burbank, 8th Inf., mortally; Lt. J. D. Clark, 8th Infantry, badly; Lt. C. F. Morris, 8th Inf., severely—lost right foot; Lt. J. Beardsley, 7th Inf., badly; Lt. G. Wainwright, 8th Inf., severely; Lt. H. J. Hunt, 2d Art., slightly; Lt. J. G. S. Snelling, 8th Inf., severely; Lieut. H. F. Clarke, 2d Art., slightly; Lt. W. Hayes, 2d Art., slightly; Lieut. J. A. G. Foster, corps of Engineers, severely; Asst. S'rg. J. Simmons, slightly; Lt. Jas. Dent, 5th Inf., severely; Lt. H. Prince, 5th Inf., severely; Lt. A. B. Lincoln, 4th Inf., severely; Lt. Herman Thorne, 3d Dragoons—aid to Col. Garland, severely; Lt. Montgomery, 8th Inf., slightly; Lieut. Andrews, 3d Art., slightly.

Gen. Cadwallader's Brigade.—*Killed*—Col. Wm. M. Graham, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Dick Johnson, 11th Infantry.

Wounded—Major Savage, 14th Infantry, slightly; Maj. Talcott, Voltigeurs, slightly; Captain Guthrie, 12th Inf., slightly; Capt. Irvin, 11th Inf., slightly; Lt. Lee, 11th Inf., slightly; Lt. Kintzing, Voltigeurs, slightly; Lt. Swan, Voltigeurs, slightly.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded officers in the taking of Chapultepec, and the capture of all the city. It will be seen that some of the brightest ornaments of the service have fallen:

Killed—Col. Ransom, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Baxter, N. Y. Vols.; Major Twiggs, U. S. Marines; Capt. Drum, 4th Art.; Capt. Vanolinde, N. Y. Vols.; Lt. Gantt, 7th Inf.; Lt. Calvin Benjamin, 6th Inf.; Lieut. S. B. Montague, S. C. Vol'rs.; Lieut. J. Willis Cantey, S. C. Vols.; Lt. J. P. Smith, 5th Inf.; Lt. Sidney Smith, 4th Inf.; Lt. A. P. Rogers, 4th Inf.

Wounded—Maj. Gen. Pillow, severely; Brig. Gen. Shields, severely; Col. Garland, commanding 1st brigade, Worth's division, severely; Col. Trousdale, 14th Inf., severely; Lt. Col. Johnstone, Voltigeurs, slightly; Major Gladden, S. C. Vols., severely; Maj. Loring, Rifles, severely; Captain Pearson, N. Y. Vols., severely; Captain Gates, 8th Inf., slightly; Captain C. C. Danley, volunteer Aid to Gen'l Quitman, severely; Capt. James Barclay, N. York Vols., slightly; Captain McPhail, 5th Inf., slightly; Captain E. C. Williams, 2d Penn. Vols., slightly; Captain J. S. Simonson, Rifles, slightly; Captain Bernard, Voltigeurs, severely; Capt. Beauregard, corps Engineers, slightly; Capt. Magruder, 1st Artillery, slightly; Captain Silas Casey, 2d Inf., slightly; Captain Jas. Miller, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Captain M. Fairchild, N. Y. Vols., slightly; Captain James Caldwell, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Captain George Nauman, 1st Art., slightly; Captain S. S. Tucker, Rifles, slightly; Captain Mackall, A. A. Gen'l Worth's division, slightly; Captain F. U. Page, Gen'l Quitman's Aid, slightly; Captain Marshall, S. C. Vols., slightly; Captain Williams, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. Earl Van Dorn, Aid to Gen'l Smith, slightly; Lieut. J. M. Brannan, Adjt. 1st Art., severely; Lieut. N. Lyon, 2d Inf., slightly; Lieut. James Longstreet, 8th Inf., severely; Lieut. Tilton, Voltigeurs, slightly; Lieut. Sprague, Adjt. 9th Inf., slightly; Lieut. M. Clark, Adjt. S. C. Vols., severely; Lieut. J. A. Henderson, U. S. Marines, slightly; Lieut. Bell, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. Reese, Voltigeurs, severely; Lieut. John Coffee, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Lieut. Martin, Voltigeurs, slightly; Lieut. Maurice Malsby, 4th Inf., slightly; Lieut. M. Lovell, on Gen'l Quitman's staff, slightly; Lieut. S. Selden, 8th Inf., severely; Lt. Stephens, corps of Engineers, severely; Lt. Green, N. Y. Vols., slightly; Lieut. A. S. Towison, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Lieut. Armistead, 6th Inf., slightly; Lieut. Mayne Reid, N. Y. Vols., severely; Lieut. Selleck, S. C. Vols., severely; Lieut. F. S. K. Russell, Rifles, slightly; Lieut. J. A. Haskin, 1st Art., severely; Lieut. D. D. Baker, and Lieut. J. W. Steen, S. S. Vols., severely; Lieut. J. S. Delvin, U. S. Marines, slightly; Lieut. A. H. Bannon, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. Robertson, S. C. Vols., severely; Lieut. C. J. Kirkland, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. J. B. Davis, S. C. Vols., slightly; Capt. J. M. Scantland, 14th Inf., slightly; Capt. King, 13th Inf., slightly; Lieut. H. C. Longnecker, Voltigeurs, slightly; Captain R. G. Beale, 14th Inf., slightly; Lieutenant Richard Steele, 14th Inf., slightly; Lieut. Robert Bedford, 14th Inf., slightly; Lieut. J. N. Palmer, Rifles, slightly.

[From the National Whig.]

The Final Subjugation of Mexico Inevitable.

The Mexican war has, at last, reached the point at which it is forced to take on the character which the Administration, from the beginning, intended it should assume—and that is, *a war of final subjugation*. It was begun in haste, and by the mere act of the Executive will. It has been urged on by *little and little*—so as only to goad the enemy to continued resistance, and to compel him to avow that he will submit.—Just enough men have been sent to the field to prevent disaster and defeat to our army, though never enough, at any time, to crush the enemy, and yet spare the effusion of American blood. Overtures of peace have been constantly made to an irritated, not an humbled enemy, and when, for his own purposes, he vouchsafed to listen to those overtures, they were found to be framed with the especial design of still more offending Mexican pride and wounding Mexican dignity. Moderate demands, it was known, while they would stimulate the Mexicans to continue the war, under the idea that we feared to ask more, and were anxious to get a peace at any price, would meet the objections of the opponents of the war at home, and rescue the Administration, in some measure, from the charge of unreasonable thirst for conquest. In fine, all things have been shaped so as to make the war a war of *final subjugation;* and we frankly confess, that we do not see how the country can escape from the dilemma, into which it has been forced by the Administration, with honor to itself. It seems to us, that the final subjugation of the whole of Mexico is inevitable. The nation has spilled too much blood, expended too much treasure, won by its strong arm too many battles, conquered and occupied too many cities and towns, tasted too deeply of the sweets of conquest, for it to even think, for one moment, of abandoning what it has gained and what it now possesses, and especially in the face of the recent insolent demands of Mexico herself, sitting within the reach of the guns of our victorious army. *It never can be—never will be.*—This Mr. Polk well knows, and we award him due credit for his skill in so prosecuting the war to bring things to this crisis, though we despise the motives which have governed him in pursuing this policy.

But it will be said, that Congress will have a word to say to this thing. We know it, but we also know, that Congress is the last body in the world to go counter to the public feeling, where the national honor is concerned. It is ever eager to anticipate the public feeling in this respect. Look at its action in the matter of the recognition of the war with Mexico. There was no necessity for the intense haste which characterized its movements upon the news of the loss of Captain Thornton's command. Mr. Calhoun asked for only one day's dispassionate consideration of the question, and it was not allowed. The history of deliberate bodies shows their constant tendency to run even ahead of the public feeling, when the question is one of the national honor is brought up or affected in the least.—Every man must confess, that, in the present disposition of the Mexican public mind, as exhibited by the discussions of the Peace Commission, the question of withdrawing our forces from Mexico to any given point or of continuing the war, involves the question of the national honor.

We are only arguing now upon the facts of the case, not upon the merits. So well are we convinced that the final subjugation of Mexico is inevitable, that, we predict the movement of a resolution, at the opening of Congress, declaring, that *Mexico is territory of the United States by right of conquest*, and we farther predict the passage of such a resolution by an overwhelming majority. It seems to us that it is the only way to cut the Gordian knot, which the Executive has tied for the nation. Such a movement would not be more astonishing than the resolution submitted by that distinguished Whig, Milton Brown, of Tennessee, for the annexation of Texas, and by virtue of which, Texas was really admitted into the Union. If General Scott can hold the city of Mexico—and we have no doubt of his ability to do so—until reinforcements shall reach him, we take it, the reduction of the other principal cities of Mexico will be easily effected, and it may be, that, for all practical purposes, the President will be able to announce to Congress the actual conquest of entire Mexico. What then!

Even if the message shall not be able to announce this fact in so many words, we believe the military reduction of the whole of Mexico will have been so nearly effected, as to make it necessary for Congress to meet this new emergency, as becomes the Legislature of the Union. The question uppermost in every man's mind will be then, as it is now—how to stop the effusion of blood and the expenditure of treasure?—We would ask—can this object be better effected, than by the declaration, that conquered Mexico is Territory of the United States, and by legislating for its government? We think not. For one, we would a thousand times sooner see Mexico reduced to Territory of the United States, or to speak more properly—*elevated* to territory of the United States—and governed by us, even against the will of its inhabitants, than to see it continued as it is, subject to the military government under the law of nations. If the war is to continue, better let it continue on the soil of the United States, and beneath the sovereignty of toe United States, than to have it carried on upon foreign soil and under the latitudinous *jus genium*. And why is it better? Because, the United States would have it in their power, in that event, to offer to the enemy a government guaranteeing life, liberty and property, and if he would not accept it, to govern him by force and make him pay for the employment of the force—whether used in active hostilities or in keeping the peace. The influence of Yankee emigration would soon bring the enemy to his senses, and teach him the value of American Institutions

The crisis into which the country has been plunged by the administration of Mr. Polk, is one which must be met, and that too, boldly and manfully. It is no time to be jabbering about negro-slavery and Wilmot Provisos, about no more territory and more territory. It is no time to be wasting our ammunition and energy in parleying about the right bank of the Nueces, or the left bank of the Rio bravo, about New Mexico and the Californias, about Mr. Trist and Mr. Herrera. *The whole of Mexico is upon us.* It is already ours. We have it and we know it not. Had we a man in the Executive Chair, had we *men* in the Departments—how different would be the conduct of the American Government. The question is already before the American People—shall we give up conquered Mexico?—shall we agree to the terms which the vanquished in his weakness prescribes?—shall we confess ourselves conquered?—The universal voice of the American People proclaims in a shout of thunder—NO!—The Executive is inadequate to the management of this vast question. It has reached a point, which he intended it should reach, but it is beyond his control now. He could ride upon and direct the wind—but the whirlwind has come, and lo! he has become its sport. We say, then, that Congress must meet the question as becomes patriots. It will so meet it, we are sure. There is wisdom enough in that body to direct the whirlwind which Mr. Polk has raised. If there be not—alas! for the nation. Great deeds are to be achieved, a mighty nation has been *subdued*. It must be *finally subjugated*. It must be *pacified*.

[For the Herald.

Fires and Fire Engines.

The City Council has recently passed an ordinance regulating the Fire Department of the City, which, if carried into practical effect, will prove of immense advantage in concentrating and systematizing the efforts of those engaged in the extinguishment of fires. For want of this concentration, the efforts of firemen heretofore, though laudable in the highest degree, have been less efficient and serviceable than they might have been, and much valuable property has been destroyed that otherwise would have been saved.

In addition to the enactment of so salutary an ordinance, the Council has given assurance of its determination to sustain liberally all the fire companies which may be organized in the City. It has also caused a sufficient number of large cisterns, capable of containing between four and five hundred barrels, to be constructed in the most public parts of the City, at an expense of fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars, and intended only to be used in case of fire. A suitable number of ladders and fire hooks, with a proper carriage on which they are to be kept, are now in the course of construction, and it is presumed will, in a few weeks, be ready for use. These additions of apparatus and convenience to the Fire Department, if we had a new *Fire Engine*, would render our means of extinguishing fires complete, and add greatly to the security of property within our City.

My purpose in this communication is to direct attention to the necessity of procuring, as speedily as possible, another good Engine, and to suggest the means by which it ought to be obtained. The City, in its corporate capacity, has for the present done fully as much upon this subject, as in reason could be expected of her. By what means, then, is the Engine to be procured? We have in Maysville *five insurance agencies*, the policies of whose companies cover nearly all the valuable property in the City. The rate of premium charged by each is now very high, and the revenue to the companies considerable. True, they have recently had some heavy losses, which it affords me great pleasure to say, have been, in every case, promptly paid; but these losses afford no argument against the positions which I intend to maintain. For a series of years, some of the companies have made money—others have not had their agencies here long enough to have done business to a very profitable extent. That they will all make money in the end, and no inconsiderable amount of it, too, there cannot be a doubt.

Who, then, has more interest in the good and efficient organization of the Fire Department, than the Insurance Companies? If I pay to the agents a premium for a policy on my property, the risk is upon the company to the extent of the sum insured, not upon me. Perhaps one-half of the whole destructible property in the town, is now at the risk of the Insurance Companies. Ought they not, then, to contribute something towards the Fire Department of the City? It certainly is not an unusual thing for them to do so. If I am correctly informed, at other places a large portion of the expense of procuring and keeping up fire engines, is borne by the Insurance Companies.

If, then, the Insurance Companies, which have agencies in this City, will consult their own interests, they will contribute the means, or a large part of it, for procuring an additional Engine, which, it is obvious to any person in the City, is greatly needed. We have but one in the City capable of doing any efficient service at a fire, or for which a company can be kept organized.—If the Insurance Companies will contribute liberally to this purpose, *as they ought to do*, and a sufficient sum to purchase a good Engine, is not made up by them, I do not hesitate to say, that what shall be wanting will be promptly contributed either by the citizens, or the Council, much as it has done already. For a new Engine, such a one as is now required, a good and efficient company can be immediately organized. Will not the Agents of the Insurance Companies take this important matter in hand, represent the facts fairly to their principals, and urge such appropriations as will insure the procurement of the Engine? Let the Insurance Companies manifest that they really have an interest in the matter, and are disposed to do what the plainest principles of justice dictate to be *their duty*, and I venture to assure them, that the citizens and Council will respond as generously as need be required. They may hear again from

ONE OF THE INSURED.

October 25th, 1847.

A grandson of Wesley, the great founder of Methodism, has been appointed by Queen Victoria, one of her chaplains in ordinary.

From the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer of Oct. 15.

Remarks of Gen. W. Thompson.

At the Wilmot Proviso Meeting held at Greenville Court-house, South Carolina.

Mr. Chairman: I have not addressed a public meeting of this district for many years upon a political question, and never upon one involving consequences half so important as that does which is now under consideration. He must be ignorant of the progress of events, and wilfully blind to the signs of the times, who does not see that issues are now presented which involve not only the tenure of our property, but directly and without disguise our position of equality in the Confederacy, and therefore our dignity and self-respect as freemen; for it is a prostitution of that sacred word to apply it to men who allow others without authority to legislate for them—and that legislation not only pernicious but absolutely ruinous to them. A popular meeting of this kind is not a fit occasion for the discussion of the constitutional question involved in this issue, and it would be wholly superfluous, because I am sure that upon that question there is no difference of opinion amongst us. If there is any thing fixed in language, or certain in the meaning of English words, whenever a State is admitted into the Union, such State has all the privileges of the other States of the Confederacy; amongst these, and the chief of them, the right to regulate all its municipal concerns and internal policy in such manner as she may think best, provided always that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution. To say to a State thus admitted that domestic slavery shall not exist within her borders is a usurpation of power not a particle less flagrant than to say that no railroad shall be constructed or public schools and colleges established in such State. As to all the other controverted powers—the bank, the tariff, and the internal improvement powers—there may be, as there is, honest difference of opinion; but, as to this power, the usurpation is at once so flagrant, so insulting, and so dangerous, that I do not hesitate to say that its practical exercise will be, in effect, the abrogation of the constitution and all the securities which it gives for the public liberty. Abolish the constitution, or, what is the same thing, violate one after another all its guaranties, whenever the corrupt interest of venality or ambition may require it, and submit every thing to the unrestricted will of a majority, whose interests are not only not identical, but directly antagonistic to those of the minority, which minority we of the South are destined forever to be, and I for one do not shrink from saying that such a Government has no charms for me. Give me the despotism of Russia—of Turkey in preference to it. It is a slander upon our fathers to say that it was such a Government which they left us. They would have perished before they would have formed or lived under such a one. If any thing could add to the insult and outrage of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, it is the fact that it is now to be applied to territory conquered by the common sacrifices and sufferings of the whole country. What portion of the country has poured forth its blood and treasure more freely in this war than the South? What brighter pages or more glorious names has this or any other war given to history than those of Taylor, Scott, Twiggs, Yell, McKee, Clay, Davis, and Butler?

Think you, sir, that when our own gallant and devoted regiment stood for two hours at Churubusco, exposed the flank and rear to the fire of three times their numbers, with a battery in front pouring upon them a fire more terrible than that from which the old Guard recoiled at Waterloo—think you, sir, that it would have nerved their arms to have been told, you are pouring out your blood like water to achieve the most remarkable victory of American arms, but the only fruit of it will be the degradation of the State whose banner you have so proudly borne? Think you, sir, that when the gallant leader of that regiment—faint and exhausted with more than one wound—again seized that consecrated flag, and, when mortally wounded, clasped it to his bosom with the convulsive grasp of death—that, in that one brief moment of life was left him, his thoughts were turned to his distant home and its inmates—think you, sir, that the pangs of that death all glorious as it was, would have been mitigated by being told, You nobly fought, and never did man die more gloriously, but to your own loved and honored State your victory is worse than fruitless—its ultimate result will be to convert that great State, the fruitful mother of heroes and statesmen, into another San Domingo Pandemonium—your children will be forced to leave a soil consecrated by the blood of patriot ancestors for more than one generation, or to remain there and see the marble of their tombs converted into hearth-stones, and their graves ploughed over by a free negro proprietor? This is not the language of passion and excitement. The two races cannot exist together as equals. Every effort to raise the African to an equality with the white race has failed, and every such effort must fail.—The only alternative will be that the white race shall sink to their level, or below it.

It is the first step which tells in every thing. If we submit to so flagrant and dangerous a usurpation, it will have the double effect of emboldening our enemies and depressing the spirit of our own people.—No man who has ever submitted to one insult and made no attempt to avenge it has ever after yards had his own self-respect.—This is even more true of nations. The alternatives before you are, in my deliberate judgment, resistance at all hazards, and to every possible extremity, to this insulting, degrading, and fatal measure, or the conversions of the South into black provinces. I will not insult this meeting by asking which you will choose, or by the intimation of the remotest doubt upon the subject.

I wish that I could think with my friend (Major Perry) that if the South is united in a strong stand upon this subject, the non-slaveholding States will abandon their position. It is unwise in politics or in war to calculate upon the weakness or timidity of your adversary—particularly such an adversary as ours—a people possessing courage in all its forms in as high a degree as any other in the world, and conscious of superior strength and power; and I must add, generally believing not only that slavery is an evil, but that they have a perfect right, by the measure in question, to prevent its extension. If it is a matter of conscience with them, they will not yield. If it is, or is thought to be, a matter of interest, they will not. If it is both, or neither, but a will fanaticism, it is all the more dangerous, because fanaticism is inaccessible to reason and argument. Nine States, including the three largest in the Confederacy, have already acted upon the subject, and with a unanimity altogether unprecedented upon any political question; I may say, except as to the question of time, with entire unanimity. They will not recede—they cannot. It may be that their politicians at Washington may become alarmed. They are but the wheel—the propelling power is the people at home, and the fear of them will be greater than the fear of us. No Northern man who voted for the Missouri compromise has ever recovered from the odium of that vote. Politicians from any section of the country are not the men to make a like sacrifice of themselves—do not calculate upon it. If territory is acquired from Mexico, the issue will—it must come. What, then, is the remedy? There is but one—human ingenuity can suggest no other—it is an odious word—men dislike to use it; but if we shrink from the word, much more will we shrink from the thing itself. That word is not used in the resolutions which have been submitted, but the thing meant is—dissolution. Gentlemen, I ask you, in the event of the assertion of the principle of the Wilmot proviso by an act of Congress, are you ready to dissolve the Union? I am. If you are not, you ought not to vote for these resolutions, for you will then have made an empty threat from which you will be the first to recede. I yield to none, who has the feelings and just pride of a man, in a sincere and rational attachment to this Union. In speaking of it, I shall not talk of "its cement of the blood of our glorious ancestors—of broken pillars and shattered fragments" nor use any of the stereotyped phrases on that subject of a *falsetto* rhetoric. My attachment for the Union is not that of a school girl or a love-sick swain, but the more rational and stronger attachment of reason and reflection. I love and cherish that Union from the very same reason which induced our fathers to form it; because it gives us peace at home and security abroad; advances the interests and prosperity of the people, and effectually secures the public liberty. Government shall not be changed for slight and transient causes; but when the great end of their institutions is defeated, and all hope of remedy is gone, and the Government is only felt in its insults and its wrongs, it is not only its right, but the most sacred of human duties, to abolish it. If the dogs that I have procured to guard my flocks kill the sheep I will not hesitate to kill the dogs. I grant that the advantages of our Union, *under the constitution*, are great, inappreciable, and that nothing but stern and inexorable necessity should induce us to abandon it. To use the expressive language of a distinguished statesman of our own, beyond that event "there is a dark curtain which no human eye can penetrate." But a time may occur, and this would be such a case, in which we would at least have the happiness of the strong man of old, of involving our oppressors in a common ruin.

Is there no means of avoiding these fearful alternatives of a dissolution of our Union, or a degrading submission to dangerous usurpation, insult, and outrage? I think there is a common ground on which all should meet—one which saves the honor and advances the interests of all sections, and not only preserve our institutions, but those feelings of harmony and mutual good will, without which the Union is valueless—and that is simply to acquire no more Mexican territory.

Let our Government withdraw our troops from beyond the Rio Grande, and establish posts and garrisons along the frontier line. We shall thus in effect secure peace, although Mexico may not choose to recognize it; but that is to say, Mexico may say there is no peace when there is peace—a peace which she will not have the ability, and not very long the wish, to disturb.

There never was a time when she could have raised even the show of an army in the poor and sparsely populated States on the frontier; and crippled, disarmed, and exhausted as she now is, it is altogether impossible for her to raise an army and march through the intervening desert to attack our frontier. Our regular army amounts to about twenty thousand men, which will be all-sufficient to garrison that line, and that army will cost us no more on that frontier than elsewhere. If attacked upon that line, we shall thus have transferred to Mexico all the cost and inconvenience of sending her armies to our border, which ourselves are now suffering. But that line never will be assailed; it is impossible. We shall thus have avoided the two great evils of war, carnage, and expenditure of money. Is there any other but the deprivation of the profit of Mexican commerce? That profit, for the last ten years, has not been $100,000 per annum. Shall we continue the war for that? With the ports of Mexico blockaded, is it not manifest that ten times the amount of commerce will be carried on along the line of the frontier as would be through the maritime ports in a state of peace? Mexico will fret and growl for a year or two, but I have no earthly doubt will make peace sooner than if we continue this war of invasion. The country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was the cause of the war. If Mexico had given it up, we not only should have had no war, but we have official authority for saying that our Government would have paid ten millions of dollars for it; thus acknowledging our want of title by offering to buy one. We did not offer to purchase the British title to Oregon; we relied on our own; and so we should have done with Mexico, if we had any title to rely upon. A friend asked me recently what we were continuing this war for? I answered that the only object which I knew was to force Mexico to sell us land. In all truth I know no other. It may be a just cause of war; it is certainly a new one.—But we have undisputed possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, without paying for it, as we were willing to do. Does not every consideration of justice, humanity, and true national dignity require of us to ask and to take no more? Shall we yield to

"This hideous hunger of dominion,"

"this voracious appetite," which grows by what it feeds on? It is due to truth and candor to say that I would not take even the Rio Grande, if left free to choose. It would be better for both countries that it should be left a wilderness, as at is. That wilderness is a boundary was one of the prominent arguments in favor of annexation.

I would take no more territory—first, because we have no right to it; none is pretended, but the ruffian, the robber right of conquest; it is the bandit's right, and no more, who is stronger than the traveller, and he takes his purse and keeps it. Our armies are better appointed, braver, and more warlike than the Mexicans. Does this give us a right to their lands? I knew and said, before the commencement of this war, that we were superior to them in a campaign as one to five; but it never occurred to me that this superiority gave us any right to Mexican territory, or, with honorable men, was any inducement to war upon them, but the reverse. The furthest that the right of conquest has been carried by just nations is to seize as much territory as will indemnify for a war into which the conquering country had been forced without cause. Is that the character of the present war?

Would to God that it was! A large majority of our own people think otherwise, and out of the limits of the United States I do not believe that there is in the civilized world one intelligent man who thinks so.

Secondly, I would not take more territory, because it will be worse than valueless. It will be a heavy charge upon our Government, instead of an indemnity to our citizens who have claims upon Mexico. A friend said to me to-day that he will not take the people, but the land. Precisely the reverse will be the case; we shall take the people, but no land. It is not the country of a savage people whose lands are held in common, but a country in which grants have been made for three hundred and twenty-five years, many of them two and three hundred miles square; nothing paid for these grants when they are made, and no taxes upon the lands afterwards; it is all private property, and we shall get no domain which will pay the cost of surveying it. I speak of the country beyond the Rio Grande. We shall get no land, but will add a large population, aliens to us in feeling, education, race, and religion—a people accomed to insurbordination and resistance to law, the expense of governing whom will be ten times as great as the revenues derived from them.

Last, and above all, I would not take the country because the non-slaveholding States already have a dangerous and constantly increasing preponderance in the Confederacy, and slavery never can exist in the country of which I am speaking. In all the country of Mexico lying upon the Gulf the mountains rise to an immense elevation very near to the coast. There is but a very small portion of the country the climate of which will allow the culture of those staples in which experience has shown that slave labor can be profitably employed; and even that small portion, besides being the most sickly region of this continent, has no navigable rivers or other means of transportation for those heavy staples.

I do not express an opinion lightly formed, but one upon which I would stake my existence, that, whether the principle of the Wilmot proviso be enacted by Congress or not, slavery never will exist in any State which may be hereafter formed west of the Rio Grande. In a minority, as we now are, and the majority against us fearfully increasing, great is the responsibility of that statesman of the South who lends his influence to the acquisition of more territory in which, by no possibility, can slavery exist. We have already in the Northwest a territory, from which the Indian population is annually receding, sufficient for ten or twelve new States of average size, and all of these will of necessity be non-slaveholding States. There is an annual immigration to our country of nearly as many foreigners, adult males, as the whole voting population of South Carolina. All of these almost without an exception, settle in the non-slaveholding States. With Oregon and California we shall have room for eight or ten more, quite enough to abolish slavery by an amendment to the Constitution; yet, in the face of these facts, we see Southern men madly rushing upon destiny by the acquisition of another cordon of free States—for such they will be—beyond the Rio Grande; thus completing the circle of fire around us along the whole line of our northern and western frontier from the banks of the Mississippi to the frozen forest of the Aroostook, from Cape Cod to the Caribbean Sea, those baleful fires are blazing.

We have already countless thousands, aye, millions of acres of public land, more than will be sold and occupied in one hundred years. Why seek to add this comparatively sterile and valueless country to our already more than ample domain? But in the presence of the dangers which must follow such an acquisition, if all its mountains were of solid gold, and all its streams rolled over beds of orient pearl, I would cast it from me as a worthless bauble.—The very best result which I can anticipate will be a dissolution of this happy Confederacy; and I do confess that I contemplate that issue with unmixed horror. This may be regarded as unmanly fear. When the issue comes it may be that those who have madly raised the storm may not meet its fury with more courage than those who foresaw, and deprecated, and desired to avoid it.

Do we make any unworthy sacrifice of honor in meeting the non-slaveholding States on this ground? I cannot so consider it.—They propose it, not we. They have the unquestionable numerical superiority in both Houses of Congress, and they therefore have the power to assert the principle by legislation, and more than double our numbers to enforce it, and they propose it to us as an offering of peace. The conduct of a portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States has, for years past, been such upon this slavery question that no word short of *vociferous* will adequately characterize it. This proposition does not come from that portion of the Northern people, but from the friends of the Union; and, as we have a right to regard them our friends, the same feelings on our part, honor' the highest policy urge us to accede to it; and thus, and this only, to put an end to this most deplorable and unfortunate war, and to dispel those dark and threatening clouds which are lowering over us.

I beg leave, in conclusion, sir, to offer two resolutions, complimentary to two distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania, who have boldness and virtue (rare in these times) to take high ground in favor of the South, and one of them (Mr. Dallas) in support of our constitutional rights. I have known no higher act of firmness and virtue by any of our public men. On this question we know no party; and opposed as I am to both of these distinguished men, I am to both of these distinguished men, I take none the less pleasure in tendering them the tribute of my gratitude and respect.

List of Killed and Wounded in the Late Battles.

Gen. Worth's Division.—*Killed*—Col. Martin Scott, 5th Inf.; Captain Merrill, 5th Inf.; Captain G. W. Ayres, 3d Art.; Lieut. E. B. Strong, 5th Inf.; Lt. W. Armstrong, 2d Art.; Lt. W. T. Burwell, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Farry, 3d Artillery.

Wounded—Gen. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, severely; Major C. A. Waite, 8th Infantry, badly; Major G. Wright, 8th Inf., slightly; Capt. E. K. Smith, 5th Inf., severely; Capt. Cady, 6th Inf., slightly; Capt. Larkin Smith, 8th Inf., severely; Capt. Walker, 6th Inf., severely; Capt. R. Anderson, 3d Artillery, severely; Assistant Surgeon W. Roberts, dangerously; Captain T. L. Mason, corps of Engineers, severely; Lt. M. L. Shackleford, 2d Art., severely; Lt. C. F. Ballard, 4th Infty., severely; Lt. C. B. Daniels, 2d Art., severely; Lt. Ernst, 6th Inf., severely (lost right hand); Lt. J. G. Burbank, 8th Inf., mortally; Lt. J. D. Clark, 8th Infantry, badly; Lt. C. F. Morris, 8th Inf., severely—lost right foot; Lt. J. Beardsley, 7th Inf., badly; Lt. G. Wainwright, 8th Inf., severely; Lt. H. J. Hunt, 2d Art., slightly; Lt. J. G. S. Snelling, 8th Inf., severely; Lieut. H. F. Clarke, 2d Art., slightly; Lt. W. Hayes, 2d Art., slightly; Lieut. J. G. Foster, corps of Engineers, severely; Asst. Surg. J. Simonson, slightly; Lt. Bee, 8th Inf., severely; Lt. H. Prince, 5th Inf., severely; Lt. A. B. Lincoln, 4th Inf., severely; Lt. Herman Thorne, 3d Dragoons—aid to Col. Garland, severely; Lt. Montgomery, 8th Inf., slightly; Lieut. Andrews, 3d Art., slightly.

Gen. Cadwallader's Brigade.—*Killed*—Col. Wm. M. Graham, 11th Infn.; Lieut. Dick Johnson, 11th Infantry.

Wounded—Major Savage, 14th Infantry, slightly; Maj. Talcott, Voltigeurs, slightly; Captain Guthrie, 12th Inf., slightly; Capt. Irwin, 11th Inf., slightly; Lt. Lee, 11th Inf., slightly; Lt. Kintzing, Voltigeurs, slightly; Lt. Swan, Voltigeurs, slightly.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded officers in the taking of Chapultepec, and the capture of all the city. It will be seen that some of the brightest ornaments of the service have fallen:

Killed—Col. Ransom, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Baxter, N. Y. Vols.; Major Twiggs, U. S. Marines; Capt. Drum, 4th Art.; Capt. Vanolinde, N. Y. Vols.; Lt. Gantt, 7th Inf.; Lt. Calvin Benjamin, 6th Inf.; Lieut. S. B. Montague, S. C. Vol'rs.; Lieut. J. Willis Cantey, S. C. Vols.; Lt. J. P. Smith, 5th Inf.; Lt. Sidney Smith, 4th Inf.; Lt. A. P. Rogers, 4th Inf.

Wounded—Maj. Gen. Pillow, severely; Brig. Gen. Shields, severely; Col. Garland, commanding 1st brigade, Worth's division, severely; Col. Trousdale, 14th Inf., severely; Lt. Col. Johnstone, Voltigeurs, slightly; Major Gladden, S. C. Vols., severely; Maj. Loring, Rifles, severely; Captain Pearson, N. Y. Vols., severely; Captain Gates, 8th Inf., slightly; Captain C. C. Danley, volunteer Aid to Gen'l Quitman, severely; Capt. James Barclay, N. York Vols., slightly; Captain McPhail, 5th Inf., slightly; Captain E. C. Williams, 2d Penn. Vols., slightly; Captain J. S. Simonson, Rifles, slightly; Captain Bernard, Voltigeurs, severely; Capt. Beauregard, corps Engineers, slightly; Capt. Magruder, 1st Artillery, slightly; Captain Stiles Cassety, 2d Inf., slightly; Captain Jas. Miller, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Captain M. Fairchild, N. Y. Vols., slightly; Captain James Caldwell, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Captain George Nauman, 1st Art., slightly; Captain S. S. Tucker, Rifles, slightly; Captain Mackall, A. A. Gen'l. Worth's division, slightly; Captain F. U. Page, Gen'l Quitman's Aid, slightly; Captain Marshall, S. C. Vols., slightly; Captain Williams, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. Earl Van Dorn, Aid to Gen'l Smith, slightly; Lieut. J. M. Brannan, Adjt. 1st Art., severely; Lieut. N. Lyon, 2d Inf., slightly; Lieut. James Longstreet, 8th Inf., severely; Lieut. Tilton, Voltigeurs, slightly; Lieut. Sprague, Adjt. 9th Inf., slightly; Lieut. M. Clark, Adjt. S. C. Vols., severely; Lieut. J. A. Henderson, U. S. Marines, slightly; Lieut. Bell, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. Rene, Voltigeurs, severely; Lieut. John Keefe, 6th Penn. Vols., severely; Lieut. Mason, Voltigeurs, slightly; Lieut. Maurice Maloney, 4th Inf., slightly; Lieut. M. Lovell, on Gen'l Quitman's staff, slightly; Lieut. S. Selden, 8th Inf., severely; Lt. Stephens, corps of Engineers, severely; Lt. Green, N. Y. Vols., slightly; Lieut. A. S. Towison, 2d Penn. Vols., severely; Lieut. Armistead, 6th Inf., slightly; Lieut. Mayne Reid, N. Y. Vols., severely; Lieut. Selleck, S. C. Vols., severely; Lieut. F. S. K. Russell, Rifles, slightly; Lieut. J. A. Haskin, 1st Art., severely; Lieut. D. D. Baker, and Lieut. J. W. Steen, S. S. Vols., severely; Lieut. J. S. Delvin, U. S. Marines, slightly; Lieut. A. H. Bannon, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. Robertson, S. C. Vols., severely; Lieut. C. J. Kirkland, S. C. Vols., slightly; Lieut. J. B. Davis, S. C. Vols., slightly; Capt. J. M. Scantland, 14th Inf., slightly; Capt. King 15th Inf., slightly; Lieut. H. C. Longnecker, Voltigeurs, slightly; Captain R. G. Beale, 14th Inf., slightly; Lieutenant Richard Steele, 14th Inf., slightly; Lieut. Robert Bedford, 14th Inf., slightly; Lieut. J. N. Palmer, Rifles, slightly.

[From the National Whig.]

The Final Subjugation of Mexico Inevitable.

The Mexican war has, at last, reached the point at which it is forced to take on the character which the Administration, from the beginning, intended it should assume—and that is, *a war of final subjugation*. It was begun in haste, and by the mere act of the Executive will. It has been urged on by *little and little*—so as only to goad the enemy to continued resistance, and to compel him to avow that he never will submit.—Just enough men have been sent to the field to prevent disaster and defeat to our arms, though never enough, at any time, to crush the enemy, and yet spare the effusion of American blood. Overtures of peace have been constantly made to an irritated, not an humbled enemy, and when, for his own purposes, he vouchsafed to listen to those overtures, they were found to be framed with the especial design of still more offending Mexican pride and wounding Mexican dignity. Moderate demands, it is known, while they would humble the Mexicans to continue the war, under the idea that we feared to ask more, and were anxious to get a peace at any price, would meet the objections of the opponents of the war at home, and rescue the Administration, in some measure, from the charge of unreasonable thirst for conquest. In fine, all things have been shaped so as to make the war a *war of final subjugation;* and we frankly confess, that we do not see how the country is to escape from the dilemma, in which it has been forced by the Administration, with honor to itself. It seems to us, that the final subjugation of the whole of Mexico is inevitable. The nation has spilled too much blood, expended too much treasure, won by its strong arm too many battles, conquered and occupied too many cities and towns, tasted too deeply of the sweets of conquest, for it to ever think, for one moment, of abandoning what it has gained and what it now possesses, and especially in the face of the recent insolent demands of Mexico herself, sitting within the reach of the guns of our victorious army. *It never can be—never will be.*—This Mr. Polk well knows, and we award him due credit for his skill in so prosecuting the war to bring things to this crisis, though we despise the motives which have governed him in pursuing this policy.

But it will be said, that Congress will have a word to say to this thing. We know it, but we also know, that Congress is the last body in the world to go counter to the public feeling, where the national honor or is concerned. It is ever eager to anticipate the public feeling in this respect. Look at its action in the matter of the recognition of the war with Mexico. There was no necessity for the intense haste which characterized its movements upon the news of the loss of Captain Thornton's command. Mr. Calhoun asked for only one day's dispassionate consideration of the question, and it was not allowed. The history of all deliberate bodies shows their constant tendency to run even ahead of the public feeling, when the question of the national honor is brought up or affected in the least.—Every man must confess, that, in the present disposition of the Mexican public mind, as exhibited by the discussions of the Peace Commission, the question of withdrawing our forces from Mexico to any given point or of continuing the war, involves the question of the national honor.

We are only arguing now upon the facts of the case, not upon the merits. So well are we convinced that the final subjugation of Mexico is inevitable, that, we predict the movement of a resolution, at the opening of Congress, declaring, that *Mexico is territory of the United States by right of conquest*, and we farther predict the passage of such a resolution by an overwhelming majority. It seems to us that it is the only way to cut the Gordian knot, which the Executive has tied for the nation. Such a movement would not be more astonishing than the resolution submitted by that distinguished Whig, Milton Brown, of Tennessee, for the annexation of Texas, and by virtue of which, Texas was really admitted into our Union. General Scott can hold the city of Mexico—and we have no doubt of his ability to do so—until reinforcements shall reach him, we take it, the reduction of the other principal cities of Mexico will be easily effected, and it may be, that, for all practical purposes, the President will be able to announce to Congress the actual conquest of entire Mexico. What then?

Even if the message shall not be able to announce this fact in so many words, we believe the military reduction of the whole of Mexico will have been so nearly effected, as to make it necessary for Congress to meet this new emergency, as becomes the Legislature of the Union. The question upermost in every man's mind will be then, as it is now—how to stop the effusion of blood and the expenditure of treasure?—We would ask—can this object be better effected, than by the declaration, that conquered Mexico is Territory of the United States, and by legislating for its government? We think not. For one, we would a thousand times sooner see Mexico reduced to Territory of the United States, or to speak more properly—*elevated* to territory of the United States—and governed by us, even against the will of its inhabitants, than to see it continued as it is, subject to the military government under the law of nations. If the war is to continue—better let it continue where it carried on upon foreign soil and under the latitudinous *jus genium*. And why is it better? Because, the United States would have it in their power, in that event, to offer to the enemy a government guaranteeing life, liberty and property, and if he would not accept it, to govern him by force and make him pay for the employment of the force—whether used in active hostilities or in keeping the peace. The influence of Yankee emigration would soon bring the enemy to his senses, and teach him the value of American Institutions

The crisis into which the country has been plunged by the administration of Mr. Polk, is one which must be met, and that too, boldly and manfully. It is no time to be jabbering about negro-slavery and Wilmot Provisos, about no more territory and more territory. It is no time to be wasting our ammunition and energy in parleying about the right bank of the Nueces, or the left bank of the Rio bravo, about New Mexico and the Californias, about Mr. Trist and Mr. Herrera. *The whole of Mexico is upon us.* It is already ours. We have it and we know it not. Had we a man in the Executive Chair, had we men in the Departments—how different would be the conduct of the American Government. The question is already before the American People—shall we give up conquered Mexico?—shall we agree to the terms which the vanquished in his weakness prescribes?—shall we confess ourselves conquered?—The universal voice of the American People proclaims in a shout of thunder—NO!—The Executive is inadequate to the management of this great question. It has reached a point, which he knows it should reach, but it is beyond his control now. He could ride upon and direct the wind—but the whirlwind has come, and lo! he has become its sport. We say, then, that Congress must meet the question as becomes patriots. It will so meet it, we are sure. There is wisdom enough in that body to direct the whirlwind which Mr. Polk has raised. If there be not—alas! for the nation. Great deeds are to be achieved. A mighty nation has been *subdued*. It must be *finally subjugated*. It must be *pacified*.

[For the Herald.

Fires and Fire Engines.

The City Council has recently passed an ordinance regulating the Fire Department of the City, which, if carried into practical effect, will prove of immense advantage in concentrating and systematizing the efforts of those engaged in the extinguishment of fires. For want of these important objects, the efforts of the Department, though laudable in the highest degree, have been less efficient and serviceable than they might have been, and much valuable property has been destroyed that otherwise would have been saved.

In addition to the enactment of so salutary an ordinance, the Council has given assurance of its determination to sustain liberally all the fire companies which may be organized in the City. It has also caused a sufficient number of large cisterns, capable of containing between four and five hundred barrels, to be constructed in the most populous parts of the City, at an expense of fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars, and intended only to be used in case of fire. A suitable number of ladders and fire hooks, with a proper carriage on which they are to be kept, are now in the course of construction, and it is presumed will, in a few weeks, be ready for use. These additions of apparatus and conveniences to the Fire Department, if we had a new *Fire Engine*, would render our means of extinguishing fires complete, and add greatly to the security of property within our City.

My purpose in this communication is to direct attention to the necessity of procuring, as speedily as possible, another good Engine, and to suggest the means by which it ought to be obtained. The City, in its corporate capacity, has for the present done fully as much upon this subject, as it in reason could be expected of it. By what means, then, is the Engine to be procured? We have in Maysville *five insurance agencies*, the policies of whose companies cover nearly all the valuable property in the City. The rate of premium charged by each is now very high, and the revenue to the companies considerable. True, they have recently had some heavy losses, which it affords me great pleasure to say, have been, in every case, promptly paid; but these losses afford no argument against the position which I intend to maintain. For a series of years, some of the companies have made money—others have not had their agencies here long enough to have done business to a very profitable extent. That they will all make money in the end, and no inconsiderable amount of it, too, there cannot be a doubt.

Who, then, has more interest in the good and efficient organization of the Fire Department, than the Insurance Companies? If I pay to the agents a premium for a policy upon my property, the risk is upon the company to the extent of the sum insured, and upon me. Perhaps one-half of the whole destructible property in the town, is now at the risk of the Insurance Companies. Ought they not, then, to contribute something towards the Fire Department of the City? It certainly is not an unusual thing for them to do so. If I am correctly informed, at other places a large portion of the expense of procuring and keeping up fire apparatus, is borne by the Insurance Companies.

If, then, the Insurance Companies, which have agencies in this City, will consult their own interests, they will contribute the means, or a large part of it, for procuring an additional Engine, which, it is obvious to any person in the City, is greatly needed. We have but one in the City capable of doing any efficient service at a fire, or for which a company can be kept organized.—If the Insurance Companies will contribute liberally to this purpose, *as they ought to do*, and a sufficient sum to purchase a good Engine, is not made up by them, I do not hesitate to say, that what shall be wanting will be promptly contributed either by the citizens, or the Council, much as it has done already. For a new Engine, such a one as is now required, a good and efficient company can be immediately organized. Will not the Agents of the Insurance Companies take this important matter in hand, represent the facts fairly to their principals, and urge such appropriations as will insure the procurement of the Engine? Let the Insurance Companies manifest that they really have an interest in the matter, and are disposed to do what the plainest principles of justice dictate to be *their duty*, and I venture to assure them, that the citizens and Council will respond as generously as need be required. They may hear again from

ONE OF THE INSURED.

October 25th, 1847.

A grandson of Wesley, the great founder of Methodism, has been appointed by Queen Victoria, one of her chaplains in ordinary.

TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

J. SPRIGG CHAMBERS, EDITOR.

Maysville, October 27, 1847.

Summary of the News from Mexico.

PUBLISHED IN THE PICAYUNE OF THE 15TH.

Gen'l Bravo and staff were taken prisoners by a portion of the New York Regiment under Gen'l Quitman. Upon their being brought before him, Gen'l Scott thus addressed him:

"I deeply regret meeting the valiant Gen. Bravo in misfortune. I have long and favorably known him by fame. I trust we may soon be friends. I honor and respect him as an enemy."

Gen'l Bravo expressed his thanks for the courtesy extended towards him by the general-in-chief, the latter directed that the former be taken into the citadel and furnished with as comfortable quarters as the conveniences of the building would admit of.

On the 19th ultimo, Gen'l Twiggs congratulated his officers and men upon their decipline, gallantry, &c, as displayed in the brilliant actions before the City of Mexico. He particularly mentions Riley's brigade—Capt. Steptoe and company, and Smith's brigade—to the latter he assigns the honor of first planting the "old fashioned stars and stripes on the National Palace of Mexico."

Capt. Naylor of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed superintendant of the National Palace.

The Mexican army, less than 3000 strong, under Herrera, were marching towards Queretaro. The outrages committed by the guerrillas were fast becoming insupportable. There seemed to be danger of the whole male population becoming Brigands. It was intimated by the Monitor Republiano, that the $150,000 levied upon the inhabitants of Mexico, by Gen'l Scott, was ready for him. It was raised by loan.

Letters from Vera Cruz, confirm the report that Col. Childs had been compelled to bombard the town of Puebla—60 bomb shells had been thrown into the heart of the city and had the effect to drive out the guerrillas besides destroying some houses.

The heights occupied by the Americans were well fortified, and had provisions enough to last several weeks.

On the 30th of September, Santa Anna was reported to be at Puebla, expecting that Col. Childs would soon be out of provisions. The Mexican population of Vera Cruz, denounce Santa Anna as a traitor.

The total number of deserters hung at San Angel and Mixcoac, was 50. Thirty were hung at the latter place on the morning of the 13th, having been compelled to stand under the gallows and wait until the flag they had deserted should be seen flying from the heights of Chapultepec, and were then swung off.

Mr. Kendall says the statement made by the Union, that Scott had 22,000 men in the plains with him, was false and ungenerous. He had but a fraction over 10,000 when he reached the scene of his late battles, 1000 of whom were on the sick list—4000 of them new recruits. The Mexican Generals, of divisions, are charging each other with cowardice, &c, &c, as usual, by way of accounting for the recent defeats.

The "American Star," published by Peoples & Barnard, has been commenced, and the "North American" is expected soon to follow. Meanwhile, the city is rapidly becoming Americanized. From every quarter, starving in the largest capitals, we see such announcements as "Union Hotel," "Mush and Milk at all Hours," "American Dry Goods," "United States Restaurat," "St. Charles Exchange," "Egg-Nog and Mince Pies for Sale Here," and other kindred notices to the passer-by as to where he can be served on home principles. Nor is there to be any lack of amusements, for already the posters announce a bull fight, a circus, a theatre, and even an Italian opera is shortly to be produced. We are a great people.

There were rumors ot the 24th, of a coalition between some of the Northern States, to carry on the war,—another that Congress would shortly meet to talk of peace. Assassinations continue to be frequent. Papers were found in the City giving Santa Anna's reasons for the armistice, from which it appears that his object was purely selfish.

He (Santa Anna) is said to have *stolen* in one form or another about $1,000,000, since his return, and placed it securely in the hands of his foreign agents.

Mr. Kendall thinks that we must send an overwhelmiog force, to occupy the country between Vera Cruz and Mexico—that we have no country subject to our authority, save that which is commanded by our guns—that the Mexicans are bewildered, not conquered; and really believe that, though Providence has deserted them for a while, they will be ultimately victorious.

Gen. Scott has ordered that the city authorities shall collect $150,000, in four weekly levies of $37,500 each, of which $20,000 shall be expended for the benefit of the sick and wounded, $90,000 for blankets and shoes for the rank and file, and the remainder for other necessary uses.

Gen. Scott is said to be perfectly infatuated with his admiration for the troops under his command. He had ordered gratuities of Tobacco, &c., taken from the Mexicans, to be distributed amongst his troops.

The General had issued orders, guarding the men against a conspiracy amongst the Mexicans, to decoy our soldiers into drinking houses, &c., and assassinate them while intoxicated or beyond the reach of assistance.

Those of the deserters who had not been hung, had been flogged and branded; amongst the latter was Reilly, who commanded the famous Foreign Legion, composed of deserters from our army.

The punishment was inflicted by a Mexican muleteer, Gen. Twiggs deeming it too great an honor for him even to be whipped by one of his former associates: Reilly, with others, was condemned, in addition to the foregoing, to wear an iron yoke, weighing 8lbs., around his neck, to be confined to hard labor during the war: his head to be then shaved and he drummed out of camp.

☞ The Matamoras Flag of the 29th September, says that Gen'l Marshall passed down the river *en route* for Vera Cruz on yesterday. The Yellow Fever had broken out at Matamoras.

Gen'l Taylor was expected to leave Monterey about the 1st of November and take up his head quarters at Matamoras.

DEFINING THEIR POSITION.—The Yeoman and Flag—two of the Democratic papers of Kentucky, have announced their opposition to Gen'l Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency. Reason. He is a Whig—or he is not a Democrat, or something of that sort. Those Editors have not disappointed friends or foes (political of course) by their recent demonstration, but we shall be greatly disappointed if they do not signally fail in their efforts to turn the hearts of the people away from the noble-hearted old veteran.

☞ He must be hard to please who cannot find a Cooking Stove to suit him in the large and various stock of Messrs. DUKE & MOODY edvertised to-day.

They have all the good patterns to be found in universal stovedom, and at prices to suit every body—from $10 to $60.

☞ We have recently seen several specimens of the mammoth vegetable production of old Mason. Amongst them were a very large Blood beet—weighing 10 pounds—sent us by MR. HILL, and a splendid Dutch turnip by MR. GROVES.

ASIATIC CHOLERA is prevailing with great fatality in Russia. The Emperor Nicholas had deferred his visit to Poland, in consequence of the appearance of this scourge in Warsaw. It is steadily advancing as it formerly did and will probably reach our continent in its progress. Its fatality will be much lessened, however, by the practical knowledge of the disease acquired by physicians during its former prevalence.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers, to the eloquent speech of Gen'l Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, published in our paper of to-day.

Apart from its extreme views in regard to the duties of the South, in reference to the Wilmot proviso, the speech is an able one and will well repay perusal.

☞ Our Insurance Agents will do well to read the communication of "One of the Insured." His views are sensible and practical and ought to be at once carried out. The offices who first come forward to the support of the proposed plan, will entitle themselves to the patronage, no less than the respect and confidence of the public.

☞ We again yield much of our space to accounts from Mexico, believing them of more interest to our readers than any thing else.

A communication from "O," and a letter from "Camp Butler" are necessarily crowded out.

DEATHS.—There were 53 deaths in St. Louis last week; 26 under five years of age.

GEN. URREA.—The following is from the New Orleans Delta of the 16th:

We understand that a passenger, who arrived from the Brazos yesterday, stated that there was a rumor prevalent when he left that the famous Gen. Urrea was coming down from Victoria with 12,000 men, for the purpose of retaking the whole valley of the lower Rio Grande. It was supposed that Matamoras would be the first place that would be attacked. We can hardly put confidence in the rumor.

A SPOTTED NEGRO.—The Raleigh Standard of the 13th instant, published in North Carolina, has the following:—

On Saturday last we were invited by Mr. Norham, of Johnston county, to examine, at Lawrence's Hotel a negro boy he had in charge—and a very strange looking boy he is. He is as black as the negro ordinarily is, and has white rings around his arms and legs; the skin upon his breast and abdomen is white, and there is a white streak commencing at the top of his forehead and running an inch or so up his head, the hair on this part of his head being as white and soft as lamb's wool. The white is remarkably clear, and contrasts singularly with the black skin, which covers the other parts of his body. This boy is three years old, was born in Johnston County in this State, and seems to be smart for one of his age.

An old cost's advantages are numerous.—People will not think it worth while to pick your pockets—the ladies will not bother you with their insatiate love—and you will not be teased to take tea with your acquaintances.

BY TELEGRAPH!

[From the Cincinnati Atlas of Yesterday.]

PITTSBURGH, Oct 25—8 P. M.

The river is rising, with 8 feet water in the channel.

The markets are generally unchanged.—Sales of Bacon Hams at 9a10c, and hoground at 8c per lb: Cheese 6¼c per lb.

The Eastern Telegraph is out of order.

☞ The following letter from Maj. Gaines—our gallant Representative in Congress, although evidently not designed for publication, will be read with interest by his numerous friends, more particularly as it is the first communication we have seen from him, since the memorable battles in which it was his good fortune to be personally engaged.

MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

MY DEAR SON; I wrote you from Puebla on the 8th ult., and from Tacubaya on the 27th, giving you a sketch of events to that time. The armistice terminated without peace and hostilities recommenced on the 8th inst. The battle of that day, of which no doubt you have heard an account, was fought by the division of Gen. Worth against the whole Mexican force. It lasted about three hours and resulted in the capture of seven hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery, and killing and wounding not less than fifteen hundred, perhaps more. But as on the previous days we mourn the loss of six to seven hundred killed and wounded, amongst the former Cols. Scott and Graham, and Lieut. Armstrong, the son of W. Armstrong, of Indiana, an acquaintance of mine. He was a young officer of great promise and a general favorite.

The 12th we opened our batteries upon Chapultepec, which was continued throughout the day, and on the morning of the 13th it was stormed and carried after a conflict of near three hours, taking 1,000 prisoners, amongst them Gen. Bravo, and killing and wounding a great number. From Chapultepec there are two splendid aqueducts leading to the city, one on what is called the San Cosme road, and the other that of Tacubaya. The gallant Worth pursued the flying enemy on the former route, and the equally gallant Quitman on the latter.—Nightfall found each in possession of his gate, where they rested until the following morning. The 14th our army entered the wonderful city which was abandoned by the dastard Santa Anna. The national flag was unfurled upon the palace of the Montezumas, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were played round the public square, and now I feel at liberty to return to my dear native land, "home, sweet home," so soon as I can conveniently do so.

It was my highest gratification to share in all the conflicts from the 8th to the 14th, and especially to be thrown into association with Gens. Worth and Quitman. Two more gallant men do not walk this earth.—I now feel amply compensated for all the indignities and sufferings heaped upon me by Santa Anna, Lombardini and their contemptible tools, and shall return to my adored country perfectly satisfied. I hope to be able to leave this place by the 15th October, which, with the luck that has attended me for the last two months, will enable me to reach "Old Kentucky" by the middle of November. I received your letter of the 14th of August. I shall not attempt to descant upon my gratification at the honor done me by the 10th Congressional district in the late election. I must wait patiently until I meet my countrymen face to face.

The Congress of Mexico, it is said, will assemble at Queretaro, on the 5th of October, and high expectations are entertained that peace will shortly be made. I am one of those who doubt it. They have been whipped in no less than twenty battles, their capital captured, one thousand pieces of artillery and near fifteen thousand prisoners taken. How many more killed and wounded, I know not; and yet, if there is any party here in favor of peace, I have heard nothing of it. We have also to mourn our losses. Since this gallant army entered this valley on the 14th ult., I very much fear that 2,000 will not cover our killed and wounded, and still a peace is not "conquered." Let us hope for the best—the worst can but come.

Your affectionate father,

JNO. P. GAINES.

Mr. A. K. Gaines., jr., Covington Ky.

POPULATION OF ROME.—The city is divided into 54 parishes, containing 37,530 families. The ecclesiastical population consist of 39 bishops, 1,514 clergymen, 3,417 monks and friars, 1,754 nuns, and 521 students, The whole population amounts to 174,883 inhabitants, not including the Israelites, who are 8000 in number. The population increased since last year by 5,684.

MARRIAGES.

In Lewis county, on Thursday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Foster, MR. JOHN BROWN, to Miss MALINDA TOLLE, both of Lewis county.

DEATHS.

In Memphis, Tenn., on the morning of the 21st inst., after a short illness, WILLIAM N. STANTON, Esq., Editor of the DAILY APPEAL, in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased was a brother of the Post Master of this City. He had acquired a high reputation as a writer, and was, withal, beloved by his acquaintances as an estimable clever gentleman.

ED. HERALD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 27, '47.

HEMP—$5½—fair demand.

WHEAT—90 to 92c.

FLOUR—$5 to $5,25.

HOGS—$3 was paid last week. No purchasers at present in the market.

BYE—40a44c.

BARLEY—30c.

GROCERIES—No change.

BACON—None offering. A good article of prime hams, in small lots, would bring 8½a9c for city consumption.

[From the Louisville Journal of Saturday.]

BAGGING, ROPE, AND HEMP.—The transactions in bagging and rope are on the increase, and holders sell more readily than heretofore, although prices are quite firm, with an upward dendency.—We quote considerable sales at 11 lbs of each at 14½a 15c for the former and 6½a7c for the latter. We may add that the larger proportion of the sales were at the highest quotations. A large portion of these staples is, however, still held by the owners at enhanced rates, and of course not considered as in the market. The receipts this week have amounted to 3,112 pieces and 1,787 coils. The shipments amount to 3,563 pieces and 1,721 coils. The amount of stock on hand is 28,289 pieces and 12,865 coils. Hemp continues firm although we hear of but light transactions, except a sale of 70 tons of baled described from store at $6. We quote from the country in loose lots at $345,50. The receipts by the river this week are 319 bales.

CATTLE.—We quote sales of superior corn-fed cattle to butchers at $5a5,25; the inferior prices in lots for good fellows are about $3,75, inferior $2,75.

The Journal further remarks, that business in Louisville is unusually dull, owing to the backwardness of the New Orleans market.—Flour at last advices being quoted at New Orleans than at any other important commercial point in the Union, owing doubtless to the delay occasioned by the prevalence of yellow fever, in the return of the thousands who make New Orleans their home during fall and winter seasons.

[Telegraphed for the Cincinnati Commercial.]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23,—8 P. M.

The stock market did not present any new features to-day.

The Flour market is without change. City mills is held at $6.50 without sales. In Howard street the transactions were to a moderate extent at $6.50 per bbl. The sales of Wheat embraced 10,000 bu. at $1.30@$1.30c for prime White and $1.28@1.31c for Red.

In Corn there is no material change to note. The sales were to a moderate extent at 68c for prime White and 70c for Yellow.

Sales of Corn Meal at $3.37½ per bbl.

There is an improving demand for Provisions, but prices are without change.

Sales of Beef Cattle on the hoof at $2.50@2.68½ per cwt.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23,—9 P. M.

There is no change to note in Flour. The sales were to a moderate extent at $6.56½@$6.62½ for Genesee.

There is a moderate demand for Corn Meal at $3.25@$3.37½. Sales of Rye Flour at $5 per bbl.

The market for Wheat is rather heavy, and sellers were more numerous to-day than buyers. The transactions were to a moderate extent, at 140c, for Western White, and 130c for Southern Red.

The Corn market is dull, and prices are drooping. The sales which were to a very moderate extent, were at 74c for prime Yellow.

Whiskey in bbls sold today at 22½c.

The price of prime Pork is maintained, but Mess has slightly declined. Sales of the former at $10:50@$10.62½, and of the latter at $14:50 per bbl.—Sales of new prime Beef, at $7.37½ and of Mess at $10@10.37½ per bri. Western Tallow is worth 10c per lb.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—8 P. M.

The markets generally are without change in any particular. The receipts of Flour are light, and the market nominally firm, but rather heavy.

The supply of Grain is small, and prices steady at last quotations. There is nothing doing in Cotton.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23,—9 P. M.

The river is rising again, and there is now 6 feet water in the channel.

There is no change to note in the markets.

The Eastern markets for Hemp and other western produce, are void of any thing of interest to our readers—more than is founded in the Telegraphic reports.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Tuesday the 9th of November next, I will dispose of the following personal property, at public sale, viz.: one new and large Carpenter's Shop, a frame building on 3d street; a set of carpenter's tools, consisting of planes, saws, augurs, chisels, hammers, hatchets, 2 braces and bits, &c., &c.; a large and excellent assortment. Also—A stove, 2 large work benches, pine cupboards, a lot of lumber, and 200 lights of sash; besides many other other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to take place at the carpenter's shop of James Ficklin, dec'd, on 3d street in the city of Maysville, and to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

I will also sell at the same time and place, a lot of new and excellent Furniture, consisting of two Mahogany Bureaus, wash stand, work stand, fine bedstead, fine large carpet, chairs, wash bowls and pitchers, Mattrass, lounge, beds and furniture, &c.

I will sell the the aforesaid property as administrator of James Ficklin, dec'd, to satisfy as far as may be, two mortgages made by said Ficklin, in his life time. The terms: for all sums under $10, cash; over that amount, three months credit. Bond with approved security will be required.

R. T. BLANCHARD, Adm.

oct27tds

Canton Tea Aeney Revived.

I HAVE now on hand, and will continue to keep all the different varieties of Canton Teas, at my store, on Market street, opposite the market house.

W. S. PICKETT, Ag't.

oct27

Fresh Dried Peaches.

A FINE article in store and for sale by

W. S. PICKETT, Agt.

oct27 Market street.

Cash for Barley.

I WILL pay the market price in cash for Barley.

W. S. PICKETT, Agt.

oct27

Whiskey,

IN its different varieties kept on hand and for sale by

W. S. PICKETT, Agt.

[oct27]

Loaf and Brown Sugars and Coffee,

for sale by

W. S. PICKETT, Agt.

(oct27)

Western Reserve Cheese.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by

CHAS. W. FRANKLIN.

oct27 Second street.

Stove Emporium.

DUKE & MOODY, Market street, near Second, are now in receipt of a general assortment of Stoveware, to which they invite the attention of house keepers. Amongst their stock, will be found the following, viz:

Premium Stoves, of different patterns;

Morrison's Imperial air tight;

J. & D. Wright's celebrated Coal Cooking Stoves, warranted to answer the purpose.

French & Winslow's Parlor Cal Stove.

Wallace & Lithgow's celebrated Premium Stove, with the opening on the top;

With a variety of fancy parlor Stoves, viz:

Stanley Parlor Stove, No. 1, 2 and 3;

Rough and Ready Parlor Stove,

Eagle do do

Six-plate do do

Parlor Stoves, with Russia columns and drum;

Box Stoves,

Egg Stoves,

Seven and ten Plate do;

Franklin's, for wood and coal, with and without doors.

All of which they will sell as low as the same article can be bought, for cash in any western market, Cincinnati not excepted. Call and examine our stock.

oct27

White Wheat Flour.

A FEW Barrels White Wheat Flour, very superior quality, for sale by

oct 25. T. J. PICKETT.

Dry Goods, Wholesale and Re

LAREW & BRODRICK,

Are now in receipt of the latest and best assorted stock

OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS!

WHICH they have ever opened, selected by an experienced buyer, from the stocks of the principal importing merchants of the Eastern and Northern cities.

THE LOOMS OF EVERY MANUFACTURING NATION!

In Commercial intercourse with the United States, are represented in the various and beautiful fabrics which they offer to merchants and consumers upon the best terms usually afforded to each, and they fearlessly enter the arena of competition, with all the legitimate emulation of fair traders, whether, as regards the style, the fashion, or the prices of their goods.

Domestics, Prints, Woolens, Worsteds, Linens, Cotton and Silk Goods, and their various mixtures, by every name, and of different qualities, make up the stock, which has all the varieties afforded by any Western House.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In great variety, and of all qualities desirable for this market.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We offer the inducement of a fine stock of goods, whose styles need no eulogy from us, and will as quire none from them when offering them at their counters. Our prices will be the lowest figures which will covet a legitimate profit. Our terms the same as are usual in western houses.

TO OUR RETAIL CUSTOMERS,

We will only say, that we expect to see them as hereofore, and to draw them still nearer as the attractions are greater—promising them our best efforts to meet their wants—and with an abiding confidence that we can supply their necessities or even their whims, satisfactorily and fully, from our present truly beautiful and various stock.

☞ Our present location is the house recently occupied by E. D. Anderson—nearer the river than formerly. [September 6, 1847.]

PROSPECTUS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE CONVENTION,"

ROBERT C. NEEL, EDITOR.

THE undersigned will resume the publication of "THE CONVENTION" on the 1st of January next, and continue it until the August Elections following. As heretofore, "The Convention" will be devoted to the discussion of the Convention Question; contain such Miscellaneous matter and News as may be deemed interesting; and will maintain a neutral position in National Politics.

As this is the only paper which has been exclusively devoted to a thorough discussion of this question, he conceives it to be unnecessary to attempt to impress the friends of a Convention the importance of sustaining it till the question shall be finally decided; and in order to give it a general circulation, he puts the paper at a price barely sufficient to pay the cost of its publication. He therefore hoped that every friend of the Convention generally, will interest themselves in procuring and forwarding the names of subscribers.

TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 copy	$1:00
6 copies	5:00
13 copies	10:00
40 copies, to clubs,	20:00

☞ All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at Frankfort, post paid.

oct22

DR. SWANYE'S COMPOUND Compound syrup of Wild Cherry.

Read the most remarkable cure of Consumption ever placed upon record—

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: I feel it a debt of gratitude due to you—and a duty to the afflicted generally, to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. Think three years since, I was violently attacked with cold and Inflammation of the Lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head; a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, accompanied upon changes of weather, however slight. At first I felt no alarm at my condition, but was pretty soon convinced that I was rapidly going into consumption. I grew daily weaker, and at length was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse. Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry. I must confess that previously I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and I am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the saying of my friends, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease was at this time of 20 or 25 months' standing, consequently was deeply seated. I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first four or five bottles. But having a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently, I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound, but for the above indiscretion.—The Syrup allayed the feverish habit, did away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them and the entire system good health. I have derived offering this certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure. REV. J. P. JORDAN.

Dallas County, N. C.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. H. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by Wm. R. Wood and Stinson & Shepe, Maysville, Ky. [ct22o

Pale Ale.—Fresh Oysters.

WE shall continue to receive throughout the winter, a fine article of Pittsburgh PALE ALE, manufactured by Wm. G. Smith & Co., successors to George Shiras, which we will sell by the cask or otherwise, on accommodating terms.

ALSO—*FRESH OYSTERS* received by express from Baltimore; in cans of various sizes, throughout the season.

oct20tf MICHAEL KEARNS.

New Store.

On the lower side of Market street, between Messrs. Larew & Brodrick, and G. Worthington & Co's.

JANUARY & CO.

HAVE just opened a variety of *seasonable* and *staple* DRY GOODS and a choice lot of *Loaf* and *Pulverized Sugar* and *Gunpowder Tea*, extra qualities. Anxious to deserve and share with their neighbors, the patronage of the City and Country, and determined to sell *cheap*, they respectfully solicit calls.

Terms—*Cash, or Barter, or Special Contract.*

☞ New Goods received every few weeks.

oct20tf

Building Hardware.

OUR stock in this line is now large and well assorted, consisting of almost every article pertaining to this branch of our business. Those wishing this class of articles, will do well to examine the stock at the Hardware Store of

HUNTER & PHISTER,

No. 20, Front street.

Fresh Oysters! Fresh Oysters!!

I HAVE now on hand, and shall be constantly supplied during the season, with Fresh Baltimore Oysters, in cans of different sizes.

HUGH McCULLOUGH.

oct20tf

Salt.

250 BARRELS that quality Kanawha Salt, suitable for curing meat, which is now offered to the Farmers in the usual way.

CHAS. W. FRAKLIN,

oct20 2d st near Sutton.

CASH paid for good clean FLAX SEED delivered at my house.

oct13 R. J. LANGHORNE.

Wheat.

I AM at all times paying the market price for Wheat.

CHAS. W. FRANKLIN.

2d st near Sutton.

New Cigar Store.

H. J. HICKMAN, West side, Market st. opposite the Market-house, has now on hand, and will continue to keep, all the most celebrated brands of Cigars—amongst which he would mention the following:

La Magnolia Regalia,
De los Mejores Rios Regalia;
Lord Byron Regalia;
La Minerva Regalia, the celebrated star brands;
Tres Amigos Regalia;
La Esperanza Canadiens;
Washington la Normas;
Justo Sanz Principe;
Kentucky, Canones and Cazadore Cigars;
Half Spanish and Common Cigars.

ALSO—Fine Virginia Cavendish and Kentucky Tobacco of various brands, with every description of Snuffs. For sale at wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms. oct20tf

New Goods!!

REES & ALLEN are just receiving a new assortment of Goods, and will be opening them from now until the 31st. inst. Their stock will consist in part of superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats and Caps for gentlemen and youth's wear, Ladies Dress Goods, entirely new in style and lower in price than any that have been brought to this market the present season. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to purchase goods to supply themselves or families for the approaching season, will be well repaid by delaying their purchases for a few days.

oct20tf

New Books.

HARPER'S Family Bible, illuminated, extra bound.

Fredoc's Louis 14th, and Court of France, 2 vols. 12 mo.

Men, Women and Books, by Leigh Hunt, 2 vols. 12 mo.

The Body and the Mind, by George Moore, M. D.

The Soul and the Body, " " " "

Beauties of the Bible, " Epra Sampson,

Washington and his Generals, by G. Lippard.

Explanation of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, its mode of operation, illustrated with cuts by W. Johnson, telegrapher.

Norman's Bridge, or Modern Midas, by the author of Emilia Wyndham, &c. &c.

Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe, by J. K. Marvel.

Story of the Battle of Waterloo, by Rev. G. R Gleig, M. A.

Summer Tours, or Notes of a Traveller through some of the Middle and Northern States, by L. Dwight.

Cromwell: an Historical Novel, by H.W. Herbert.

Lives of the Necromancer, by Wm. Goodwin.

Harper's Family Bible, illuminated.

Oct 18 H. H. COX & CO.

Dressed Flooring Boards.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which I shall be regularly supplied with the best article. Builders and others wanting lots will please call and leave their orders, which, if taken from the landing, will be put at near the yard price of rough lumber. The first lot will be at hand in a few days, and received weekly after if the demand justifies.—Orders are respectfully solicited by

R. J. LANGHORNE, Agent,

oct13 Market Street.

Superior Teas, &c. At Low Prices,

JUST received from New York,

22 chest "superior" G. P. Teas;

2 do do Black do;

48 qlb boxes do G. G. do;

36 2lb canisters do do;

20 bags Pepper;

100 cans Sardines;

These Teas have been selected with much care.—They are of the very best quality, and offered for sale at lower prices, quality considered, than ever before offered in this or the CINCINNATI market.

oct13 CUTTER & GRAY.

Brandy, Wine, &c.

JUST received from New York,

12 casks Pale Brandy;

4 do old Madeira Wine;

1 do old Irish Wine;

10 baskets Champaign Wine;

All pure and for sale low by

oct13 CUTTER & GRAY.

WE are paying the highest market price for Wheat.

JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

Unrotted Hemp.

WE wish to purchase this Fall unrotted Hemp in the straw, to be delivered either at our establishment in E. Maysville, or at Waller's Mill, near Hillsboro. We are paying prices which will render it an object for Farmers to sell their Hemp in this way. They will do well to give us a call before spreading.

Office on Market st. next door to Parker's Hotel.

oct11 J. T. CROOK & CO.

Western Reserve Cheese.

50 BOXES just received and for sale by

oct 8 CHAS. W. FRANKLIN.

Insurance.

JOHN P. DOBYNS, Agent for the Franklin, Fire, and Marine Insurance Co. at Louisville; continues to take all Marine risks on the most favorable terms. oct4tf

Rainy Weather—Extraordinary Swimming.

A SMALL lot of GUMMELASTIC OVERCOATS, and LEGGINS, just received at

S. SHOCKLEY'S,

Oct. 8, '47. on Front Street.

6 CHESTS of Superior TEA, just received and for sale at the Clothing Store of

S. SHOCKLEY,

Oct 8. Front Street.

A Call,

OF Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the Maysville and Germantown Turnpike Road is requested by the 1st day of November next.

oct16m1 JNO. B. McILVAIN.

$100,000!!!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

Extra Class, 44.

Decided by the drawing of the Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS S, 3rd 1847.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, Oct. 30, '47.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Grand Capital Prize of	$100,000
1	Grand Prize of	40,000
1	Splendid Prize of	20,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	12,000
5	Splendid Prizes of	10,000
5	do	5,000
5	do	4,000
200	Prizes (lowest 3 numbers) of	2,000
63	do (1st & 2d, or 3d & 4th drn Nos.) "	1,000
126	do (2d & 3d, or 3d & 4th drn Nos.) "	500
126	do (4th & 5th or 5th & 6th drn Nos.) "	250
126	do (6th & 7th or 7th & 8th drn Nos.) "	150
23717	do	80
436	do	40

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $20, Quarters $10, Eighths $5. For sale by W. A. TIMPSON,
Maysville, sep29 No. 6, *Front Street.*

Cutlery.

JUST opened, a large lot of *Pocket and Table Cutlery*, of styles and prices to suit every body. ALSO—A large lot of *Butcher Knives*. Country dealers will do well to call on the Hardware house of
oct6 HUNTER & PHISTER.

50 BBLS superior Family Flour, for sale by
oct4 JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

WE are buying HEMP at the market price.
oct4 JNO. P. DOBYNS & CO.

To Merchants and the Public Generally.

FALL navigation being opened, we are again in the regular receipt of Goods. Our stock, a part of which we advertise to day, is very complete and we *can and do sell as low* as any house in the West. HUNTER & PHISTER.
No. 20, Front street,
oct6 "Sign of the Saw."

To Carriage Makers.

WE have just received a large lot of the *newest and most elegant* patterns of Carriage Laces ever offered in this market. Also—Carriage cloth, Silk and worsted tassells, fringe, tufts, &c.
oct6 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Saddlery.

250 DOZ. Ring Brakones, full 4 lb.; 100 lb Bleached Shoe Thread, an extra article; 3 cord do.; Silk, assorted colors and very fine. Also—A superior assortment of Bitts and Stirrups, half plate full plate and steel; at the Hardware house of
oct6 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Hog and Calf Skins.

RECEIVED and on hand, a large assortment of Hog and Calf Skins, Eastern and Western tiner. Also—A lot of very superior Harness Leather, with a few dozen of Bridle and Skirting, all *at Cincinnati prices*, at the Hardware house of
oct6 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Blacksmith's Tools.

A LOT of Anvils, good brands, at old prices.—Screw Plates from ⅜ to 1¼ inch, right and left hand. Bellows, the best in the market; at the Hardware house of
oct6 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Hemp in the Straw.

WE are paying for Hemp in the Straw, well cured, the market price, for Dew Rotted Hemp, *minus* the estimated cost of breaking by the usual way, delivered at our establishment at East Maysville. This, at present prices, will be about $4 the cwt. of clean Hemp, or $15 to $16 per ton of straw, (if dry) varying according to the amount of leaves or grass with the Hemp, 3 to 5½ tons of straw being requisite to a ton of clean hemp. It may be either weighed in the straw, or the amount estimated upon the field.

Office on Market, next door to Parker's Hotel.
J. T. CROOK & CO.
Maysville, Oct. 4, 1847—sy

Taken Up

AS AN ESTRAY, by Hezekiah Jenkins, of Mason county, living on Cabin creek, one mile and a half from the mouth of said creek, a PALE SORREL HORSE, (GELDEN,) supposed to be five years old this spring; both hind feet white; star in the forehead, and ships about 13½ hands high. Appraised to $25,00 by Simon R. Baker and Simon R. Baker, Jr., before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 22d day of June, 1847. EDWARD L. BULLOCK, J. P.
Oct. 11, etw.

30 HHDS Sugar, "prime;"
21 boxes Boston Loaf Sugar;
23 bbls Loaf, crushed and powdered do;
37 hf chests G. P. Tea;
23 13 lb Catties do, do;
48 6 lb do do, do;
4 cases "canister" and Black do;
24 bags Pepper;
101 bbls Bourbon Whiskey, 1 to 6 years old;
Spice; Ginger; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mustder; Starch; Indigo; Alum; Copperas; Mo. Va. and Ky. Tobacco; Spanish and Kentucky Cigars; Zante Currants; Prunes, in jars; Lobsters; Salmon; Snuff; Almonds; Star and Sperm Candles; Painted Tubs; Saleratus; Lee's Cotton Yarns; Demijohns; Bed Cords; Plough Lines; Wrapping Paper, &c; Rectified Whiskey, and all kinds of foreign Liquors and Wines in store, and additional supplies to arrive in a few days. For sale by
sep29 CUTTER & GRAY.

Tan Yard for Sale.

I WILL sell on liberal terms, my Tan Yard in the town of Flemingsburg, Ky. It has 38 vats and all the buildings necessary for carrying on the work. There are four acres of land attached to the yard, on which are a dwelling house with 5 rooms, with the necessary out buildings. Also, a slaughter house, making it a desirable property, situated in the heart of a wealthy country. I will sell the above on a liberal credit for the greater part of the purchase money, and at a very low price: or if not sold sooner, I will rent the whole on the 10th of March next, at which time possession will be given either to buyer or renter. Those wishing to buy or rent, will please apply to the undersigned, living near Orangeburg, in Mason county.
sep29twcwkwtf WILLIAM KRNNAN.

Zanesville Courier insert to amt $3, once daily and the ballance weekly, and chg this office.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received directly from the East, at S. Shockley's on Front St, a large and well selected stock FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of fine French and English black and fancy Cloths; plain and fancy Cassimeres, in great variety and at reduced prices; Satinetts, of all kinds of the latest style; Vestings, in great abundance; Plain black and fancy Satins, Plaids, &c.

Also, a few dozen fine Moleskin Hats, of the most approved eastern fashions; Ringold, Rough an. Ready, Storm, Navy, Mohair and fine comfortable Caps; Shoes and Boots.

The greatest variety possible of ready-made clothing, kept constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. All descriptions of clothing made to order upon the shortest notice. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to give me a call.
oct4tf S. SHOCKLEY.

Harness Mounting.

EVERY variety of Harness Mounting,—Brass and Silver plated.—New York pattern, very handsome. Also—Patent and Enamelled Leather, at the Hardware house of
Oct6 HUNTER & PHISTER.

DR. SMITH'S GREAT NATIONAL PILLS.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's

Improved Indian Vegetable (Sugar Coated) Pills

ARE the medicine of the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre-eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom. Their purity, as a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will ever be pleased with the delightful operation of these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time. A single trial will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are *purely vegetable*, or Nature's own remedy.

The great principle recognised by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, Dr. S's Pills strengthen the stomach, promote the secretions of the liver, skin and kidneys, and regulate the bowels, thereby adopting the only natural and consistent method of rendering the *life blood pure*, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system. It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., and which it is in the power of all to prevent. These pills do not palliate but *they cure* most all the diseases of the Western Country, and in all bilious disorders, they stand alone, unparalleled—the sick man's friend. Among the complaints for which these pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

Fevers, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Bad Appetite, Diarrhea, Dysentary, Liver Complaint; Heartburn Bilious Cholic, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Pain in the Breast, Scrofula, Bad Blood, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Whooping Cough, Weak Nerves, Hysterics, Coughs Colds, Influenza, Pimples, Low Spirits, Blues, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the hospitals in New York have given these pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several eminent physicians in New York and elswhere use them in their practice.

Beware of Imposition!

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and palm them off for genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar." Therereforr, *beware*, and always look for the written signature of G. Benj. Smith, on the bottom of every box, to counteract which is *forgery!*

More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office, and the people are referred to Smith's Herald & Gazette, where they can read of the most important cures. We give, for want of room, but a few.

Testimonials.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. L. LEE.
Editor of the True Wesleyan.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season. JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them.
F. H. NASH, 99 Forsyth-st.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other Pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

Voice of the Press.

At the request of Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's agent we cheerfully state that we visited the office of Dr. Smith in September last, while in New York, and found him carrying on a very extensive business in the Indian Vegetable Pills. The extent of his establishment would astonish any one not initiated in the Mysteries of the Pill trade.—*Louisville Jour.*

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills are all the rage in Boston now. Children cry for them.
Boston Post.

Very much so in Rochester. The dear little "respectabilities" won't believe they are medicine, no how.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

They sell well at Carbondale—and so they ought to. Purchase one box and be convinced.—*Dr. A. P. Gardner, who are duly authorized agents for the sale of Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. Give them a trial and they must stand as high in your estimation as they now do in ours.—Carbondale (Pa.) Reporter.*

Voice from Kentucky.

I have been afflicted with dyspepsia in the most aggravated form for three years past, and I found no relief until I used Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills. After using sixes boxes o said valuable pills, I am entirely cured. They are a general remedy. J. K. LEEMAN.
Paducah, Ky. Nov. 19, 1845.

We certify to the above facts. Dr. Smith's pills are universally esteemed in this vicinity.
HODGE, GIVENS & CO., Merchants.

Smithland, Ky., Feb. 24, 1846.

Dr. G Benj Smith—Dear Sir: Nothing has ever been introduced that has sold so well and given such general satisfaction, as your Improved Indian Vegetable Pills. Yours, F. S. SINGLETON.

Lousville, Feb. 13, 1846,

Dr. Smith—Dear Sir: About two weeks ago we bought two gross of your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coted Pills, and business is dull here at this time, but we have sold them all. You will please send us ten gross through Messrs Lawrence & Keese of your city, who will forward them to us via Pittsburgh. Yours respectfully,
WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH.

AGENTS.

WM. R. WOOD, Maysville,
SEATON & SHARPE, do;
A. CASTO, do;
JOHN C. SNYDER, Paris,
RAY & GILLMAN, do;
WM. B. MILLER, Mt. Sterling
H. W. FRITTS & CO., Carlisle,
D. H. BROWNING, Flemingsburg,
ISAAC LEWIS, Lewisburg,
JAS. H. ANDERSON, Minerva,
ROBERT BRIELLY, Dover, [town,
FRANKLIN & DOWNING, German
THOS. INGLES, Augusta, [burg;
STONE, LOCHRIDGE & CO. Sharpsburg,
HENRY ALEXANDER, Maysluck,

may2 sy

John A. Coburn. Henry R. Reeder. William B. Huston

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, NAILS, CAST STEEL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned have removed to the house formerly occupied by Messrs Artus & Metcalfe, No. 14 Market street, next door to John P. Dobyns & Co. and are now receiving and opening the heaviest and most general assortment of American, German, and English Hardware, ever brought to this city; embracing every article connected with their branch of merchandise.

They have now established such relations with Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers of Hardware and their Agents, as will fully justify them in assuring Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics of the various departments of mechanic, industry, that they will sell them Hardware as cheap as it can be purchased in any market in the West. Among their assortment may be found, a large and well assorted stock of Building Hardware; viz:

Locks, latches and bolts of every description:
Door shutter, gate and strap hinges;
Shutter and sash fastenings, every pattern;
Hand rail and wood screws;
Cut and wro't nails, brads, finishing nails, &c.

Farmers and Gardners Implements:

Shovels, spades, hay and manure forks, hoes, rakes, mattocks, trace, log, halter, breast and back chains; hames, &c.

Carpenter's Tools:

Saws a full and complete assortment;
Plains of every description;
Rules, squares, gages, and bevels;
Hammers, hatchets, broad and hand axes;

Saddlers Hardware and Tools:

Bitts, breddoons, buckles, stirrups, mtgle and halter rings, plush, thread, silk needles, awls, round and head knives, hammers, &c.

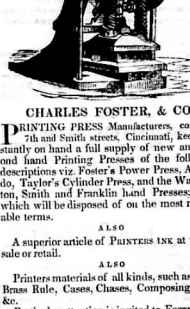
Carriage Trimmings:

Oil and gum cloths; seaming, pasting, hub and sand bands; door handles and hinges, Curtain frames and knobs, lace tacks, stump joints, and every article requisite to complete the assortment.

Blacksmith's Tools:

Anvils, vices, bellows, hand and sledge hammers, files, rasps, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

COBURN, REEDER & HUSTON,
Sign Padlock, Market street.
mar1oo



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. sy

HEMP.

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

A. R. CROSBY,

MANUFACTURER, Importer, and Dealer in Rifles, Fowling Pieces and Sporting Apparatus. Receiving Pistol's 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; Wad Cutters; shot Belts and Pouches; Powder Flasks and Horns; Double and Single Barreled Shot Guns of almost every description; 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, ju28, 1847. tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

THE subscriber has just purchased and is now putting up a splendid lot of Boards and Shingles—600,000 FEET OF BOARDS and 600,000 SHINGLES, known as the *No 1 Fresh Lumber.*—Thankful for past patronage, he would still hope to merit a share in future, by selling as good an article and on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the city for Cash, or to punctual men on a reasonable credit.

Yard and Office on 2nd street below Wall, and nearly opposite J. B. McIlvain's Warehouse.
CHARLES PHISTER.
Maysville, ju 23 1847 oo—

The Best Anti-Bilious Medicine Known.

PROOF is everything; and the best proof that *Dr. Charles Von Zandt's Anti-Bilious Hepatic Restorative Pills* are the best aperient pills now before the public, is that the proprietor is continually receiving certificates by scores, and that he is selling through all parts of this country and South America, over

Five Thousand Boxes Daily.

The reader will say that this is an immense sale, and, perhaps doubt the truth of our assertion; but we can *convince* all who choose to investigate the matter, that we have understated, if anything, the success of this most excellent medicine.—Bilious complaints are the most dangerous, most insidious, and *most obstinate of all disorders;*—no Kentuckian doubts this,—and if you would be relieved quickly, thoroughly and at small cost, call on the undersigned, and the result will prove your wisdom.
PETER SKEAN.
Maysville, June 3, 6m Market Street.

Executor's Sale.

I WILL sell as Executor of Richard Parker, at the residence of Abner Hord, of Mason county, Ky, on the 5th day of November next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, SIX NEGROES, viz: two men, one woman and child, a boy and girl, aged about 12 years. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
A. S. PARKER, *Executor*,
octtwtwtfwtds of Rich'd Parker, Dec'd
Eagle copy weekly tds

30 DOZ. CORN BROOMS—Just rec'd from the manufacturer, for sale low by
R. J. LANGHORNE,
aug 25 Market street, between 1st & 2d

Pospectus of the Maysville Herald,

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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

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

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

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

We shall foster and encourage, by all the means in our power, the Manufacturing and Mechanical interest, from a conviction that no town or country can prosper greatly, if those 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.—oo

DWELLING HOUSES.—Three two story brick Dwellings, that rent for $130 per year. I will sell on a credit of one, two and three years, at a low price. JNO. B. M'ILVAIN.
July 9, '47.

JOHN P. DOBYNS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocer, Produce and Commission Merchant,

16, *Market St. Maysville, Ky.*

HAVE in Store, and offer for sale, at lowest rates,

50 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
150 bags do Rio Coffee;
40 " do Java do;
50 bbls superior plantation Molasses;
50 " Loaf Sugar;
10 boxes double refined Boston Sugar;
150 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
10 bags Allspice;
20 " Pepper;
5 cerroons S. F. Indigo;
1 hhd best Madder;
2 casks Saleratus;
10 bbls Copperas;
5 " Alum;
5 " Ginger;
100 mats Cassia;
30 hf chests G. P. Tea;
50 catty boxes do;
100 bags Shot, assorted;
75 boxes Va., Mo. and Ky. Tobacco;
2000 lbs Candles;
50 kegs Powder;
20000 doz Maysville Cotton Yarns;
500 lbs Candlewick;
500 " Batting;
150 bbls Bourbon Whiskey, 1 to 10 yrs old;
40 " Rectified Whiskey;
40 " Cider Vinegar;
10 qr casks sweet Malaga Wine;
5 qr do pure Port do;
2 qr do pure Madeira do;
4 pipes pure Brandy;
10 " pure American Brandy;

Bed cords; plough lines; wrapping, post and cap paper; painted buckets; window Glass, white lead, candles; chocolate; Rosin; Spanish whiting, &c. &c.
oct4

To our Friends and Customers.

WE have just received our regular supply of Goods, and our stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. is again full and complete. We solicit the attention of Merchants, Mechanics and others, to our present *Stock of Goods*, as we know we can offer them, both as to variety and price, greater inducements than we have been able heretofore to do.

Our stock of Goods is large, and the variety unusually complete, and as we are constantly receiving goods from the East, we will take great pleasure in ordering for our customers any article that we may not happen to have in the house when called for. COBURN, REEDER & HUSTON,
oct6 Market street.

L. C. & H. T. PEARCE,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS!

MASKET STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

We have now in Store, and will be making weekly additions throughout the Season,

A Large and General Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods!

Our receipts for the Fall Sales, will not fall short of FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES; and we challenge the Western country, to produce, in any ONE HOUSE, a more desirable stock. Indeed, we doubt very much whether any house in this country embraces so great a variety, or provides so effectually for the wants of the country surrounding it.

3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 *Brown Cottons* of approved brands.
Bleached Cottons, from common to superfine.
Prints, over 1200 pieces of every variety.
Canton Flannels, Brown Drillings, Ticklings, Plain and Plaid Linseys, Jeans and Sattinetts, Tweeds, Flannels, red, white and yellow Apron Checks, Domestic Ginghams and Plaids, Blankets, over 500 pairs from common to fine; Alpaccas, very cheap; Earlston Ginghams; California Plaids; Silk and Woolen Plaids; British and French Plaids; Cashmeres, Merinos, Cloths and Cassimeres; Serges, colored Cambrics, White Goods, a complete stock; 1,000 Shawls, in great variety and of every price and quality; *Notions* of all descriptions, and entirely too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

HATS, OVER 200 DOZEN!

Of all qualities, from the lowest price Wool to the finest Castor.

CAPS OVER 300 DOZEN!

Of Mens and Boys. hair, glazed, velvet, cloth and fur; the best stock ever opened in Maysville, and the cheapest.

BOOTS AND SHOES, a fair Stock.

To *Merchants* who intend buying in the Western country, we would say, call and *examine*, our stock before you go elsewhere, as we will charge nothing for *showing* our Goods; nor will we think the less of you if we cannot make a bill with you. We *know we buy* Goods as low as any house, and that our *expenses* are much less than many of our *smaller* business and this combined with our experience, warrant us in saying, that we *can* sell as *cheap* as the *cheapest*. Whether we will do so, remains to be tested by an examination, to which we invite you.

To our retail customers, especially the Ladies, we can say, that we believe we can shew a better stock of both Staple and Fancy Goods, than can be found in any other house in the city; and of our prices, you must be the judge.
aug25oo L. C. & H. T. PEARCE.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell her farm in Lewis county. It lies immediately upon the road leading from Maysville and Washington to Clarksburgh and Esculapia, near the line between Mason and Lewis counties, and adjoining Gen. Marshall's farm. It contains 160 acres about 80 of which is cleared and in excellent repair. It is as well watered as any farm in the county, and as well timbered. The soil is equal to any in the neighborhood, almost all of it being newly cleared. The dwelling is very comfortable. It has upon it a good barn, together with all the other necessary outhouses good. Upon the farm is a great variety of choice fruit trees, that are just beginning to bear. Any person may see the farm by calling upon the gentleman who is now living on it, and for further particulars apply to Dr. Duke in Washington
june7 R. WILSON.

BRASS AND BELL METAL KETTLES, received and for sale at the hardware house of HUNTER & PHISTER.
July 9 No 20 Front st, sign of the Saw.

"Long Nines."

A FRESH supply of those superior *Boston Long Nine Cigars*, just received, for sale by
aug 25 SEATON & SHARPE.

MORE FURNITURE.—We have received a handsome addition to our stock of Furniture, at our Furniture Rooms, on Wall street. Amongst the articles received, is a beautiful curled Walnut Dressing Table, for sale low.
ju5 WOOD & DAVIS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

RECEIVED this morning, by express, another addition to my stock: I will mention some splendid Coral and Comse Bracelets, Breastpins, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Specks. This addition to my stock makes it general and complete
J. S. GILPIN.

New Wheat Flour.

BEST brands Family Flour, kept costantly on hand.
aug18 W. S. PICKETT,
Market St.

Harness Mounting.

CONSISTING of Japanned Brass and Silver, both in setts for buggy and coach harness, and in dozens for retail.

Also, NEW PATENT SADDLE TREE, for HARNESS, with JAPANNED, BRASS and SILVER MOUNTING. Received and for sale at the Hardware house of HUNTER & PHISTER.
aug18 No. 20, Front st.

50 Barrels.

ALL the varieties of Bourbon Whiskey for sale by W. S. PICKETT,
aug18 *Market St.*

A Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm—the former residence of Gov. Chambers—adjoining the town of Washington, on favorable terms, and give possession this fall to the purchaser, if sold before that time. This Farm is one of the most desirable in the county. It contains about **247 Acres** of fine tillable land, the different portions of which, are abundantly supplied with water. The improvements are numerous, and their aggregate cost was greater than he sum which I ask for the farm. The homestead, which is large and handsomely situated, is a frame tbuilding, surrounded by all the out buildings necessary to make it a desirable home. The fruit and ornamental trees, are numerous and of great variety.

Besides the out buildings about the homestead, there are on the farm, two other good frame dwellings houses and a Rope Walk 600 feet long, with Warehouses attached; and the machinery necessary for the manufacture of the various kinds of cordage.

A large portion of the land lies on the turnpike road, between Maysville and Washington, and would make one or more delightful country seats, for persons residing in Maysville, which I would sell seperately if desired.

It has great advantages for a market or dairy farm. For particulars apply to the undersigned on the farm. ju28tf J. S. FORMAN

Cheaper than Ever.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!

FUR hats at $1; Cassimere do. at $1:50; Beaver from $2 to $4; latest style fine mole skin from $3:50 to $4:50. On Front street at
aug4 W. WYTTENMYRE'S.

Family Flour of New Wheat.

FOR sale or to exchange for Wheat, on the best possible terms.
JNO. D. & W. M. STILLWELL.
July 14, 1847.

GOLDEN SYRUP and SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, for sale by A. M. JANUARY.
jne23

"Queensware."

RECEIVED per late arrivals, 50 packages of China and Queensware, to which I invite the attention of all wishing to purchase.

N. B. Merchants in the habit of purchasing in Philadelphia or New York, can have their bills *duplicated* with the addition of freight only.
JAMES PIERCE, *Market st.*
ju21 Maysville, Ky.

John D. & Wm. Stillwell.

WOULD respectfully inform their old friends and patrons, and all who will favor us with a call, that we are in the market as usual for wheat, and will not be behind in price or accommodations. We have sacks to loan.
July 14, 1847.

Further Supply of Hemp Seed.

300 BUSHELS of Hemp Seed grown in 1846 Just received from Missouri. Money refunded to those who purchase, if the Hemp does not grow from the seed. A. M. JANUARY.
may10

Notice—Tailoring.

E. JOHNSON, having opened a shop on Market St., a few doors from Front, tenders his services to those who desire neat and fashionable clothing. His prices will be reasonable.
June 2, 1847, tf

"Improved Patent Solar Lamps."

I HAVE a good assortment of the celebrated *Cornelius Lamps* on hand, and am constantly receiving all the latest styles. Those in want of Lamps, Girandoles, Candelabras, Lamp shades, Chimneys or Wick, cannot fail to be satisfied, both as regards style, quality and price.

P. S. All Lamps warranted for 12 months, and to burn cold Land or Oil at any season.
ju21 JAMES PIERCE.

"Rich China Vases."

WHITE *French China, Dinner* and Tea sets, Fruit Baskets, etc. etc. now opening, and for sale at less than *Cincinnati* prices by
ju21 JAMES PIERCE.

New Orleans Sugar.

20 HHD'S, very prime N. O. Sugar, just received and will be sold at lowest market price.
june23 A. M. JANUARY.

JOHN B. M'ILVAIN,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

SUTTON STREET,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of Groceries, and wishes his friends and the public to bear in mind that he will at all times sell as low as they can be had in market of a similar quality.
Maysville, mar15

Buggies, &c.

ONE FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE, and two beautiful BUGGIES, for sale by
aug 6, '47. J. BIERBOWER.

FRICTION MATCHES—A small lot very superior matches, just received from New York, and for sale low, by
aug9 SEATON & SHARPE.

PROTECTION!

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

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,

JOSEPH F. BRODRICK, *Agent*,

IS prepared to take risks against loss by Fire or Marine disasters, whether occurring 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 arranged by the Company through the undersigned at his office on Market st in this city.
JOS. F. BRODRICK.
Maysville, ju28, 1847. sy

Selling off.

70 Sacks Coffee,
30 kegs 8 and 6d Nails,
40,000 lbs. assorted Iron,
20 Reams Wrapping Paper,
54 Bags Rice,
1,000 lbs. Rice,
500 lbs, Bar Lead,
2,000 lbs. A. M. Blister Steel.

I wish to sell out my present Stock of Goods on hand, and will close them off at *prime cost*. The Bar Iron, which was in my Warehouse at the time of the last boatend, is unsurpassed in quality, which I will sell at 3 cents per pound, and other sizes in proportion; the A. M. Blister Steel I will sell at 5 cts. per pound, and warrant the Iron and Steel to be good. My Coffee I will close out for less than it can be had in this market, as I wish to close up my business by the 1st of October, when I hope to remove to my late Stand. Call and examine my stock
JNO. B. M'ILVAIN.
July 9, '47. Sutton street.

"China Tea Sets."

OF new and beautiful patterns, just received and for sale low. [jn21] JAMES PIERCE.

Moleskin Hats.

A BEAUTIFUL article of Moleskin Hats, on the Fall style, for sale at the Hat and Cap store of JAMES WORMALD,
sep 1 Sutton street.

Smut Mills.

THE subscriber has a few first rate Smut Mills, which he will sell for $12 each. For sale at J. & J. B. Jacobs', Foundry, corner of Second and Limestone streets. PAUL L. HOEFLICH
june14

ON CONSIGNMENT—30 Bbls. 1 and 2 year old Bourbon Whiskey, For sale low by
R. J. LANGHORNE.
25a Market street, between 1st & 2d

VINEGAR—10 Bbls on hand and for sale by
R. J. LANGHORNE.
aug 25 Market street, between 1st & 2d