

have a member without two-thirds of the ratio then being, nor unless it contained five hundred square miles. There were several other points in this question that he would like to discuss; but his time would not permit and he must pass on to the next article—the article on 'Executive Powers.'

OREGON.

Importance of the Northern portion of Oregon.—The distance from New York to the mouth of the Columbia round Cape Horn, is 15,000 miles. The distance between the two through a canal across Panama, would be 700 miles. The distance between the two by land, over New York, Michigan, Illinois and other parts of the west, is 3,700 miles. If a ship could sail 10 miles in an hour, a speed which could not be continually expected in a voyage round the Cape, the time of the voyage outward and back, without including time for discharging and loading, would be 3000 hours, or 125 days round the Cape, and 1400 hours, or 58 1/2 days through the canal. If the ordinary speed on railroads be 15 miles in an hour, the time of the outward and homeward passage would be 493 1/2 hours, or 20 days, 13 1/2 hours, or about 20 1/2 days. Thus the railroad would have over the voyage round the Cape, the advantage of 104 1/2 days, and over that through the canal, that of 37 1/2 days. But as we have assigned to these voyages by water, a continuity of speed far beyond the average, the advantage in favor of the railroad would be much greater. Ships meet with calms, contrary winds and storms, contingencies from which railroads are exempt, excepting snow storms which never cause delay of more than three days.

But if the British command this canal, we must build this railroad. The British will make great efforts to obtain it, and will do so, if we allow them to acquire any permanent position in Mexico. And if they do obtain it, they will be stupid indeed in conceding its use to us. The whole value of the canal to them would be the monopoly which it would afford them, of the China trade. We are their competitors for it round the Cape. Will they, having incurred the expense of making the canal, admit us as competitors in its use? Their principle or only inducement to making it being the advantage which it would give them over us, would they admit us to participation in such advantage? When did they share with us or any other nation, a monopoly which they could keep? And having made it could they monopolize it? Spain can answer the question by pointing to Gibraltar, Holland by pointing to the Cape of Good Hope, France by pointing to St. Lucia and Tobago. Having made the canal they will close it against us, and thus destroy our competition with them round the Cape. This would compel us to build the railroad, as the only means of preserving the China trade.

But the British know that the railroad would give the monopoly of this trade, even against their canal; for the passage over the railroad is shorter than that through the canal, by 3,300 miles, and the advantage of the railroad in time, as we have already said, 37 1/2 days. Hence this will impose upon the British the necessity of preventing the construction of the railroad. And they would do this by excluding us from all Oregon north of the Columbia. The harbor at its mouth is of little value, and all the good harbors in the region are in this northern portion. And all the materials for a mercantile marine are in this northern portion; and hence, even if we should build the railroad to the Columbia, or any port in California, all the shipping for conducting the China trade to and from the railroad, would be British. Would British ships carry for our railroad, when they could go through the canal on British account? In other words, will the British divide with us the profits of the trade, when they can monopolize the whole? Then if they make the canal, we must make the railroad; and to avoid the construction of the railroad in vain, we must keep the northern portion of Oregon.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The Culture of the Vine.—No country in the world is better adapted for vine raising than California. An excellent wine is made in some parts of California, and a considerable quantity of brandy. Any one who plants a good vineyard, here, and understands its management, can in a few years, varying with the yields, acquire great profits.—We have several instances of French and Americans, whose fine young plantations I have myself visited. The vineyards are full of fig, olive, orange trees, the last bearing at once flowers and ripe and green fruit. A proof of the fitness of the culture of the grape, of the valleys of the Sacramento, the St. Joaquin and other streams, is the abundance of wild vines upon the banks. These bear very good grapes, of which we often make wine, vinegar and brandy.

Fisheries.—The rivers are full of fish, especially the salmon, which surpass those of the Columbia river. The heaviest weigh from 45 to 50 pound.

The Chase.—Game is found in profusion, as for example thousands of the elk, which gather in herds, and in the summer are very fat. Equally numerous are vast herds of wild horses, deer, antelope, &c. Of bears, there are great numbers. And, in the rainy season especially, one can kill immense flocks, I might say millions, of ducks, geese, cranes, pelicans, &c. Beaver, too, and land otters may still be found in some abundance, chiefly in the mountains.

With great regard, &c.
A. J. SUTTER.

Mortality among the flies.—The New Orleans Delta of the 9th inst., says: For several days past, immense numbers of the common house fly have filled the city; but on yesterday, about noon, they were struck dead by thousands on the spot, wherever they lit, in a most extraordinary manner—seeming to expire as if affected with cholera. While the riddance of such a pest was most devoutly to be wished, we cannot account for this singular phenomenon. What does it mean?

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

CONGRESS.

We have no news of importance from Congress. Our dates are up to the 11th. Several days previous to that were taken up in debate growing out of the charges preferred by C. J. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster, in relation to the Ashburton treaty. The Republican says: Mr. Ingersoll has set out with new and heretofore unmentioned charges against Mr. Webster. Unable to maintain his former accusations—convicted and branded with falsehood in his first attempt at detraction—withered, and writhing under the contentment of every virtuous and just mind—he attempts to escape from his own ignominy, and to divert public attention from his deep disgrace, by raising new issues—a question about the expenditure of the secret service money, to which he had never before alluded, and of which no previous mention has been made in any quarter.

Mr. Webster will, beyond all question, rejoice. And his friends say he will make charges of official delinquency and corruption against C. J. Ingersoll, when District Attorney, as base in his character, and as susceptible of equally as high a degree of proof, as anything that has been charged upon Mr. W. How far this is true, we do not pretend to say.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

From the correspondence between Mr. John Slidell and the Mexican Government, we see no hope of averting a war with that country. Mr. Slidell in making his last demand on the Mexican Government, intimated that a refusal to receive him would cause "an open rupture." That refusal was made, accompanied by remarks highly offensive and insulting.

We look with anxiety for news from Washington, to see what effect the rejection of Mr. Slidell has produced in that city.

COL. BENTON.

The Glasgow News says that, "Col. Benton may now be considered a 49 deg. man, going with Mr. Calhoun, and claiming to be 'a friend of the administration.'" It might as well have been said of Gen. Jackson in his lifetime, that he was a United States Bank man, going with Nick Biddle; the latter done all he could against the bank, and the former has said all he could against surrendering any part of Oregon. It is true he is a friend and supporter of the administration; but we are greatly deceived if present Polk does not go for Oregon to the full extent that Col. Benton and the people of Missouri do. We have so read him; and we would respectfully call on the News for any evidence to the contrary, and also ask their authority for the declaration they have here made in regard to Col. Benton. It certainly is not justified in the quotation they have made.—*Democrat.*

Our neighbor of the "Democrat" has certainly not read a late paper, or he would have seen that Col. Benton has committed himself on the 49th deg. as the Oregon boundary. We did not think our neighbor would so grossly misrepresent any one as he has Col. Benton in the above article; when he, Mr. B., so expressly declares in his speech, he is for compromising on the 49th deg.

Let every democrat read Mr. Benton's speech in reply to Gen. Cass, and they will then see how much reliance is to be placed in the statements of the above article, and how far the "Democrat" may be believed in any thing it may say hereafter.

Why has not the editor of the "Democrat" the fairness to come out as the "Mis-sourian" has done, or is he muzzled?

TAX ON DOGS.

We understand the Board of Trustees of this town have passed an ordinance levying a tax of one dollar on all dogs—excepting one in each family. This we think a very good and popular move. Some families have five or six, and such a howling as they keep up—every night—is truly distressing to the natives. We are decidedly in favor of the tax, as we think it will have a tendency to thin the dense population of the canine race in our town. Give us the tax by all means.

DIED.—The Republican says: We understand that Gen. Wm. Monroe, United States Receiver for the Clinton Land District, in this State, died a few days since. Gen. Monroe has filled many important official stations in this State. He has served several sessions in the Legislature, as Representative and as Senator, and lately filled the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

The trial of John C. Lester, which was to have taken place the present session of the Henry County Circuit Court, has been postponed to a special term in June next.

Connecticut Election.—It appears the Locofocos crowded a little too soon over Connecticut. The New York Tribune, of the 11th, has the vote of every town for Governor but Cornwallis, in Litchfield county, which has probably given 20 or 30 for Toucey. Bissell, Whig, is 743 ahead. The rest of the Whig State ticket is fully up to him. The Senate stands 10 Whig to 11 Loco, the sixteenth district having chosen a Loco, and the seventeenth a Whig. The seventh and tenth districts are reported Loco by 10 and 9, respectively, which may be reversed by the official.

The New Haven Palladium has revised the list of members of the House, giving 82 Whigs to 96 Locos, with 42 to elect, of whom 30 will naturally be Whigs and 12 Locos. This will give a House of 112 Whigs to 108 Locos, and a Whig majority of three on joint ballot.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Messrs. LYONS & STEINFELD, merchants of this city, were arrested last Tuesday on a process from St. Louis, charging them with obtaining goods under false pretences from the merchants of that city. They were brought before Judge SMITH, of the County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and after a hearing of the case, they were dismissed, owing to some irregularity in the writ. A new writ was issued, however, and they were again taken up and left for St. Louis on Wednesday last. They have been doing business in this city some time, and previous to this charge, stood fair in the community.—*Boonville Observer.*

Their trial came up before Justice KRETSCHMAR, last week, in St. Louis. Each defendant was required to find bail in the sum of \$5,000, to appear before the criminal court and answer to the charge. We are not informed whether the bail was given.

The Pilot Boat Romer.—This vessel, whose mysterious departure for England in February, gave rise to so much conjecture, has returned to New York, and with her return the whole mystery is explained. She was chartered, it seems, by the New York Tribune and Sun, and by the Philadelphia North American and Ledger, as an express vessel; and in this capacity brought over papers for those offices only. Her appearance on the other side of the water excited as much curiosity as her departure from our own shores. She arrived at Cork, and the bearer of despatches immediately left for London. A Cork paper says: "On her arrival, with the American flag flying at the masthead, a Lieutenant of her Majesty's Van-guard was despatched with orders, as we understand, from the Admiralty, to require that the flag should at once be taken down. Captain Maguire, of the Romer, received the British officer with much courtesy, invited him down into the cabin, and having been made acquainted with the object of his visit, the American's reply was characteristic. "So long," said he, "as I have an arm to pull a trigger, no man shall dare touch that flag!" This prompt reply puzzled the Britisher not a little. He returned to his ship for further orders, and in a short time came back to the American officer with ample apology to the officer, that seeing the vessel so small, his commander did not think she was an American vessel, and that the flag of that nation had been used without authority. So the matter ended.

Mr. BENTON'S speech is every where hailed as a great effort. The New York Gazette says "it is generally acknowledged he has made the most important speech upon the Oregon question that has yet been delivered. In the shape in which we find it reported in the Washington Union it must be acknowledged that its bearing upon the great question of peace or war can hardly be over estimated."

The Journal of Commerce says: "Thanks to Mr. Benton for his straight-forward manly speech! A friend in need is a friend indeed! Had his great influence been exerted in favor of extreme measures, there might have been some doubt of the result, even in the Senate; but now that he has taken his position along side of Webster, Calhoun, Haywood, Berrien, Colquitt, Crittenden and their co-peers, what hope is there for the 54 40 men—the Allens, Casses, Hannegans and Breeses, &c.? They are left in the vocative—wanting. They are defeated and the country is safe."

The Missouri Reporter makes the following very correct remark.

"The Glasgow News denies that, under the proposed constitution, three men in some counties will have the same political weight as five in others. An editor that can deny that fact, so clearly stated in the proposed constitution, can be depended on in no statement he may make."

Served him Right.—Emile Moulton, says the New Orleans Delta of the 9th, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Lewis, of the Third Municipality, charged with having falsely sworn at the polls of the Second Ward of that Municipality, on Monday last, that he was a citizen of the United States, and with having voted illegally. The Recorder sent him before the Criminal Court, to take his trial for perjury. He is now in the parish prison.

The Hon. Henry Clay left St. Louis on last Saturday evening, for his residence at Lexington.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
LATER FROM TEXAS.
Return of the Hon. John Slidell and W. S. Parrott, Esq.—His final Rejection by the Mexican government.—The War feeling in Mexico.—March of Gen. Taylor's Army.—Engagement with a party of Mexicans and their Retreat.—Burning of the Custom House at Point Isabel, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, Windel, from Galveston, from whence she sailed on the 5th inst., we are placed in possession of Galveston dates of the 4th inst., containing important intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army. The Alabama, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, fell in with the U. S. steam ship Mississippi off the Balize, having on board our Minister, the Hon. J. Slidell; Wm. S. Parrott, Esq., Secretary of Legation, and Robert Stuart, Midshipman U. S. navy. The Mississippi left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 30th ult., and arrived off the Balize on Saturday morning, but owing to the severity of the gale, was unable to communicate until she fell in with the Alabama. Messrs. Slidell, Parrott and Stuart were transferred to the latter vessel, and the Mississippi immediately departed for Pensacola. We have received full files of "El Locomotor" to the 29th, inclusive, furnished us by our obliging correspondents at Vera Cruz, but they contain nothing of very great importance.

We have the proclamation of Paredes, but are unable to give it entire this morning. It is a document in the usual vein of Mexican official publications, spread all over with denunciations of the United States, and seasoned with abundant condiments for the taste and palates of the people of that country.

We learn from Mr. Parrott that Mr. Slidell remained at Jalapa till the 28th ult., at which time he had signified to the Mexican authorities, in his last communication to them, his intention of leaving, whether he received his passports or not. On the 27th the necessary documents, couched in the most formal language, dated at the city of Mexico, 21st ult., were directed to Mr. S. at Jalapa. Through some mistake they went to Vera Cruz, and from thence they were transported by our Consul to Mr. Slidell. A separate and distinct passport was sent to Mr. Parrott at Mexico and Jalapa was extremely cold, but upon his arrival at Vera Cruz he was received with a salute, waited upon by the highest official dignitaries of the place, and again saluted when the Mississippi left. Mr. Slidell appears to have acted throughout in the most firm and dignified manner, and has shown himself well qualified for the important mission with which he was intrusted. Mr. Slidell will remain in this city for several weeks unless his presence is required in Washington. Mr. Parrott will proceed to Washington in the course of a few weeks.

A heavy gale from the south-east commenced at Galveston on Friday, the 3d inst., and continued when the Alabama succeeded in getting over the bar. The New York was to leave on the 5th at 12 o'clock, but as the weather was still threatening, it was doubtful whether she got off. The Galveston News, Extra, of the 4th inst., contains the following intelligence from the Army of Occupation, brought by the U. S. Revenue cutter Woodbury, Captain Foster, from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 30th ultimo. She was to sail for this port as soon as the weather would permit.

The Army of Occupation, numbering in all 3,500 men, arrived and encamped, on the 28th ult., opposite Matamoras. Gen. Taylor, with a company of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Twigg, having left the main army, arrived at Point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of transports from Aransas, on the 24th ult., their not being half an hour's difference in their arrivals by land and water.

On the appearance of the fleet, the captain of the port—Rodriguez—set fire to the custom house and several other buildings at Point Isabel, and made his retreat good to the river, although pursued some distance by order of Gen. Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value, being constructed with logs, thatched with straw.

The enemy, who have been reported as in readiness to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor's army, seem to have entirely disappeared on his approach. The only opposition of any consequence he experienced was at the Little Colorado, were a Mexican officer, with about 150 mounted men, threatened to fire upon him if he attempted to cross that stream, stating that such were his positive orders and that Mexicans knew no fear. The artillery was immediately ordered up and the troops formed and commenced fording in perfect order, the water being nearly to their arm-pits, whereupon the gallant Mexican prudently retreated without executing his positive orders. He was previously met on the prairie by a party of 50 or 60 Mexicans, who informed Gen. Taylor that he must proceed no further in that direction. By order of Gen. T. the army opened, and this party were permitted to march through to the rear and then depart.

When near Point Isabel, a deputation of about forty men waited upon him, bearing a proclamation and message from Gen. Mejia, filled with threats in the usual style of gascnade, to which the Mexicans are so partial. At this moment the flames caused by the burning of the custom house were discovered and Gen. T. immediately dismissed the deputation, directing them to inform Gen. Mejia that he would reply to his message opposite Matamoras on Saturday, the 28th ult.

The vessels were got over the bar without any difficulty and without pilots. Capt. Foster reports that the schooner Belle del Mar was driven on the south side, and after beating heavily on the bar, in two feet water, lay hard and fast. It is thought that she cannot be saved. The Louisiana, Capt. Eddy, had her rudder unshipped, but she received no other damage.

The U. S. brig Lawrence, Commander Mercer, remained at anchor off the bar. The brig Porpoise, Commander Hunt, sailed for Pensacola on the 26th ult.

Forty waggons, with supplies for the army, left Point Isabel on the morning of the 26th, in fine condition, and on the morning after Gen. Taylor followed, leaving a company of artillery at Point Isabel, under command of Major Monroe. The News understands that Gen. Taylor's orders are to cross the Rio Grande and attack Matamoras, should he be fired on from the town.

Lieut. Folli, U. S. N., who was bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor, arrived at Galveston on the morning of the 4th inst., in the Woodbury, and came to this city in the Alabama.

Capt. Foster reported that there was 81 feet water on the bar at Brazos St. Jago; and from thence to Point Isabel, a distance of about three miles due west; the uniform depth was about 5 feet. Point Isabel is a perpendicular bluff about 60 feet above water, and the surrounding country is hilly and undulating. The country was in a highly favorable condition for the march of the army. Col. McCrea was disappointed in his attempt to take the barges across the Laguna la Madre for lack of water, and they will have to be taken by land. The steamers Monmouth and Cincinnati are constantly employed in transporting from Brazos St. Jago to Point Isabel.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Mississippi for a list of the officers and crew.

The U. S. ships Cumberland, St. Marys, John Adams and Falmouth were at Vera Cruz when the Mississippi left—officers and crews all well. We must also return our thanks to the officers of the Alabama for their politeness and attention in furnishing us with files of Galveston papers.

The weather has been clear and warm for the last week, with the exception of Thursday evening, when a thunder storm came up, accompanied with a right sharp sprinkle of rain; but it soon cleared off and Friday morning was bright and beautiful. The forwardness of the summer season has produced quite a revival in business—particularly in the loafing line.

Our "Junior" is on a trip to St. Louis, for the purpose of laying in a supply of materials. We trust he will lay in plenty of every thing but such stock as he proposed bringing from Chariton county, two or three years since.

Messrs. Lyons & Steinfield, of Boonville, were brought before Judge Manning, of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, on Saturday last, by a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge, after examining the case, reduced the bail of Steinfield from \$5,000 to \$3,000, which he gave. Lyons was discharged from custody.

Mr. Charles has disposed of his interest in the "Boonville Observer" to Mr. Allen Hammond. That paper will hereafter be conducted by Caldwell & Hammond.

BENJAMIN HAYS, Esq., editor of the "Platte Argus," announces in the last number that his connection with that paper will cease on the 1st of May next.

We have received the first number of the "HANCOCK EAGLE," a new paper started in Nauvoo, Illinois, by Wm. E. MATLACK. It is a large, handsomely printed, ably edited and locofoco in politics—the only bad feature about it.

Thomas Ritchie, Jr., the murderer of Mr. Pleasant, has been tried and acquitted—on the plea of self-defence.

FROM NAUVOO.

We have received the Hancock (Ill.) Eagle of last Friday, containing a letter from Maj. Warren, in which the public is informed that the troops under his command are to be disbanded, pursuant to orders from Gov. Ford, on the first of May next. The Eagle regards this as a proclamation that, after that day, the Governor will refuse to protect the Mormons against their enemies. The consequence will be a bloody struggle between those Mormons who have been unable to leave Hancock county, and their persecutors. The Eagle says 5000 Mormons have already left that country, and that others are hastening to leave as fast as possible. They have paid extravagant prices for waggons, &c., and those remaining only ask for sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for their departure. Some are too poor, and others too infirm to get away and if they are to be given over to indiscriminate destruction, before they can raise the means of moving westward, it is expected that many who have already left, will return, determined to fight and die, if necessary, with their brethren and kinsmen. The Eagle copies the agreement made last fall, between the Mormons and their antagonists, and shows that the former have complied therewith strictly.

The threats which have been recently made by the Anti-Mormons, and this new movement of Gov. Ford, may have the effect of producing a fierce conflict in Hancock county. The Governor is bound to maintain the supremacy of the law, and the Eagle calls on him to discharge his duty boldly, as in no other way can the threatened civil war be averted.—*Reporter.*

Since the meeting of the Democratic District Convention at Gallatin, which unanimously nominated W. P. Hall as a candidate for Congress from this District, Col. James H. Birch has issued a circular addressed to the Democracy of Clinton, and 4th Congressional District, in which he makes known his troubles, trials and severe afflictions. The Col. don't seem to relish the idea of Hall's receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention. Well, all the consoling advice we can give the Col. is to drop the Locofoco party and come over again on the side of truth.—*Tribune.*

Rev. Samuel D. Rice died at Hannibal, Mo., on Sunday last.

For the relief of Weakness and Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Lameness, Affections of the Spine, &c., the "Hebrew Plaster" stands unrivalled. It is the cheapest, because it is the most effectual remedy known in the world.

See Advertisement in another column.
For sale by Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, Fayette. Also by R. P. Hanenkamp, Glasgow.

PINE AND WILD CHERRY

Are trees of our own soil, and are generally known to possess even in the common way of preparation, remarkable virtues in the cure of diseases of the Lungs—how much more valuable than must a highly concentrated preparation prove, when so combined with other articles as to act in harmony with each other, and adapted to the various forms and stages of the diseases it is so eminently calculated to alleviate.

The Balm of Wild Cherry never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have been tried in vain. This has been proven in thousands of instances, where it had effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

See advertisement.
The genuine is sold by Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, Fayette. Also, by R. P. Hanenkamp, Glasgow.

DIED.—At his residence, in Boon's Lick Township, in this County, on Friday, the 10th inst., at seven o'clock, A. M., Mr. WILLIAM B. GIBSON, in the 46th year of his age.

By his death his bereaved family have early been deprived of an endearing and affectionate husband, and the most kind and indulgent of parents.

In this county, near Franklin, on the 3d inst., Mrs. ALMIRA E. M. GAAR, aged 84 years, consort of M. F. Gaar, Esq.; also their youngest son, JAMES BUCHANAN, a very interesting boy, aged 3 years and four months, on the 29th ult., both of measles.

August Election.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES, \$3 00.

We are authorized to announce GARLAND M. MAUPIN, a candidate for Constable of Prairie township, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN HOLLIDAY, a candidate for Constable of Richmond township, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BEVERLEY A. SHEPPERD, a candidate for Constable of Richmond township, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS RAY, a candidate for Constable of Richmond township, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER G. TATUM, a candidate for Constable of Richmond township, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WM. P. MILLEN, a candidate for Constable of Richmond township, at the ensuing August election.

New Concern.

HAVING purchased the interest of Jas. P. Hickman in the stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hickman & Allen, in this place and Boonville, I have associated with me in business David W. Hickman, and will hereafter conduct the business under the name and style of Allen & Hickman, and I return my sincere thanks to the citizens of Howard county for the liberal patronage bestowed on our late firm, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance on our new concern. J. B. ALLEN.
Late of Hickman & Allen.
Fayette, April 25th, 1846.

New Goods.

The subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving, a general stock of Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., which they are selling 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the upper Missouri, and respectfully invite the citizens of Howard and the adjoining counties to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ALLEN & HICKMAN.
Fayette, April 25th, 1846.

To the Gentlemen of Howard.

WE have just opened a large stock of Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, Boots, Hats, Caps, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, and ask a call and examination of prices, all of which we will sell 25 per cent. lower than any house in the town of Fayette. Call, and we will prove it to you. ALLEN & HICKMAN.
Fayette, April 25th, 1846.

To the Ladies of Howard and the adjoining counties.

WE have on hand and are now opening the following new and desirable goods for your use, viz:

- Blue black and fancy silks,
- Shawls and scarfs,
- A large lot of organdie fancy and lace lawns and muslins,
- Graduated organdie and Polka Robes,
- White lace muslins,
- Jacquet, Swiss and Book Muslins,
- A large assortment of white and black shulle (cotton and silk),
- Fine Chamber, Gingham (all colors)
- A large assortment of Earloston and Scotch Gingham,
- Gingham lawns, hem stitched L. C. Hd'g's.
- Common Hd'g's, Gloves (new style)
- Hosiery (all kinds)
- Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings,
- Green and black Berages and Berage Scarfs,
- Kidd Slippers, &c. &c.
- BONNETS, styles entirely new and only 20 days from New York,
- Bonnet Ribbons,
- Cap and narrow do., in fact every article will be found here that is new and fashionable, and will be sold very cheap. ALLEN & HICKMAN.
Fayette, April 25th, 1846.

Summer Coats.

READY made summer coats, consisting of bl'k summer cloth, check, linen, Gingham, and other kinds on hand and for sale cheap by ALLEN & HICKMAN.
Fayette, April 25th, 1846.

SADDLERY.—We have on hand the following articles of Saddler's Trimmings, which will be sold low.

Fair Calf Skins, Hog Skins,
Bridle bits (all kinds)
Saddle Trees, Plush, Martingale Rings,
Tacks, Stirrup Irons, and a general stock of other trimmings.
We invite the Saddler's to call.
ALLEN & HICKMAN.
Fayette, April 25th, 1846.

Strange but True.

Why is it that Allen & Hickman sell goods so much lower than any other house in town? I was in Fayette a few days ago, and when looking through town—at the different stocks—I found they were selling goods 50 per cent. cheaper than I could buy the same articles elsewhere.

I tell you, boy, this is the place for us to buy; for if I can buy as much there for \$9, as I can buy for \$14 at other stores, ought I not to do so? I guess you all will do so. BILL * * * * *
April 25th, 1846.