MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

R. H. STANTON, Editor and Proprietor. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." Whole No. 344.

Vol. VII. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, January 4, 1838. No. 33.

Hon. J. Forsyth

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N. Orleans Price Current.

Dec. 23.

ARTICLES.		FROM	TO
Alum	lb.	3½	4
Bacon, hams	do	12	14
hog round	do	9	9
Bagging, Ky.	yd.	22	24
Bagging, Ky.	lb.	8	10
Bale rope, Ky.	do		
Beans,	bbl.	5 50	
Beef, mess	do	16 00	16 00
prime	do	12 00	00 00
cargo	do	7 00	9 50
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	27	28
Brimstone, roll	do	30	31
Candles, sperm	do	35	36
Coffee, Havana	do	12	13
St. Domingo	do	11	00
Porto Rico	do	12	12
Java	do	15	16
Deerskins in hair	do	75	
Fish, Mackerel, No 1	bbl	11 50	
—2	do	10 50	
—3	do	7 50	
Cod, dry	box		1 25
Salmon	keg		
Herring	box	75	974
Flour, sup.	bbl	9 00	9 00
Genseng	lb.		
Hemp	ton	4 00	5 00
Hides, dried	lb.	7½	8
salted	do	8	10
Indigo, St. flotant	do		1 35
Bengal	do		
Lead	do	7	8
Lead pig.	100		5 50
Molasses, planta.	gal.	32	33
Nails, Eastern	lb.	7	24
Oil, Sperm, winter, gal.		1 00	1 1
linseed	do	1 15	1 10
tanners'	do	18 00	1 20
Pepper,	do	74	00
Pork, mess inspected	do	20 00	20 50
prime	do	14 00	00 00
cargo do	do	0 00	0 00
Raisins, bunch	box	2 87½	3 12 00
bloom	do	2 50	3 00
Rice	cwt.	3 50	2 65
Sugar, in the city	lb.	6	7
plantation	do	6	6
Havana white	do	13	00
loaf	do	20	22
lump	do	15	20
Salt, Liverpool	sk.	1 75	00
ground	do	2 00	0 00
Turk's Island, bush		50	0 00
Tallow, American	lb.		11
Tin plate	box	9 50	11
Tobacco, lst. qual.	lb.	6	7
2d. qual.	do	4	5
3d. do.	do	3	4
Whiskey,	gal	42	42

Louisville Prices Current,

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

Dec. 30.

Articles,		From	To
Bacon, hams,	lb	9	10
do hog round	do	6	7
Bagging,	yard	18	20
Bale Rope	lb	6	9
Beef	bbl	12 00	00 00
Coffee, Havana	lb	13	14
do St. Domingo	do	12	00
Cordage, tarred rope	do	10	00
White do	do	12	00
Manilla do	do	17	00
Bedcords	doz	2 50	4 00
Plough lines	do	1 00	1 124
Tod lines	do	4 25	4 50
Cotton, Alabama & Tenn.	lb	8	10
Mississippi & Lou.	do	10	12
Cotton yarn, 5-10 doz.	do	14	00
6-10 do	do	17	0
7-10 do	do	16	0
Flour, superfine	bbl	6 50	7 00
Fish, mackerel No 1	do	00 00	00 00
2	do	00 00	00 00
3	do	9 00	0 00
Hemp, dew rotted,	cwt	4 00	5 00
Molasses,	gal	40	00
Pork, mess	bbl	13 00	00 00
prime		11 00	00 00
cargo		00 00	00 00
Sugar, N. Orleans, prime	lb	7	0
inferior		7	8
Loaf	do	16	19
Lump	do	14	17
Havana, white	do	15	16
Whiskey, from waggon	gal	33	00
from store		37	00
Tobacco leaf, prime	cwt	4 00	4 50
Seconds		3 00	0 00
Common		1 50	2 00
Wine, Madeira	gal	3 00	4 00
Teneriffe	do	1 00	1 50
Sweet Madeira	do	1 25	1 874
Port	do	1 50	2 00
Sweet Malaga	do	62½	75
Champaign	do	10 00	18 00
Claret	do	3 00	12 00

SPIRITS

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor
BY STICKNEY AND CO.
Grocers & Commission Merchants.

Jan. 2.

Articles,		From	To
Bagging, Kentucky,	yd	20	22
Bale Rope do	lb	9	00
Bread, Crackers	bbl	7 00	0 00
Bacon, Hams	lb	6	0
do Hog round		0	00
Butter, fish		12	18
Beer,	bbl	9 00	0 00
Coffee	lb	14	15
Cotton, raw	do	12	16
do spun	do	12	16
Cordage, tarred	do	11	12
do white rope	do	16	18
do bed cords	doz	2 00	3 25
Candles, sperm	lb	75	87
do mould	do	42	00
do dipped	do	11	00
Cheese, com. country	do	none	00
do West. Reserve	do	12	00
Cigars, Spanish	1000	13 00	18 00
do common	do	1 00	1 50
Corn Meal,	do	50	00
Feathers	lb	40	00
Flour retail	bbl	6 00	6 50
Fish, Mackeral No 1		00 00	00 00
do 2		00 00	13 00
do 3		9 00	9 50
Herring	box		0 00
Dry Cod	do		0 00
Gunpowder, Ky.	keg	6 00	7 00
Hemp, dew rotted	cwt	4 00	0 00
do water rotted		4 00	4 50
Hay, in bales	ton	8 00	9 00
Iron, bar hammered	do	00	00
do rolled	do	140 00	00
hoop	do	160 00	200 00
sheet	do	200 00	
castings, ass'd	do	80 00	86 00
Linen, flax	yd	25	30
do tow	do	18	00
Molasses [by the bbl]	gal	45	00
Pork, per hundred	100	3 00	3 50
Raisins, bunch box		2 75	3 00
Rags, common	lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans		8¾	9
do Havanna		12	15
do Loaf		18	20
do Lump		17	18
Salt, Kenhawa	bush	62	00
do Turk's Island		80	00
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	10
do Glauber		4	6
Steel, crowly		26	00
do cast		22	25
do Amer. blister		10	11
Stone ware,	gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 50	0 00
4th pr. F. Brandy	gal	1 50	1 75
American	do	50	75
Holand Gin	do	1 50	0 00
American Gin	do	50	00
Jamaica Rum	do	1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do	do	75	1 00
Whiskey, fr. wag.	do	32	35
do in store	do	36	38
Peach Brandy		1 50	0 00
Seed, flax	bush	75	00
do hemp			
do clover		0 00	0 00
Tallow,	lb	9	10
Tobacco, leaf	lb	2	4
do manufactured		10	20
Teas, young hyson		55	60
do gulph powder		87	00
Wool		25	30
Wheat	bush	80	0 00
Wines, Madeira	gal	1 25	2 00
do Teneriff		75	0 00
do Sweet Malaga		50	75
do Dry	do	75	00
do Port gal.		75	1 00
do Claret gal.		75	1 00

REMOVAL.

P. CARPENTER,

WOULD inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop a few doors east of his old stand, and one door to the right of *Coburn & Stockwell's Store*, where he is now opening a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUCH LARGER THAN USUAL,

His stock having been selected by him with much care and attention, of every description and of the neatest fashion.

P. CARPENTER returns his sincere thanks to a generous and discriminating public, for their liberal patronage, and hopes by punctual attention, and good bargains, to merit a continuance.

Maysville, Feb. 23, 1837.

MONEY WANTED!

To all whom it may concern

WE are much in want of money to meet our engagements, and would be very thankful if our friends would send in the amount due us.

J. W. JOHNSTON & Co. Druggists

Maysville, May 20, 1837.

☞Notes of the Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana Banks will be taken in payment of subscriptions due for this paper, or in advance for the present volume.

TCH MADDER.

Lbs. first quality Dutch Madder:
5 lbs. blue Vitriol;
s, such as Logwood, Fustic, Nicar-
; for sale low by
J. W. Johnston & Co. Druggists
1837.

Just Received,

ds. Turpentine, | 1 bbl Senna Alex
al Rosin; | do India do
ensly Pitch; | 1 do Manna, flake
Bayberry Bark, pulverised;
Gum Myrrh—for sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Morton, Proctor, &c.

ARE now opening a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, all of which have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia York, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms by wholesale or retail. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Sept 28, 1837.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASSES,

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, [whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,] that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Nov 9, 1837—4t.

Spiced Oysters.

A constant supply of Spiced Oysters in cans, kept for sale by

Nov. 14. F. FRANK.

CANDLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Maysville and dealers in general, for the liberal encouragement to his establishment since his commencement, and begs leave to inform them that he will continue to leave on hand, a sufficient supply of

Moulded and Dipped

CANDLES,

Of such a quality as will challenge competition from any other source.

He has also commenced the manufacture of

RUSHLIGHTS.

He hopes the dealers in the above mentioned articles, will call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

G. MONTAGUE.

Nov 3, 1837.

☞The highest market price given for

Tallow or Ashes.

The establishment is at the corner of Front and Limestone Streets, and at the mouth of Limestone Creek. G. M.

Cherry Brandy.

A FEW Boxes of Cherry Brandy, first rate quality, for sale by

JOHN CUMMINS,

Nov 9 Next door to the Post Office.

Sperm Oil.

20 Gallons Bleached, [fine article,] 50 do Castor, oil expressed; pressed and pure Sweet Oil,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Just Received,

1 Bbl Philadelphia Copal Varnish;
150 lbs Ref. Borax, English;
1 bbl Pure Ginger, pulverised;
1 do Race do do
100 grace Bottle Corks;
12 bbl Gum Arabic;
500 lbs Gum Shelack;
400 do Sal Soda, fine article for washing;
200 do Cinnamon;
300 do Philadelphia Putty;
2 casks Epsom Salts;

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov 23

Just Received,

300 Lbs. Rod Lead, fine article;
600 " Vermillion Red, English,
300 English Lamp Black;
60 Germantown do very fine.
100 Crome Yellow, (Baltimore,)
1500 Spanish Whiting;
25 No. 1 Prussian Blue;
100 Crome Green;
90 Litharge and Rose Pink,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON,

Nov 23 Druggist.

Fresh Oysters.

RECEIVED *This day*, a supply of Fresh Oysters, put up in their own liquor.

Nov 14 F. FRANK.

CONFECTIONARY

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Confectionary, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, upon moderate terms, at his old stand on Sutton Street. He has also just received a large supply of new **TOYS**, of every variety, which will be offered on reasonable terms.

F. FRANK.

FREDERICK FRANK will be happy to furnish private families, or parties of Balls, Parties, &c. with Confectionaries, Fruits, etc., during the present winter. A full supply of such articles will enable him to give perfect satisfaction.

Nov 14, 1837.

Johnston's Vermafuge,

FOR EXPELLING WORMS—a valuable article. For sale by

Aug 10 J. W. JOHNSTON & Co. Druggists.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

For one year in advance, - - - $3 00
Do. at the expiration of the year, 3 50
All arrearages must be paid before any subscriber will be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING:

For sixteen lines or under, for the first three insertions, - - - $1 50
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 37½
For three months, - - - $4 50
For six months, - - - $8 00
By the year, - - - $15 00
For Advertising and Job Work, *CASH* is always expected by the Printer.

Letters addressed to the Editor, should be POST-PAID.

Agents for the Monitor.

Lower Blue Licks—D Ballingall.
Mayslick—D. Bassett.
Milersburg—Dr. A. W. Bills.
Paris—Jas. Patton, P. M.
Scalaulaus—Andrew Cameron.
Carter's Store—J Carter, Esq.
Mount Carmel—Dr. E. Logan.
Flemingsburg—Col. A. S. Morrow.
Blizanth—Morton Gree ter Tapley Taylor
Jeffersonville—J. W. Barnes, P. M.
Carlisle—Joel Howard, P. M.
Tarquin—W. E. Richards, P. M.
Lexington—Stephen Thomas, P. M.
Concord—J. L. Boyd.
Little Rock's Salter—R. A. J Harrison.
Rockport—P. M. Savage, P. M.

HOMER!! HOMER!!

Lottery Intelligence.

DRAWING

OF THE

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 58, FOR 1837:

57-13-66-38-23-8-18-49-5-48-40-12-62-21

Christmas Gift, 5, 18, 40—whole ticket, $100, was sold and cashed at sight by

KENDRICK.

DRAWING OF CLASS B, FOR 1837.

54-49-73-16-31-11-59-44-11-46-61

Drew Dec. 16.

Sold, 11, 41, 46, $500, &c. &c. by

J. G. KENDRICK.

All orders come safe, if addressed

J. G. KENDRICK,
Maysville, Ky.

1838.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

TO BE HAD ONLY AT

KENDRICK'S.

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 1,

Will be drawn Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1838.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	20	200
	4,477	300	100
1	2,500	61	50
1	2,000	61	40
1	1,500	122	20
20	500	5307	10
20	250	25020	5

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

$30,000—10,000, &c.

Kentucky State Lottery,

Class 2, for 1838,

To be drawn Saturday, Jan. 6.

CAPITALS:

1 prize of	30,000	dollars
1	10,000	dollars
1	6,000	dollars
1	5,000	dollars
1	4,000	dollars
1	2,500	dollars
1	2,000	dollars
1	1,747	dollars
25	1,000	dollars
25	500	dollars
28	300	dollars
200	200	dollars
69	100	dollars

Tickets $10—halves 5.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 3,

To be drawn Wednesday, January 10th.

SPLENDID CAPITALS:

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,650
1		1,600
10		1,500

Tickets Ten Dollars—halves Five.

For sale by

J. G. KENDRICK,
Corner Front and Sutton Sts. Maysville.

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie,	5 per cent.	Pr.
State Bank of Alabama,	12	do dis.
Mississippi do do	14	do do
Tennessee do	14	do do
New Orleans,	8	do do
Illinois,	2	do do
Indiana,	1	do do

EAGLE TAVERN

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MRS. JUDITH GODDARD,

(LATE OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL,)

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the traveling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

[Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang, horse and more recently kept by John Dudley] where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings, were she not to return her grateful acknowledgements to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges herself that no exertion will be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment, she *makes no promises*, but referring to the past, ventures to assure all who may favor her house, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay as once comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 25, 1837

REMOVAL OF

Head Quarters.

HENRY B. CUMMINS,

RESPECTFULLY reminds his friends and the public, that the *HEAD QUARTER* EATING HOUSE has been removed to an eligible and spacious house on Front Street, recently occupied by Messrs. M'Cardle and Ryan, where those who wish to sip good beverages and feast upon the luxuries of the season, are requested to give him a call. As heretofore, his best exertions will be given to satisfy his customers, and no pains will be spared to render the establishment creditable:

Nov 2, 1837 3m

An Incontrovertible Fact.

There is only one immediate cause for every variety of Disease, and that cause is a SHUTTING UP OF THE EXCRETORIE VESSELS.

When these are closed, it is like stopping up the common sewers of a city, and allowing the filth to accumulate in the streets. The results of such conduct are DISEASE and DEATH. Just so it is with the human body. When the natural drains are closed up, the impurities are retained in the body and added to the circulation. Thus the blood becomes impure; and all the secretions from that fluid are of necessity bad; the bile or gastric juice, instead of assisting in the evacuations of the bowels, induces costiveness, and the matter emitted by the excretories is confined in the bowels, where it putrifies and forms *septic acid*, which is the cause of that horrid disease called Dysentery and Inflamation of the bowels.

Again: the blood clogged with impurity, cannot circulate with freedom; the blood vessels become *over distended*, which causing a pressure on the nerves, the vital energies are destroyed, producing Hypochondria, Low Spirits, Weakness, unwillingness to take exercise, or mix in company, with all the train of miserable feelings and affections, which have received the general name of *Nervous Diseases*, and have long been considered incurable. If the nervous patient, however, will resort to a medicine which shall cleanse the stomach and bowels, and act as a purifier of the blood, he will in a short time find his nerves as strong as the nerves of his neighbors.

Although all disease has its origin in the shutting up of the excretories, either of the skin, the kidneys, or the bowels, and although all the sickness and pain which follows is occasioned by the impurities contained in the blood and other humors, yet the *Kind of Disease* which shall follow depends entirely upon what viscera the blood may deposite its superfluous load.

If the superfluous humors with which the blood is charged should be deposited, [by the general circulation] in the blood vessels of the lungs, hard knotty substances, called tubercles are formed, and CONSUMPTION follows.—Around each tubercle in the lungs a gathering of matter, and an impostume, are formed. The formation of this impostume is the cause of the pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing. When the gathering of the impostume is ripe, it bursts; the matter is discharged and the pain abates. The wound caused by the bursting of the impostume then heals up, and a gathering commences around another tubercle, and so on, until all these tubercles are discharged, or the patient dies. This is on the same principle as nature proceeds, when a thorn or any other extraneous substance is lodged in the hand. Every one knows, that in such a case matter is formed around the thorn, and continues to accumulate until it bursts, and the thorn and matter are discharged together.

The load which constituted the thorn then becomes as well as formerly, and so would the consumptive patient, after the discharge of the tubercles, were not the same cause in operation to produce more tubercles. The foul blood first deposited these knotty substances in the lungs, and as it still remains foul, it still continues the same disposition, so that to continue the comparison of the thorn, it is as though new thorns were lodged in the flesh as quickly as the old were thrown out.

Should the impurities be deposited on the liver, the result is the different kinds of hepatic complaints. If on the members or muscles, *RHEUMATISM* or *GOUT*. If along the inner surface of the blood vessels, PALPITATION of the heart, and apoplexy.

Having thus shown there is only one immediate cause for all the various diseases to which flesh is heir—viz: an impure state of the blood and other fluids, it only remains to inquire how we shall rid the body of those impurities? We answer, simply by opening the natural drains of the body—THE BOWELS—in order that the impurities which have accumulated, may pass off, and the fluids resume their natural state of purity. Some think to purify the blood by the use of medicines which turn venus have the power of altering its quality, without carrying the corruption out of the body. This error is pregnant with evil, & is daily consigning thousands to the tomb. Nothing, save a vegetable purgative, capable of acting on the stomach and bowels, without injury to the digestive organs, can restore the fluids to their natural state of purity.

The only medicine known to possess these qualities, is DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

☞The following are but few of the very numerous testimonials that have been received in favor of these truly celebrated pills. They will serve to show the estimation in which they are held by those who have tried them:

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Dr. Brandreth—Sir—The many flattering notices you have received from respectable individuals, of the success of your Vegetable Universal Pills, renders it unnecessary for me individually to eulogize, or those who are ignorant of the specific, to censure. Having had ocular demonstration of the good, which I received from persons expressing and publicly acknowledging the signal result and final cure of that dreadful disease, dyspepsia, I deem it proper that such persons as may be afflicted with the above disease, may be influenced by this notice to make the experiment, as I feel it a duty to refer them to me voluntarily on my part. I remain you, friend,

JOHN A STEVENS.

Newburgh, N Y, Feb 14, 1836

BILIOUS FEVER CURED.

Mr S. Tousey: Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe not only to yourself, but the public generally, to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the Pills for which you are agent. I was attacked about the middle of August, with ague and fever, from which I recovered in about three weeks. I was almost immediately afterwards attacked with Bilious Fever, from which I had great doubts of ever recovering. Fortunately for me, I was induced by some of my friends to give Brandreth's Pills a trial, which I did, and I now find myself, after the free use of your pills for ten days, perfectly restored in health, and able to attend to my business as usual.

After finding the happy effects of your Pills upon myself, I was induced to give them to one of my children, eight years old, who has been ill for the last two months, apparently in a decline, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that she is gradually getting better and I hope in another week to apprize you of her complete recovery.

I am, sir, very gratefully, yours,

FELIX WOOD.

Louisville, Ky. Nov 16, 1836

Liver Complaint Effectually Cured.

Sir—Sensible of the good effect of your excellent pills, and especially the well being of my fellow creatures, I send you this short account of my cure: I have had for a few years past, a severe pain in my right side, which was pronounced a Liver Complaint by two respectable Physicians of this city, without prescription. I used to no avail; my side becoming worse, I was advised to make trial of your Vegetable Universal Pills, which I did, and soon found relief. But after I had been using them six weeks, I felt as if one of my old attacks was coming on. I then consulted you, as you may remember, and you ordered me to bed, and to take four Pills every two hours, until the pain from my side was removed, and I believe it was very proper advice, for I could scarcely breathe, or bear to move my body, such was my extreme pain. After the first dose of your pills, my side pained more severely; I then took seven Pills, and continued taking them in those doses, until I had taken six pills, which I felt a sudden darting pain, similar to a knife passing through my side, and shortly after wards I parted with what appeared to be a body of a gelatinous substance; I was then easy; for a week afterwards I had a little soreness in my side, which is now quite well, and I am perfectly cured and in the enjoyment of the best health, and feel altogether a new man, as I can now breathe and walk as well as ever—you are at liberty to refer to me.

I am, sir,

Yours very truly and greatly oblized,

BENJ. EVANS.

172 Broome street, N Y

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Piles, and Cutaneous diseases cured.

Mr Angevine, corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, New York, for fifteen years suffered excruciating torments from the above complaints. Advice and medicine were had from the first physicians, but nothing gave him any permanent relief, and he expected to drag on a miserable existence to the end of his days. When, however, Brandreth's Pills were mentioned to him, and the cures they were known to have performed, new hope lighted up within him, and he having persevered in their use for upwards of six months, is now entirely recovered, and in the enjoyment of health. The greater part of fifteen years he was obliged to go on crutches, and for two years previous to complete cure, with the above Pills, he was not able to get his boots on, in consequence of his feet being so much swollen. Besides this, his appetite and health were as may be considered, very bad. Now, however, he is entirely recovered, and strongly recommends all who are similarly afflicted not to fail to give Brandreth's Pills a trial. Many have taken them in consequence, and have derived equal benefit from them.

Beware of Counterfeits.

No Drugist, Apothecary or Peddler, is ever allowed to sell the genuine Brandreth Pills—therefore, all sold by them are counterfeit. Every authorized Agent has a certificate of agency signed by Dr Brandreth and myself

S. TOUSEY.

Fourth cross, one door from Jefferson street, Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for the south and west.

☞Sold by *Thomas Nolin*, Market street, who is the only authorized Agent for Maysville [Oct. 26, 1837.

REMOVAL

WATCHES

AND JEWELRY.

☞The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment 1 door above Morton & Proctor's Store, where he has just received and is now opening, a handsome assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

He invites the Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine his stock, as he feels assured they will find the variety as great as is usually kept in such establishments. He is also prepared to REPAIR watches of every description in the best manner, and warrant them to perform.

J. S. GILPIN.

Front st. Maysville, Nov 23, 1837.

OUR HOUSE.

TENDERS THANKS

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to his establishment, and begs leave to remind his friends that he still continues to supply all the dainties of the season at his old stand on Sutton Street. Under the management of Mr J. D. JOHNSON, he hopes to render "OUR HOUSE" an acceptable resort for those who may wish to regale themselves with such luxuries as he will be able to afford. He has made arrangements by which he will regularly be supplied with *Fresh Oysters, Fowls, Fish, &c.*, which will be served up in the best style, and on short notice. Also, a constant supply of SARDEINES kept on hand. He invites his friends to call.

Nov 11, 1837—3m

Spanish Cigars.

2000 Antonio Gonzalez Principe.
6000 common Philadelphia.
3 boxes fine sweet Cavendish Tobacco,
2 grace fine Cut Tobacco,
100 lbs. best Macaba Snuff,
20 do do Congress do
10 do do Young do
10 doz. fine Snuff Boxes,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist

Nov 23

Dye Woods &c.

15 Bbls. Campechia Chipt Logwood,
5 bbls. Cam Wood
2 do do Fustick do
2 do Nicaragoe do
9 do Brazil do
1 do Red Sanders, ground;
3 do Cerunes Verdagrees,
1 do do Indigo, &c

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov 23

JUST RECEIVED,

SPANISH Whiting; Yellow Ochre;
Blue Vitriol;
Black Porter Bottles;
Half-pint Tumblers, &c.

For sale at small advances, by

J. W. JOHNSTON & Co. Druggists.

May 25, 1837.

GOOD INTENT STAGE LINE.

DAILY

From Maysville to Louisville.

THE Proprietors of the OPPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE OF POST COACHES, running from Louisville to Lexington, beg leave to inform the travelling community, that they have extended their line of Coaches from Lexington to Maysville, running through daily.

The Opposition Good Intent Line leaves Maysville every morning at half past 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Lexington same day, at 5 o'clock P. M., giving passengers the night rest at Lexington, and connecting with the 6 o'clock Cars next morning—arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock A. M., there connecting with the same line of stages, and arrive at Louisville at 5 o'clock P M

The company is supplied with substantial TROY & LANCASTER COACHES, Excellent teams, and careful, sober drivers—daily or extra trips promptly furnished, and passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the Agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race. All baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

A. McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.

PETER SKEAN, Agent.

☞FOR SEATS, apply to the agent, who may always be found at the Good Intent Stage Office, one door below the Washington Hotel on Front Street, or at the Hotel.

Maysville, December 21, 1837-y

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY NEWS.

A PROPOSITION.

COMPETITION, it is said, is the soul of business. In one instance, at least, we know that it has been. When we commenced the publication of the Saturday News, most of our immediate cotemporaries, grown indolent by success, were quietly reposing on their laurels, giving themselves no unnecessary trouble to gratify their readers. Our advent was the dawn of a new era. We flashed upon them with a brilliance which startled while it dazzled; and rousing from long lethargy, they prepared for vigorous action. Adopting as the exemplar, whatever we did, they *attempted to imitate*. We discarded the silly unsalty-pawkyness which had too long disgraced our weekly literature, and sought to give it a higher and better tone—they affected to do the same. We reprinted the English Annuals in our columns—they professed to do likewise. We offered novel and peculiar inducements to subscribers—word for word, our advertisement was transferred to their columns. Thus things went on from our commencement, until whatever may be the effect on those who are engaged in the rivalry, the public must decide whether we are determined not to be outrunn—we shall see whether we CAN BE EQUALLED!! The Saturday News, as any person may perceive who will make the comparison, contains MORE MATTER, exclusive of Advertisements, than any paper published in the United States. Of the quality of the contents we need not speak, as the favorable judgement of the public, shown by an unexampled extent of patronage, is the best evidence that could be given of merit. To show the disposition we entertain to make every effort—not to say sacrifice—to deserve it, shall, however straitened their circumstances, a variable of knowledge, at once comprehensive, instructive and amusing—an encyclopedia, as it were, of popular literature and current information—we offer, from this date to the first, of January, 1838, to supply to all orders to the Sat. News, or those wishing to subscribe,

10 Copies for Ten Dollars!

Provided the cash be forwarded to us in advance, free of postage. Orders mailed subsequent to that date, will, of course, not be included in this proposition, unless it shall be so stated by us hereafter.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1837.

NEW AND BETTER OFFERS OF

PREMIUMS

THAN BY ANY OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES!

Any person sending us Twenty Subscribers and Forty Dollars, shall receive

THE ENTIRE WORKS OF

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The offer of one of our contemporaries is $50 and Thirty Subscribers. The entire works of Sir Walter Scott include Poems, Novels, &c. There are NINE forty-eight of his novels.

For Ten Subscribers and $20, cash, the sender may draw upon us for *ANY WORK* PUBLISHED, the cost of which does not exceed Six Dollars!!

UPPER CANADA.

We have but one paper from the province—the Kingston Chronicle of the 13th inst., containing advices from Toronto of the 11th. The number of volunteers assembled at Toronto on the 7th, was about 2500 who marched under the command of Sir Francis Head against the insurgents, who had taken possession of Montgomery's Tavern. From this they were speedily dislodged by a single shot from a brass gun, and took up a position on a hill, but fled on the nearer approach of the volunteers.

The tavern was then burned, the houses of the insurgents, about 20 in number having first been taken from the stables. The insurgents appear to have made a show of resistance. About 30 of them were made prisoners.

All the persons taken by the insurgents were of course released. Those taken from among the insurgents were released the next day, by Sir Francis Head, with admonitions, being locked upon rather as dupes than rebels.

It was stated by Captain Sutherland, of the Traveller, who arrived at Kingston on the 12th, that Jesse Lloyd, one of the insurgent leaders, and also one of the four for each of whom a reward of 2,000 was offered, had been shot in the skirmish. Another of them, either Loont or Fletcher, was in custody as was also the captain of the party which intercepted and robbed the mails.

Captt Sutherland also stated that McKenzie was for shooting the persons captured by his myrmidons, but that Gibson opposed him and prevailed. McKenzie's papers were seized at Montgomery's tavern.

A sloop laving on board 20 men and 400 rifles, from the U. States, has been seized at Toronto.

NOTICE.

All claims due the undersigned for subscription to the Maysville Monitor, can be paid to R. H. Stanton or J. F. Tanner, at the Monitor Office. WM. TANNER.

July 20 1837.

The Editor of this paper will necessarily be absent from his post for a few weeks, and any business with the office will receive attention from Mr. J. F. TANNER.

The subscriptions of many of our patrons are due, and we should be pleased if they would remit the amount.

FIDDLE, HARING AND THE BANKS.
President—HENRY CLAY.
"I am growing old and need repose."

Vice Pres.—DAN. WEBSTER.
"I breath freer & stronger than ever"

How sonorous! all the fields in Florida would fur equal air—Hark! how it rises and swells upon the ear, like the "strong, free breathing" of a mountain!! What pretty music it must make as it dies away, gently, in the distance, amidst the "solitude of a desert"! Mr Clay, the compromising advocate of the American System—and Mr Webster, the uncompromising advocate of Hard rattle! What harmony of sentiment—what congeniality of feeling! And there, the bright drawing-card of federalism! "Hail Columbia!"

Strange and extraordinary as this arrangement may seem—unwelcome and unexpected as it may be to many of the opposition—it is, nevertheless, the identical "entertainment" to which they are to be invited.

Ohio Statesman.

From the Ohio Statesman.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Thou day! that bear'st a sacred name,
Inspire the poet's mind,
That blessed day! when Jesus came
To save mankind.

Come with me, join the sacred lay,
Join all ye sons of earth!
Come, with me hail the glorious day
Retrieve ye the Saviour birth.

Blest is the eye that shines this day,
And star which, gild the day,
Heralds with more celestial ray,
They with a purer light.

And henceforth may we purely live,
Thro' the Eternal Son
On this his natal day, forgive
The faults which we have done.

We give the following gossiping story to our readers, for what it is worth. We find it in the New York *Morning Herald*. If fabricated from whole cloth, it is very cleverly done.

The young Queen of England is the idolatry of all observers. It is said that a very extraordinary romantic affair has been discovered in relation to her, which greatly enobilises the odd sticklers for etiquette, but excites the warmest enthusiasm of all the young and ardent spirits of Europe.

During the reign of her predecessor, William IV, it was discovered that the then lovely princess had formed a very strong attachment to a young man, a branch of an old Anglo-Norman family. On this discovery, a great sensation took place in the court circles. The young nobleman was immediately appointed to a high station in the government of Hindostan. The sweet young princess was inconsolable, but said to those who interfered with her feelings, "I'll hide my wine!" She has done so. The fact that she did after her accession to the throne, was to send out one of her corps of war, with imperative orders that young nobleman is to return. At first the motive of the caprice was not exactly known. It was said, that it was by means of a confidante. The report with the Queen's favorite is now on her return to Europe, and the secret court circles of England are thrown into the highest state of excitement and anticipation of the imperious nobility of the young Queen. That the Queen is resolute, "from marrying a subject, even of the highest rank, but the political sovereignty of the realm, is a matter of course. Elizabeth, is her pattern, and if the law prohibits her from enjoying the same liberty which is allowed to every subject, let the law be changed.

Such is the state of things at the last accounts. This curious piece of court gossip comes to us through a private letter from Paris, dated on the 21st Oct.

BEAUTY AND DEATH.

The National Intelligencer publishes this striking extract from the letter of a young man who continued to reside in New Orleans during the late fever there.

It would astonish you to witness the beauties of this climate during the season of the epidemic. Nature is the same in every ramification—as fascinating in the pestiferential air as in the poisonous reptile. In New Orleans the heavens are glorious—the atmosphere delicious. The breeze from the North is full of invigorating freshness, heavily laden with healthy mirth; the sun shines with gentle effulgence, and when he sinks to rest like the dying dolphin, he gladdens the vision by the brilliancy of his tints. The transparent orange, mingling with the deep azure, forms a hue more delicate than that of the emerald; while the purple, the vermilion, and the amber, glow along the sky, radiant with his retiring beams. All is beauty! all is death."

CATACOMBS OF EGYPT.

Those depositories of Egypt's embalmed dead, are of immense extent, and are supposed by Mr Buckingham, to contain more bodies than there are people now living on the globe. These Mummies are not wholly destitute of animal matter, but it has all changed into a resinous substance, or decayed. They are taken from the catacomb to be exported, and to be used for fuel. The finest are exported entire, as objects of curiosity for museums. Certain parts, as the inside of the head and chest, are sold as a drug, and the back bone is ground into powder for a paint which is highly prized by artists.

N Y Transcript

Love and Friendship.—Perhaps it would be better if we could get rid of love altogether. Life would go on smoother and happier without it. Friendship is the wine of existence, but love is the dram drinking.

The publish rent of the Mobile Register is for sale.

THE CARRIER OF THE
Maysville Monitor,
TO HIS PATRONS,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1838.

Hail, generous Patrons! at whose door I call,
Health, peace and happiness possess you all;
May lonesome Heaven its kindly aid impart,
And crown with plenty every generous heart.
All hail the rosy morn! ideal's harbinger!
Hail sweetly ushers in the new-born year:
May he many and love inspire each breast,
And guide us all to everlasting rest.

Time, on his wiry wing pursues his flight,
Though remaining present, quickly leaves our sight;
Measures to earthly mortals beneath the pole,
Days, hours and minutes, as the seasons roll;
Teaching this solemn truth to fickle man,
"That time misspent, can never return again."

The year whose requiem we here repeat,
Was fill'd with numerous events, small and great;
Some good—some ill, and some of neither sort;
Some full of grief, and others full of sport.
Here sprightly youth its frantic gambols play'd;
There pious matrons groans devoutly pray'd;
Here sturdy manhood o'er creation ran;
There hoary age resigned its soul to God;
Here wealth and affluence on the gaud man smil'd,
There disappointment all his hopes beguiled.
Thus mix'd and various, seen on memory's page,
The scenes thro' which we pass from youth to age:
Confirming the proverb of great Solomon,
That "there is nothing new beneath the sun."

O! all the events on the page impress'd,
One greater, nobler, brighter than the rest,
Conquer'd pagan ignorance, and bade each
Each every heart and moisten every eye—
The venerable chief, whose patriot soul,
Thro' every part, and comprehends the whole:
Retiring amidst life's busy throng the stage,
And seeks the pleasures of the "Hermitage."
Immortal man! upon whose withered brow,
Laurels in everlasting verdure grow:
Peace—gratitude—their richest trophies shed,
And crown with happiness thy hoary head.
While Nature's wheels their annual round repeat,
While generous Freemen in affection meet,
While Freedom's sacred fires their hearts inflame,
Millions unborn shall lisp his honor'd name.

The next great event that here demands remark,
Is one more complicate, more dull, more dark:
A nation's enterprise suspended, slain—
Their dearest interest bleed at every vein:
Commercial ruin—confidence destroy'd,
Failures and bankruptcy on every side:
A host of evils all spring from one shot,
From one black fountain, one infected root,
Curs'd offspring of a union base and vile,
Suckled and nourish'd in a federal soil:
Brake, irresponsible and unconfined—
Pen scorn all laws, both human and divine.
Ye generous brave! whose patriot fires repell'd
The proud invader on the crimson'd field:
Is this the boon their dauntless valor won?
Is this the heritage from sire to son?
Shades of the mighty dead! illustrious sires!
Who hearts glow'd with patriotic fires,
Inspire my muse to tune the rustic lyre,
And rouse to action every latent spark,
Till love of country burn in every soul,
And Liberty extend from pole to pole:
Till tyrants from their impious seats are hurl'd,
And REAL LAWS shall bless the jocund world.

Another event, equal to the rest,
Still holds a corner in the muse's breast—
The worthy man, whose keen unerring eye,
Pierc'd thro' the dim shadows of futurity:
Call'd by his country, in a trying hour,
To brave the current of despotic power:
Whose open, generous, patriotic mind,
Is to no sordid, selfish views confin'd,
But in one mighty compass, comprehends
The welfare of his country and his friends:
Mourns for their woes—feels anguish for their grief,
While every nerve is strain'd for their relief.
Such is the man, by smiling Heaven decreed,
To save his country from corruption freed:
Her Constitution rescu'd from the tomb,
To be the pride of ages yet to come.

With a view directed to the public good,
Too faithful MONITOR has firmly stood,
A trusty sentinel, to give alarm,
And bravely guard the people's rights from harm.
Unawed by power—unshaken in its course,
The haughty Whigs are doom'd to feel its force;
Honour and truth, its firm support receive,
When they forsake it—it shall cease to live.

I now conclude, by calling to your mind,
My toil and pain through every adverse wind,
How with unfaltering firmness I pursu'd
The path directed by the public good;
Thro' ours that stretch'd, and ours that scorch'd my head,
Have sought with zeal, to earn my daily bread,
And now, when wintry winds are heard to roar,
Tempests to howl—and waves to lash the shore,
Thro' ours I hope to breast the angry blast,
Without one kind remembrance of the past!
Or life's tum ultuous sea be sent adrift,
Without the pleasure of a NEW YEAR'S GIFT?

A FEMALE ARMY IN CAMP. She had been taken prisoner by Kasikaski at Tripolitza, when that city fell into the hands of the Turks, and Kasiaski became attached to her, and she to him. She said he had him night and day. She carried over her shoulder a light Greek musket, and in her girdle a brace of pistols and an ataghan. Her countenance was very pleasing, but possessing more of the Turkish than the Greek character. Her figure was rather round than oval; she had a perfectly straight nose, dark eyes and eyebrows, and a complexion not at all dark, but of a healthy and beautiful white and red. Her hair was dark auburn, and was plaited, and part of it wound round a Greek red cap with a blue tassel. She wore white cotton trousers, with a white sheepskin jacket, coming down to her waist only, which latter was encircled with a red leathern girdle, containing arms. Her manners were very mild and unassuming, and when noticed by us strangers, her eyes were cast down with a very becoming and attractive modesty. (Cochrane's Greece.

Some of the papers are telling us what a wife *should* do. Why volunteers to tell us what *they are?* (Bangor Pen.

We do, Mr Pen. They are too frequently the neglected slaves or victim of man's passion and caprice, instead of the helpmates and bosom friends, and consolation, for which they are so happily formed and designed, for the slight and wrong they receive in exchange for their love and devotion.

Saturday Courier.

A GOOD JOKE. A lady stepped into a book-store in Chesnut street, a few days ago, and asked a newly married lady if 'Barton, or the Siegers,' had come out yet.

'I don't know, ma'am,' was the reply, 'but I believe he plays at the theatre to-night.'—*B.*

DOMESTIC FELICITY. A couple were lately married in Lincoln, England, who began immediately to taste of the jars of matrimony. A quarrel took place in the evening on which they were married, the bridegroom locked the bride in the room and left, and shortly after, she jumped from the chamber window, and broke her leg.—*B.*

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. 15.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.
MOVEMENTS AT BUFFALO.
CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS—EXPEDITION TO BLACK ROCK AND TONNAWANDA.

We left the Patriot volunteers in front of the Theatre, on Wednesday evening. After listening to the patriotic speeches on that occasion, they marched to Black Rock. On that night the Court House was broken open and the 140 stand of arms stolen. On their arrival at Black Rock, part of them brouacked, part tried to billet themselves on the inhabitants, but were unsuccessful. Sentinels were posted in the streets, who performed their duty most admirably, and then when the sober citizens of that place got up in the morning, and were going to their business, they were stopped by grim looking soldiers, and were obliged to wake up Col Sutherland, and get the countersign, before they could open their stores and work shops. These sentinels were posted between the stores of Thompson & Dodge, and Mr Hogaar.

In the morning, after it was known that the marauders had escaped, the Sheriff and assistants went after them. When they approached, Mr McKenzie got upon a barrel and made a speech to the volunteers; but upon the subject being properly presented by the Sheriff, the arms were given up.

The good people of Black Rock getting tired of martial law, the regiment somewhat resembling the celebrated one of Falstaff, marched to Tonnawanda.

During the day some hostile demonstrations were made between the patriot volunteers on this side, and the Queen's loyal subjects who were guarding the frontier on the other. Col Suibel had took the twenty or two-pound gun, which he had in his edge and waved it. Those on the other side immediately run up, the British flag and each party buzzed. Such displays of patriotism and loyalty are not frequent in the 19th century.

Last night it was understood that an effort would be made by the volunteers, to take back the arms which had been delivered to the Sheriff. The watch-house was strongly guarded, and at midnight a party was seen approaching. The alarm bell was rung, and the firemen called out.—One of the volunteers, more patriotic or more drunk than the rest snapped his musket at a fire-man, but fortunately it flashed in the pan. He and several others were taken into custody, and are to be tried today.

This parading of a set of ragamuffin volunteers should have an end put to it at once. The exhibition is disgraceful, and to allow these fellows to be swaggering through the streets, day and night, with arms in their hands, is annoying to every quiet citizen, and may result in further outrages. If they want to go to Canada let them go by all means, but we hope to be spared from any infection of their villanous propensities on this side.

It is reasonable that the patriot volunteers have taken possession of Navy Island—that 300 of the Royal Volunteers from the other side immediately joined their standard—and that Dr. Rolph upon hearing that a reward of £500 had been offered for his apprehension, spoke of it warmly in the cause, and night before last gave an address at Lockport.

The Fugitive Patriots.—The Montreal Transcript gives the following notes of a rencontre on Saturday between the editor and Dr. Wolfred Nelson:

We held some conversation with Nelson from the prison, his appearance was ghastly, for he had suffered much, but he displayed a cool determinedness, and a composure of mind, truly surprising. It appears that himself, Dr Kimber, Papineau, Brown and O'Callaghan, all took their departure together, and continued together for some time, when the difficulties they encountered induced them to separate, and shift for themselves. Dr. Nelson, when taken, had been nine days in the woods, without any other protection from the climate than a capote he had on.

He speaks of himself as "an infatuated man," and wonders how he should understand so opposite the British government, which as he says, was powerful enough to crush Bonaparte." He now sees the revolt in its true light, and speaks of the whole undertaking as madness.

From the New York Star.

LATER STILL.

We have received the following letter from Lower Canada:

Extract of a letter, dated Montreal, 15th Dec. 1837.

Doctor Wolfgeel Nelson died in prison this morning, from his late sufferings in attempting to escape from the Province.

From the New York Commercial.

FROM LOWER CANADA.
Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

Montreal Herald Office.
Thursday, Dec. 14—4 P. M.

Yesterday evening about half past 10 o'clock, an express arrived in town from Laplanc, with information that a large body of insurgents were within 3 miles of that village, which they intended to plunder of a thousand stand of arms, and ammunition deposited there on their way to Beauharnois.

The alarm spread rapidly, and in an incredibly short space of time, the volunteer corps mustered in great force, prepared for the emergency. Expresses from the cavalry were also immediately despatched for Laplanc so as to keep up constant communication with the by-lies of the rebels. The whole affair turned out to be the assembling of a few rebels, which so frightened the Point Claire people, that they magnified the number.

An express arrived about noon from St John Colborne. The troops were to march from St. Martin this morning at seven o'clock; the rifle and volunteer militia to the banks of the river opposite St Eustache, and the main body of the army to St. Rose where the ice is good, from which the attack could be easily made on the village. It is reported that the ice opposite St Eustache has been cut, so as to prevent the crossing of the troops.

We have this morning at (half past 3 P M) learned from John Clark, Esq Catherines, that he had seen in the direction of St Eustache, a dense atmosphere of smoke, indicating, most probably, the conflagration of that village.

STILL LATER.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 15.

Important from St. Eustache.

The troops took up their quarters at St. Martin during the night of Wednesday, and departed at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning towards St. Eustache but not in a direct line, for it was understood that the ice on the river in that way, was not sufficiently strong to bear the weight of so heavy a body as the artillery and cavalry.

A detour was, in consequence, taken toward St. Rose, where the ice was crossed from Isle Jesus to the main land. The line of march then proceed upward, along the right bank of the river, until the troops approached the village of St. Eustache; making a march from St. Martin of about twelve miles, whereas, in a direct line, it would only consist of about six or seven.

The troops were not first fired upon by the rebels from the church of St. Eustache, a considerable time before any position had been taken. Upon coming within the proper range, two field-pieces were planted on the north-east side of the church, and began to play upon it in excellent style, while another fieldpiece was sent round the rear of the village, and stationed where it commanded a street leading directly to the front door of the same edifice.

The three regiments and the cavalry, in the mean time, made a circuit round the village in the rear; and took up positions to intercept the rebels, when they should be compelled to abandon their positions. The church having at length been set on fire, the rebels were seen flying in every direction but not without many of them having been killed and many taken prisoners.

The nunnery and Presbytery, situated on either side of the church, which were occupied by the rebels, were also destroyed, as well as several other houses in the village, particularly those of Scott and Cloner.

The loss on either side has not been accurately ascertained; but it is reported that eighty of the rebels have been killed and more than a hundred taken prisoners. Dr. J. Cy Cheney, was killed in the yard of the church.

The commander-in-chief, Girod, and Feroal Portelance, are said to have taken to flight toward St. Benoit immediately after the first fire. On the part of the troops, we have no accounts of any having been killed.

Lt Gage, while storming the sacristie, was severely, but not dangerously wounded, in the left shoulder, the ball coming out at the right arm. The lodge issuing from the burning houses of St. Eustache, was distinctly seen last night, from the rising ground to the rear of this city, toward the old parish church.

Having taken possession of St. Eustache, the troops proceeded, early this morning to St. Benoit, or Grand Brule, where, it was said, the rebels were strongly fortified.

A report has gained general current yesterday, that a deputation from the parishes at St. Benoit had been sent in, demanding terms; to which the commander of the forces is said to have given for answer, that they must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms and give up their leaders.—Whether these terms have been complied with, we are not yet learned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 12, 1837.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Whig Members of Congress, convened for the special purpose of conferring upon the subject of a subsidy, with as little delay as possible, another opposition paper in this city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That it is a matter of the highest importance to establish in the city of Washington, with the least possible delay, a cotemporaneous administration press of the General Government, the restoration of an uniform and sound currency, and the election of such candidate for the Presidency as a majority of the people who oppose the misrule of those in power shall select, in such manner, and at such time and place, as to them shall seem expedient.

"*Resolved*, That a considerable amount of *funds is indispensably necessary* to accomplish this undertaking upon a scale commensurate with its importance.

"*Resolved*, That the executive committee of three members, with authority to appoint sub committees, be appointed to raise the necessary funds, to select and contract with a suitable editor or editors to take charge of the paper, and to give to the whole subject such prompt and special supervisiondence that the paper may be in complete operation at the commencement of the next session of Congress."

In pursuance of the last resolution, the undersigned were appointed the executive committee; and in discharge of the arduous duties thus assigned to them, they take the liberty of addressing this confidential letter to some of our most zealous and discreet political friends in various sections of the country, that they may secure cooperation in raising funds to an amount not less than $25,000. We cannot too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance attached to this object by the entire mass of the Whig members of Congress and their convictions, that, without it, our prospects of successfully rearing the rightous career of those who are now wielding the power of the Federal Government, will be much less encouraging.

There are four of the papers in the Senate sustaining the cause of the Administration, whilst the National Intelligencer *is the only* organ of the Opposition in this city.

While it is regarded as filling a most respectable and highly useful sphere, we feel its present establishing one of a more *spirited, partisan character*. We have in view, as one of the editors, Geo. D. Prentice, Esq. at present editor of the "Louisville Journal;" and in naming him we confidently anticipate the concurrence of our political friends in the opinion that we need not desire a more talented and efficient advocate of our cause. If we are not disappointed in obtaining the requisite funds, we have reason to believe that his services can be immediately commanded.

Without presuming to prescribe limits to the liberality of our political friends, we have hoped that the sum of $12,500 may be raised in the five principal cities of the Union—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans—and that a like amount may be raised in other sections of the country.

We most anxiously invoke your prompt and energetic attention to this interesting object. Our wish is to commence the publication of the paper at the opening of the next session of Congress. We therefore ask that you will have the goodness, without delay, to invite contributions in your quarter, and, when obtained, that you will remit the amount to us here at the earliest moment after the meeting of Congress, or make a deposite in some convenient bank subject to our order; and in the meanwhile, we shall be greatly obliged by a letter addressed to one of the undersigned (Mr Curtis) at the city of New York, advising us of the amount which will probably be raised under your auspices

We are, very respectfully,
Your friends and obedient servants,
S. C. PHILLIPS,
W. J. GRAVES,
EDWARD CURTIS,
Executive Whig Committee.

The Albany Argus thus notices the Canada outbreak and its conclusion:

Every thing indicates that the revolutionary struggle in the Canadas—precipitated as it undoubtedly was by the government of temptation to secure and silence certain popular leaders, before any plan or material for a forcible resistance has been matured or provided—has in a measure spent itself, it is at first sanguined; and that the Patriots, forced into rupture, without arms, munitions, organization, military leaders, or discipline, and with the well appointed, well paid, well officered, and well drilled government troops—their leading men and only adverse premises slain, or hunted, proscribed and driven into exile with a price set upon their heads, and hireling bloodhounds and spies at their heels—must hide their time. Such, it appears to us, is the report of the latest intelligence from the north.

The Whigs have been consoling themselves with the idea that few of Calhoun's friends would be found sustaining his course on the sub-Treas'y question, but they think they are destined to be woefully disappointed, particularly in South Carolina, where resolutions have been passed by the Legislature, by a vote of 109 to 26, in favor of divorcing the Government from the Banks. It public opinion is properly represented by the Legislature, the State is almost unanimously in favor of the divorce.—*Nashville Union.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.
SETTLEMENT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The letters of our special correspondent, it will be seen, convey the gratifying intelligence that the exciting question of the Abolition of Slavery, has been happily disposed of by the House of Representatives, for the session, in the adoption yesterday by the House of a Resolution offered by a Southern member on behalf of the Resolutions from the Slave-holding States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21st.
THURSDAY MORNING.

The Southern members were in session last night until past twelve o'clock, consulting together in reference to the interests of the Slave holding States. Some of the delegations were in full attendance. From Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, all were present. From Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, a large majority of the members were present. Messrs. CALHOUN, PRESTON, CUTHBERT, CRITTENDEN, and several other Senators were in attendance, and addressed the meeting. A multitude of letters were in circulation as to the deliberations of the meeting, which, I am not to be depended upon, and I will, therefore, only send you what has been made public.

After a consultation of some hours, it was agreed that the principles of the Report introduced two sessions back by Mr. PINKNEY, of South Carolina, and the resolutions, presented by Mr Pinkney at exam paying that report, should be now agreed upon by the Southern members as their rule of action. Mr. PATTON, of Virginia, who presided at the meeting, was authorized to bring forward a resolution to that effect.

Mr. PINKNEY'S resolutions, you remember, were prepared two years since, and the part the best known upon that occasion lost him his election. The Southern members now do Mr. Pinkney justice, and acknowledge his course to have been the correct one. An agreement to prevent such a resolution as was presented by Mr. Pinkney, was the subject of great discussion, and without troubling you with rumours, you will learn what is more important—*fact*—in the report of the day's proceedings in Congress.

Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21st.
THURSDAY EVENING.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, first and last upon the floor yesterday, was the first man upon the floor this morning. The Journal of Proceedings had been read, when Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, took the floor for the purpose of soliciting the House to amend the Journal, in order to present the following resolution, which he prefaced by a different light from the Clerk's record. The House, notwithstanding Mr. Slade's requests, refused to amend the Journal.

Mr PATTON of Virginia, then asked the unanimous consent of the House to present a Resolution.

The Resolution was read for information, and in substance proposed that *all Petitions and Resolutions praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any other place, and Resolutions in relation to Slavery in the Union, should be laid upon the table without reading—without reference,—without printing—and without discussion.*

Mr. ADAMS objected to the reception of the Resolution.

Mr. PATTON moved a suspension of the Rules of the House, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to present the Resolution.

Mr. BURNHAM, of N. H called for the yeas and nays, and the House seconded the call—135 to 60.

The rules being suspended and the Resolution before the House, Mr. PATTON, of Virginia, rose and said that he had, with advice and counsel, brought forward the Resolution as a peace-offering, peace-offering from the South to the North,—in the hope that it would calm and tranquilize the public mind. It was his wish to restore harmony, peace and good will, in the House. The emotions that pervaded his own bosom during the scenes of yesterday were such as he would not and could not give utterance to. In conclusion, said Mr. Patton, I feel myself called upon to do what I have never done before, and what I have rarely allowed myself to do even when the measure was introduced by others. I therefore move the *Previous Question.*

Mr. ADAMS said that he hoped the gentleman would not make such a motion, preceded by any remarks as he had done. Mr. Adams apparently designed to continue his remarks, and the House,—twenty voices at the same moment joined in the call,—called him to *order*. "Order!"—*order!!*—"Order!"—was uttered with a stentorian cry, and Mr. Adams was called upon to take his seat.

The previous question was then seconded by the House—124 in favor of the second, and the negatives not counted.—"*Shall the Main question be now put?*" was the question in order, which was propounded by the Speaker. Upon this question the yeas and nays were called and seconded—129 to 62

The MAIN QUESTION was therefore ordered and was,—*Shall the Resolution be passed?*" This, the most important vote of the day, was about to be put by the Speaker, when Mr. ADAMS, much excited, rose in his place and said—"I hold the Resolution to be in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States." He was about to proceed, when the heads of his first declaration when more than a hundred voices called him to order. Cries of "order!"—"*order!*"—"ORDER!"—"ORDER!" —ring through the Hall, almost with the rapidity of an earthquake. Confusion and excitement prevailed in all parts of the House, and another storm louder and more alarming than that of yesterday seemed about to burst forth.

The speaker, however, checked it in its bud, by telling Mr Adams peremptorily to resume his seat for being out of order.—Mr. Adams, being out of order, obeyed the mandate, and the call of yeas and nays was resumed.

Mr. WISE begged to be excused, and Mr. ADAMS had not recorded said intent not to record his vote. O hers had come to the same conclusion, some from the South, believing that the whole subject was unconstitutional, and Mr. Adams from the North, refusing to vote at the same reason. The end, however, had here been reached, and the Resolution was adopted *by one hundred and twenty two* in favor of its Resolution and *seventy four* against it. In the House of Representatives I hope this is the end of the exciting topic. In the Senate the whole subject will be brought forward on Tuesday next.

REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON'S REMAINS.—The remains of this illustrious man the Father and the Saviour of his country were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr STRUTHERS of this city, from which we learn, that when the vault and the coffin were opened, "where they had laid him," the sacred form of WASHINGTON was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation. The high pale brow wore a calm and serene expression; and the lips pressed still together, had a grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless wore, when the First President gave up his blameless, mortal life for immortal glory.

"When his soft breath with pain,
Was yielded to the elements again"

The impressive aspect of the great Departed, overpowered the man whose lot it was to transfer the hallowed relics to its last tenement, and he was unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his hand upon the sample forehead, once highest in the ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an infant Republic; and he lamented, we doubt not, that the ties of fame could not provoke that silent clay to life again, to pour its tones of revival into the dull ear of Death. The last acts of patriotic sepulture were thus consummated, & the figure, which we can now behold, is not an apothesis, consigned to its low dim mansion, to be seen no more until mortal shall put on immortality, and the vesture of decay be changed to the bright garments of endless incorruption.—W. G. Clark.

THE CONSPIRACY.

When the banks stopped payment last spring, it was a prevailing opinion that the Bank of the United States, its affiliated institutions, and its political moderators, were at the bottom of the business, and that good and solvent banks were forced to suspend by them. The opinion was very general, and the idea of a CONSPIRACY to effect that purpose took full possession of the public mind. We now find that this CONSPIRACY has been thrown upon the bank in the Pennsylvania Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia. Mr. REAH, of Susquehanna, in a very able speech, charged the conspiracy upon the bank; Mr. SERGEANT, the President of the convention, and the attorney of the bank, descended from the chair, not only to defend the bank, but to assail rudely the conservatives of Susquehanna. Mr. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, replied with great ability to the Attorney of the bank, and others who had rushed to the rescue of the bank. The following is a paragraph from Mr. W's speech:

"Gentlemen of the banks have suspended specie payment, and we cause the gentleman from Susquehanna to inform us that it was the result of a conspiracy among them, the President of the Convention attached him violently, I think rudely. We are told by him that the remarks of the gentleman from Susquehanna, proved this Convention to be unfit to deal with the subject and it was very plainly intimated to us that HERE, in this bank-bound city we must measure our phrase and weigh our words so as to suit them perfectly to their palates." The gentleman from Susquehanna, in his assignment of the suggestion of the President, and making the audacious offence, who comes from what he calls the people in the "woods of Susquehanna county" do not send their faithful delegate back here, in a voice that will ring in gentlemen's ears till doomsday. I know nothing of them. Gentlemen should not be disturbed by the assertion that the banks conspired to suspend specie payments; I do not undertake either to affirm or deny the conspiracy, but I do undertake to say that the people of the Northern Pennsylvania at least have the opinion that the suspension was by pre concert, arrangement and understanding among the banks. Call it conspiracy or what you will, this is the popular conviction, and I have yet to learn that it is founded in error."

THE EXCHANGES.

The Federalists have stood upon the grand questions: *first*, that nothing but a United States Bank could effect a resumption of specie payments; *secondly*, that nothing but the same bank could regulate the exchanges. These are the premises on which the whole Federal party have stood since May last, and what are the facts? Why, that *foreign* exchange is THREE per cent, in favor of the United States! and that *domestic* exchange is nearly at par! Thus every thing desirable in exchange is already effected, without the aid of a National Bank; and that specie payment's will be resumed in a few months in despite of all that can be done by the British Bank of the United States to prevent it. Suppose Congress and the banks try bad given way at the extra session, and recharter the bank, in the hope of a first declaration when more than a hundred voices called him to order. Cries of "order!"—"*order!*"—"ORDER!"—"ORDER!" —ring through the Hall, almost with the rapidity of an earthquake. Confusion and excitement prevailed in all parts of the House, and another storm louder and more alarming than that of yesterday seemed about to burst forth.

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THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

JAN. 4, 1838.

ADVANCE PRICE--$3.00 PER ANNUM

We are happy in announcing to our readers the termination of the Florida War, by the unconditional surrender of the Seminoles. The various rumors and contradictory statements relative to this unavoidably protracted war, will now we hope be put to rest.

Another source of gratification is the settlement, at least, for the present, of the all exciting question of Abolition. The proceedings of Congress upon this subject will be found in another column.

YALE COLLEGE.

We are gratified to learn, from a catalogue which chance has thrown in our way, the flourishing condition of this old and perhaps unrivaled institution. There are at this time, in the various departments of the school 564 students.

The clandestine efforts manifested by the Whig circulars, given in to days paper, relative to the establishment of another opposition paper, in Washington City, we fear augurs ill to our free institutions.

If the object were really laudable and designed to prevent misrule, whence the necessity of a resort to secret conclaves, the appointment of secret committees, the circulation of secret and confidential letters, the procurement of a large amount of money?

Did the projectors of this nefarious plot think the pecuniary of the country so ignorant of governmental affairs and the steps necessary to secure themselves against usurpation, as to justify these American Catalins in their efforts to subsidize the press? Did they hope to dupe this enlightened community, or were they driven to their course by the fear of that popular indignation which has fallen upon them, now that their machinations are known? Those only prefer darkness to light whose deeds are evil, and we confidently believe, could the mantle of obscurity be removed, the U. S. Bank, that National Hydra would be found at the bottom of this plot.

Long, too long, has this Lernæan monster infested our soil. The head the [illegible] mangled by the Hercules of the day, has but given place to another still more, hideous, and unless the brand of Iolas is promptly applied, it may survive to the ruin of our country.

The Whigs may establish another press, but there is one part of their contemplated plan in which we predict a failure, it is in their proposed Editor.

If we send George D. Prentiss aright, he would rather travel several miles westward, ere he move one foot towards the land of his nativity, where as the poet says, the various facts of Kight errantry.

The President's recommendation of a severance of the National Finances from all state and private banking institutions, seems to be rapidly gaining strength in every quarter of the Union, notwithstanding the great hurrain and dust lately kicked up in New York.

North Carolina has already spoken in a voice of thunder, spreading dismay and terror throughout the *Wigwam* of Whiggery.

South Carolina, Pennsylvania and others justly indignant at the bad faith and treachery of the Biddle faction, are about to affix their seal of reprobation; and by the time the seventh phial of wrath shall have been emptied, we fear no kindly hand will be found to write the mournful epitaph, of the once proud though deluded and now fallen *Lucifers*.

GEORGIA.—Mr. Dunagan of Hall has introduced into the Senate the following Resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to oppose any measure that may have for its object the *connection* of the fiscal concerns of the Federal Government with State, or *private incorporated Banks*, in the establishment of a National Bank."—Not yet acted on.

TENNESSEE.—The bill conferring Banking privileges upon the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad passed the H. of R. on the 5th inst. by a vote of 50 to 40, and will arrive at the Postoffice in this city at 1 o'clock P. M. and depart at 2 P. M.

To the Editor of the Monitor.

SIR: Lewis Collins having again introduced my name into his filthy columns, I deem it only necessary to inform him that the epithets of a convicted *liar* and *calumniator*, who substitutes personal abuse for facts and argument, can in nowise affect me. A *grovling hypocrite* I contemn, a truthless *spaniel* I loathe, and when such snarling puppies abuse me, I leave them to the suffocating effects of their own *infamy*, regardless of the yelpings, and console myself with the reflection that

"An honest, liberal and well bred man
Will not insult me, and no other can."

JAS. C. COLEMAN.

January 4, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 21, 1837.

Yesterday and to-day have produced events of much interest, and I hasten to lay them before your readers. You are aware that the subject of Abolition memorials, &c., has engaged much of the attention of Congress, since its meeting. Yesterday matters were brought to a crisis, and happily for the welfare of the nation, have terminated in a *quietus* to the agitations of the fanatics, at least for the present.

Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, upon the presentation of a memorial of this character, entered into a general discussion of the subject, and in his remarks touched upon the topic of slavery in the States. Of course this was an infringement upon the rules of the House, and elicited cries of Order, order! Mr. Slade continued to persist in his remarks, until matters assumed a most disagreeable, and disorderly aspect. Indeed, Sir, it is impossible to describe the confusion and uproar that ensued. At length, a proposition was made by Mr. Wise of Virginia, that himself and colleagues leave the House—what they did so. The example thus set, was followed by nearly all the Southern members. A proposition was then made by some individual not recollected, to adjourn. When this had been agreed to, Gen Campbell, of South Carolina, addressed the Southern Members, that a meeting had been called in the room of the Committee on the District, where the members from the slaveholding States were expected to meet immediately. At this meeting there was a pretty general attendance of the Southern members, and it was agreed, that a resolution should be presented to-day, declaring, in effect, that *henceforth all Abolition memorials, petitions, &c., be laid upon the table, without debate, reading, or being printed, and that no further action be had thereon.* In the event of the resolution not being passed, it was determined that another meeting should have been held to day, where more decisive measures, to get rid of the exciting discussions upon slavery, would have been adopted. However, the resolution, was presented this morning, and adopted by a vote of 122 to 63. So the matter has been thus satisfactorily disposed of.

Much excitement resulted from the course pursued by the Southern Members, and great apprehensions were entertained, of something serious resulting from the proceedings of Tuesday. Large crowds were drawn, to the Capitol, in anticipation of collisions; but fortunately the matter was given settled, and without any difficulty.—The conclusion of the House allows their reception, but cuts off debate upon the presentation of memorials. In haste,

Yours Respectfully.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Western Visiter.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Dec. 8, 1837.

Dear Sir:—Yourself and readers have no doubt perused the President's late Message to Congress and passed judgement upon its merits, either of approbation or condemnation. Though fully apprized of your political neutrality, I cannot but believe, that your judgement is approbatory. Being untrammelled by the political prejudices which govern many men of good sense and honest intentions at this time, you can weigh the views of the President with such dispassionate calmness, and give you to correct estimate of their worth. I is not to be supposed, nor is it particularly desired, that all men should agree with the Chief Magistrate upon every subject of national policy, which his duty may demand of him, to recommend. The Republican Party of '98 went even so far as to say, that it would be a dangerous delusion were the confidence in the men of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights, but confidence is every where the parent of despotism"—free government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence. It is only necessary, that the policy recommended by the President on all subjects of a national interest to the country, should be scrutinized with moderation and with a discriminating judgement. If the public mind was governed by this just and equitable rule of action now, its decision would not be for a moment doubtful. Indeed, it appears to me strange that the sympathies of the *chivalry* of this nation are not enlisted in favor of the President at this time, since they see him battling for the primary principles of our government, against the wealth of three hundred millions of dollars, wielded by the officers of five or six hundred Banks, clothed in the powerful garb of monopoly privileges. It is idle to impeach his *motives* in the issue thus joined with the Banks, for the veriest tyro in politics must know that if personal interest or the aspirations of ambition governed his conduct, he would have united with the Banks, when the last vestige of our liberties would have yielded an easy prey to the combined powers of money and place. Yet, I know the "times are too much out of joint" for people to form their opinions from the lights of experience or the dictates of reason.—From motives of ambition, hatred, prejudice or interest, political men will contin ue to abuse the Message and revile its author. But sir, take my word for it, the great mass of the people will not be a great while blinded to the true issue now made up between the administration and its enemies,—That issue is emphatically, whether those who are by the constitutional structure of our government selected to rule its affairs are to do so, according to the sactioned usage of the best governed nations, or whether institutions claiming and exercising powers unknown to the constitution—the mere spawnage of an incomplete system—shall be permitted to remove the time honoured land-marks of our institutions, deface the fair fabric reared by the genius and patriotism of our fathers, and upon the ruins of the political deposition which will follow in the wake of their power, rear up a splendid despotism based upon the slavish doctrine that, patriotism, virtue and intelligence should give place to money. In a word, either the Banks or the Administration must govern separately. There can be no longer any *partnership* in the important duty, and it will rest with the people to say which they will take I am aware there will be a powerful effort made to give the various monopolies "the ascendancy, but I believe the appeals to intelligence in the nation to sustain the effort. It is no new doctrine that the political passions of the people may be for a time inflamed by mercenions hints at what is only invidious when exposed to naked deformity; yet, as vice cannot be made amiable by surrounding its impurities with the most seducing colours, so neither can the hideous heresies of the Whigs ultimately triumph in this land of intelligence and liberty. Gilded by the golden prices of the Banks, which they will never fulfil, and washed down by their wine which, by this, must be nearly exhausted, their obnoxious principles have for a time been forced down the throats of the people But these things must have an end. Their hypocrisy will cease, because their epigastrious propensities will become cloyed by satiety. Truth will then resume its empire on the throne of reason, and the best hopes of the patriot will have their consummation in the overthrow of the combined powers of Whig ambition and Bank corruption.

Congress has done nothing yet, which would command the attention of your readers, nor do I believe there will be much done this winter calculated to promote the weal of the state. Politics will absorb the business of this session, principally. The political complection of the House is unfavorable to business. About 112 Democrats, 100 Locofoco Whigs and the balance *conservatives*. This latter, is a spiritual *party* and if not for pride would *slide* back with the Democrats. As it is, remorse at their conduct, and shame for their position, will make them exclaim in very desperation,

"Here at this pass, the scanty bend
Of rash's last avenger stands—
Here wait in silence like the dead,
And listen for the Moslem's tread."

The news from Canada is not favorable to the patriot cause. It is said they had a battle in which 200 patriots were killed and some taken prisoners—royalist loss but six or eight.

You say you would like to be here a short while to listen to the congregated wisdom of the nation. I wish you were here. The Capitol alone is a very great curiosity —magnificent and surpassingly beautiful. I am there occasionally and my curiosity is always excited. I noised for the first time, to-day, in an outer vestibule, a beautiful statue of *Mars*, the god of war and battles. "He is represented in full, manly vigour, with a strong agile body, and an air calm and collected, rather than vehement or passionate."

On the otherside of the doorway is *Jupiter*, in her passive state, typifying the active productive power of nature. She is represented as a grave majestic matron, with sceptre in her hand and a veil upon her head.

There is a mytnological representation in the hall of the House of Representatives, which my limited knowledge of mythology cannot fairly explain. It seems to be Mercury, a tutelary deity of eloquence. He is represented as a slender youth, holding in his hand a short wand symbolical, I suppose, of the rod given to him by Apollo.—His efficacy was potent in calming the passions and stilling contention. But calming the passion and stilling contention. But it would be an endless task, almost, for me to give even a brief description of the splendid sculpture and beautiful paintings which beatify and adorn the Capitol.

En passant—does it not seem that the Whigs are disposed to revert back to the times of pagan worship, and live under the smiles of a heathen deity? Already may we consider the era of Mythology to have commenced among them, & the "God like Daniel," to make the first divinity. Your Northern members pour out their copious libations to his honour, and the pæans of praise rise, in hosannah shouts to his delighted ears, from the halls of their festive jubilees. But enough for the present. The night is waning, and I am sleepy; or, to carry out the figure true style, I desire to be locked in *the arms of Morpheus*. Your friend,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Indianapolis Journal is endeavoring to get up a row with the Post-Master of that place, about a copy of the President's message which it did not receive by the Express Mail. Why make such a noise about a trifle, friend Journal? We have a dozen a messages which were not received per Express—Three came to hand last night via Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., why make a fuss with the Post Master of Indianapolis? You were formerly want to charge Amos Kendall with all delinquencies of the mails. May it not be possible that he has run the Express down and slipped your message out of the mail bag?—*Madison Courier.*

It is said that Mr. John Bell has evinced so great a penchant for public dinners, that he is recognized by the Whigs as their dinner-bell.—*Ib.*

AWFUL MASSACRE IN THE WEST.

The development of a bloody plot which has been long in agitation, took place at Cincinnati Ohio, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at an early hour in the afternoon. For some days previous, a considerable number of individuals had been observed to walk the streets in the irregular manner, and with flushed cheeks and bloodshot eyes, as such according to Sallust, marked the commencement of Cataline's bloody plot, fixing the destruction of the devoted city of Rome. Their knives were secretly, (as it was afterwards discovered,) prepared for the slaughter, and every preparation which bloody dispositions and firm resolves could devise were made for the bloody work. Notwithstanding this awful combination, the unsuspecting victims remained entirely unaware of the fate which awaited them; they sic and drank without apprehension that the hand, on the appointed time the knife of the assassin would be at their throats!

On Wednesday afternoon, however, the shocking catastrophe occurred. We have all read of the terrible scenes of blood and devastation, which took place when the blacks at St Domingo rose upon their French masters, and murdered them in their beds, but it finds a parallel in this late astounding affair. On that afternoon, a piercing outcry rang from the rear of one of the most respectable houses in the city, which was speedily followed by a similar cry of anguish from others, until the whole city resounded with the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying! Those who had been left unequipped with the plot, rushed in all directions to the scene of death, and behold,—we shudder while we write it,—they saw scattered on the premises in various directions, the gashed and blood stained bodies of an immense number of—*hogs!*—"Prices not stated."

Boston Transcript.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, the following Resolution was adopted last week, by a vote of 55 to 42—*Rep.*

"That the Committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill compelling the Banks of this Commonwealth to resume the payment of their notes, in specie, on or before the first Monday in February next, the same bill to provide for such restrictions upon the present system of Banking, as this State may promote the interests of the State and the happiness of the community."

INCIDENT IN THE PENINSULA WAR.—Late one evening, a small party of French dragoons appeared unexpectedly among the mountains; and the secluded valley where El Marico dwelt was soon discovered by these marauders. They approached the old man's cottage, were civilly received, accommodated with food and wine, their horses stabled, and every kindness and all the submissive peasants could do to propitiate their clemency was tried. How was El Marico's hospitality requited? He had no gold to tempt their cupidity, and in his feebleness they there was no plea to excite apprehension or justify severity. But he was a husband and a father. His wife retained some portion of her former beauty, and his daughters, only verging upon woman hood were singularly hadsome. Morning had just dawned—the call to march was given, and the unhappy family surveying their pleased with the civility they had experienced through the night, the marauders would take friendly leave, came forward to an firewell. Half the party mounted, when, on a signal from their officer, a dozen ruffians seized on the peasant's daughters, and placed them before two dragoons. In vain the astonished mother clung wildly to one of her beloved ones—in vain the father rushed upon the horseman who held the other; he was unarmed for life by a sword cut, and his wife was savagely shot by the horseman from whose ruffian grasp she had striven to extricate her child. Wounded and bewildered, El Marico leaned over the dying woman. In a few minutes she breathed her last, and her ground mingled with the shrieks of her daughter's, as they came at intervals from the mountains over which the ravishers were carrying them. For three months El Marico remained an idiot, and during that time, no tidings of his children could be obtained. At length they returned to their once happy and innocent home—or rather, to the place where it

Lottery Intelligence.

DRAWING
OF THE
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS CO. FOR 1837:
--25--68--33--3--73--66--30--41--67--35--8--52--
Drew Dec. 23.

DRAWING OF CLASS 61, FOR 1837.
58 23 26 74 46 17 9 50 62 49 12 55 41 1.
Drew Dec. 27.

1838.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!
TO BE HAD ONLY AT
KENDRICK'S.

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS CO. FOR 1838.
Will be drawn Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1838.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	20	200
1	4,777	300	100
1	2,500	61	50
1	2,000	40	50
1	1,500	122	20
20	500	5307	10
20	250	25920	5

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

$30,000—10,000, &c.

Kentucky State Lottery,
Class 2, for 1838,
To be drawn Saturday, Jan. 6.

CAPITALS:

1 prize of	20,000 dollars	
1	10,000 dollars	
1	6,000 dollars	
1	5,000 dollars	
1	4,000 dollars	
1	2,500 dollars	
1	2,000 dollars	
1	1,747 dollars	
25	1,000 dollars	
25	500 dollars	
28	300 dollars	
200	200 dollars	
62	100 dollars	

Tickets $10—halves 5.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 3.
To be drawn Wednesday, January 10th.

SPLENDID CAPITALS:

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,650
1		1,500
10		1,500

Tickets Ten Dollars—halves Five.
For sale by

J. G. KENDRICK,
Corner Front and Sutton St's. Maysville.

☞N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise (enclosing cash or prizes) for Tickets in the above Schemes, will meet with the same attention as personal application, addressed,

J. G. KENDRICK,
Maysville, Ky

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post office at Maysville, Ken. on the 1st day of January, 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters:

A

Dr Sampson Avard
Mathias Ambrose
Robert Arkle
Jeremiah Anderson
Paulind Anderson
Henry Asbury—2

B

James Boyd
John Boyd of steam boat Itasca.
Mr Barbaud (theatre)
Andon Bender
Robert Brierly
Benjamin Bian
Sarah A Broockway
D R Bias
Elliss Boyden
Brackett Baldwin
Sedgwick Benham
Electa Balden
Miss Bacon
The Bowlin, surveyor
Ester Blare
James Barhaman
Cha's Bilkcom
Mrs Eleanor Bray-field
Juliann Brayfield
Joseph D Barker—3

C

W P Connwell
Abijah Castoe
Peter Currand
W B Carroll
J C Carson
Mrs Tamer Coleman care of R Collins.
R H Chinn
Henry Cook
Mons. Charlbaldomew Clause
Miss M A Campbell
H L Church
Jas B Clement
Miss Anne Collins
S F Collins
Jeremiah Collins
James Collins, care of Joshua Foster,
John Case
Miss Eliza T Case
Milton Cooper
Jacob R Cooper
Jacob Crowley
Bartley Campbell
Evan Campbell
James Cavices
James F Cavis
W D Corryell—2
W M Calvert—2

D

Edmund Dunham
Benj L Dodge
James Donaldson
Mrs N Dorsey Dryden
Michael Dorsey
Mr Dicke, (Theatre
Ebenezer Davis
George Dodson

E

James Elder
Thomas Eurice
Robert Evans
Joseph Ferman

F

J H Foster
Thompson Fristoe
Robt Fristoe—2
Chester H Fitch-2

G

Thomas J Gorin
William Graithouse
Wm Gibbons
Gurney & Dotson
L F Gish
George Green
Abraham Granstaff
Geo W Garrett—2

H

Mrs Elvira Hord
Mrs Mary Ann Hood
Michael Hunt
Mrs Mahala Hawkins
Rev Bazil Hunt
George Hardin
Jos Hise, of New Orleans
A M Hall & Co
John Hutcheraft
O D Hale
Henry Heath
John Hoff
Jacob Hilliard

I J

Capt Hans Ireland
Wm H Inskeep
Mrs Rachel Jack
Mrs Mary Jackson
Miss Mary A Jones
Miss Nancy L Jones
Robt Johnson—3

K

Dan'l Kepp
Levi Kepp
Saml Kerr
John Kenrsh
Mrs Mary Knight
Messrs. Kennard & Co.
John Kethner
Elbert King
J Kenedy, cordwainer
Dan'l M King
Rob't Kennedy
Abraham Kelly
William Kelley—2
Peter A Key—2

L

Wm Lilliston
Miss Mary A Lee, care of Stephen Lee
Robert Lowrie
John Lavell, Bookbinder

M

W H M-Hugh
Col D K McKean
Saml M-Killan
Rev Mr McAloy
Mrs Patsey McClellan
Stephen McBride
Benj Mc-Ates
James H Marks
James M Meng
Woodson Morgan
D H Morgan
Aaron Merrell
Miss Rachel Merrell
John Montgomery
James Mossman
Thomas Maddox
Richard Maddox
Alex H Mitchell
Miss K A Mahon

N O

U Nasone
Robert Nilson
Sanford Netser
Mrs Elizabeth Nash
John Ogden
Edward Offutt

P

W Pryor
Mrs. Mary E Piles
Westly Paxson
Mrs Ann Pollard
Buckner Payne
Mrs Roberts
C M Payne
John Perkins
Aloliah Pierce
Capt A O Powell

R

James Ransley
Joseph Rend, or Joe D Baker
Joseph C Rumford
J Rogers, painter, care of J Burnsides, at Mr Gathric's
Miss Sarah Reeves
Henry Roberts
N H Robison
Sarah Riley
William Robb
Henry R Reeder
Mrs Elizabeth Richards
John Rimmell
Anne Ross
David Rhodes
S C Richards

S

John Sab
Louis Julian Sunier
Mrs E Stiles
Alex Shackelford
George Shafer
Thomas Santeney
Robert Sayers
E Sumtell
A P Stuart
J Shackle
J P Swearsall
B B Stith
John Smart
C B Shapherd
William Slocumb
Joseph B Stone
Mrs Aurelia Spencer care of David B Spencer
Miss Marga Spencer
Susan Smith
Gardner Smith
D Smith—2

T

John Taylor
J H Tickell
Mathias Tolle
J Thomas
John Thomas
Mrs Turner, for Moses
H Tisdall
Saml Thompson

V W

Eli Vaughn
Thompson F Wright
Mrs Cassander Watson
J T Waddell
J G Whelan
J P Woodruff
J S Watkins
W W Woods
Peter Wilson
Reason Wherry
Seth Wheeler
Jos. C Worthington
Mr Wormald
Charles White
John White
Mrs. Ann E Weedon
Octavia Weedon
Miss Mary E Walker
David Walker
Miss E A Williams
O H Williams
Thomas Williams
James Williams
Y C Williams
Cha's B Williams—2
Jn Wood—2
John M Warren
Mrs E R Watkins-2
Thomas Young

JAS. C. COLEMAN, P. M.

☞Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

LOST, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. between Mr Miner's Shoe Store and Wm Newell's Copper Shop, a large leather POCKET BOOK, containing $3 in money, and a Note on Simon Nelson for $34 75, due the 1st of March next; also, a note on Samuel A Butts, Sr. for $10, due the 1st of March next, with other papers of no use to any one except the owner.

A liberal reward will be given for the Pocket Book and contents, if left at this office, or with Simon Nelson.

SAML. A. BUTT, Jr.
Maysville, Dec 28, 1837-3t

Sperm Oil.

30 Gallons Bleached, [fine article,] 50 do Castor, (oil expressed;) rinsed and pure Sweet Oil,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov 23

COMBINATION OF
TITERARY TALENT.
MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

Having a larger circulation than any other monthly periodical in America.
Every number embellished with a plate of the
LATEST FASHIONS.

IT was with sincere pleasure that the public mentioned last season, the arrangement by which the

LADY'S BOOK

And Ladies' Magazine,

Were united, and to be edited by Mrs Sarah J. Hale. It is with equal pleasure that we now inform the patrons of the work, that he has made arrangement with MISS LESLIE, author of "Pencil Sketches," "Mrs Washington Potts," &c. &c., who will be connected with MRS HALE in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January number, 1838, in addition to the above, every number of the work next year will contain a plate of

Superbly Colored Fashions.

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to since big gratitude for the very many favors he has received from his kind friends the public. From the talents in many female writers in America, perhaps no two ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that Mrs SIGOURNEY, the Demane of America, and GRENVILLE MELLEN are constant tributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is important, that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each number also contains two pages of

Fashionable Music,

in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS'

Mrs Sarah J Hale, *Editor*;	Joseph R Chandler
" L H Sigourney	Morton McMichael
" Ann S Stephens	Robert T Conrad
" Caroline Lee Hentz,	Alex Dimitry, A
" E Ellett	H E Hale
Miss Leslie	E Burke Fisher
" H F Gould	Q D Osborne, A M
" C Gould	William E Burton
" L H Sigourney	Willis Gaylord Clark
R S Mackenzie, L L D	Mrs C Neal
H B Thatcher	Mrs Embury
R Penn Smith	" Gilman
Mrs Phelps	" Smith
" Willard	" Woodhall
" Farrar	Miss C S Cushman
" Wells	Rev J H Clinch,
Greenville Mellen	Constant Guillou
	Mrs Sedgwick.

TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are $3 per annum, or *Two Copies for the Dollars*, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
Literary Rooms, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE NOVELS OF THE CELEBRATED DISRAELI.

Godey's Edition.

Vivian Grey,	The Young Duke,
Contarini Fleming,	Wonderous Tale of
Rise of Iskander,	Alroy,
Venetia,	Henrietta Temple.

Price of the whole work $2.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING:

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels	$6
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels	5
Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels	5
Lady's Book and Saturday News,	7
Lady's Book and Saturday News,	5
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials	5
Bulwer's or Marryat's Novels and Celebrated Trials	5
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels	5
Marryat's and D'Israeli's Novels	5

☞Money, current in the respective states in which subscribers reside, will be taken at par for old or new subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY NEWS.

A PROPOSITION.

COMPETITION, it is said, is the soul of business. In one instance, at least, we know that it has been. When we commenced the publication of the Saturday News, most of our immediate contemporaries, jealous of our success, were quietly reposing on their trumpets, giving themselves no unnecessary trouble to gratify their readers. Our advent was the dawn of a new era. We flashed upon them with a brilliancy which startled while it dazzled; and rousing from their lethargy, they prepared for vigorous action. Adopting as the exemplar, whatever we did, *they attempted to imitate*. We discarded the ponderous dry-pamphlet-sheets which had too long disgraced our weekly literature, and sought to give it a lighter and better tone, they followed to do the same. We reprinted the English Annuals in our columns—they proceeded to do likewise. We offered novel and peculiar inducements to subscribers—word for word, our advertisement was transferred to their columns. Then things have gone on from our commencement, and whatever may be the effect on those who are engaged in the rivalry, the public alone derive an advantage. We are determined not to retrace—we shall see whether we CAN BE EQUAL TO THE STRUGGLE. The Saturday News, as any person may perceive who will make the comparison, contains MORE MATTER, exclusive of Advertisements, than any other paper published in the United States. Of the quality of its contents we need not speak, as the favorable judgment of the public, shown by an unexampled extent of patronage, is the best evidence that could be given of merit. To show the disposition we have to make every effort—not to say sacrifice—to furnish to all, however straitened their circumstances, a variety of knowledge, at once comprehensive, instructive and amusing—an encyclopedia, as it were, of popular literature and current information—we offer, from this date to the first of January, 1838, to supply to subscribers to the Sat. News, or those wishing to subscribe,

10 Copies for Ten Dollars!

Provided the cash be forwarded to us in advance, for ten copies, if letters are mailed subsequent to that date, will, of course, not be included in this proposition, unless it shall be so stated by us hereafter.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1837.

NEW AND BETTER OFFERS OF
PREMIUMS

THAN BY ANY OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES:
Any person sending us Twenty Subscribers and Forty Dollars, shall receive

THE ENTIRE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The offer of one of our contemporaries is $20 and Thirty Subscribers. The entire works of Sir Walter Scott include Poems, Novels, &c. There are NOT forty-eight of his novels.

For Ten Subscribers and $20, cash, the reader may draw upon us for ANY WORK PUBLISHED, the cost of which does not exceed Six Dollars!!

Johnston's Vermifuge.

FOR sale by

Aug 12

Twenty-five Facts.

1st Animal life, originates from a fluid.

2d By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d This life-giving circulating fluid, is the Blood.

4th An ordinary man, contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty-eight pounds of blood.

5th About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore, all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz: decomposition and reorganization.

8th Reorganization is effected by the blood, which flowing across the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th The blood in its return to the heart thro' the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition

10th The mere fluid of these deleterious particles arises from the fact, that they are in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through the excretories into the bowels.

11th A want of proper action in these natural drains, is the primary cause of all disease.

12th The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors, must either be retained in the blood or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th The parts in or like kind of disease which shall cause depends altogether on the part wherein these morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes billious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membrane and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th All these derangements of the system, which remove the same cause, but the diseases are, in fact, only so many different modifications o one effect, resulting from one cause.

16th That cause is Impurity of the Blood.

17th All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease must vanish.

18th There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th The only medicine known to possess these properties, is Dr Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

21st These Pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr. William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr. Benj. Brandreth, the present proprietor) who spent 30 years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by purgation, all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, the thousands of testimonials that have been received in their favor, together with the recommendations of all who use them, prove conclusively, that Dr William Brandreth fully attained his philanthropic object, and that *Brandreth's Pills* are the most direct purifiers of the blood, extant.

23d These pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *pretended* Vegetable Universal Pills, were only impostors, and are liable to be prosecuted, their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th BRANDRETH'S PILLS, *can never be obtained genuine of any druggist, apothecary, or pedlar, for they are never allowed to sell them under any circumstances whatever, therefore all sold by them are* COUNTERFEIT.

25th All authorized agents in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and southern part of Indiana, have a certificate, signed by

DR. BRANDRETH & S. TOUSEY,

Purchaser, ask to see this certificate of agency—if it cannot be shown, do not purchase.

S. TOUSEY, Fourth, one door from Jefferson Street, Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for the above States.

☞Sold by THO'S NOLIN, Market street, who is the only authorized Agent for Maysville

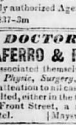
Oct 26, 1837-3m

DOCTORS

TALLIAFERRO & PICKETT,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *Physic, Surgery, &c.*, and offer their united attentions to diseases in which they may be consulted, either in the town or vicinity.

Office on Front Street, a few doors above Dudley's Hotel. [Maysville, June 15.



DOCTOR John Shackleford,

WILL continue to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. He displies his services to give satisfaction to those who may require his professional service. Office on Second Street, in the house formerly occupied by N. Heath, dec'd. nearly opposite to Furman's store.

Sept. 15, 1836.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 370 bags Rio and Havana COFFEE; quality equal to any ever imported to Maysville, which I am determined to sell lower than any can be afforded in this city. Persons wishing to purchase must call soon.

June 8, 1837] E. F. METCALFE.

COPAL VARNISH.

40 GALLONS No. 1 and 2;
11 do Japan;
3 do Black Varnish,
At the Drug House of
April 13] J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.

HENRY L. DAVIS,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

SUTTON STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues to carry on his business at the old stand, a few doors above January & Dimitt's dry goods store, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of Hats, which he will sell on as low terms as any hat manufactory in the city. He solicits a continuance of the patronage bestowed in the way of his business, and a general satisfaction. Aug 10, 1837.

PATENT MEDICINES

10 GROSS Essence Peppermint;
10 do do Cinnamon;
10 do Godfrey's Cordial;
12 do Bateman's Drops;
10 do British Oil;
10 do Oil spike;

All the above can be had at $6 per gross, or 62 1-2 cents per dozen, at the Drug Warehouse of

April 13] J. W. JOHNSTON & Co

PROSPECTUS,

FOR PUBLISHING IN FRANKFORT, KY.

A weekly paper, to be called the

Franklin Farmer.

By F. D. PETTIT & J. H. MAYHALL.

THE title of the FRANKLIN FARMER will very nearly indicate to its patrons, the principle subjects upon which it will treat. It is, therefore, not intended to enlarge on the character and merits of the proposed work. It may be proper however, to remark, that it will avoid all participation in the party politics and religious controversies of the day; that it will be devoted wholly to the Agricultural, the Manufacturing, and the Mechanical interests; that it will be its paramount purpose, to open a medium of communication to the Farmers, the Manufacturers, and the Mechanics in the different sections of the country, to procure, in exchange, the latest and best works treating on these same subjects—so that the conclusions may be enabled, at the earliest period, to inform its patrons of the latest and best improvements, in raising stock; in stock itself; in the cultivation of the soil; in farming utensils; in vegetable productions; in the mechanic and manufacturing arts; in raw materials to manufacture; in fabrics manufactured; the prices current in various sections of the Union; the rate of exchange, and the value of the circulating medium; the prices current of the various articles of produce; the rate of exchange, and the value of the circulating medium; the prices current; the rate of exchange, and the value of the circulating medium; the prices current; the rate of exchange, and the value of the circulating medium; the prices current