MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

R. T. VAN HORN, Editor.

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A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets ...

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

BY R. T. VAN HORN. POMEROY, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851.

SPRING GOODS. 1851. ... EDWARDS has just received from the East ... portment of new and de- ... to his previous ... ent as can be ... articles are ...

CASH AGAINST CREDIT.—Having adopted the Cash system, I offer to the citizens generally a splendid opportunity of realizing its advantages. Cash should give its possessor an advantage which under the present system of trade he fails to realize; it being an undeniable fact that no business can be conducted as cheap for credit as cash, and no fair dealing man will ... are brought face to face. In order to reward industry and frugality I have established One Price in Pomeroy ... give money by spending it at ... 1852. H. B. SMITH'S.

STOVE.—Having just received a supply of that splendid TEA, from ... I offer it to the public with ... H. B. SMITH, Agent.

—The celebrated Enterprise ... and see them, at SMITH'S.

[Here qu... ine Mill, for sale at the flag, wh... ratticmake ... SMITH'S.

...R.—1000 lbs for ... SMITH'S.

HORACE GREE... in the Tribune ... just receiv... article signed "J. H. H." Agent of "Revolutionary Recolle... to the flags of the Revolution ... induces me to send you a hasty ... the flag of Paul Jones, which he ... ed, with his own hands, on board the ... can frigate Alfred, 40, ... Wharf, Philadelphia, Oct... a salute of 13 guns. While on ... it is well to observe, for the benefit ... very numerous readers and the ... Paul Jones sailed in triumph ... with this flag flying from ... and after his capture of the Brit... Serapbis (his own ship sinking and ... in a bloody action of six hours, the ... lashed together and colors nailed to the ... he arrived in the Texel, Holland, ... fleet from the Downs of 21 ... battle ships, to prevent the daring an... pid hero from leaving his anchorage; but Jones, determined not to be idle, changed this flag from the prize, the Serapbis, and hoisted the banner of freedom on the American frigate Alliance, then in the Texel, determined at every hazard, to run the gauntlet in defiance of the immense fleet waiting to capture him, for whose head Britain had offered a reward of 10,000 guineas.

Having an frigate in fine trim, and a gallant crew, he waited for a crack breeze to dart through the enemy. His topsails were double-reefed, and it was blowing a gale directly seaward; he took his stand by the helmsman, and bore down direct for the center of the British fleet, where the Admiral's flag was seen flying, who, supposing Jones intended coming under his lee and surrendering, awaited the approach in silence, while every eye in the great fleet was gazing intently on see the daring hero a prisoner, one who had captured so many ships and commanders in so short a time, and a terror to all the English coast. But Jones, in his dashing frigate, coming within gunshot of the Admiral's ship, gave the signal to his noble crew, and as if by magic, and in defiance of the gale the ship was covered with canvas, and, seeming to the gaping fleet onward, and in passing the astonished Admiral gave him a full broadside. Onward his ship went with lightning ... receive ... and delivering broadside ... he passed through the whole fleet, without the loss of a man or a spar. The fleet pursued, but Jones knew his ship and ... thanked the whole, pursuing his course for Brest in France. While in the Channel he captured two valuable prizes bound for London, and with them arrived safe into port with his flag of thirteen stripes, to the ... of ...

The original commission ... from Congress is now suspended for the eye of the curious at No. 2 Astor House, Adriance, Sherman & Co's bookstore, which firm now have in press, The life and Character of Paul Jones, by Col. Sherburne, from authentic documents. The Government, I am informed, has, at the request of Col. Sherburne, ordered the Commander of the frigate St. Lawrence, now at Southampton, when ready to return, to receive on board that ship the remains of Paul ... to be transported to New York and ... in the land of his adoption and for ... whose independence he so nobly struggled.

NEPTUNE.

ON DANCING.—Dr. Finch, in one of his lectures on the uses of the lungs, and on the mode of preserving health, says:

Dancing is the king and queen of in-door exercise. It is suitable for all classes, all ages, both sexes. It is a most elegant and exhilarating exercise. It is one of the most ancient and one of the most salutary. I do not speak of it as a dissipation, but as an exhilarating and valuable exercise. Among the exercises it is second to none. It is extremely suitable for invalids, and for consumptives. I have known one of the worst cases of consumption I ever knew cured by dancing alone, practised daily for many months. The cure was permanent and complete.

It is deplorable that dancing and amusements of nearly all kinds should have fallen under the ban of the clergy, and should ... as sinful. It is doubtful ... half of mankind are be... ... and it ... the health of thousands ... are those that sink earliest into consumption among ladies. Allow me to say, it is those who take least exercise, and refrain from all amusements, who, at school, at church, at home, are marked as models; whose looks are demure, whose walk is slow, and whose conversation is always on serious subjects.

In a few years death does his work, and their long prayed-for heaven is soon obtained. No greater truth was ever uttered than that:

"Religion never was designed
To make our pleasures less."

Neither in its letter nor spirit does our happy and blessed religion—the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom be eternal praise and obedience—anywhere forbid pure, rational pleasures and gratification. "Use the things of this world as not abusing them," is the injunction of the Apostle, and is a complete summary of all the teaching of the Bible upon this subject.

☞ If you wish to undertake any important enterprise, be sure and consult your wife—provided you have one. If she coincides with you, fly into her arms—if she don't fly into a passion!

☞ "Please, doctor, I want to get three cent's worth of hippodeldock and a shillings worth of McCaskey oil, mixed separate."

"Certainly, my dear; blow your nose."

The rate of farm labor in some parts of Great Britain, is down to a penny ...

...A PLANTS, ... Atty for Petitioner.

...ARE ... CERTIFICATE. ... Cincinnati, Feb 7th, 1851. ... Mary C. Belman ... was attacked with a disease in her hip more than three years ago, which rendered her so utterly helpless that she was compelled to keep her bed. All hopes of her recovery were dispaired of. Some of the most eminent physicians of Covington and Cincinnati attended her, all of whom declared her case a hopeless one. Passing by Dr. Howe's depot, an idea suggested itself, that to try one bottle of his Shaker Sarsaparilla could do no harm. Accordingly I purchased one bottle, and before its contents were entirely used she received benefit. I was induced to try another, and another; before the last was used she had nearly recovered. Now she has no pain, can walk, and has the entire use of her limbs. To Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla we attribute this effective cure. It is but a few months since she commenced taking it.

(Signed) J. C. BELMAN.

[Cincinnati Daily Commercial.

Remember this wonderful and astonishing ... was effected by the use of three bottles only, and has the entire use ... Dr. S. D. How's Shaker Sarsaparilla, the Great ... Spring and Summer Medicine.

BEAR IN MIND

It is the only Sarsaparilla that acts upon the liver, ... and blood at the same time, which renders ... together more valuable to every one, particu... Females.

... Mussey, professor in the Ohio Medical Col... says the Shaker preparations are truly valua... and recommends them to the public.

... Mercury—no Mineral—no Poisonous Drugs ... the Shaker Sarsaparilla.

REMEMBER

It is warranted to be

PURELY AND ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

and as a family medicine it has no equal.

Be sure you enquire for S. D. Howe's Shaker ... sarsaparilla, and take no other.

... bottles $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. For sale by D. Reed, Pomeroy; Maguet & Nash, ... Apolis; McVey & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; ... Dr. S. D. Howe, No. 1 College Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio,—to whom all orders must be addressed.

RICHELDARPER HOUSE, Front Street, Pomeroy, Ohio.—The ... rocky ... of her ancient glory, while ... Labor shall find in wide diversity of pursuits, a fuller recompense, a steadier market, and a broader path to independence—while steamboats shall plow one tributary of the father of waters, or cars traverse or iron tracks, the rugged hills of the East—so long ... the great champion of Liberty in other lands and genuine Independence in our own—of a varied and reciprocal ... Home Industry and of Internal Improvements to facilitate the exchange of its products—be grateful ... remembered; and when at last he shall be gathered to his fathers, this epitaph may be fitly inscribed above his dust:

Here lies
THE NOBLEST AMERICAN,
To whom his countrymen persistently
refused their highest honors;
Because, when ever eager to serve, he
was too
sincere, too manly to cajole them.
—Parlor Reader.

Contrast this lofty conduct ... with the ... and degrading obscurity of a Tyler or a Polk ... and be inspired to imitate his glorious ... example!

SCHAPS OF HUNGARY.—In 1756, the first stage was started to run between New York and Philadelphia. The time through was three days. In the same year, the British mail packet boats commenced running between New York and ... England. The postage on each letter was four pence, weight ... silver. In 1776 the stage "Flying Machine" was advertised to go from New York to Philadelphia in two days. The fare was three pence per mile, or twenty shillings through. This was then thought to be a great advance in the facilities and cheapness of travel. Previous to the year ... stagecoaches were ... number and circulation, it was then believed that they should pay nine pence a year for fifty miles, or eighteen pence for one hundred miles. On the 15th of January, 1761, the Narrows were frozen over, so that the vessels could not go out or come in. The first Fire Engines ever introduced into New York, were brought out from London in 1731. An order was sent over in that year for the construction of two engines, also for hooks and ladders to accompany them.—We would like to see these old "machines" placed beside the new "machines" of the present day. The origin of the name Manhattan, is rather amusing. When the Dutch landed here, the Indians received them in a very friendly manner; and the Dutch in turn, manifested their friendship by entertaining them liberally with strong liquors. When the Indians were in the best humor, the Dutch negotiated with them for as much land as a bullock's hide would cover, or encompass. The wily Dutch cut up the hide in small strips, and by this means encompassed the whole island. The Indians took the trick in good part, and yielded up possession. They afterwards called the Dutch settlement Manhattan, or, *the place where they got drunk*, and hence the name of Manhattan. Those who think the Indian name euphonious will be pleased to know its signification.—*Sun.*

THE SHIRT-TREE.

The numerous and well known ... to the South Sea Islands, &c., have ... well acquainted with what is called bread-tree, as well as another kind, known under the name of the butter-tree. But ... remained for the indefatigable Mr. Humboldt ... to discover in the wilds of South America ... tree which produces ready-made ...

"We saw, on the slope of the Cerro Duida," says Mr. Humboldt, "shirt-trees fifty feet high. The Indians cut off cylindric pieces two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark, without making any longitudinal incisions. This bark affords them a sort of garment, which resembles sacks of a very coarse texture, and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear ... shirts of marine landscapes, and those of ... have the forest orders.

... coton, which variety of the selection ... ada, at Quito ... ch prices as will, without ... the varied tastes of this ... DARIUS REED.

STORE.—M. Wells, ... undersigned having establish... ... dence of Myron Wells, on ... marina, intends to keep said store constantly ... ments are goods as may at any time be ... We may ... in that section. It is our ... ntory prices, though some ar... during bad roads, a small ad... ... Any article wanted by the ... can be ordered and sent ...

☞ The store is now much larger than ... ing was ... customers will find nearly as ... as in any store in Pomeroy.—... taken in exchange at the market ... REED & BROTHER.

...OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber ... has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the estate of William McIlworth, late of Meigs county, dec'd.

CALEB WOOD, Adm'r.

March 27, 1851.—...

... of Salt for sale by the barrel or bushel. It has no superior, and can be sold lower than the present prices of other salt.

March 27, 1851. REED & BRO.

A MERRY HEART.

It is well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.

Philosophy may tell us heed ...
And had our many a flaw,
... philosophy to mind ...
... a straw!

... Yellow is love, happiness ...

... dull and unchanged. Sales are told ...

...es Carolina rice in bond at 18s., though rich ones try ... Iron is quiet, though fortunes of gold ...

...re dull to Philadelphia. Dea... others say, ...

...d on fine goods, and hardware, will of mirth ...

London Money Market.—Times may truly boast ... money is easy and abund... earth of earth! ... closed at 96¼.

The Africa made ... a merry laugh, ... the heart's an honest heart ... to Jersey City ... s paid each man his due ... one hours.

England.—In ... share of what's to spare ... Friday evening, Ma... le of wisdom's fears; ... hurst complai... d made the cheek less sorrow speak, ... M. Mes... The eye weep fewer tears.

... he sun may shroud itself in cloud ... The tempest-wrath begin; ... finds a spark to cheer the dark ... is sunlight is within!

Then laugh away let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
... he laughs the most may truly ...
... 's got the wealth of earth.

Laws of Ohio—Published by Authority.

[No. 34.]

AN ACT Supplementary and amendatory to the act entitled "an act fixing the times of holding the courts of common pleas in the ... Judicial circuit, passed January 10, 1851.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the court of common pleas shall be held in the county of Fulton on the fourth Tuesday in April and the fourth Tuesday in September; and the fall term shall be held in the county of Henry on the third Wednesday in November, instead of the first Monday in November, as provided in said act.

Sec. 2. The spring term of the court of common pleas for the county of Defiance shall be held on the fifth Tuesday of April.

Sec. 3. The spring term of the court of common pleas for the county of Allen shall be held on the third Monday of April; and among with the county of Auglaize as the fourth Monday of April.

Sec. 4. That so much of the act passed prescribing the times of holding the courts of common pleas in the 18th and 16th Judicial circuits, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.
CHAS. C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 4, 1851.

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled an act to regulate the practice of the judicial courts, passed March 22, 1841.

[No. 35.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "an act to amend the act entitled an act relating to Wills, passed March 22, 1840, and for other purposes," passed March 20, 1849.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the title of any bona fide purchaser of any lands situated in this State, derived from the heirs or heirs of any person whose last will and testament may be rejected by the court of any other State or territory of the United States, having jurisdiction of the probate thereof, and held during the time such will remains so rejected by such court, shall not be defeated by the subsequent probate and establishment of such will: *Provided,* that ... shall within one year from the rejection thereof by such probate court, remove the same to an appellate or superior court, by appeal, error or certiorari, or shall otherwise institute proceedings for the establishment of such will, agreeably to the laws of such State or Territory, the title of the purchaser from such heir or heirs as aforesaid, shall not take effect until the final rejection of such will.

Sec. 2. The title of any bona fide purchaser to any lands situated in this State, or derived from the heir or heirs of any person not a resident of this State, at the time of his or her death, shall not be defeated by the production of the will of such decedent, unless such will shall be admitted to record in the county where the land shall be situated, within two years from the final probate and establishment of such will in the State or territory in which it may have been produced for probate.

Sec. 3. ... of an act passed ... an act to amend an act ... passed March 23d, 1840, and for other purposes," be and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided,* that such repeal shall not be construed so as to affect any bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice of the will, who holds by either a legal or equitable title.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.
CHAS. C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 17, 1851.

[No. 37.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "an act making further provisions for the instruction of the blind," passed March 10, 1838.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That so much of the third section of the above recited act as provides that the trustees shall be authorized to receive into said institution any poor orphan of suitable character and capacity for instruction, residing within this State, and further, that they shall be paid for their maintenance and tuition, such sum as the trustees shall require, not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That all pupils hereafter shall be admitted and retained in said institution the usual length of time at the expense of the State, except traveling expenses to and from said institution, and all the necessary clothing for the pupils; any thing in any law for the instruction of the blind, which conflicts with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.
CHAS. C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 11 1851.

[No. 38.]

AN ACT ... court of Common Pleas in the first judicial circuit for the year 1851.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the Court of Common pleas, in the first Judicial Circuit, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, shall be held at the several times herein prescribed, namely: In the county of Miami, on the fifteenth day of April, on the twelfth day of August, and the fourth day of November. In the county of Darke, on the first day of April, the twenty-second day of July, and fifteenth day of October. In the county of Preble, on the third day of June, and the thirteenth day of September.

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.
CHAS. C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 13, 1851.

[No. 39.]

AN ACT ... to amend the act fixing the the times of holding the courts of Common Pleas, in the ... Judicial Circuit, passed January 23d, 1851.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the spring term of the court of common pleas, in Hocking county, shall commence on April twenty-first; the spring term in the county of Ross, shall commence on April twenty-eighth; the fall term in the county of Fairfield, shall commence on September sixteenth; and the fall term in Ross county shall commence on October sixth. And all acts and parts of acts which may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.
CHAS. C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 13, 1851.

[No. 40.]

AN ACT for the more speedy collection of debts, ... in certain cases.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That after six months from the time the settlement account of executors, administrators and guardians shall have been, or may hereafter be settled by the court, and an order of distribution made thereon, that it shall be lawful for any person interested therein, as ... butee, clerk, sheriff, witness or master commissioner, or other person entitled to distribution or the estate, or fees for services rendered in the settlement of the same, his, her or their agent or attorney, to leave with the Clerk of the Court in which such account has been or may be settled, a precipe for the purpose directed to such clerk, whose duty it shall be, forthwith, to issue a Citation, according to the direction of the precipe, against such executor, administrator or guardian, to show cause why judgment should not be entered, and execution awarded against him, her or them for the amount found in favor of the plaintiff, in the citation by such settlement; which citation shall be served and returned by the sheriff or other officer, as in the case of a summons.

Sec. 2. If such citation shall be served twenty days prior to any regular term of such court it shall be lawful at the next term ... for such service, if no good cause be shown to the contrary, for such court to render judgment and award execution thereon, in favor of such plaintiff in the citation, and against the defendant or defendants therein, for the amount found in favor of such plaintiff, by the settlement and order of distribution aforesaid with interest and cost.

Sec. 3. The surety to the bond of such executor, administrator or guardian, may be made parties defendants to such judgment, by scire facias in the same manner as the sureties of sheriffs, are directed in Sean's Collateral Statutes, page 485 section xxxviii.

Sec. 4. If service of the citation shall not be made twenty days before such regular term, then judgment shall not be entered against such executor, administrator, or guardian, until after the interposition of one term.

Sec. 5. The citation or scire facias aforesaid, may be directed to and served by the sheriff of any county in this State. But if such executor, administrator or guardian, or sureties on the bond, or either of them, be resident of this State, the court being satisfied of the fact, either before or after the ... order that such non-resident shall be brought into court by publication in some newspaper, as the court, in its discretion may direct.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the clerk, on issuing execution on the judgment aforesaid, to include in such execution all the costs or fees which have been or may be made on settlement of the estate in court and also the cost of the citation and scire facias as aforesaid; which cost or fees may be collected by the sheriff or other proper officer, together with the amount for which judgment may be entered in favor of such plaintiff as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 19, 1851.

[No. 42.]

AN ACT Supplementary to an act prescribing the times of holding Courts in the first Judicial Circuit for the year 1851.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That all process, writs and orders issued and returned or returnable to the ... term of the Court of Common Pleas in the first Judicial Circuit, for the year 1851, shall come in and be valid as though a regular term of said Court had been held, commencing on the 18th day of March, 1851, and all causes, plaints, and actions and proceedings, pending or for hearing, at said March term, and all appearances of causes, actions and proceedings, to said March term, shall stand continued to, and be disposed of, and proceeded in, at the April term of said Court, for the year 1851; together with all appearances to the said April term, and all causes, actions, plaints and proceedings, for hearing at said April term, as fully as the same might, or could have been done, or could be, at any regular term of said Court. And all process, writs and orders, issued and returned to either of said terms, shall be disposed of, and proceeded in at said April term, in all respects as though the same had been regularly made returnable and had been returned to said term.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 21, 1851.

[No. 43.]

AN ACT to fix the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Noble in the 8th Judicial Circuit, for the year 1851.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Noble, for the year 1851, shall be holden at the times following: The summer term on the nineteenth day of ... The fall term on the ninth day of N... ember.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 20, 1851.

[No. 44.]

AN ACT fixing the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the Court of Common Pleas in the twentieth Judicial Circuit, shall hereafter hold its terms, at the following times, to-wit: The first term shall commence on the third Tuesday of April in each year. The second term shall commence on the second Tuesday in August of each year, and the third term shall commence on the first Tuesday of November, in each year.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 21, 1851.

A REASON FOR BAD SPELLING.—We have heard many good reasons for *bad* spelling, but what given us by the first officer of a ship the other day, beats all. As an excuse for the bad spelling discovered in his log-book, he said:—"The ship pitched about so like thunder when I wrote it that Noah Webster himself couldn't have spelled right!"—*Portland Transcript.*

☞ One of the best means to prevent duelling, "suggest the Albany Dutchman, would be to pass a law forbidding the parties to have seconds." Men are so fond of applause, that they will not even make fools of themselves unless there be some one by ... to admire the manœuvre.

MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

The recent movement in the U. States Senate on the joint resolution to create the grade of Lieutenant General, to be filled by brevet only, universally known to have been proposed to enable the President to acknowledge by a commission the eminent services of General Scott in the war with Mexico called our same delicately, mixed with a shade of unwillingness to pay this tribute to the extraordinary genius of the General.—That such a proposal should have met with some opposition was, perhaps, not unexpected, even to the General himself, if from no other consideration than that there were other great men with the American army, engaged in Mexican war, whose fame it might be imagined would be in some way brought in competition with that of General Scott on the vote upon the resolution. But it should be remembered that the vote question in this case, assuming ... there is no need of some ... General himself—he ... —and not his claims as compared with those of others.

Let this be borne in mind, and then let any dispassionate man, setting aside all comparisons and all political views, simply ask himself a few plain questions; first, as to what constitutes true greatness, and then, as to whether General Scott has fulfilled the conditions entitling him to be classed among truly great men.

The great modern German poet perhaps the greatest poet since Shakespeare, has set down as among the marks of a great man, that he must have the genius to conceive clearly a distinct object, with the knowledge and ability to bring the means into action necessary to secure the accomplishment of the object. Let us take one point at a time, and, in view of this mark of a great man, let us see how General Scott has fulfilled the conditions; let us see at the same time, whether he has employed his ability in the service of his country.

It may be seen, by the documents printed by order of Congress, that General Scott, before leaving the capital of his country for the seat of war, proposed a plan for ending the war with Mexico, with honor to his country. Without having had the smallest agency himself in bringing on the war, and being of the party, so far as of any party, supposed to be opposed to the war, yet, finding the country engaged in the war, he came forward like a patriot, with a clear and distinct plan for ending it with honor and not only made the conception of the plan in the city of Washington, but perfectly matured it, even to its minutiæ, details, before leaving the city. Let any one examine the memorials addressed by the General to the War Department containing his plan, and look at the history of the campaign itself, and he will be amazed at the ... and the completeness and fitness of the means indicated for securing the success of the plan, with the prescience with which the actual result was foreseen.

This greatness so strikingly exhibited on a grand scale before the campaign was commenced, was no less shown in every operation, and field of battle, from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital. A most remarkable instance of it was exhibited at the battle of Cerro Gordo. So completely was the modus operandi of the battle, and its immediate consequences set forth in the order for the battle, directing the manner of accomplishing the object, that the London Times could not refrain from expressing its admiration and astonishment, pointing out the Order as in some sort a history of events and consequence of the battle. The same prescience marked the movement to Puebla, and then again their advance into the valley of Mexico and finally, the entrance into the city itself. All of the material strategetic operations in the valley—such as threatening the Pinion in front of the city on the main route, while the rear of the American army was coming up, to turn off by the Chalco route—were distinctly planned at Puebla; and the city was finally assaulted and entered precisely as it was intended to enter it, on a clear and well digested plan, before the General set his foot in the stirrup to leave the city of Puebla. And so perfectly certain was he of his plans, and of his ability to execute them, that by a proclamation issued from Jalapa, before advancing even to Puebla, he distinctly forewarned the Mexicans that he would enter their capital unless they agreed to terms of peace. Indeed, the whole campaign seems more like a dream—like a brilliant ... than a reality.

But without dwelling on particulars, it is enough that the campaign of General Scott did point out to the warriors honor to his country; that this object was clearly and distinctly conceived, as his memorials to the War Department will prove; and that, in fine, the event itself followed, according to his plan, and under his own immediate direction. That he had ... and gallant troops no one is more ready to acknowledge than the General himself; but he included their employment in his plan of campaign, knowing (no one knew better) how far he could rely upon them. No general carries on war without troops.

Another indication of true greatness must be a regard to the claims of civilization and humanity; for it is no solecism to speak of a civilized war. A large humanity, without genius, is universally honored simply as goodness, but united to genius, it is a sure sign of true greatness. And here again it will be found that every act of General Scott, in the conduct of the war, was most signally marked, compelling the most universal testimonies of admiration from all parties, and even from the enemy he conquered—doubly conquered—first by arms, then by justice and humanity.

A single event in the city of Mexico will suffice to give the very highest evidence of this. After the American army had been, during several months, in possession of the capital of Mexico, the municipal authorities of the city, in their official capacity, paid General Scott the extraordinary compliment of inviting him to a public entertainment, provided at great expense, in the most magnificent style, at a remarkable old ruin, (a deserted Capuchin monastery calling *la desierta,*) situated in a romance spot in the mountains, some fifteen or seventeen miles from the city, where the sentiments of the Mexicans, as delivered in their toasts and speeches, were filled with the most touching testimonials of respect and homage to a public enemy, whom they delighted to honor as a man.

Where, in the annals of war, can such an instance be found—such a testimony to the justice, generosity and humanity of an enemy, in the very capital of the conquered country, and the witnesses, the very functionaries of the civil government of that capital? And where is an American whose heart does not throb with pride at the knowledge of this evidence of greatness and goodness united in *his* representative in command of *his* army in a foreign country, furnishing an example for admiration and imitation to all future time?

One of the instruments of this humanity ... is especially mentioned, for it entered into the plan of the campaign: I refer to the order known as the martial-law order. The *project* of that order was submitted by the General for the approval of the War Department in Washington city, and urged as a necessary means for the diminishing the "horrors of war;" but the War Department, from some cause or other, would not assume the responsibility of authorizing it. General Scott, however, no sooner fairly entered upon the campaign that he published the order upon his own responsibility; and by that act, and by his judicious execution of its provision, he did more towards conquering the hearts of his enemies than was possible, perhaps, by any other course whatever while the Order (or code of laws rather) was at the same time, a powerful instrument in preserving the discipline and efficiency of the American army.

A Mexican history of the war, in a late work published in the city of Mexico, has made the fullest concessions on this point, saying of General Scott, that "his humanity on all occasions, his kindness, as evinced to every individual, and his sympathy and anxiety to the sick and wounded, endeared him to the whole army—officers and soldiers." In fact, the very generosity and excellence of his heart led him sometimes too far, and he has since, reaped in ingratitude the good seed sown in the fullness of his noble sensibilities.

The signal success of the General in ... glory as a soldier—he has seen ... prevented the ... honors and justice of the General from being known—the immediate age of a great man being commonly has struck with some pacific traits of character than with those more visible to the common eye. But time will not fail to accord its due meed of praise, neither it is believed, will even the ... slow to make an amends ... in honoring the truly great and noble.—*Washington Republic.*

TOASTS BY THE TRADE.

At the New England celebration at Milwaukee, the Secretary read the list of professional toasts which follows, and which were received with uproarious applause:

By a Baker—The storm of liberty—It rose in the yeast—may it continue to give its light till it has covered the whole world, and prepared it for the last great baking.

By a Hatter—Our Country—May its rim be ocean bound, and its band kept tightly buckled; and may it never be subject to a crown, and always mindful of the glories of its be *Genin.*

By a dry good merchant—Our National Flag—May we never measure it by yards, nor sell it without a reasonable advance on its first cost, adding transportation and insurance.

By a School master—The old pure-raism discipline—May its ... never be ... ed by, nor its benefits reduced to ... application to the early Yorkers by the Green mountain Boys dispensed with the necessity ... a consideration for their rig...

By a Printer—Plymouth Rock—The Imposing stone on which the form of our liberties was made up, may it be a type of their perpetuity.

By a Tailor—The American Union—Buttoned up by the patriotism of our ... ers—may its needle of virtuous ... prick the goose that attempts ... seams asunder.

By a Miller—The May flower ... from the Grist of oppression, it ... on as shorus.

By a Forwarder—The Boston Tea Party—May its memory be stored away as a warning to all who attempt to exact an illegal commission.

By a Banker—The Pilgrim Stock—Above par in every market.

☞ When is it reasonable to suppose that a person can sing the *highest?* When he has a *sour* throat.

☞ Just hear the Albany Dutchman.—"When people are laid up with the rheumatism, always press them to come and take tea with you. While such acts of kindness entail no expense on your pocket book, they procure for you a large reputation for sympathy and neighborly kindness. With proper discrimination, there is nothing that pays a better profit than "goodness of heart."

☞ The young lady who refused to go into a rifle manufactory because some of the guns had no breeches, is spending a few days in the country.

☞ A lad who had lately gone out to service, having had sallad served up at dinner every day for a week, ran away, and when was asked why he left his place, replied, "they made me eat grass i' the summer, and I wur afraid they'd make cat hay i' the winter, and I would not stand that, so I wur off."

Riches are but ciphers; it is the mind that makes the sum.