MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

R. H. STANTON, Editor and Proprietor. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE."

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ADVERTISING:

For six or less lines under, for the first three insertions, $1 50
Each subsequent insertion, 37½
For three months, $4 50
For six months, $6 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 Lick—D Ballingall.
Mayslick—D. Bassett:
Millersburg—Dr. A. W. Bills.
Paris—Hughes, Patton, P. M.
Keatonburn—Andrew Cameron.
Carter's Store—J Carter, Esq.
Mount Carmel—Dr. E. Logan.
Flemingsburg—Col. A. S. Morrow.
Elizaville—Morton Greenup Tapley Taylor
Germantown—I. W. Barnes, P. M.
Corinth—Joel Howard, P. M.
Augusta—W. C. Richards, P. M.
Dover—Stephen Thomas, P. M.
Concord—J. L. Boyd.
Little Sandy Saline—R. A. J. Harrison.
Rockport.—P. M. Savage, P. M.

N. Orleans Price Current.

Feb. 3

ARTICLES.	From	To
Alum . . . lb.	3¼	4
Bacon, hams . . . "	12	14
hog round . . "	9	9
Bagging, Ky. . . yd.	19	23
Bale rope, Ky. . lb.	7	9
Beans, . . . bbl.	5 50	
Beef, mess . . . "	16 00	16 00
prime . . . "	11 00	12 00
cargo . . . "	7 00	9 00
Beeswax, yellow . lb.	27	28
Brimstone, roll . "	3¼	3¼
Candles, sperm . "	35	36
Coffee, Havana . "	12	13
St. Domingo "	10	00
Porto Rico . "	11	12
Java . . . "	15	16
Deerskins in hair "	8	—
Fish, Mackerel, No 1 bbl	11 50	
—2 "	10 50	
—3 "	7 50	
Cod, dry . box	—	1 25
Salmon . . keg		
Herring box	75	97½
Flour, sup. bbl	8 25	0 00
Gensing . . lb.	—	—
Hemp . . . ton	4 00	5 00
Hides, dried . lb.	74	8
salted	8	10
Indigo Sp. flotant "	—	1 35
Bengal "	—	—
Lead, . . . "	6	7
Lead pig, . . . "	—	5 50
Molasses, phala. gal.	29	31
Sugh. Eastern . lb.	7	2¼
Oil, Sperm, winter, gal.	1 00	1 7
Pressed "	1 15	1 10
tanners' . bbl	18 00	1 20
Pepper, . . . "	74	00
Pork, mess inspected "	18 00	19 00
prime do. "	11 00	12 50
cargo do. "	0 00	0 00
Raisins, bunch . box	2 87½	12 00
bloom . . "	2 50	3 00
Rice . . . cwt.	3 50	2 65
Sugar, in the city . lb	5	6
plantation . "	6	0
Havana white "	12	13
loaf . . . "	20	22
lump. . . "	15	20
Salt, Liverpool, sack	2 50	00
ground "	2 00	0 00
Turk's Island, bush	55	0 00
Tallow, American . "	—	—
Tin plate . . box	9 50	15
Tobacco, 1st qual. lb.	5	7
2d. qual. . "	4	5
3d. do. . "	2	3
Whiskey, . . gal	38	41

Louisville Prices Current,

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

Feb. 10.

Articles,	*From*	*To*
Bacon hams, . . lb	7	8
do hog round . "	4	5
Bagging, . . . yard	17	20
Bale Rope . . . lb	8	8
Beef . . . bbl	13 00	14 00
Coffee, Havana . lb	14	15
do St. Domingo "	12	13
Cordage, tarred rope "	12	00
White do "	16	00
Manilla do "	15	17
Bedcords . . doz	2 50	4 00
Plough lines "	1 00	1 12½
Trotlines "	4 25	4 50
Cotton, Alabama & Tenn. lb	8	10
Mississippi & Lou. "	10	12
Cotton yarn, 500 doz. "	14	0
600 do "	17	0
700 do "	16	0
Flour, superfine . bbl	6 50	7 00
Fish, mackerel No 1 "	00 00	00 00
2 "	12 00	00 00
3 "	9 00	0 00
Hemp, dew rotted, "	4 00	4 50
Molasses, . . . gal	40	00
Pork, mess . . . bbl	13 00	14 00
prime . . . "	10 00	11 00
cargo . . . "	06 00	00 00
Sugar, N. Orleans, prime lb	7	8
inferior "	6	0
Loaf . . . "	16	18
Lump . . . "	15	18
Havana, white . "	00	00
Whiskey, from wagon gal	32	34
from store "	35	00
Tobacco, leaf, prime cwt	5 00	5 20
Seconds . . "	3 00	3 75
Common . . "	2 00	2 50
Wine, Madeira . . gal	2 00	4 00
Teneriffe . . "	1 00	1 50
Sweet Madeira . "	2 25	1 87
Port . . . "	1 50	3 00
Sweet Malaga . "	62½	75
Champaign . . "	10 00	18 00
Claret . . . "	3 00	12 00

JUST RECEIVED,

SPANISH Whiting Yellow Ochre; Blue Vitriol;
Black Porter Battles;
Half-inch Tumblers, &c.
For sale at small advances, by
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co. Druggists.
May 23, 1837.

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor

BY STICKNEY AND CO.

Grocers—Sutton between Front & 2d St.

Feb. 13.

Articles,	*From*	*To*
Bagging, Kentucky, yd	00	00
Bale Rope do lb	9	00
Bread, Crackers bbl	6 50	0 00
Bacon, Hams lb	0	9
Hog round	6	00
Butter "	12	16
Beer, . . . 4 bbl	0 00	0 00
Coffee . . . lb	12	14
Cotton, raw . . "	12	14
do spun . . "	12	16
Cordage, tarred . "	12	00
do white rope "	16	18
do bed cords doz	2 00	3 25
do plough lines "	75	87
Candles, sperm . lb	42	00
do mould "	13	00
do diped . "	11½	00
Cheese, com. country	none	00
do West. Reserve "	11	00
Cigars, Spanish . 1000	13 00	18 00
do common . "	1 00	1 50
Corn Meal, . . . "	50	62
Feathers . . lb	49	00
Flour retail bbl	5 50	6 00
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 . . . "		0 00
Gunpowder, Ky. keg	6 00	7 00
Hemp, dew rotted cwt	4 00	4 00
do water rotted : "	4 00	4 50
Hay, in bales . ton	10 00	0 00
Iron, bar hammered "	00	00
do rolled . "	140 00	00
hoop . . "	160 00	200 00
sheet . . "	200 00	
castings, ass'd	80 00	86 00
Linen, flax . . yd	25	30
do tow . . "	18	00
Molasses [by the bbl.] gal	50	62
Pork, per hundred 100	3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch box	3 00	4 00
Rags, common . lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans "	7	8
do Havanna "	12	15
do Loaf "	20	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 . . "	20	00
do cast . . "	22	25
do Amer. blister "	11	12
Stone ware, . . gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes . bag	2 25	2 50
SPIRITS. 4th pr. F. Brandy gal	1 50	1 75
American do	50	75
Holand Gin	1 50	0 00
American Gin	50	00
Jamaica Rum	1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do	75	1 00
Whiskey, fr. wag.	29	00
do in store	32	33
French Brandy	1 50	0 00
Seed, flax . . bush	75	00
do hemp . . "		
do clover . . "	0 00	0 00
Tallow, . . . lb	10	11
Tobacco, leaf . lb	3	4
do manufactured	9	18
Teas, young hyson	55	60
do gun powder	87	1 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

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 managers 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.

OUR HOUSE.

FRESCHIO INSANE.

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 M. J. D. JOHNSON, he hopes to render it worthy 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 regularlyre supplied with *Oysters, Fowls, Fish,* &c., which will be served up in the best style, and on short notice. Also, a constant supply of SARDINES kept on hand. He invites his friends to call.

Nov 14, 1837—6m

Spanish Segars.

2000 Antonio Gonzales Principe.
4000 Cabanon Havanas,
6000 common Philadelphia,
3 boxes fine sweet Cvendish Tobacco,
2 grocs fine Cut Tobacco,
100 lbs. best Macabau snuff,
30 do do Congress do
10 do Tonquin Beans
10 d.o. fine Snuff Boxes,
For sale by J. W. JOHNSTON Druggist
Nov 23

6 BBLS. DAVIS' WATER CRACKERS,
4 do do Butter
& Casks Western Reserve Cheese, a superior article, just received and for sale by
Jan 18] G. W. DUBAUGH & Co.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASSES,

No. 37 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchant's 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 and up.

Nov 9, 1837—4t*m

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 have 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

TALLOW CANDLES.

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

Nov 9, 1837.

☞The highest market price given for ***Tallow or Jakes.***

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

Just Received,

1 Bbl Philadelphia Copal Varnish;
150 lbs Ref Borax, English;
1 bbl Pure Ginger, pulverised;
1 do do Race do
100 grose Bottle Corks;
12 bbl Gum Arabic;
360 lbs Gum Shellack;
400 do Sal Soda, fine article for washing;
200 do Cinnamon;
200 do Philadelphia Putty;
2 casks Epsom Salts;
For sale by J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.
Nov 23

Just Received,

300 Lbs. Red Lead, fine article;
600 " Vermillion Red, English,
300 " English Lamp Black;
60 Germantown do very fine.
100 Crome Yellow, (Baltimore,)
1500 Spanish Whiting;
90 No. 1 Prussian Blue;
1000 Crome Green;
90 Litharge and Rose Pink,
For sale dy J. W. JOHNSTON,
Nov 23 Druggist.

EAGLE TAVERN

Corner of Front and Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

M'S. 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. Lung horn and more recently kept by John Dodge] 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 express her great and 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 shall be wanting on her part to merit the favor of her friends, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at 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 26, 1837

REMOVAL OF

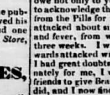
Head Quarters.

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 sup 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 to the city. Nov 2, 1837 3m

REMOVAL

P. CARPENTER,



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

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MUCH LARGER THAN USUAL,

Histock 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 liberal public, for their liberal patronage, and begs a purchaser's attention, and good bargains, to merit a continuance.

Maysville, Feb. 23, 1837.

An Incontrovertible Fact.

There is only one immediate cause for every variety of Disease, and that cause is a STUFFING 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 are bloated and distended, which causing a pressure on the nerves, the nervous energies are destroyed, producing *Hypochondria,* Bad 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, called 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 hand which contained the thorn then becomes as well as formerly, and so would the consumptive patien, after the discharge of the tubercles, were not the same cause in operation to produce more tubercles. The foul blood thus deposited there in forty 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.

So will the impurities so 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 bloodvessels, PALPITATION of the heart, and apoplexy.

Having thus shown there is only one immediate cause for all the vascur 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 THEY THINK have the power of altering its quality, without carrying the corruption out of the body. This error is pregnant with evil, & is only 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 testimonals 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 species, to censure. Having had ocular demonstration as well as bodily, I cannot refrain from expressing and publicly acknowledging the great benefit and final cure of that dreadful disease known as Dyspepsia, hoping that such persons as may be afflicted with the above disease may be induced by this notice to make the experiment. You are at liberty to refer them to me voluntarily on my part. Truly yours,
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 you, but the public generally, to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the Pills for which you are agent. I was attacked about six weeks since with the chills and fever, the effects of which I recovered in about three weeks. I was almost immediately afterwards attacked with Bilious Fever, from which I had despaired of ever recovering. Unfortunately 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 it gives me pleasure 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—Out of respect to you for your excellent pills, and especially the well being of my fellow creatures, I send you this short account of my case: I have had for some years past, a severe pain in my right side, which was pronounced a Liver Complaint by two respectable Physicians of this city, whose prescriptions 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 since 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 the same doses, until I had taken 34 pills, when I felt a sudden sharp pain, similar to a bullet passing through my side, and shortly afterwards I parted with what appeared to be a fleshy or cartilaginous 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 my 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 obliged,
BENJ. EVANS.
172 Broome street, N Y

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Piles, and Costiveness cured.

Mr Angevine, corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, New York, for fifteen years suffered excrutiating 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 greatest part of fifteen years he was obliged to go on crutches, and for two years previous to commencing 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 Druggist, Apothecary or Pedler, 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.

Statement of the condition of the Bank of West Union, Ohio, January 1st, 1838

CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED, $100,000.

Notes & Bills Discounted,	65,736 24
Other Banks,	6,786 22
Eastern Depositories,	8,011 23
Ohio, Ky. & Indiana,	1,265 00
N. Y. & Philadelphia,	14,858 00
Specie,	1,777 64
Notes of other Banks,	1,578 24
Real Estate,	619 07
Personal Estate,	
Expense account,	
	$130,653 84

Due from Banks,	30,720 00
Due to Depositors,	82,182 00
Due to Bank West Union,	6237 81
Due to Bank Chillicothe, (not on divid No 1,)	1,062 16
Unclaimed dividends,	94 10
Profits,	1,047 47
	130,653 84

(Other Banks, Notes of other Banks, Specie, Real Estate, Personal Estate, Expense account,)

ALFRED BARNES, Cashr.

We do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the Bank, as made up from the Books this day.
JOHN SPARKS, President.
(West Union, January 6, 1838.—3t.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership between D. Crncraft and J. Wheeler, was dissolved on the 31st day of February, 1838.
D. CRAFT,
J. WHEELER.

By mutual consent the business and all debts concerning the firm, will be conducted and cancelled by J. Wheeler, those knowing themselves to have notes and accounts due, will confer a favor on their humble servants by coming forward and making immediate payment to me, as longer indulgence cannot be allowed. JOHN WHEELER.
Near Shannon, Mason county, Feb 8, 1838.

Just Received,

A few boxes of CORDIAL, assorted kinds, of a superior quality—for sale low, by
Jan 18] F. FRANK.

Doz rots West India Preserved GINGER, just received, for sale low, by
F. FRANK.

To the Afflicted.

PURIFYING MEDICINE AND HEALING SYRUP

THE above medicine, originally prepared by my brother, Western Thomas Wilson, of Philadelphia, having effected the most extraordinary cures, and he having communicated to me a knowledge of its preparation and administration, it is now offered in this city, to those who are afflicted with the same diseases which it has been the means of curing.

I have in my possession, a great number of testimonials and pamphlets, containing certificates of cures of almost every disease the human system is afflicted with; and in the testimony of which, I can give references to gentlemen who were eye witnesses to some of as extraordinary cures as were ever made, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

During a short residence in Cincinnati, I effected several remarkable cures.

The medicines are warranted to be wholly vegetable, although they are composed of a number of different articles. They are warranted sufficiently mild, even for the infant or adult. I will also refund the money in a great many cases, if they say they have received no benefit from the use of one bottle.

The medicines are particularly recommended for the Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Scrofula, White Swelling, King's Evil, &c.

☞For sale at the store of SIMON NELSON, opposite the market, Maysville.
HUGH WILSON,
Residence—Elm-street, west side, near Ninth street, CINCINNATI.

☞Orders from the country punctually attended to.

PRICES:
Purifying Medicine, $1 50 per bottle,
Healing Syrup, 1 00 do

RECENT AND VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATE:

Cincinnati, December 7, 1836.

Dr H. Wilson:

Dear Sir—As it is a duty I owe to the afflicted, I do feel exceedingly glad that I have it in my power to give this certificate of the cure of my daughter Mary Jane, who had been afflicted for two years with a disease which terminates in the death of hundreds of the female sex; and the greatest part of the time she was so low, that we did not expect her to live from one day to another—but now, I am happy to say, that she is in almost perfect health, and is learning a trade. I think that little tribute of gratitude is justly due to you for your kindness and attention to my daughter, in furnishing her with medicine gratuitously. I also feel it my duty strongly to recommend it to those afflicted in the way my daughter was, for I am very certain they cannot find any medicine more useful in that disease.

CALEDONIA HATCHER.

Cincinnati, December 12, 1836.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, in the worst form of the Liver Complaint, for twelve years past; and altho' I applied to several Physicians of Cincinnati and elsewhere, who have acquired a great name for medical skill, I still continued to grow worse until my constitution was reduced to a mere skeleton, and my strength so much wasted, that I began to think I should, I had to take hold of the fence or walking out of some house and draw myself up. My head was perfectly deranged, and my eyes appeared as though coals of fire were in them. In this situation I continued between three and four years, when I went to the East. On my return, I was much better for a short time, but to my surprise, I soon became nearly as bad as ever: and in the midst of this affliction, when my last hope had forsaken me, I heard of Dr Wilson's Purifying Medicine, and after several persuadings from a friend, I bought a bottle of the above medicine, and before I had taken all of it, I began to get better—I continued on according to its directions until I become quite well, and am now enjoying as good health as can possibly be expected from a man of my years. Having received such incalculable benefit from the Medicine myself, I feel justly recommend it to all my fellow sufferers. CALEB WILLIAMS.

Letter from Dr. Beal.

Shelby, Ohio, 7th December, 1838.

Sir: The 3d of October last, I procured a purchased of you, a bottle of Wilson's Purifying Syrup, in order to try its virtues, or, rather, a Breast [consumptive] Complaint. I found it relieved me very much while it lasted; and I finally found that I had a few more bottles to have continued its use, it would have finally performed a cure. I however so firmly believe in it, that I wish to give it a fair trial, and therefore wish you to send me, by the bearer hereof, six bottles more.

Respectfully,
E. J. BEAL.
A H EWART, Esq, Cincinnati.

AGENTS.

Dr Shane, corner of Race & 5th st. Cincinnati;
Dr W Peck, Druggist, Main street, do
J J Salvage, merchant, Third st Louisville;
Mr Sanks, druggist, near the Market, do
John Wilson, silver plater, Main st. Lexington;
John G Coburn, Lexington, Indiana;
Mr Dobbins, merchant, Gallipolis, Ohio;
James Poteet, Guyandotte, Va;
Edmund Vail, Wilmington, Indiana;
Leonard and Cogle, Frankfort, Ky.
Christian F Kenlien, near the new Market, St Louis, Mo;
SIMON NELSON, Market st. Maysville, KY
January 18, 1838-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

Capital 300,000 Dollars,

Charles B. Ryan,

ACCOTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—insure Lives and grant and sell Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any other in the U. S. West. Owners of Slaves would find it to their advantage to call. Office on Main Cross street, west side, a few doors from Sutton street.
Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

TOBACCO.

William B. Mocklar & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

120 BOXES of No. 1 Kentucky Cavendish Tobacco, Mocklar's brand which they warrant to be superior to the common Virginia, and equal to the best Kentucky Tobacco manufactured in the State, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

The above and equal to best Kentucky January & Huston's, Artus & Metcalf's, Leach & Dobyns', and Wm. & N. Poyntz.
Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD from 14 to 15 years of age, will be taken to learn the Confectionary Business, if application be made immediately at Frederick Frank's. None need apply unless well recommended. J. D. JOHNSON.
Maysville, Feb. 1st, 1838—tf

Lottery Intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE *Kentucky State Lottery,*

Class S, for 1839:
—29 22 25 53 3 3 14 2 56 45 32 38 26 20—
Drew Jan. 27.

Class 9, for 1838:
—33 30 18 64 45 39 50 47 46 62—
Drew Jan. 31, 1838.

Class 7, for 1838.
64-20-36-10-68-42-4-72-28-31-46-31-39-45:
Drew Jan. 24.
Sold—4—2-40—a prize of $100!

All orders come safe, if addressed
J G KENDRICK,
Maysville, Ky.

13 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 12, for 1838,

Will be drawn Saturday, February 10.

SCHEME:

1 of	$30,000	28 of	300
1 of	10,000	200 of	200
1 of	6,000	62 of	100
1 of	5,000	62 of	80
1 of	4,000	62 of	60
1 of	2,500	62 of	50
1 of	2,000	124 of	40
1 of	1,747	124 of	30
23 of	1,000	4340 of	20
25 of	500	24583 of	10

Tickets 10 dollars—halves 5, for sale by
KENDRICK.

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 13,

To be drawn Wednesday, February 14.

13 drawn numbers in each package of 22 tickets—about one prize to a blank!

One-fifth of the prizes will have on them either three or two drawn numbers!!

CAPITALS:

$20,000—10,000—5,000—2,000—1,650

10 prizes of 1,600.

1,500—15 of 500, &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars—halves Five.

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 14,

To be drawn Saturday, February 17th.

CAPITALS:

40,000 Dollars!

$10,000—6,000—5,000—3,000—2,500,

50 prizes of 1,000, &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars, Halves Five.

CLASS 15,

To be drawn Wednesday, February 21st.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of $20,000	10 prizes of 250
1 5,000	10 200
1 2,000	20 150
1 1,500	20 125
10 1,000	200 100
10 500	&c. &c.

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 16,

Will be drawn Saturday, February 24.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$8,000
1	15,000	1	3,000
1	6,000	1	2,500
1	5,000	1	2,000

10 *prizes of* 1,000!!

Tickets $10—halves 5.

14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 17,

Will be drawn Wednesday, February 28.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	20,000 dollars,	is	20,000
1	of	5,000 dollars	5,000
1	of	3,000 dollars	3,000
1	of	2,250 dollars	2,250
10	of	1,000 dollars	10,000
10	of	300 dollars	3,000
10	of	250 dollars	2,500
15	of	200 dollars	3,000
15	of	150 dollars	2,250
300	of	100 dollars	30,000
61	of	50 dollars	3,050
61	of	40 dollars	2,440
122	of	20 dollars	2,440
5307	of	10 dollars	53,070
25620	of	5 dollars	128,108

Tickets $5, shares in proportion, for sale
J G KENDRICK,
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,
Maysville, Ky.

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie	. . .	4½ per cent.	pre.
State Bank of Alabama		18 do	dis.
Mississippi notes,		: 20 do	do
Tennessee do		: 18 do	do
New Orleans	:	: 8 do	do
Illinois	:	: 2 do	do
Indiana	:	: par	

Sub-Treasury Notice.

OUR DEBTORS, whose accounts have stood over their time, need not be surprised if they are greeted by authority by him who is a meddler in other men's matters, unless they settle up immediately.
MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

For sale, cheap, a few
BUFFALO ROBES.
Also, Buffalo Over

POETRY.

From the Western Visitor—Cynthiana, Ky.

TO MY MOTHER.

Mother, once more I'll touch the strings
Of my neglected lyre,
And love for thee, dear mother, shall
Its trembling chords inspire:
I love the sacred memories
Of my green mountain home,
As o'er my sad and troubled soul,
They brightly, sweetly come.

Although the soft blue sky is o'er me,
And flowrets, in their bloom,
Send forth, upon the wooing breeze,
Their treasures of perfume;
Though the stranger in his kindness
May friendly offerings bring,
And the tender eyes of beauty
Round me their witch'ry fling—

To me, in all its loveliness,
The sky is blue in vain;
And the light eye of woman's eyes
Can not my heart enchain;
Nor spring flowers in their beauty,
Nor odorous breezes bland,
Are half so dear to me as those
Of my own native land.

Oh! I have loved thee mother much,
And that love will endure,
Amid the change of coming years,
Dangers, pleasures, and pure:
And though I'm sander'd from thee now,
By many a tree-crown'd hill,
The same fond love my boyhood knew,
Is cherish'd for thee still.

And mother! when soft sleep's light finger
Seals up all other eyes,
For me, in th' deep still hush of night,
Let thy warm prayer arise;
That through the sin-fraught scenes
Which lead us to our goal,
I may unto thee and preserve
Pure and unstained my soul.

And oh! as down the hill of years
Thy footsteps swiftly glide,
May naught of sorrow-boding ill
Thy aged heart betide;
But may the twilight of thy life
Be calm as summer even,
And no a cloud thy prospect mar
Of happiness and Heaven.

SOUTHERN BARD.

Columbia, Ark., March 13, 1837.

From the Clubs.

MR. UNDERWOOD AND MR. KENDALL.

On the 21st December last the Hon. James R. Underwood delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, making a general attack on the Administration, which was reported at large in the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst. That speech, as reported, contained the following passage, viz:

"Mr. Chairman, I will leave the military operations of the Administration, and pay my respects to the Postmaster General. He has given us a brief and neat report of the condition of the Department, in which, with a few words, he has stated a great many. In this respect his report is a model, which might be beneficially imitated by other Departments. But the Postmaster General knows how to "mould and touch" a composition as well as any other man; and he well knew, Mr. Chairman, why it is that I emphasize the words 'mould and touch.' [Here one or two gentlemen near Mr. U. said, "explain to us." "tell us!"] Mr. U. said he had no objection, and made in substance the following statement: He said he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature when Jereboam O. Beauchamp murdered Col. Sharp. At that time, the Postmaster General was editor of a paper printed in Frankfort, called the Argus, which warmly advocated the doctrines of the new court party with which Col. Sharp acted. After the murder, in consideration of the part the Argus, imputing the crime to the old court party, or their advocates, in order to get clear of the talents of Col. Sharp, (then a member of the Legislature,) and his opposition to the schemes of the old court party. Beauchamp caught at and favored this idea, thrown out by the Argus, in the hope that he might thereby secure a pardon from the new court Governor, then occupying the Executive mansion. It was understood that Beauchamp had written, or prompted to write a pamphlet, implicating the old court party. He was to do this as the price of his pardon. The Postmaster General wrote a letter to a relation of Beauchamp, as I was informed, and have no doubt of the fact, proposing to "mould and touch" the pamphlet, and thus give point and direction to the slander, in order to stain the reputation of a party composed of honest and high minded men as any that ever associated for the sake of vital principles in any country. I am revenged (said Mr. U.) for the injustice then done to me by the Postmaster General, in thus stating the manner in which he dealt with my fidelity, through the medium of his newspaper, for the party with which I then acted.—Sir, the Postmaster General's course on that occasion is without a parallel, unless it be found in the pejaded annals of Spain, or, during the late reign of terror, to criminate Senator Poindexter as the instigator of murder. Whether both these vile attempts to prostrate political opponents, by falsely accusing them of defamation and murder, proceed from one parentage, I leave to the public judgement. However that point may be determined, there is one thing in which all honest men, of all parties, must heartily concur; it is, that the propagation of a calumny for political effect should receive the execration of man, and the curse of God."

On the 10th instant, Mr. Kendall addressed a letter to Mr. Underwood of the following import, viz:

"In the National Intelligencer of yesterday, I observe what purports to be a speech delivered by you on the floor of the House of Representatives on the 21st ultimo. I deem it my duty to inquire of you, whether so much of that speech as relates to me personally, is correctly reported, or expressed truly the matters stated by you on that occasion. In the character of the allegations made, I trust you will find sufficient reason to trouble you with this inquiry."

On the 13th instant, the following explanation was made in the House, viz:

"Mr. Underwood asked leave of the House to make a few remarks, explanatory of his statements relative to the Postmaster General, contained in his speech, as reported and published in the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst. The House having unanimously granted leave, Mr. Underwood said he had been unexpectedly called on, in the course of debate, to explain a passage, allusion he had made to old transactions, in which the Postmaster General took an active part, and which, at the time, produced a very deep sensation in Kentucky. That, in compliance with the call, he made a statement from his best recollection at the moment. Since then he had received a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, whose opportunities to know and understand the facts were equal, if not superior, to his own. From such conversation, and my own reflections, (said Mr. U.) I have become satisfied that some part of my former statement as holds out the idea that the Postmaster General was to "mould and touch" a pamphlet, wrote, or to be written, by Beauchamp, abusive to the old court party, or implicating any of them in the murder of Col. Sharp, as the price or terms upon which a pardon was to be granted, is erroneous. I now believe the letter in which the Postmaster General used the words "mould and touch" was written after Beauchamp's execution, and consequently could have furnished no evidence of a willingness to combine with Beauchamp, the dead in efforts to procure his pardon as a reward for his political service. That letter, Postmaster General, mention, related to a manuscript left by Beauchamp, purporting to be his confession. It was repeatedly charged upon Mr. Kendall, in the public journals of that day, that his motive in desiring to "mould and touch" the confession was corrupt; and, from the course which the Argus had taken, the old court party, so far as my information extended, believed that Mr. Kendall had a sinister political object in view, in the proposition to "mould and touch." Such was my opinion then, and I still retain it.

"In speaking of these transactions of so many years standing, it can scarcely be presumed that I should precisely recollect every circumstance. I have deemed it a duty to myself to correct the mistake into which I have fallen, as far as my subsequent information and reflection show to be proper."

Let the reader look back and consider the atrocity of the principal charge made against Mr. Kendall by Mr. Underwood. *It was no less than he had conspired with a murderer to fix the crime of being his accomplice on an innocent man!* This charge appears to have been deliberately uttered on the 21st December, and formally published on the 9th January. When the author discovered from Mr. Kendall's letter that the truth of the charge might become a subject of discussion, he (Mr. Kendall) have betaken himself for the first time to the inquiring how far it could be sustained! Finding that the very evidence to which he referred would stigmatize the story as an infamous calumny, he (Mr. Kendall) is apparently of his own free will, but in reality with the lash suspended over his back, and acknowledges that the whole tale of conspiracy *is a sheer fabrication!*

Yes, Mr. Underwood, I know we will agree with you, "most heartily," that "*the propagation of calumny for political effect should receive the execration of man, and the curse of God.*"

It will go hard to say, but the *fabricator* of a calumny whether he knows it to be false or *does not know it to be true*, deserves a *double execration* and a *triple curse*. Mr. Underwood was in the midst of these scenes, and knew all their important incidents. Unless his memory is sadly bedimmed, he knew that he was *fabricating and propagating* a most atrocious calumny, when he made the charge.

But the honorable gentleman has at last only retracted so much of his calumny as he *knew* would be proved utterly without foundation. He still leaves Mr. Kendall under the charge of inputing the murder of Col. Sharp, in the Argus, "to the old court party or their advocates." Reply, for Mr. Kendall, he can here *prove negative*. The Argus of the 9th November, 1825, in announcing the murder, before the assassin was known, concludes as follows, viz:

"The gloom which this event has spread, though society is of the deepest cast—The murder of a man in his own house, at the dead hour of night, almost in the presence of his wife, and warm from her embraces, with his children sleeping around him, while extending the rites of hospitality to the assassin, is a blow at all that is sacred in social and civil life. The public feeling is also much enlarged by the mystery which shrouds the motive of the murderer. Col. Sharp's talents; the station which he held; the time selected for the horrid deed; and the fact that he was not known to have a personal enemy, cause suspicions to flash across the mind, that the assassin was not actuated wholly by personal considerations. May heaven grant that, in this speedy apprehension of the murderer, all such painful thoughts may be dispelled."

Some of the old court men at that time chose to identify themselves with the assassin, so far as to take *their party*, language which palpably had reference *only to the unidentified* reb assassin! Mr. Kendall, assailed Mr Kendall as Mr Underwood does now! In his next paper Mr Kendall quoted the conclusion of his first article, and added:

"These sentences have been construed into an insinuation that our political adversaries have conspired and compassed the murder of our distinguished representative; and so great has been the excitement, that some of the papers discontinued our paper on that account. We never entertain such a *suspicion*, nor intended to make such an *insinuation*. On the contrary, although the Commentator formerly called one of the gentlemen who has now discontinued the Argus "a Robespierre," we believe that he and most of his party utterly detest all such savages, and would go as far to discover and punish the murderer of Col. Sharp, as any other men in this community. Nor do we believe their zeal or exertions would be less, did they *know* his motives were wholly *political*, than if they *knew* he struck for *plunder or revenge*. We have not, think God, so bad an opinion of a large portion of our fellow-citizens."

Mr Underwood was at Frankfort, and read these articles when they appeared; and now, after giving utterance to the calumny which he found it necessary publicly to retract, '*I am revenged* [said he] for the injustice then done to me by the Postmaster General, in thus stating the manner in which he displayed his *charity*, through the medium of *his* newspaper, for the party with which I then acted.' '*Revenge!*' The public will now see that there was nothing to *revenge*. The charge was *never made*, and, when imputed, was *immediately, directly and most emphatically repelled and discovered*. All the Mr Underwood will have—*unless he will forgetten it*. '*His charity*' is displayed by his proceeding to insinuate that Mr Kendall got up certain 'perjured certificates' relative to Mr Poindexter, in which he had just as much agency as Mr Underwood, and *fabricating*, in the very delicate, and the 'opinion' that Mr Kendall's motive in proposing to prepare Beauchamp's papers for the press 'was corrupt,' and originated in 'a sinister political object.' Here is 'charity.' This is Mr Underwood's *charity!* He *fabricates* a double calumny *out and out*, and *insinuates* further atrocities Forced by the certainty of exposure to retract the worst part of his calumny, his 'charity' is still displayed in shooting his Parthian arrows in the shape of *opinions*: '*such was my opinion then, and I still retain it!*'

Mr Kendall may well spare himself the trouble of combating the *opinions* of Mr Wickliffe's pupil, when this exhibition of his *veracity!* His *assertions of facts* have been shown to be groundless; the public will draw just conclusions as to his *accuracy in opinions*.

Verily, Mr Underwood, 'THE PROPAGATION OF CALUMNY FOR POLITICAL EFFECT SHOULD RECEIVE THE EXECRATION OF MAN, AND THE CURSE OF GOD' All the hirm you worst enemy can wish you, is that *you may be measured by you own rule*; and you are dismissed to the very comfortable reflection, that *such is very likely to be the case*.

GAMBLING.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

"Never, my dear young friend," said Madame De C., go to the gam-ling table. Many a young man has been ruined by merely looking on to see what it is; and if any person undertak s to show you the lions of the Palais Royal, depend on it he is not your friend, and if you have not resolution, will lead you into mischief. I once knew an amiable family overwhelmed with grief by an occurrence of this kind. I well remember, it was on Sunday evening that I went to pass a few hours at Madame S. Lazarre's; she was my oldest friend. I had known her before her marriage, and my mother was friend of her husband drew tighter, if possible, the bonds of intimacy. She had three children, two lovely girls and a boy named Alfred. On the death of M. St. Lazarre, he appeared to have bequeathed to his son the affection of his wife, for if it be in the human breast to evince a greater fondness than the maternal affection, she bestowed it on her boy. But thought it is a mother which does not love her children, and such affection does not exist; far, far exceeding all the endearments of the human heart! Of course, sir, you have read many instances where it has triumphed over peril, when danger was imminent, but our worthlessness was too inexplicable, the most heroic devotion was not stilled it. But I digress. In the drawing-room of their hotel, in the Rue de la Coussee d' Antin, I found assembled, my old friend, surrounded by her family—beautiful group, for Madame S. L. was still not very young possessed much freshness of looks, and all the liveliness of her country women. Her daughters were extremely pretty, with that amanted expression, so much admired in the Parisians. The elder, Antoinette, was soft and fair; her eyes beautifully blue, and her figure graceful as Hebe's. Rosalie, was a younger; a brunette, black hair, dark piercing eyes, and *petite figure*. Alfred rose to meet me and his feminely person seemed disposed to advantage, near his graceful sisters; his countenance was open, with an air of dignity, his forehead lofty and white, as his cheek, with the wrinkles, and untracked by care. We had some music; the girls played and sung, after which it was proposed to go to the opera. "When?" I inquired. "To night." "I do not like to go to night!" said. "Why so?"—"I is Sand-y." The subject was dropped, and a vesper announced—"LeCombe, to call on M. Alfred." LeCombe, an officer in the Garde des Corps, was a young man of fashionable and prepossessing appearance; he was a friend to his parents, and, by his person arranged according to the fashion, and every hair in his black mustaches elaborately curled. His conversation, as might be expected, was on the light topics of the day; the revuls of *grenes com me il fout*, and departures; the *fêtes balets*. He rose after pouring forth an insipidity of nothing, and Alfred accompanied him to the door. While descending they appeared in earnest conversation; and, as I struck with a sudden impulse, I said, "girls, put on your bonnets, and we'll go to the opera." they appeared rather surprised at my sudden change, and on their "why?" to my communicated to him my desire, he looked at them embarrassed, and said, "I regret, Madame, you did not accept my offer before, for I have now enter ed into an engagement to call on them on the evening." I feared something of the sort, and regretted my impetuosity. "I suppose you cannot accompany me?" "I regret much my engagement prevents my having the honor—but to-morrow." To-morrow! I did not then go. After chatting with Madame and her hour, lively as usual, I perceived Alfred getting uneasy, casting harried glances on the time-piece on the the mantlepiece, and when but a few minutes after eight, he rose to fulfil his engagement. He was resolved to be punctual." I said, He colored, he promised more attentively about regularity. He kissed his sisters, and at parting his mother said, "now Alfred, dear, you will not stay late?" He answered evasively, have I ever been, mother and bowing to her gravely, he withdrew. His mother commenced, at his departure, praising him for his regularity and good conduct. I hoped she would always have the same story, but could not observing there was something about the Compte I did not like. "Oh, I assure you," said Madame St. Lazarr, "the Compte is considered one of the reputed young men about town; his society is much courted, and his relations and connexions are of the first respectability." All doubtless, very true, I replied "but, mon amie, I would like some steadier society for my son than the *nicest young men in town*." "That would be very well, she answered, somewhat sur rily, "if he was intended for a priest or negociant; but, th nk heaven! my son is independent, and can keep company with his equals" There were two things in but one in this speech. She appeared to speak denigatorily of the profession which my son had chosen, a merchant, and also I conceived my Lovis fully equal in point of companionship, to any Comte in the service. I rose to take my leave. My leave was given, and Madame St. Lazarre, I said, "that your son may always remain uncorrupted by the society of those you call his equals." I said this with feeling, and Madame Lazarre, in a tone of pleasure, "Monsieur Annette," she interred, throwing her arms round my neck, "I shall be well satisfied if Alfred follows the example set him by Louis—of virtue and probity,—And believe me, nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see them together; believe me, yes I wrong the Comte, for he has no interest in the breast of Alfred, save merely as an amusing companion." After the clock struck ten I took my departure.

Scarcely an hour nearly before the time appointed, Alfred knocked at the door of the Comte's hotel, Rue de Rivoli, and was admitted. The Comte expressed his joy at his arrival, he said it gave him an opportunity of introducing to his acquaintance a friend of an amiable delightful society in Paris. Alfred was not prepared for this—however his polite conductor would admit of no excuse, and up stairs he went. In the Comte's apartments, looking on the magnificent prospect of the Jardin des Tuileries, were six or eight gentlemen, if I may so call them, enjoying the most costly wines. They talked, sang and jested with humor and gaiety. Young Lazarre was soon quite at home with them; and in the invitations to drink wine he wondered how quickly he finished a bottle of champaigne. Each person in the company told a good story, or sang a gay song; and the Comte himself seemed to have laid aside his dignity, and mingled in the general merriment. The evening was beautiful—they could hear from the street beneath, the voices of the passengers, mingled wah the tinkling of guitars or the sweet melodious organs—occasionally the words of a song soared upward, and the burden was taken up and chaunsed in the room. The gardens had not yet closed, and groups, composed of every nation, entered along the orange bowers, or sought relief from the heat in the shade of larger trees. Gay ladies, and gallant men, excited a remark from the company, as, in their promenade, they passed in review before them. Between the street and the house, and in the Place de Vendome, the Place du Carossal, and the magnificent Louvre. The setting sun was tinging the greenish waters of the Seine with a golden hue, by the powerful alchemy of his beams, and a pavilion of purple clouds hung from the sky above. Alfred, I am certain, would gladly have looked longer on this happy and lively scene, but it was shut from his view to the introduction of lights, and closing of the shutters. Liquors were also produced, and, as Alfred was a stranger to the Comte's establishment, he had to express his opinion upon the Curacoa, Noyeau, Eau de vie d'Antin, and various *cremes*, which tended not a little to disturb his head. As some of the guests wished to have a game of cards, the Comte "not keeping such articles," he said, sent his servant to borrow a few packs, and, as the numbers were incomplete, Alfred was forced to play. He would fain be excused, but he made up the table, and as he might play for anything or nothing, he sat down. The stake was named—next to nothing—five francs. Alfred shuddered—they played—cards—Alfred won; his companion cursed his ill luck, and to recover, insisted on redoubling the stakes; and did so and lost—again he redoubled, and Alfred won In an hour, he won fifty Napoleons. Eleven o'clock struck, and he started! his mother had begged he would not be out late; and though he did not promise, he had satisfied her fears. She might be waiting for him, yet what could he do? he had won more money than he thought would be honest for him to retire with; he wished the owner had it, but to offer to return it would only cause a suspicion of its not being fairly won, or at least subject him to a duel. He consulted the Roulette. The Comte was engaged at a small scritoire, talking very earnestly with the person whom Alfred had won the money from. He stared when he approached. "Why, M. Alfred," said the plausible gaoler, "you are the terror of the room; my friend, the Marquis Villemont, is bankrupted—do you wish to run me, too, that you go preach me?" "No" he replied, "I wish to retire, as I promised my mother to be at home early." "Retire! at this hour," said the other, with affected surprise, "why have you forgotten you are engaged to me? "For the evening," said Alfred. "And this is but the evening, surely," replied the Comte, "but come dividul youth, to redeem your evening. I will send my servant with directions that you will take a bed to-night at my apartments, and they need not expect you" Alfred stood for a moment irresolute, let the money lie had been hung like a clog to keep him, a disconsentancy that almost decided for him. At twelve o'clock a most luxurious supper was brought in; the wands were sufficient to entice the most pulled appetite; the wines were exhilarating, and in the intoxication of excitement, the minds of the company, aided by large draughts of wine, forgived quite forgot his home. They sung and shouted, and voting the Comte's apartments too dull, away they went, *en masse*. Alfred, in the Palais Royal. Success seemed to attend him no longer—fortune seemed to have shaken hands with him at the Comte's, for at three o'clock Alfred not only lost back every one of the Napoleons he had won, but all of the ready cash he had about him. The Comte had lent him money; he did not know how much, and now, with the determination of a phrensied being he had cursed Alfred open to ruin, in the vain hope of recovering the sums he had lost.

Unfortunately, it happened that the preceeding day—or I should say the Saturday, for it was now Monday morning—Madame St. Lazarre had entrusted her check book to him, and desired her banker to honor his checks as hers. She begged he would go round and pay her bills; he did so, but accidentally, or on purpose—let us hope the first—neglected to restore the book. With the property of his dowed mother, he now made free. The fortunes of his sisters were also in the bank, under the same control; their mother was their guardian. Greedy as comorants, the needy gamesters flocked round the unwary young man. The Comte took care to get a large order for the sums he pretended to have lent him, it was the first and at the opening of the bank in the morning, and from the numbers pouring in during the day, his losses were very great—amounting to little less than eight thousand pounds.

* * * * * * *

I looked in, *en passant*, at Madame St. Lazarre's, on the morning of Tuesday, and found a sad and shuddering scene—The body of Alfred, taken from the mouse, had been recognized in the Marque; his sisters pennyless through his means; his hapless mother; I can now weep for her. Years have passed, but the Palais Royal is still in vogue, and gambling dangerous as ever. I need say no more—Beware.

Louisiana hard run.—There has been a Whig meeting at New Orleans, to nominate a President of the United States.—The whole state was ransacked to find a presiding officer for the meeting without success—and Robert S. Todd, the president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Lexington, was obliged to take the Chair; in order to organise the meeting and *Henry Clay* was nominated for the next President. There were twenty-seven vice-presidents, only one of whom was a citizen of Louisiana. Six, (among whom was Gen Combs, of Lexington) were Kentuckians.

Lexington Gazette.

Richard J. Lowe, who left Constantine, St. Joseph's county, Michigan, in April last, and who was in Lexington in June last, in bad health, is solicitously enquired for on a letter from his father to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who has made enquiries for him, without success. If Mr. Lowe is living, or if any person can give any information of him, such information, either from himself or others, would be thankfully received by the Editor of the paper, and transmitted to his anxious father.

The Editors of other papers will oblige a distressed father by the insertion of the above.—*Ib.*

The Attorney General of Upper Canada, in a speech in the provincial legislature, justified the outrage at Scholoser, and insisted that "her Majesty's imperial government shall demand and compel the payment of the money from our government for the expenses of the war in Canada!"—Mr. Menifee, of Kentucky, it is supposed, will be employed to press the justice of this very modest demand upon the House of Representatives—the late debate in Congress having given him a mighty reputation among the loyal subjects of her Majesty in Canada.—*Balt. Republican.*

FROM FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIAN,
CHARLESTON COURIER,
Jan. 30, 1838.

In addition to what we published yesterday, respecting the fight between the detachment of marines, under Lieut. Powell, and a body of Indians, we give the following particulars, since communicated to the Courier. McRae was the name of the officer killed, and Lieut. Harrison was wounded. There is little doubt that Dr. Lesner, formerly of this was the Surgeon mentioned as killed. The morrow lost an ammunition boat, being compelled to abandon it, in their hasty retreat. Gen Jesup had got on the trail of a large body of Indians, but want of provisions caused him to return to Fort Pierce. Gen Hernandez had started for St. Augustine.

From the Charleston Mercury Jan. 29.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

A private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Houston, Texas, Dec. 26th, 1837, says:

"News arrived yesterday that the Mexicans have taken St. Antone. The attack was made by 1500 horsemen, who are said to be followed by a body of infantry, whose number is not ascertained. The news is generally believed here, and active preparations are making for war.

The Land Office will be open here on the 1st February, for those who were here at the Declaration of Independence—six months after for all others. God Land is worth from five to six dollars, in the woods.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Lockport Daily Bulletin of the 21st inst, says:—

"We learn by a young gentleman who left Buffalo this morning, and whose situation is such as to enable him to know the sentiments of the militia, as well as any other individual, that the spirit of the militia of this state is by no means abandoned—that about 500 have already started on their way—that new recruits are daily follo wing after—that their numbers are to a safe situation, and will be ready for use—and that a determined and resolute spirit animates the officers and soldiers.

"We have no doubt that such is the intention, and substantially the situation of the Patriots, but whether they will be able to accomplish all that they contemplate and desire, is a matter of some doubt.

"The steamboat Fulton left Buffalo yesterday morning, to go up the Lake, with 200 United States troops, to intercept the patriots, and prevent their progress up the Lake. The Batcelona was bought from under the patriots, who supposed they had her safe, by General Scott, to be put into the same service as that of the Fulton, but on starting, she sprung a leak, and was obliged to return to port with the United States troops on board.

"It is said that the tories on the Canada side, have within a day or two dispatched 600 regulars up the Lake, towards Detroit, to meet the Patriot forces.

"We are informed that Colonel Hughes, succeeded McNab in the command of the tories, died a few days ago, at his head quarters, of the apoplexy.

* * * * * * *

From the Tallahasse Floridian Jan. 20.

More Indian Depredations.—On Friday evening last, about sundown, a party of Indians, supposed to be about 100 in number, attacked the houses of Mr. Faircloth and Mr. Thompson on the St. Marks river about fifteen miles from this place, drove the inmates from the dwellings, set fire to the houses and carried off all the plunder they could obtain. After dark they attacked the dwelling of Mr. Seeley, about three miles from Col R. Gamble's. Mr. Seeley was badly wounded, but made his escape with most of the family.—one child was killed and taken a prisoner, and one from the house. Mr. Thompson received a ball in his leg. A woman residing at Faircloth's, was so severely wounded, that her life is despaired of. A small party was immediately or dered from Tallahassee, followed the trail to the Oscilla, where the Indians had crossed, and dispersed in small parties. The express to the Governor, arrived in town early on Wednesday, who immediately sent orders Capt. Brally's, command at San Pedro, to go in pursuit of the Indians, and also to a small force stationed on the Oscilla.—The Jeffers in county troops, we le rn, had also orders to go in quest of the marauders.

From the N. York Evening Post.

The suggestion which we find in one of our exchange papers, that the present incumbrances of the whig party have reference to the ultimate re-establishment of the National Bank, is by no means unlikely.

The return to the emission of small notes will be one important step towards this consummation, so much desired by many whigs and conservatives. The small notes, it is not denied by those who argue in favor of allowing the banks to issue them, will prevent specie from coming again into circulation, even after specie payments are resumed. To furnish *all* the currency of the country an increased number of banks will be necessary. When the entire currency is supplied by the banking institutions, and when the unpopularity of the United States is somewhat diminished by the lapse of time—the plan of a general centralinstitution to control and regulate, as the phrase is, all the confused and fluctuating mass of currency issued from so many sources, will be brought forward.—The old bank party cannot, with the least regard to consistency, abstain from urging this plan. The small bill measure is the entering wedge of the measure of a National Bank.

It is currently said that certain post masters of Mr. Biddle's bank, issued "for the relief of the community," are at this moment under protest, and that the bank is accordingly subject to the payment of an interest of twelve per cent. on them. An humiliating situation this for the Great Regulator of the Currency.

N. York Eve. Post.

PROJECTED RAILROAD.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing on Roan River, supposes that the time is not distant when a railroad will be constructed from some navigable point on that river to the Pacific Ocean. The distance from Cantonment Towson to the Rio Grande is but 200 miles and thence to the Gulf of California 600 or 500 miles; the Rocky Mountains piercing no greater of stacles than the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has to encounter in crossing the Alleghanies. New Orleans, it may be added, is the nearest navigable for the Pacific Ocean than it is to New York, and the writer supposes that when this road shall be finished, New Orleans will become the commercial centre of the world.

This proposition appears more wizardly, in the temperate latitude of Charleston, S. Carolina, so that a railroad commencing at that point and passing by Athens in Georgia, and the Muscle Shoals in Alabama, through that and very reprehensible stretch of the country, may be supposed to its western termination at the Pacific Ocean. Nothing of this kind, however, until the northern part of Mexico shall have been conquered by the Texians or purchased by the United States. Still if either of these events should transpire, a railroad may be constructed to the Pacific, and ten received in New Orleans in seventy days from Can on.

It has been remarked that "the great West will witness the highest and most useful operation of the locomotive. Here will these wonderful powers soon display themselves upon a scale of such grandeur and utility as finds scarcely any type in the experience of the past, either in Europe or America; a scale which can be anticipated only by the most comprehensive views of the magnificent expanse of her rivers and lakes, her prairie and table lands."

St. Louis Argus.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

Before the natural history of this beautiful species of birds was known, travellers told many wonderful stories in relation to them. It was alleged that they were ever on the wing, nature not having provided them with feet, and that they subsisted entirely on air. The question as to how they could lay their eggs and hatch their young under such circumstances was answered by gravely stating, that they laid their eggs upon the backs of another, upon which they sit until their young are fledged.

* * *

It is pretty evident, we think, that the New York Conservative *third* party reads nothing but Opposition papers, as the notices of its meetings appear in these so lely. Even that receptacle of rank blue-light torydom, the 'Commercial,' is honored with their special regards. It looks right querily, to see a call of Democratic Republicans,' in columns graced by the contributions of 'Sidney,' and such ultra democratic federalits. 'Democratic Republicans,' forsooth! —*Balt. Rep.*

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.—Last year the lover of a farmer's daughter in the south of Scotland went to America to push his fortune, and promised to send for the intended this year if he had good luck.—According to promise the long expected letter came, and all was soon prepared for the voyage over the mountains. The family were all at work baking cakes, and the mother crying about losing her daughter forever, when, in the course of the afternoon, who should come to the door on horeback, but an old lover, who called out "is Miss J. at home?"

One of the family answered the door and said, will ye light doon, sir, and come in?" The spark took the hint, slighted from his old sweetheart, and was shown in the house, where was Miss J. packing up for the voyage—When he saw that it was all over, he thought it time to pop the question. He did so, and in about an hour after Miss J. came from in the house, and called out, "Mither, gie over bakin my wair cakes, I'm no gaun to America." The pair are now married, and live happily. What the forsaken swain on the other side of the Atlantic may say to it is another effair.

English paper.

Turning a Skin Plaster into Silver.—The Baltimore Transcript relates the following anecdote of a fellow who peddles a polishing composition about the city.

"Lady, or gentleman, or gentlemanly," said the composition pedler, rubbing a brass watch-case, "This is the greatest thing ever discovered; it will turn every thing into silver."

"Is that a fact, sir?" asked a countryman.

"Yes, sir—look at this watch case, it was brass just now, but it's changed to silver."

"Well, I swow!" exclaimed the countryman, handing a modern shin plaster, "I wun's rub a little of that 'ere stuff on this tall sad turn it to silver."

Capt. Robert Ellion, 105 years of age, died at his residence in Montgomery county, Virginia, on the 4th day of January, 1838; having served his country both as a soldier and a captain during our revolution war.

Steamboat Runners.—The manner in which this ingenious portion of the community learn to profit by the whims and caprices of all sorts of people, is sometimes excessively amusing, and often evinces a high degree of acuteness and ready wit.

"Are you going West, madam?" said a Buffalo runner to an old lady who had just landed from a line boat on the canal.

"I do, sir, how came you to think so?"

"Oh," said the runner, "I know when people are going west, they have a sort of western look about them, I am not to be deceived."

Having excited the attention of the old lady, and succeeded in urge her to take the steamboat Ohio, then in the canal, just going out, and which would carry her just where she wanted to go.

"No," said the old lady, "I am afraid—they sometimes burst their boilers, and blow up and kill people."

"Very true," said the runner, "but then you know, that when a steamboat blows up, there must be hot water on board, now the Ohio never has any hot water, she only warms her water a little, and makes a very small fire at a time."

This arrangement seemed to suit the old lady, and she concluded to travel on the Ohio, perfectly satisfied that her life was safe where they were so careful about warming their water

TEMPERANCE.

☞ The friends of Temperance in Northern Kentucky, are respectfully requested to hold Temperance Meetings on the 20th of February, which day has been for several years revered to simultaneous meetings, throughout the United States. Let the officers of the societies obtain a suitable person to address their meetings, and a new impulse will be given to the cause.

J. S. COOK, Cor. Sec. N. K. T. U.

PLOUGH FACTORY.

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PATENT PLOUGHS, all sizes, in the forms of this country. They can be had at Janney & Boston's, J B M'Ilvain's, or at our Shop near the Ohio Bridge, Wheeling. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-4t

Spanish Cigars.

2000 Antonio Gonzales Principe,
2000 common Philadelphia,
6000 common Havanas,
1 boxes fine sweet Cavendish Tobacco,
2 grace fine Cut Tobacco,
100 lbs. best Macabau Snuff,
20 do do Congress do
10 do Toucan Snuff,
10 do. fine Snuff Boxes,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON Druggist

Nov 23

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

FEB. 15, 1838.

ADVANCE PRICE—$5,00 PER ANNUM

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn to morrow.

The letter of our Washington correspondent, which we give to day, will be found quite interesting.

Some of the leading Federal papers have recommended Mr. TALLMADGE, of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, upon the ticket with Mr. CLAY, and the minor establishments are echoing the suggestion. We should not be the least surprised if such were the ultimate determination of the party. It is in perfect unison with federal practice, and a more appropriate, consistent, and formidable nomination could not be made. Formidable we mean, so far as a complete union of their forces would be accomplished by the nomination; for there is a known and certain affinity, or predilection, existing among the federalists for the most notorious and abandoned political apostates. It is seldom they are known to select a candidate, who has distinguished himself by a consistent advocacy of their distinctive principles, or became prominent as a supporter of their peculiar policy. A renegade from the democratic ranks, or one whose principles have been as various as the colors upon Joseph's coat, far better suits there views.

Mr TALLMADGE carries with him the reputation of an *apostate*, one who has not only apostatized from his first principles, but has betrayed his early friends! Truly, the federalists may rejoice in the acquisition, and if the *weightof* influence which he carries to his new allies, does not secure to them a realization of their hopes, then will nothing human avail.

A discarded and broken down democrat, has nothing more to do, if he wishes to be promoted, than to unite his fortunes with the Federalists. The transmuting qualities of Alladin's lamp, were not more surprising, than is the facility with which that party can change a degraded politician into a distinguished and respectable leader.

We have received a copy of the speech of Mr. Menefee, upon the subject of the burning of the Caroline. We have perused it with attention, and can find no expression to justify the language attributed to him by the Maysville Monitor, "that it, (the attack on the Caroline,) was a gallant enterprize, and such as every bold man in this house, would have deemed himself morally justifiable in undertaking." No such language is to be found in the remarks of our talented representative on that occasion, we and therefore pronounce it a base fabrication, designed no doubt for political effect.—*Flemingsburg Kentuckian.*

The remark attributed to Mr. Menefee, for which we are made responsible in the above, we distinctly said was the version of the Reporters. We quoted it literally as we found it in the newspapers, and did not then express our belief that Mr. Menefee had been correctly reported. We, however, now give it as our opinion, that such was the language and sentiments of Mr. Menefee, on the occasion alluded to. The glossed version of the speech given in the Intelligencer, has been distinctly pronounced by the Globe, an inaccurate and partial report, differing essentially in both language and ideas, from that delivered.

The speech sent to Mr. Menefee's constituents, we understand, is even less exceptionable, than that reported in the Intelligencer, and we have no doubt, has been *pruned*, and sent abroad, to counteract the indignation justly excited at such unpatriotic and alien sentiments as were really uttered by Mr. M., and given in all the newspapers.

DEATH OF OCEOLA.—This far-famed warrior, who has for some time been a captive to the American forces, departed this life at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C., on the 30th of January. The cause of his death was a catarrhal fever. He had the advantage of the best medical skill, and was neglected in nothing, but all could not avail.

ARREST OF MURDERERS.—The four brothers, named Jones, who murdered Col. Ward near Memphis, Tennessee, in December last, were arrested on the 22nd of last month, near Fulton, Arkansas, and sent to Memphis under a strong guard.

The amendment, passed by the Ohio Legislature, to the bill incorporating the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike Company, authorizes an organization of the Company so soon as Twenty Thousand Dollars of the capital stock shall have been taken. The required amount of stock having been taken, a meeting of the stockholders, is called at Chillicothe on the 14th of March next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, agreeable to the provisions of the Charter.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The Bank Commissioners of New York have presented to the Legislature their annual report. The Albany Argus, in alluding to this subject, presents a table of the comparative condition of the Banks on the 1st of January for the last four years, which exhibits the following results:

"It will be seen that within the year ending the 1st January, the reduction in circulation has been $11,760,000, or a fraction short of one half of the entire amount; and in loans and discounts $18,311,000; that the circulation is less by one million, than on the 1st January, 1834, four years since, and no greater than in the spring of last year, with an increase of 25 banks and 14 millions of capital; that the proportion of loans and discounts is less double the amount of capital, and now 12 millions below that amount; and that the aggregate amount of specie is reduced within the last year $2,418,000, yet that it is now double the amount of 1834."

Living in Houston the capital of Texas: Flour $25 per barrel; Hams 50 cents per pound; Chickens $2 per pair; Butter $1, 50 per lb; Eggs 20 cts a piece; Candles $1 per pound in New Orleans money, or $2 in promissory notes.

Embezzlement.—The Teller of the North Bank of Boston, has confessed his participation in the embezzlement of about $8,500, which was deposited in a trunk under his keeping. Half the money had been expended and the residue was lent to his friends and will probably be recovered.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A convention was held at Frankfort on the 3rd inst, for the purpose of organizing a State agricultural Society. The convention was attended by a number of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen from all parts of the State. A constitution was adopted, and the society organized by the election of suitable officers.

CHILTON ALLAN ESQR. was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents, viz: David S. Patten, Abney McLean, Jonathan Hobson, William Smith. Robt B. McAfee, Edward B. Gaither, Chas A. Wickliffe, Chas S. Todd, Franklin Bellinger, James Shelby, Daniel Morgan, James Garrard and Lewis Saunders, Sr.

Thos B. Stevenson, was chosen Corresponding Secretary, Robt W. Scott Recording Secretary and Philip Swigert Treasurer.

The Chapel of Harvard College was recently damaged by the explosion of a bomb shell placed near the pulpit, to the amount of four or five Hundred Dollars.—It had been the scene of frequent cases of insubordination, and it is thought some wrong exists in the government of the institution.

The democrats of Indiana are actively engaged in an effort to send a "sound democrat" to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy that will be created at the expiration of the term of service, for which the Hon Mr. Tipton was elected. Col R. Boon of the House of Representatives, will probably be the Democratic candidate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1838.

To the Editor of the Monitor:

Dear Sir—I thought a few days ago, that I should be classed among the Balaams of the present day, for having expressed an opinion some time since, that there was no prospect of Messrs. Claiborn and Chodson losing their seats. You will have seen, that a resolution was offered by some days since, vacating their seats, by a vote of 121 to 113. This result was brought about by applying the "party screw," which, the Democratic party here says, has been so effectually used this winter, that some men "now get their thinking 'done out,' like their washing and ironing." Upon this result being announced from the Speaker's chair, there was quite an excitement in the galleries, and some party blackguards exhibited a disposition to manifest their exultation by clapping and stamping; but the effort was indignantly frowned down. I have always heard it said, that the political metropolis of a nation was the sewer of political corruption—but I had no idea that in a young government like ours, we should have so many venal and corrupt creatures hanging around the purlieus of the capital. It may appear strange, yet it is not less strange than true, that a large majority of these party idlers are opposed to the administration, and without any knowledge of the political bearing or expediency of any question, adopt the political cant and abuse every administration measure without knowing why or wherefore.—Those who cater for the newspapers here, give tone to this clamor, and thus public opinion is in a great measure formed. As an instance how public opinion is made by political slang-whangers, I can state the fact, that, notwithstanding the continued *tirelessrotale* of the whig newspapers about the army of *forty thousand office holders*, a majority of them are opposed to the government are opposed to the administration; and even in this city, under the very eye of this "proscriptive" administration, with a full knowledge of the fact, *more than one half* of the individuals in the various departments are compromising opponents of the administration. I do not complain of this state of things, where the individuals are men of honor, and disposed to do their duty. But I do complain, that while such is the fact, things is known to exist, that the opposition should try to attach an odium to the administration by a continual clamor about the army of "forty thousand office holders." In some instances, these opposition individuals have been known to abuse their trust and make use of their position to give such men as Wise false information. It is through this channel that the "Spy in Washington," and his kindred laborers in detraction, get his their half-formed falsehoods. As it is here, so it is in every department of the public service. But this is a digression. My object was merely to inform you of the result of the Mississippi contested election.

On Saturday there was a good deal of debating upon an amendment moved by Mr Robertson of Virginia, proposing to amend Mr Howard's amendment—in other words, to declare that Messrs Prentiss and Word are members of the 25th Congress. Mr Rhett, in reply to some insinuations of Mr Bell, repelled the idea that the South Carolina delegation had been influenced in this matter by party considerations, or the personal influence of any one of its members—insisted that the decision of the House, being a judicial one, had all the force of a Constitutional one, and rendered the November election null, even though every man, woman and child in the house then adjourned without any thing definite having been done in the matter.

On Monday, all the opposition forces had been rallied. Sargent, who is President of the Convention in Pennsylvania, had been sent for—and true to party discipline, had left his important duties there to render his whig friends service here. Late in the evening the question was taken on Mr Howard's amendment, declaring, "that Messrs Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress," and decided by 117 to 113—the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The question then recurred on the resolution as amended. Mr Underwood called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote on the first part, which was to rescind the resolution of September—carried by 121 to 113. So the first part of the resolution was agreed to. The question was then taken on the second part of the resolution, declaring that Messrs Prentiss and Word are not entitled to their seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress—carried 118 to 115. The question was then taken on the third branch of the resolution, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of Mississippi of the decision of the House—carried 122 to 88. Mr Rhett asked leave to present a resolution to give the claimants per diem pay. Objection being made, the House adjourned. I think they ought to be, and will be paid, although Mr Wise stated he was directed by Mr Prentiss to say, that he wanted none of their cash. I suppose when he gets over his disappointment he will think better about it. The noisy and disorderly loungers in the galleries looked wonderfully blank at the termination of the affair, as they were sure they had the game in their own hands. They thought they had their forces sufficiently drilled to do any thing. But they were mistaken. Gen. M'Coy of North Carolina, Mr White of Indiana, and some two or three other whigs, but honorable men, would not go the "entire swine."

Pending this question, much feeling seemed to prevail in the House. Mr Wise was very vehement—declared that Messrs Prentiss and Word *were* entitled to seats, and if he was similarly situated, he would go to the chair of the Speaker and *demand* to be sworn as a member of Congress—that if the Speaker denied him, he would take the book of the Holy Evangelists in his own hands, administer to himself the oath of office, and defy all human power to eject him from his seat! Mr Duncan of Ohio, attempted to get the floor, and was supposed to move some *summary* retreat towards Wise. Ewing of Indiana wished to address the House, but the little *hoosier* was laughed down by all parties.

Prentiss acted a very undignified part, and had the effect, what it was well calculated to have, of withdrawing much of the sympathy and good feeling which his position had elicited in his favor. In his rage he gave vent to a volly of furious declamation unsurpassed on that floor for its profanity and indecorum. It was descerning the place he had been temporarily permitted to occupy. He exhibited himself in a very unenviable light either as a statesman or as a scholar.

Mr. Boone, of Indiana, who is as true as steel—regarded Wise's phraseomonade as applicable to him, in a most successful manner. He said when I see gentlemen rise on this floor, and hear them declare in a tone of arrogant self confidence, that all those who may differ with him are mere tramplers on the Constitution and the rights of the people, I feel myself called on to express my utter contempt of him who would attempt to dictate to others. He never would consent for any man, *with or without* a beard, to dictate to him what is the true meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land.

I saw Mr. Claiborne to-day, and he informed me that Mr. G. would proceed on home immediately and that he should go as soon as his health would permit. He is confident of success.

Henry A. Muhlenburg is nominated as Minister to Austria. I have scratched this off in great haste and have not time to write more.

Your friend.

Mr. Rives' substitute for the sub-Treasury Bill, is a revival of the Deposite system of 1835. It provides for a restoration of the revenue to the Banks, to be used as part of their capital, and with but one salutary restriction, which is, that the number of selected banks shall not exceed twenty five.

Of the fate of the bill, known as the sub-treasury bill, we can at present form no conjecture; but this we know, the substitute of Mr. Rives, will never meet the approbation or approval of the democracy. The deposite system has clearly failed—its inadequacy to the purposes of its adoption have been so fully manifest, that we can scarcely conceive how any one with honest motives, can wish to see it again revived. Nor can we see, as some of our cotemporaries intimate, how the Bill of Mr. Rives providing for its revival, can form the basis of a compromise between the democracy and their opponents, on the great question of the safe keeping and disbursement of the revenue. The slightest approximation to compromise on this ground, would be to sacrifice the great first principle, with which we have started into the contest—a separation of government funds from Banking capital.

THE POST MASTER.

The Cynthiana Visiter, after quoting the article of the Louisville Journal, denouncing the Postmaster of this City, as not entitled to confidence either as "an officer, a gentleman, or a man," has the following just remarks. By the way, we may observe with truth, that the Visiter is one of the most respectable papers in the State.

"WHAT it is that induces the editor of the Journal to give credence to such reports against the business character of Mr. COLEMAN, or what may be the nature of the late publications of him in the Monitor alluded to, which have calculated to destroy all confidence in him as an officer, a gentleman, and a man," we are totally at a loss to conjecture. We happen to be acquainted with Mr. COLEMAN, and know him to be a gentleman in every sense of the word; a careful, able, and honest officer. We know these things from actual observation, and it is due to Mr. COLEMAN, who is a native, and for a long period a citizen of Cynthiana and its vicinity, to state that such aspersions upon his character will be refuted by his friends and acquaintances. Mr. C., while living in this place, enjoyed the esteem, the confidence, and approbation of his fellow citizens. He has once or twice been elected to the Legislature, and divers others means have been resorted to testifying their respect for the "man, the gentleman, and the officer."—Why should he be reviled because he is so fortunate as to receive an office from the General Government? If the editor of the Journal will look into the Monitor of the 1st instant, he will learn that Mr. COLEMAN is both a gentleman and an officer, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary of "R. W. THOMSON, one of the most respectable citizens of Maysville"—and also that Mr. R. W. T's character is vulnerable in several respects. He will there see that the number of letter-found dwindles down to one, and that the papers and pamphlets were worthless, kicked out among the rubbish."

GREAT SMASHING continues at Maysville. The Editor of the Eagle obtained a new recruit and recommended his business to the Postmaster, and a "total overthrow" has been the consequence of the rashness of Mr. Collins. His witness, to prove certain charges of negligence, was a certain Raphael W. Thompson, who has been twice charged with perjury and irredeemably proved a liar. If the rogueries do not guard the Eagleman, or have his proof slips revised by some sane and discreet person, he must be rent on the list of the *Flatcherd.*—*Louisville Advertiser.*

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

This long mooted question has at length been finally disposed of, by referring both of the contestant parties back to the people of Mississippi. An amendment to the resolution reversing the decision of the House, made at the extra session, by which Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were declared duly elected for the whole 25th Congress, was offered by Mr HOWARD, of Maryland, declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were not entitled to seats in that Congress. This amendment was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the resolution as amended finally carried by a vote of 118 to 116.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

According to appointment, the annual meeting of the Maysville Temperance Society, was held in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening last.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr Richeson, the minutes of the last meeting having been read, the Secretary was called upon to read the Constitution of the Society; which, on motion of Rev. Mr Grundy, was amended by inserting a clause, empowering the board of Managers to fill their own vacancies. On motion of Mr Ralston, it was also amended, by increasing this board from five to seven, and again by changing the time of the Annual Meeting to the 4th Tuesday in February, that being the day on which simultaneous meetings of all the Societies in the United States are held.

The Society then proceeded to the election of the following officers:

President—REV. JOHN COLLINS;
Vice-President—WM. HODGE, Esq.
Managers—Rev R. C. Grundy,
Rev T. N. Ralston,
William Tureman,
T. K. Ricketts,
Michael Ryan,
Jacob Rand,
John B. Richeson;
Secretary—W. W. Richeson.

The annual report was then read by the Secretary, when on motion of Mr Rand it was adopted. After which, Mr Ezekiel Forman delivered a very animated and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr Grundy, it was

Resolved, That the Editors of the City papers be requested to publish in their columns the minutes of this meeting, together with the annual report.

W. W. RICHESON, Secy.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the Maysville Temperance Society.

In making out an annual report we have abundant reason why our hearts should be filled with gratitude to God, for having greatly blessed our efforts in the cause in which we are engaged, and yet, as the delightful privilege of announcing the glad tidings that our society has made considerable advancement in the Temperance reform—that the number of our friends has greatly increased—that many who at the beginning of the year were the avowed enemies of such a society, have become reconciled to our measures, and those then lukewarm on the subject, have fallen into our ranks and become strong pillars for the support of our cause; and though there still may be some, yet we rejoice that there are few sufficiently reckless to oppose or ridicule association which have for their object the expulsion of an enemy which not only threatens but has *already caused* the ruin of families, the disgrace of friends, and brought wretched wives and helpless children to mourn over their miserable end.

We date the commencement of the revival in this society [if we may be allowed the expression] at our last annual meeting, when it seemed to awake from the stupor which had bound it, and to shake off the fetters which had fettered it for the preceding twelve months.—Since that time we have had 15 meetings, at each of which our numbers have been considerably increased, and we now count 240—120 more than at the beginning of last year. On the 6th March, our pledge, which originally permitted the drinking of wines, was so amended as to prohibit the use of all alcoholic liquors. On the 28th & 29th of November, a Temperance Convention was held in this city, at which there were delegates from all the societies in North Kentucky, who met to consult concerning the best means of combatting the enemy which was ravaging our country, and trampling with iron hoofs the fairest portions of our land. You are all acquainted with the proceedings of that convention; that the only remedy for the multiplied maladies of intemperance was one given by divine inspiration, the efficacy of which had been experienced by thousands in Europe and America—the substitution of cold water for all intoxicating liquors; and we would beg our friends and all within our reach, for the sake of their own temporal and eternal interest, for the sake of their friends and country, and for the sake of a good and pure example to the rising generation not to dispose the remedy for its simplicity. But let all who wish to preserve unsullied the ancient fame of our country, patriotic ancestry, and to maintain the principles of constitutional liberty in this great confederacy of Republics, enlist under the peaceful banner of Temperance, and assist in driving from our land this deadly enemy which has threatened to destroy all that is valuable, exalted and endearing in the republican institutions of our country.

It is the boast of our city that her Council, during the mean time, have not been inactive in this matter. In their deliberations they advanced the license granting power to retail ardent spirits—and we are glad that in this they have been sustained by their fellow-citizens—the friends of which is, that we have now fewer places in our city where such spirits are vended.

But although much has been done, there is yet much more to be done, and as all great works are the result of patient toil and persevering zeal, so is it with this. Mountains had to be removed—public opinion changed—habits and customs conquered, and as it were, a new world created—and then remember, that this work of reform is still in its infancy—that a few years ago it was utterly unknown, and no one will say that nothing has been done. Only think what it is we are attempting to do—to turn the impetuous flood from our land, to stay its deadly stream, which is rapidly sweeping so many thousands of our fellow beings into the drunkard's gulf—to save all that can be saved of its unfortunate victims—to restore joy and peace to their families, and to prevent this tide of iniquity from engulfing the youth of our land in the fathomless abyss of the drunkard's woes. For this purpose do they labor in every proper way to convince all that the drinking of ardent spirits as a beverage, or the selling of it for others to drink, is hurtful to man's temporal and eternal interest.

Were it our province now to prove the evils resulting from intemperance, the ties of friendship—when viewed in no other light than as a pecuniary object, it is immense; but when this is compared wi h the evil effects it has upon the morals of society at large, it sinks into insignificance, for it must be admitted by every candid, intelligent and reflecting mind, that reward in its proper light, and in all its naked deformity, it is the greatest cause that can befall a free people. To it Rome owed its downfall, and Hannibal's army fell less by the arms of Scipio than by the wines of Capua; and Alexander the Great, after conquering the world, became the unhappy victim of intemperance. But it is not necessary to go back to antiquity in order to find instances of its evils—we need but look around our own immediate neighborhood to see the direful effects and ruinous consequences of this hideous monster.—You and I and all of us have been eye witnesses to its destructive influence.

But some may ask, what have you done? what good has resulted from your exertions? If there are any really so, to them I would only answer, it is nothing that those who have heretofore enlisted to expel this enemy of man's freedom and happiness, under the flag of Temperance is now raised in almost every town and village in our land, and that the time is fast approaching when its peaceful and happy influence shall be felt throughout the world. Yet we would ask is all this nothing? It may be nothing to those who care nothing for the happiness of their fellow men, it may be nothing to those who are the daily and hourly worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus and whose feelings have been blunted by its withering curse, it may be nothing to those who do not love their country and care not for God nor man; but to the Christian and Philanthropist it is something. Yes, if but one individual had been saved from a drunkard's grave, it would have been a great cause for rejoicing, if but one society had been established in our land it would have been a rich reward for all our efforts. But who can say when we survey the progress that has been already effected, when we see that the strong holds of intemperance have been broken, when every mail that arrives in our city brings some glad tidings to encourage us to persevere, when every breeze wafts to our ears the news of some victory or triumph achieved over our enemy. And when the healing influence of Temperance is felt throughout the nation, what but after having thanked God who has given us the victory, and for the delightful privilege of announcing the glad tidings that our society has made considerable advancement in the Temperance reform—that the number of our friends has greatly increased—that many who at the beginning of the year were the avowed enemies of such a society, have become reconciled to our measures, and those then lukewarm on the subject, have fallen into our ranks and become strong pillars for the support of our cause; and though there still may be some, yet we rejoice that there are few sufficiently reckless to oppose or ridicule association which have for their object the expulsion of an enemy which not only threatens but has *already caused* the ruin of families, the disgrace of friends, and brought wretched wives and helpless children to mourn over their miserable end.

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FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mr. Malan's sheet of Fall and Winter fashions is upon our table. The engraving of this sheet was executed by Mr. R. G. Harrison, bank note artist, and he has succeeded in giving the exact representations given to the "form divine." The gilded sheet is one of the most beautiful ever got up in this country. The explanatory work, it will be observed by the advertisement, is published on the sheet, and it gives us great pleasure to learn that Mr. Malan's system is gaining rapidly in the estimation of the profession. His style is all the vogue.—*Sat. Courier.*

MR. CLAY AND THE WEST.

When the debate was progressing in the Senate on Mr. WALKER's pre emption bill, Mr. CLAY of Kentucky closed a speech against the settlers of the States as lawless intruders and plunderers of the public property, by declaring that the intrusion act of 1807 should be enforced, and these trespassers driven by the Government from the possession of the soil.

Mr. WALKER, in a reply vindicating the character of the Western settlers, desired to know if the Senator from Kentucky would be willing to head the army to drive from their homes the cultivators of the soil. He asked Mr. CLAY if he was prepared to march with his forces into the new States and drive from their homes those useful and meritorious settlers, whose only crime was that they had placed themselves and families upon the uncupied lands of the West, under the implied invitation of former pre-emption laws, expecting and willing to pay for the little farms they cultivated the price fixed by the Government for all its lands. Mr. WALKER said he should not envy Mr. CLAY in the work he should attempt to accomplish, of driving forth at the point of the bayonet against the wilderness these poor but honest settlers, with their wives and children, without a roof to shelter, or house to protect them; and he told Mr. CLAY, that even in his own State of Kentucky he could not recruit a single volunteer for a service so odious and detestable. Mr. CLAY, in following out his denunciation of the western settlers, said that one of them might as well squat in the White House as upon the public lands. Mr. WALKER said in reply, that he believed there never had been but one *squatter in the White House* who could be called an *intruder*, and that was one placed there in 1825 by the Senator from Kentucky, against the will of the people; and he intimated that those who hoped to become squatters in the White House three years hence, by denouncing the settlers of the West, might find their hopes destined to bitter disappointment.—*Globe.*

INSTRUCTION.

The resolutions instructing our Senator in congress, and requesting our Representatives in the 26th Congress, to vote for the Sub-Treasury bill, has passed the Senate of the State. So it seems that Mr. Grundy is doomed to be a sacrifice to the ambition of Federalists. Not content with having elected a Senator in the place of Mr. Grundy, two years in advance of the proper time, the federal opposition desire for power has urged them to this consummation. We presume the resolutions will pass the House.

From the virulence with which the Federal papers of Nashville, speak of the conduct of Mr. Guild, and our Senator Mr. Coe, we are satisfied that these gentlemen acquired honor, by their participation in the debate. They opposed the passage of the resolutions at every step and with all their energy and power. The Federals unsuccessful in the struggle, they are entitled to the gratitude of their constituents for the noble stand which they took.

Memphis Gazette.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"NASHVILLE, (Tenn.)

"You noticed, some time since, the correspondence of Hughes and Totten in relation to a conversation purporting to have been held between General Jackson and Mr. Totten concerning the probable fate of the present Administration. Mr. Totten was in the western district when the publication was made by Mr. Hughes, and Gen. Jackson's reply published.—Mr. Totten arrived here on Saturday last, and notified Mr. Hughes that he would call upon him yesterday, this being the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, but, to when the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Hughes was missing and could not be found throughout the city, having very prudently made it convenient to leave by daylight in the morning. The falsehood is fixed on Mr. Hughes, and no one, of either party, says any thing in his behalf."—*Globe.*

Hoosier Logic.—The Indianan crams in a nut-shell the whole question, in relation to the position and duty of the banks. It says:

"One of two motives must govern the banks in refusing to pay specie. One is, they are conniving to thwart the operations of the administration, and thus to establish a national bank; or they are insolvent, and most of them afraid to resume on that ground, knowing, as they must, that they will be compelled to close up. Neither of the two considerations should find countenance with the people."

The Free Press, published at Mineral Wisconsin Territory, makes this sensible remark:

"The question of abolition of slavery is one that should be avoided—it can have no beneficial influence in ameliorating the condition of the slave—on the contrary, it will tend to make the master more rigid—in the end, it will make a breach between the North and the South that never can be healed."

MARRIED.

In this city on Tuesday evening the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ralston, Mr. ARISTEAD PENNELL, of Aberdeen, Ohio, to Miss JULIA C. OUTTEN, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by Eld. B. Allen, Jas. M. CAMPBELL, Esq. to Miss S. P. CHRISTOPHER, both of Louisville.

DIED.—In this county, on the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY FARRER, consort of Mr. John Farrer.

Notice.

THE firm of PHILLIPS & MOOKLAR having been dissolved some time since, this is to request all those who are indebted to the said firm to make payment to W. L. B. MOOKLAR & Co., as further indulgence after the expiration of the present month, will not be given.

Maysville, February 15, 1838—tf

Take Notice.

I DO forwarn all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand, given to O. T. Gray, dated about the 1st of January last, payable in six and the other in twelve months. As the said notes were obtained by misrepresentation and fraud, I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1838.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Feb 15—3t

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 reasonable 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 managers 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.

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie		2 per cent. pre.
State Bank of Alabama	10	do. do.
Mississippi notes,	20	do do
Tennessee do	14	do do
New Orleans	8	do do
Illinois do	10	do do
Indiana do	par	

Lottery Intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE *Kentucky State Lottery,*

CLASS 10, FOR 1838:

36—49—37—61—34—22—7—28—59—65—21—13

Drew Feb. 5.

Class 11, for 1838.

67 74 4 19 48 12 33 38 15 65 16 32 53

Drew Feb. 7:

Sold—12-16-32—a prize of $570!

Class 8, for 1838.

—29 28 25 33 5 3 14 2 36 46 32 38 26 20—

Drew Jan. 27.

All orders come safe, if addressed

J G KENDRICK,

Maysville, Ky.

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 13,

To be drawn Wednesday, February 14.

13 drawn numbers in each package of 22 tickets—about one prize to a blank!

One-fifth of the prizes will have on them either three or two drawn numbers!!

CAPITALS:

$20,000—10,000—5,000—2,000—1,550

10 *prizes of* 1,500.

100 0—15 of 500, &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars—halves Five.

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 14,

To be drawn Saturday, February 17th.

CAPITALS:

40,000 Dollars!

$10,000—6,000—5,000—3,000—2,500,

50 prizes of 1,000, &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars, Halves Five.

CLASS 15,

To be drawn Wednesday, February 21st.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	250
1	1,500	10	200
2	2,000	20	150
1	1,500	20	125
10	1,000	200	100
10	500	&c.	&c.

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 16,

Will be drawn Saturday, February 24.

GRAND SCHEME!

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$1,000
1	15,000	1	3,000
1	6,000	1	2,600
1	5,000	1	2,000

10 *prizes of* 1,000!!

Tickets $10—halves 5.

14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 17.

Will be drawn Wednesday, February 28:

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1	of 5,000 dollars		5,000
1	of 3,000 dollars		3,000
1	of 2,200 dollars		2,200
1	of 1,000 dollars		1,000
10	of 300 dollars		3,000
10	of 200 dollars		2,000
15	of 200 dollars		3,000
15	of 150 dollars		2,250
300	of 100 dollars		30,000
61	of 50 dollars		3,050
61	of 40 dollars		2,440
122	of 20 dollars		2,440
5307	10 dollars		53,070
25520	of 5 dollars		128,108

Tickets $5, shares in proportion, for Sale

J G KENDRICK,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Maysville, Ky.

Sub-Treasury Notice.

ALL Drafters, whose accounts have stood over their terms to be sued to the amount they are greeted by authority by him who is a meddler in other men's matters, unless they settle up immediately.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

For sale, cheap, a few

BUFFALO ROBES.

Also, Buffalo Over Shoes.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1838. M. & C.

TOBACCO.

William B. Mooklar & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

120 BOXES of No. 1 Kentucky Cavendish Tobacco, (Mooklar's brand) which they intend to ship direct to the German Virginia, and equal to the best Kentucky Tobacco manufactured in the State, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

The above article can also be had at Messrs. James A. Hunter's, Arias & Metcalf's, Leach & Dolsyne's, and Wm. A. N. Poyntz.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD from 14 to 15 years of age, will be taken to learn the Cabinet Making trade. Application be made immediately at Frederick's Factory. None need apply who will not be recommended.

J. D. JOHNSON.

Maysville, Feb. 1st, 1838—tf

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

Capital **300,000 Dollars,**

BY THEIR AGENT,

Charles B. Ryan,

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—secure Lives and grant and sell Annuities, at as low rate of premium as any offices in the West. Owners of Slaves would find it to their advantage to call. Office on Main Cross street, west side, a few doors from Front.

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 from 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 passes from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser elements are discharged through the excretaries 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 particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part where in these morbid humors may finally be lodged.
14th The same tumor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious 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 require the same treatment of Wilson's, 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 cease.
18th There is no effectual method of purifying the fluid, 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 those 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 Wilson 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 *genuine* Vegetable Universal Pills, are only unworthy imitators of Dr Brandreth, and their medicines resemble him only in the name.
24th BRANDRETH'S PILLS, *can never be obtained genuine of any druggist, apothecary, or peddler, 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, near door from Jefferson Street, Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for the above States.
☞Sold by THOS NOLIN, Market street, who is the only authorized Agent for Maysville
Oct 26, 1837—3m

DUTCH MADDER.
200 Lbs. first quality Dutch Madder; 50 lbs. blue Vitriol;
Dye woods, such as Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua, &c. for sale by
J. W. Johnston & Co. Druggists
April 13, 1837.

Just Received,

4 Bbls Spts. Turpentine,	1 bbl Senna Alex
2 cases Sal Eratus;	1 do India do
1 tub Burgundy Pitch;	1 do Manna, flake
1 do Bayberry Bark,	1 do Quassia
1 do Gum Myrrh—for sale by	

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.
Nov 23

PATENT MEDICINE'S
10 GROE Essence Peppermint;
10 do do Cinnamon;
10 do Godfrey's Cordial;
10 do Bateman's Drops;
10 do Brodum's Drops;
10 do Oil Spike;
All the above can be had at $6 per gross, or 62½ cents per dozen, at the Drug Warehouse of
April 13) J. W. JOHNSTON & Co

HOUSE OF
Entertainment,
DAVID BASSETT
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the road, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, in Maysville, where he will be happy to accommodate the public, in the best style. He assures all who have heretofore favored him with their custom, that he has not relaxed in his exertions to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his usual share of public patronage. With travelers, good prompt attention, and every comfort he received than good words and he solicits a trial of which he feels most promptly.
The Good Accommodation Line of Mail Stages stops daily at his house, and an office is kept there for the reception of passengers.
Maysville, March 11, 1838.

BROKERS OFFICE.
GEORGE HERBST, Broker and Dealer in Exchanges, Sutton Street, Maysville Ky., will buy and sell notes on Cincinnati Banks—negotiate loans, and purchase negotiable paper.
Feb. 21, 1838.

BLANKS,
Of various descriptions,
Will be kept constantly on hand for sale, at this office.

PROSPECTUS,
FOR PUBLISHING IN FRANKFORT, KY.
a weekly paper, to be called the
Franklin Farmer.
By F. D. PETTIT & J. J. MAYHALL.

THE title of the FRANKLIN FARMER will very readily indicate to its patrons, the principle subjects upon which it will treat. It is, therefore, not intended to enlarge on the character or design 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 purpose, to open a medium of communication to the Farmers, the Manufacturers, and the Mechanics in the different sections of the country, to practice, to exchange, the latest and best works treating on the same subjects—so that the conductors may be enabled, at the earliest period, to inform its patrons of the latest and best improvements, in raising stock; in seeds; in the cultivation of the soil; in forming utensils; in vegetable productions; in the mechanic and manufacturing arts; in rearing 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 solvent and insolvent banks; a description of counterfeit currency as every kind. In short, every thing that will interest, enlighten, and benefit the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Manufacturer. And for the purposes, an able Editor will be constantly employed, who will be aided by several others as contributors.
As a guarantee against the apprehension of an early failure of the work, it may be proper to remark, that the publishers have the means of their own to insure its continuance; that it will be published with type entirely new, and of good size, in the neatest style and on the best of paper.
Frankfort, Ky. June 2, 1837.

☞Persons holding subscription papers with names, will please return them by the first of August, as the work will then be commenced, if there be a sufficient number to justify it, and it is confidently hoped that the yeomanry of Kentucky will exert themselves to obtain them.

TERMS.
The Franklin Farmer will be printed every Saturday morning, upon medium paper, quarto form—making a volume at the close of the year of 416 large pages, at $2 per annum, payable in advance; or $2. 50 at the end of the year.

Alexander Cooper and Isabella Cooper, children and heirs of Murdock Cooper, deceased.
TAKE NOTICE.
THAT on the 25th of September, 1837, at the house of William R. Parker, Esq. in Clarkstown, Lewis county, Kentucky, I shall take the deositions of Jacob Cargile and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery now in the Mason Circuit, wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants. I shall adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.
WILLIAM LEE.
August 24, 1837-3t-eoJ LE

Just Received,
A large assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Instruments of all kinds;
Syringes; Brushes, assorted;
Salamins, Salts, Sal Soda;
Chipt Logwood, &c.
ALSO:
Glass of all kinds.
Together with every article usually kept in such an establishment—all of which will be sold on as good terms, wholesale or retail, as at any house in the west. My friends will please call and examine, if any article is wanted in my line.
J W JOHNSON, Druggist.
Nov 2, 1837

Just Received,
1 CASE Florence Oil, 1 cask Chloride Lime,
1 do Lemon Syrup, 1 do Boston Mustard
For sale by
J W JOHNSON & Co.
Aug 10 Druggists.

DOCTORS
TALLIAFERRO & PICKETT,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *Physic, Surgery, & Midwifery* and offer their united attention to all cases 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.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 HHDS. first quality N. O. SUGAR,
250 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. Those wishing to purchase must call soon.
June 8, 1837] E. F. METCALFE.

COPPER, TIN AND
SHEET IRON WARE.
JOHN G. REED
Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at the old stand, corner of Main Grove and 2d Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, and whoever he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment *of Ware of the best quality,*
which he will positively sell at the PITTSBURG PRICES,
and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in that city, or elsewhere, without any exception.
His long and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of materials, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants and all others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.
Cooking, Coal and Wood
STOVES,
AND COMMON GRATES,
of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale.
Maysville, Sept 6, 1836.

DOCTORS
JA'S. G. LEACH AND M. REID,
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Maysville and its vicinity, that they have permanently located themselves in this city, and now offer their professional services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and the Art of Preserving Health, and hope by long experience and strict attention, to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.
They can at all time be found at their residence in the property of the Rev Mr Edgar, on the corner of Third and Main Cross Street, immediately opposite be ware house of Nat Poynts & Co. Jan 11 1838

MAHAN'S
SYSTEM OF
Garment Cutting.
TO TAILORS.
Francis Mahan presents for the approbation of the community of Tailors, the results of his experience for many years as a Tailor and Fashionable, and calls attention to his system, called *Mahan's Improvement and application of Ward's Protractor System of Garment Cutting.*
Of the Protractor little need be said; its equity as a Mathematical Instrument has been known for ages, and for Drafting in general, its usefulness is acknowledged by all who have used or given themselves the trouble to enquire impartially into the merits of its operations.
Though the *instrument* itself remains the same as when originally applied to the cutting of garments, still it must have been evident long since to every practical tailor (who has used it) that vast space was left unoccupied in the application of *this simple and efficacious agent*, in the art of combining fashion with fit and elegance. After many years of active experience and unremitting exertions to proximate as near perfection as possible in a practical and theoretical knowledge of his business, F. M. confidently announces that he has accomplished the much wished-for improvement, and tenders to the trade a system of cutting which, if not perfect, at least approximates nearer to the attainment of that object than any other before the public.
To an unbiassed investigation of the principles of his system and improvements, he most respectfully solicits a visit from all Tailors visiting the city, when he trusts that but little explanation on his part will be requisite to satisfy the most incredulous of the decided superiority of this over any other rule now in use.
TERMS, &c.
Instructions in the art of Garment cutting, by the publisher, or through an agent, will be imparted, and the subscriber will be supplied with a set of the work, including Scales, Protractor, Drafts, with instructions for journeymen in making up, &c &c. for ten dollars for the first, and five dollars per annum on all subsequent years. (payable in advance.) Persons already acquainted with the Protractor System, will be supplied with the work at five dollars per annum (in advance) from the commencement of their subscription.
Persons living at a distance, and wishing to become subscribers to this work, can do so by inclosing the amount in a letter, (post paid), and addressed to the publisher, No. 215 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; immediately on the receipt of which, a set of the work, including Scales, Protractor, Drafts, &c., will be forwarded to his address, and a receipt sent him for the amount. Subscribers will please enclose the amount in presence of the Postmaster, and take his certificate for the same, and we will run the risk of its safe arrival. Subscribers will please be exact in directing as what Post Office they wish their work sent to; also the name of the County and State in which the Post Office is situated, and thereby prevent their work from being miscarried. We would remark that all letters addressed to us must be post paid, as the money sent to us is insufficient will be but trifling—but when taken collectively, amounts to a heavy sum.
The Case Ruler, (an invention of F. Mahan's,) though it may be dispensed with, is nevertheless an important appendage, inasmuch as it materially facilitates despatch. Price $1.50
A superior kind of Protractor, made of Holly, with metal edges; also Scales of Bristol Board, ready prepared for use, and beautifully varnished, always on hand.—Also, Double inch Measures, of a new and superior construction, wholesale and retail.
The author also publishes, each Spring and Fall, a large Picture Plate, containing about twelve figures, engraved and colored by the best artists, in the best possible manner; the third number will be issued this Fall, in a style superior to those previously published, which we acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country. These plates are put at the low price of two dollars per annum (in advance) to those who subscribe to the System of Cutting—this is much less than their cost by the thousand. Such as are not subscribers to Mahan's System, will be charged two dollars per plate, or four dollars per annum, in all cases payable in advance.
N. B—Francis Mahan being aware that the great desideratum to those Tailors who live at a distance from the large cities, is to obtain the fashions early, he has therefore made up his mind to embark for London and Paris in the Spring, where he will make such arrangements that he will receive the fashions earlier than any other publisher in the United States.
All letters must be post paid.
FRANCIS MAHAN,
No 215 Chesnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1838 —tf

CANDLE MANUFACTORY
GEORGE MONTAGUE,
RESPECTFULLY begs his thanks to the dealers and citizens of Maysville and vicinity, and dealers in general, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on his manufacture during the summer, and will endeavor to keep on hand a sufficient supply of first rate
Mould and Dipt Candles,
His candles will be manufactured out of the very best materials, and he pledges the reputation of his establishment, that in future there shall be no cause of dissatisfaction on this ground. His establishment is at the mouth of Limestone Creek, at the corner of Limestone and front streets, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate the public, on terms as reasonable as can be expected at any manufactory in the Western country.
Oct. 7th, 1836.

TALLOW.
THE highest price given for good Rendered Tallow, at the Candle Factory of
Dec. 8) GEO. MONTUEAG

Doctor Shackleford,
CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, and offers his services in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country.
Office on Second, four doors below Market Street, and next door to his residence.
Maysville, January 11, 1838.

INVALID,
One disease hast thou only!: An impurity of the blood:
WHICH, by impeding the circulation, brings on inflammation, and consequently derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles.
If it is true, as every disease must have its origin in impurity of the blood, but the effect in all ends in it. Therefore *impurity of blood* is in fact the only disease we have to cure: or in other words, our only object to attain the best state of health, is to purify and keep in a state of purity our circulating fluid.
Dr. Brandreth's
Vegetable Universal Pills,
For purifying the Blood, stand unrivalled, and have only to be used to be appreciated. There are 350,000 boxes sold annually in the New York since May, 1835 They are recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typus, Yellow and Common Fevers of all kinds; Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint; Pleurisy; Inflammation; Sore Eyes, Fits; Dropsy; Small Pox; Measles, Croup; Cough; Whooping Cough; Quinsy; Cholic; Costive Morbus; Gravel; Worms; Scrofula; Leucorrhœa; Salt Rheum; Swelled Feet and Legs; Piles; Costiveness; Female Complaints of every kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c
They cure by reaching to the system the bad, or vitiated humors, by the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood pure and healthy, to give LIFE AND STRENGTH to the body. They require no care of any kind. Plain directions accompany every box.
☞Observe, that Brandreth's Pills can never be obtained genuine of any Doctor, Drug Store, Peddler, or any one else, either in Tennessee or Kentucky, but those that are advertised by me as my agents. This is very important as prevent obtained GENUINE.
S. TOUSLEY, Dr. Brandreth's General Agent for Kentucky and Tennessee, Fourth Cross Street, one door from Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.
The following respectable gentlemen have been appointed sub-Agents for the sale of this truly invaluable medicine; and are the only persons in the counties in which they reside who have the Genuine Pills for sale:
Lane & Messick, Shelbyville
Rusle & Sneed, Frankfort
G. Carter & Sons, Versailles
Craig & Hawkins, Georgetown
A. T. Skillman, Lexington
A. M. Thomas, Winchester
Griffin & Samuel, Paris
A. Broadwell, Cynthiana
A. Holcraft, Stanford
Jesse Moore, Springfield
J. D. Falk, Danville
M. B. Shelburne, Taylorsville
William Fightmaster, New Castle
W. M. Powell, Bardstown
George H. Monroe, Cincinnatti, Ohio
THOMAS NOLIN, Market Street, Maysville, General Agent for the counties of Mason, Lewis, Fleming and Nicholas, who is authorized to appoint Agents in these counties.
Any person wishing agencies can be accomodated on liberal terms by addressing
S. TOUSLEY, Louisville.
March 2, 1837.

Vegetable Medicines.
Doctor G. Dunbar,
HAVING permanently located in the city of Maysville, respectfully informs the citizens of the place and vicinity, that he will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Dr. Dunbar is a graduate of the Reformed Medical College of Worthington, Ohio. There a system of practice is taught, decidedly superior to that taught in other Colleges, or pursued by other physicians; the remedial agents being derived from the vegetable kingdom, which are more congenial to the human frame, *less dangerous*, and at the same time *more efficacious*: it is the strong mineral medicines or poisons most utilizing on the constitution, any subsequent bad effects. The efficacy of this practice has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished medical men of the present or any other age. Its superiority has been repeatedly demonstrated, so as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment has been powerless, without any beneficial effects, but to the great injury of the unfortunate patient. The treatment is so much at variance with that of other physicians, that their opposition, calumny, &c. are considerable; but their forbearance of the practice offers some excuse or apology for their conduct towards it. Having studied the *modern fashionable or mineral practice*, in addition to the botanical, and having closely observed the effects of both, he hesitates not to say that the practice of giving mercury and other poisonous minerals, will no longer exist, when people shall learn the difference between the two kinds of treatment.
Think not that this system advocates ignorance or the *safety* of disease; nor does it have any connexion with such as are called "root or Indian doctors, patent or steam doctors, herbalists, empirics, &c." Though some of these are very successful in the treatment of many diseases; because they avail themselves of the resources afforded by the vegetable plants, often neglected or unknown to the regular practitioners.
Office on Main Cross street, east side, first door above Second st.
May, 11 1837. 51-y1

GOOD INTENT
STAGE LINE,
DAILY
From Maysville to Louisville.

THE Proprietors of the OPPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE OF POST COACHES, running from Louisville to Frankfort, connecting with the Rail Road 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 evening at TWO o'clock precisely for Lexington same evening at TEN o'clock P. M., giving passengers one night rest at Lexington, and connecting with the 6 o'clock Mail Coach 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.
This company is supplied with substantial TROY & LANCASTER COACHES, Excellent teams, and careful, sober drivers—trusting to which, the proprietors feel well assured passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the Agent at Louisville or Maysville, the name of any drivers who may attempt to race. All baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.
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.
Louisville, December 31, 1837-y

To the Public.
A few days since I received a letter from a gentleman of Maysville, stating that a report was in circulation in that place, that I had said, I had taken in 300 dollars of my Tickets, more than I had issued. This statement is altogether without foundation, and would seem to aim at discrediting the circulation of them. I can only answer, that all I have, or may issue, will be promptly and unless distinguishing redeemed, agreeably to the condition on their face.
W BOWLING.
Dover, Jan. 8, 838.

NEW WHOLESALE
TIN AND SHEET IRON
MANUFACTORY.
Nathan Davis,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the three story brick building lately occupied by Messrs. Cutter and Jackson, as a wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store, on Sutton Street, opposite the Eagle Rock Store and adjoining Mahan's Hotel, where he will constantly on hand a very large and general assortment of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, of every kind, which he offers to the trade upon as low terms as any other house in the city, or any other market in the West. He will also keep on hand House Work of every description in the Tinning Business, such as
House Heads, Guttering, Conducting, Pipe, and Valley Tin.
HE ALSO CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE
STOVES, &c.
and has on hand 8,000 gallons, and intends keeping a large assortment on hand, next door above his Tin Ware Store.
Dealers in the above articles will find it to their advantage to give him a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to
Maysville, July 5, 1836.

DR. HULL'S
NEW TRUSS.
Hernia Cured.
PATENT OF 1833.
THE public can now be convinced by the use of this Truss young persons and children are the subjects of a speedy and certain cure, unparalleled instances have been daily occurring in persons of advanced life. The approval of this Instrument by the first Surgeons in the United States and England, and the immense number of patients cured, has rendered its *superiority* over all other Trusses a matter of public notoriety.
Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the College of Surgeons of New York, in his Lecture on Hernia, of Feb 27, 1835, commenting on the merits of Dr Hull's Truss, in comparison with others, which he classified to his classes—speaking of the general utility of Dr. Hull's new Truss, and of some disadvantages he thought it possessed, thus urges the claims of his new Truss.
"But, gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that Dr Hull has recently effected an important improvement in his instrument, in which he has combined several useful contrivances with the advantages of his old Truss, and I consider Dr Hull's Truss, as it is now improved, the most perfect instrument of the kind that I have ever seen. I consider his Rupture Pad, in its present form, just what it ought to be."
Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor Operative Surgeon in the University of the State of New York.
George Bushe, M D, late Professor of Surgery in Rutger's Medical College, N. York.
David Hosack, M D, late Professor in Rutger's Medical College, N. York.
Sir Astley Cooper, of London
Surgeon Skey, Surgeon Gen. British Army, Canada.
Besides, many hundred others have expressed similar favorable opinions of this instrument.
Professor MOTT also remarks—
"The Trusses invented by Dr Hull are constructed with great ingenuity to the Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal Hernia. The Hernia being reduced, Dr Hull applies a compressive force upon the inguinal canal in such a manner as to effect an immediate and secure barrier against the escape of the viscera, and also without in the least degree inconvenencing the adjacent spermatic chord, to effect a permanent closure of the Hernial Sac or aperture at the inguinal ring. This is the first example in the annals of Surgery, in which a clear and scientific method of treating Hernia, (with the claims to be so considered,) has been successfully projected, and I can testify, from the numerous trials of the instrument, that its object is fully realized, and consequently the Medical Profession are fully sustained by experiment."
CAUTION.—The celebrity of Dr. HULL'S Truss has caused many inferior articles to be manufactured, pretending to be his. Those persons who wish to secure the benefits of his invention, should see that the genuine stamp is on the wrapper, and that the signature of the inventor is on the instrument, without which, none are genuine. Persons who have purchased additional suffering, by being deceived, should call on the agent who sells them, and demand a return of their money.
The *genuine* will have the signature of Dr A G Hull on the pad of each of them. Attention to which, strictly will be observed.
A large supply just received at the DRUG Warehouse of
Sept 21, 1837] J W JOHNSTON.

STOVES.
JUST received and for sale, by the undersigned, a variety of Stoves, such as—
The Cincinnati Premium Cooking Stoves,
Richards' - - - do
Saddle Bags - - do
Pittsburg - - do
Richards's Patent - do
Common Coal - - do
Seven and Ten Plate do
Pyramid Coal Stoves of all sizes,
Franklin's, large and small,
Grates, of different kinds;
Paste Blacking and Wrapping Paper;
All of which will be sold as low as they can be bought elsewhere.
Sept 28, 1837) JOS. FRANK.

JOSEPH LEACH J. F. DOBYNS.
LEACH & DOBYNS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Iron and Nails,
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
Maysville, Ky.
THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission and Forwarding Business in this city, and have taken the house formerly occupied by Gaylord & Co., where they are prepared to receive, store, sell and forward every description of MERCHANDIZE.
We tender our services to the public, with the assurance, that every attention will be given to promote the interests of those entrusting our business to our care. We will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of Groceries, Iron and Nails, which we will sell at fair market prices.
JOSEPH LEACH,
J. F. DOBYNS.
REFER TO
Edward & D. Gratz, G. M. & R. Justice, } Philadelphia.
Lewis Kennedy, Pittsburg;
Higgins, Cochran & Co. } Lexington.;
Rainey and Ferguson,
L. L. Robertson, Esq.—Louisville;
Lee and Rees, } Maysville;
Cleneay and Shultz,
J. Newhouse, Esq.
Howard Williams—Richmond;
T. G. Gaylord—Portsmouth;
J. R. Burbridge—Cincinnati.
Jan 25, 1837-tf

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 & Huston's Commission House, where he will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of the *best quality of fur & silk hats*, which will be offered for sale on the reasonable prices. He invites a continuance of public favor, assured that his work will, as heretofore, give general satisfaction. [Aug 19, 1837.

James C. Coleman
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Will make Collections and remit to order.
REFERENCES:
Gen. J. M. McCalla, } Lexington, Ky.
Hon. T. M. Hickey,
Robt. J. Ward, Esq. } Louisville, Ky.
James C. Ford, Esq.
Hon. John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. A. V. Brown, Scott county, Ky.
Hon. H. O. Brown, Cynthiana, Ky.
W. W. Stoughton, Esq.
T. J. Phelps, Esq. } Covington, Ky.
July 18, 1837.

TOBACCO WANTED.
WE will give merchandize in exchange for *GOOD LEAF TOBACCO*, to the amount of *Twenty or Six Thousand Dollars*, to be delivered in all the month of September. Persons wishing to trade Tobacco for Goods will please give us a call soon.
MORTON, PROCTER, & Co.
Maysville, Aug 31, 1837-tfs

NB We shall have a general assortment of NEW GOODS on by the 15th September.

Important Caution !!
DR. BRANDRETH'S
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,
HAVING gained great popularity by the cures they have performed upon thousands of delicate females, whom they have restored to sound health, some unprincipled individuals, finding this to be a great call for them, in consequence, have had the boldness to counterfeit them. LET IT BE BORNE IN MIND by all, that *Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* can never be obtained GENUINE, of any Doctor, Druggist, Apothecary or Pedlar, nor they never allowed to sell them under any circumstances whatever; therefore, all sold by them are COUNTERFEITS. And *furthermore*, they have no agent in Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern part of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c. has a CERTIFICATE of Agency, signed by
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
S. TOUSEY, G. B. A.
If the Certificate of Agency cannot be shown, DO NOT PURCHASE.
☞Sold by *THO'S NOLIN*, Market st., who is the only authorized Agent for Maysville. S. TOUSEY, Fourth, one door from Jefferson St., Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.
September 7, 1837—tf.

Spanish Float Indigo.
100 Lbs. for sale at Eastern prices by the Keg, at the Drug warehouse of
April 13] J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.

GLASS WARE.
35 DOZ. gallon bottles,
55 doz. half gallon bottles,
120 doz. quart d o
184 doz. quart flasks,
18 doz. half gallon jars,
12 doz. quart do
All packed in assorted boxes to suit country merchants; just received per steamer Vister, for sale at small advances by
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co. Druggists.
June 8, 1837.

HARDENED SUMMER CANDLES.
100 BOXES of best quality Hardened Summer Candles, now on hand, and will be sold as low as any other article of the same quality in the western market, at the Candle Factory at the Mouth of Limestone.
G. MONTAGUE.
Maysville, June 1, 1837.

Save Your Ashes.
THE subscriber will pay the highest price in soap, candles or cash for good Ashes. Salt soap always on hand, wholesale and retail, at the Candle Factory at the mouth of Limestone. G. MONTAGUE.
Maysville, May 11, 1837. 51-3m

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.
50 KEGS White & Opdyke Pittsburgh No. 1, just received, for sale by
April 13) J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.

CARPENTER & CO.
Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS,
ARE prepared to render to the Planting community the usual facilities, and will make liberal advances on all consignments made to them. July 28, 1836-6m.

Spanish Cigars.
12 THOUSAND, just received and for sale, by J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.
June 22] Druggists.

RED LEAD.
200 Kegs first quality Red Lead;
300 lbs. English Venetian Red;
200 do do Spanish Brown;
To be had at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co. Druggists.
April 13.

Just Received,
15 Lbs Pure Turkey Opium;
25 lbs do do Smyrna do;
20 do do English Calomel;
6 doz Universal Pain Plaster
2 doz Dr Dyer's Elixir of Health,
10 doz Xtoxicat;
100 " Castile Soap;
20 ozs English Quinine, &c.
For sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist
Nov

Galen's Pills and Plaster.
A fresh supply, just received and for sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.
May 25] Druggists.

G. W. DUNBAUGH & CO.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that they have opened a House for the sale of Groceries and Fresh Family Provisions, at the house formerly occupied by Stickney & Co. on Sutton Street, and immediately opposite Mrs Goddard's Hotel,
ALSO,
Fresh Family Groceries,
ALSO,
Drugs and Liquors
Of the best quality, which they are prepared to sell on as low terms as any house in the city. Purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Maysville, August 23, 1837—3m.

Washington Hotel,
RE-OPENED,
Corner of Sutton and Front Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened this well known establishment in the City of Maysville, and from its commodious arrangement and convenient position, he hopes to receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. The rooms are in excellent order, and the vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and adjoining the stage offices. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all its furniture and properties are new.
With the vigilant attention of an experienced bar-keeper, faithful servants, and all the delicacies which our fruitful country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of the travelling public, and the accomodation of his boarders.
ROBT. L. NELSON.
January 11, 1838.

10 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, New Bedford brand, just received and for sale by
G W DUNBAUGH.

20 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES first rate, just received and for sale by
Jan 28] G W DUNBAUGH & Co

Falling of the Womb,
CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION.
Dr. S. G. Hull's
Utero Abdominal supporter
IS offered to those afflicted with *Prolapsus Ulcera, or Falling of the Womb*, and other diseases depending upon a relaxation of the abdominal muscles, as an instrument in every way calculated for relief and permanent restoration to health. When the instrument is carefully and properly fitted to the form of the patient, it invariably affords the most ready and safe immunity from the distressing *dragging and bearing down* pains which accompany nearly all cases of Visceral displacements of the abdomen, and its skillful application is always followed by an early confession of radical relief from the patient herself. The supporter is of simple construction, and can be applied by the patient without further aid.
Within the last three years nearly 1500 of the Utero Abdominal Supporters have been applied with the most happy results.
The very great success which this instrument has met, warrants the assertion, that its success is owing to the Physician will reduce discard the disgusting Pessary hitherto in use. It is gratifying to state, that its use has been adopted by the medical faculty of Ashby Cooper, i London; Edward Delafield, M D, Professor of Midwifery, University of the State of New York; Professors of Midwifery in the United States, and every other Physician or Surgeon who has had a practical knowledge of its usefulness, as well as very patient who has worn it.
The public and medical profession are cautioned against the use of this instrument as well as of Trusses vended by those who are unable and vicious imitations. The genuine Trusses bear my signature to my writing on the label, and the Supporter has its title enscribed upon its envelope. AMOS G HULL.
A large assortment just received by
J. W JOHNSTON, Druggist.
Sept 21, 1837

R. J. LANGHORNE,
WOULD inform his friends and old customers, that he has sold and disposed of his stock in trade, to WILLIAM & BENJAMIN THANIEL POYNTZ, who will conduct the business at his old stand, and he asks for the new house, the liberal patronage he has always enjoyed.—He has also handed over the goods consigned on commission.
R. J. LANGHORNE.
February 23, 1837.

William & Nat. Poyntz,
WOULD respectfully inform the old customers of the house of R. J. LANGHORNE, that they have succeeded to the business of R. J. Langhorne, in
The Commission Business
In the city of Maysville. They respectfully request a continuance of their business, and would be grateful to the public generally for liberal share of patronage.
WM. & NAT. POYNTZ.
February 23, 1837.

NOTICE TO BOOTMAKERS
THE subscriber having been appointed agent for the sale of
L. O. POMEROY'S
PATENT HORIZONTAL BOOT CLAMPS, *for Crimping Boots*,
Begs leave to offer an article for the use of the Craft, that will produce the most perfect classic fit, and a great saving of stock and labor. They will be exhibited at the office in Maysville, and sold on the most reasonable terms. The Craft are particularly invited to examine for themselves. P. CARPENTER.
March 18, 1837.

COPAL VARNISH.
40 GALLONS No. 1 and 2;
11 lbs Japan;
10 do Black Varnish,
At the Drug House of
April 30) J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.

FRANCIS T. BORD,
Attorney at Law;
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Dye Woods &c.
15 bbls. Campeachia Chipt Logwood,
5 bbls. Cam Wood
2 do Fustick do
2 do Nicaruger do
9 do Red do
1 do Red Sanders, ground;
3 do Cerunes Verdagrees,
1 do do Indigo, &c
For sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.
Nov 23

Co-Partnership.
THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of ARTUS & METCALFE, and opened, in the house formerly occupied by E. F. Metcalfe, a house for transacting
General Agency and
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
Where they are prepared to receive, store, forward and sell Merchandize of every description. Their Warehouse is secure and commodious, and they pledge themselves to transact any business entrusted to their care, with promptness and fidelity.
They will also keep an assortment of
GROCERIES
Constantly on hand, and will sell at the lowest market prices. JAS. ARTUS,
E. F. METCALFE.
REFERENCES:
Allen & Grant, } *Pittsburg.*
Willing, Girdler & Taylor,
Gillespie & Jones, *Philadelphia.*
Phillips, Reynolds & Co. *Louisville.*
Yuppol & M'Gill,
Jameson Samuel & Co. } *St. Louis.*
Maysville, Nov 2, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.
E. F. METCALFE returns his grateful acknowledgements to those who have so liberally supported him for the last 14 years and respectfully invites a continuance with the firm of Artus & Metcalfe.
He avails himself of this opportunity to say, that all those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same.
E. F. METCALFE.
Nov 2, 1837.

REMOVAL,
*