MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

J. B. STANTON, Editor and Proprietor. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." Whole No. 508.

Vol. VII. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, April 12, 1838. No. 47.

TERMS:

For one year in advance, - $3 00
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Letters addressed to the Editor, should be POST-PAID.

Agents for the Monitor.

Lower Flat Lick—D. Ballingall.
Flemingsburg—D. Bassett.
Mt. Sterling—Dr. A. W. Bills.
Paris—Jas. Patton, P. M.
Cynthiana—Andrew Jameson.
Carter's Store—J. Carter, Esq.
Mount Gerrard—Dr. E. Logan.
Germantown—Col. A. S. Morrow.
Flemingsburg—Orton Greer near Tapley Taylor
Blairsville—J. W. Barnes, P. M.
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Dover—Stephen Thomas, P. M.
Concord—J. L. Boyd.
Little Sandy Mines—R. A. J. Harrison.
Hardwick—P. M. Savage, P. M.

New Orleans Price Current.

March 31.

ARTICLES.	From	To
Bacon, hams	3½	4
do shoulders	12	14
do hog round	9	9
Beef, mess	22	23
Beeswax, yellow	8	10
Butter, Goshen	5 50	6 00
Cheese, prime	16 00	16 00
Cotton, prime	11 00	12 00
do cargo	7 00	9 00
Flour, Ky.	27	28
Flaxseed, yellow	3	3½
Hemp, dew rotted	35	36
Hemp, water rotted	12	13
Hemp, Russia	10	00
Hides, Havana	11	12
do St. Domingo	10	00
do Porto Rico	11	12
do Java	15	16
Herrings in half bbl	8	—
Herrings, Mackerel, No 1 bbl	11 50	
do do 2	10 50	
do do 3	7 50	
Lard, prime	—	1 25
Lead, pig	5	5½
Molasses, Cod.	27	30
Molasses, Havana	26	27
Molasses, Tart.	25	26
Oil, Castor, Italian	1 00	1 10
Oil, Sperm, winter, gal.	1 00	1 20
Oil, linseed	80	90
Pitch, tarred	2 00	2 25
Plank, cypress	20	23
Plank, Cedar	25	30
Pork, mess	16 00	16 00
Pork, prime do	11 00	11 50
Pork, cargo do	9 00	10 00
Rice, common	2 87½	3 00
Rice, fine	3 50	4 00
Rice, extra fine	4 00	5 00
Rice, Carolina	5 00	6 00
Rice, Patna	6 00	7 00
Rice, Patna, fine	7 00	8 00
Rice, Patna, extra fine	8 00	9 00
Rice, Carolina, fine	6 00	7 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	7 00	8 00
Rice, Carolina, extra extra fine	8 00	9 00
Rice, Carolina, extra extra extra fine	9 00	10 00
Rice, Carolina, extra extra extra extra fine	10 00	11 00
Rice, Carolina, extra extra extra extra extra fine	11 00	12 00
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Rice, Carolina, extra fine	93 00	94 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	94 00	95 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	95 00	96 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	96 00	97 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	97 00	98 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	98 00	99 00
Rice, Carolina, extra fine	99 00	100 00

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor

BY STICKNEY AND CO.

Grocers—Sutton between Front & 2d Sts

April 10.

Articles,	From	To
Bagging, Kentucky, yd	00	00
Bale Rope do lb	0 00	0 00
Brooms, Crackers bbl	6 50	0 00
Bacon, Hams lb	0	8
Hog round	6	00
Butter	14	16
Beer, " bbl	0 00	0 00
Coffee " lb	12	14
Cotton, raw "	12	16
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 "	12	00
do dipped	11½	00
Cheese, com country	8cts	00
do West Reserve	9	00
Cigars, Spanish " 1000	13 00	18 00
do common "	1 00	1 50
Corn Meal, "	50	62
Feathers " lb	40	00
Flour retail bbl	0 00	6 00
Fish, Mackerel No 1	00 00	00 00
do 2	00 00	13 00
do 3	9 00	9 50
Herring " box		1 12
Dry Cod "		8
Gunpowder, Ky. keg	6 00	7 00
Hemp, dew rotted cwt	3 75	4 00
do water rotted "	4 00	0 00
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, assd	80 00	86 00
Linen, flax " yd	25	30
do tow "	18	00
Molasses [by the bbl] gal	40	45
Nails, assorted 100	3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch box	3 00	3 00
Rugs, common lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans "	7	8
do Havanna "	12	15
do Loaf "	19	20
do Lump "	18	20
Salt, Kenhawa bush	50	60
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	10	11
Stone ware, gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes " bag	2 25	2 50
Spirits Brandy, Jackson's 6th pr. F. Brandy gal	2 50	2 75
do American do	50	75
Holland Gin "	1 50	0 00
Jamaica Rum "	1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do "	75	1 00
Whiskey, fr. wag. "	00	00
do in store	20	23
Peach Brandy "	1 50	0 00
Seed, flax " bush	75	00
do hemp "	1 50	
do clover "	0 00	0 00
Tallow, " lb	10	11
Tobacco, leaf " lb	3	5
do manufactured	9	18
Tons, 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

PROSPECTUS.

New Series of the

LITERARY OMNIBUS.

FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL!

AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS has now been in existance twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favor. It has furnished for *Two Dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there *over fifty seven dollars! in addition* to a large amount of matter, reviews of new books, tales, domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to other and better works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no other change in its general character, leaving it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of large size.

IT WILL CONTAIN,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volum, embracing Novels, Travelers Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be *Two Dollars* per annum to clubs *of five* in individuals. To clubs of *two* individuals *Two Dollars and a half*, or for a club of *three* Single mail subscribers, *Two dollars*. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangement for this undertaking are completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the *New Series* commenced on the first of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

Postmasters and Agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN,

No. 50 North Fourth St., Philadelphia.

January 1, 1838.

Louisville Prices Current,

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

April 7.

Articles,	From	To
Bacon, hams, lb	7	8
do round "	5	6
Lard, Leaf "	12	17
do Rope " lb	8	9
Beef, mess bbl	12 00	00 00
Beeswax, Ivanna " lb	12	14
do St. Domingo "	12	13
Cheese, Cargo do	12	15
do White do	16	00
Cotton, Manilla "	15	17
Bale Rope, Rus. doz	2 00	3 00
do Manila "	1 00	1 124
Coal, Pittsburgh bush	4 25	4 50
Cordage, Ky. & Penn. lb	11	12
do Mississippi & Lou.	14	15
Cotton yarn, 5 to 10 do	14	15
do 12 to 20 do	17	18
do 20 to 30 do	16	15
Candles, Tallow, mould lb	5 50	6 00
do Mould, Sperm "	11 50	00 00
Cheese, Cargo "	11 00	11 50
Cotton, Ky. rotted, "	10 00	10 50
Flax, water rotted, cwt	5 00	5 00
Flour, Ky. " bbl	35	00
do Mess " bbl	13 50	14 00
do Prime "	10 00	10 50
do Cargo "	00 00	00 00
Flour, N. Orleans, prime lb	7	8
do superfine "	6	0
Hemp, Loaf "	19	20
do Lump "	15	18
Hides, Havana, white "	13	15
do Rio, from wagon gal	00	00
Iron, from store "	28	00
Lead, bar, common cwt	4 50	5 75
do Seconds "	2 00	3 50
Molasses, Cuba, common "	1 50	0 00
do Malaga " gal	2 00	4 00
Oil, Linseed "	1 00	1 50
Wine, Sweet Madeira "	1 25	1 87
do Port "	1 50	3 00
do Sweet Malaga "	624	75
do Champaign doz	10 00	18 00
do Claret "	3 00	11 00

Taken up,

On the 31 day of November, 1837, by John Ray, living in Lewis count, Kentucky, little East Fork of Cabin Creek, a

SORREL MARE,

hands high, shod all round, appraised by Dollars, and posted, before Robert Justice of the Peace.

Sept. 29, 1838-3t*

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. Dunbaugh & Co., was dissolved the 1st day of March, by mutual consent. All the business of said firm will be settled by G. W. Dunbaugh, either for or against the firm.

G. W. DUNBAUGH.
J. W. JOHNSTON.

March 8, 1838.—3t.

THE Subscriber grateful for the favors with which has been extended to the late firm, respectfully requests a continuance of the same. The business will be conducted in the same house by the undersigned, where a general assortment of Groceries, will at all times be kept on hand.

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

March 8, 1838.

Sub-Treasury Notice.

OUR DEBTORS, whose account have stood over their time, need not be surprised if they are pressed for payment 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. 8, 1838. M. & C.

Calf Skins.

JUST RECIVED, 12 dozen superior Calf Skins, Keeth and other finish, for sale low by MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

Maysville, March 15, 1838.—3t

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that in connexion with his Candle Factory, he has commenced the manufacture of SOAP. He is aware that his prospects of success depends mainly on his attention to business, and will therefore spare no pains or expense to render permanent satisfaction to those that may favor him with a call, at the old establishment at the corner of Limestone and Front Streets.

☞ The highest price will be given for Tallow, Potash, Black Salts, or Grease, by

G. MONTAGUE.

Maysville, March 15, 1838.

TOTNALL,

BY SIR WILLIAM,

WILL stand the present season at Maysville, at the reduced price of Five Dollars the season, or Eight dollars to insure a foal. In all cases where insurances are made and mares traded off before they are known to be with foal, the insurance money will be required The season which has now commenced will end the 1st of July. Every possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any happen.

WM. S. ALLEN.

Maysliek, Ky March 15, 1838

The Fine Blooded Horse SINGLETON,

A COLT of the celebrated Eclipse of New York, reached my residence a few weeks since, and will stand the ensuing season at Flemingsburg, of its vicinity.—He will be exhibited at Washington, in Mason, the following days, viz: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, will find it to their interest to see him before they make engagements—as I have no hesitancy in saying, that in point of blood, fine appearance and performance on the turf, he is superior to any horse we have ever bred from, north of Licking river, and inferior to none in the State. For pedigree and performance, see bills in due time.

DANIEL MORGAN.

March 8, 1838 3t.

G. W. DUNBAUGH,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that he has opened in the house lately occupied by Stickney & Co. on Sutton Street, and immediately opposite Mr Conklin's Hotel,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Family Groceries,

ALSO,

Drugs and Liquors

Of the best quality, which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the city. Purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Maysville, August 23, 1837-3m.

CARPENTER & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS,

ARE prepared to render to the Planting, Commercial and Manufacturing Interest, and make liberal advances on all consignments made to them. July 28, 1836-6m.

Important Caution!!

Dr. Brandreth's

Vegetable Universal Pills,

HAVING gained great popularity by the cures they have performed upon thousands of helpless invalids, whom they have restored to sound health, some unprincipled individuals, finding there is a great call for them, in consequence, have had the baseness to counterfeit them. LET IT BE BORNE IN MIND by all, that *Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* can only be obtained of the Agents, and any Doctor, Druggist, Apothecary or Pedlar, for they are never allowed to sell them under the penalty of being immediately DISCARDED by them are COUNTERFEITS. And *furthermore*, every authorised agent in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, &c has a CERTIFICATE *of Agency*, signed by

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 authorised Agent for Maysville. S. TOUSEY, Proprietor, from Jefferson St., Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

September 7, 1837—tf.

STOVES.

JUST received and for sale, by the

shall limit myself to a brief examination of its principles, and to a defence of some of the points on which it is assailed; and shall conclude with some observations upon the conduct of parties, and the political prospect ahead.

The bill contains two principles, and but two. 1. The exclusion of all banks from the use and custody of the public money. 2. The exclusion of all bank notes from the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Treasury. These are the principles; all the rest is detail. Against these two principles a strong division of this House rises up; among them a few of our political friends, but the mass and body of the division are the friends of the Bank of the United States. The justice of this opposition, and especially in the quarter from which it: chiefly comes, can well be judged of by recollecting that both these principles have been in full force against all the State banks for nearly forty years out of the forty-eight that our Government has been in existence. They were so enforced during the whole time that the two Banks of the United States have existed. I have not got the by-laws of the first National Bank, but I have the charters of both, and the by-laws of the second. By these charters, the two Banks of the United States were entitled to the custody of the public money, to the exclusion of the local banks; and, by their by-laws, the notes of these local banks were excluded from payments to and from the Federal Treasury. I have a copy of these laws, as passed by the second Bank of the United States, and entirely adopted from the code of the first one, in which this exclusion is enacted, and which runs in these words:

[Here Mr. B. read the 24th and the 25th articles of the by-laws of the Bank of the United States, passed immediately after the establishment of the bank, and excluding the notes of all State banks from all payments to the United States, except the notes of the specie paying Banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and excluding the notes of those thus excepted to be presented to the bank that issued them for payment, at least, once in every week.]

This by-law was enacted in the year 1817, and was rigorously enforced until the removal of the deposites in October, 1833; it was therefore seventeen years in force under the second bank; and having been twenty years in force under the first bank, it results that this exclusion of State bank notes from the Federal Treasury has actually been in force nearly forty years out of the forty-eight which our Government has existed. The slight exception in the non-receivability of these notes was an exception to the prejudice of the local institutions; the exception was limited to the few banks located in the same town which contained the branch bank, and was an injury to these banks, for it forced their notes to be taken out of circulation, and to be presented to them in masses for immediate payment. Thus the great mass of the banks were peremptorily excluded from all receivability of their notes; and as for the few which were nominally accepted, the exception was an injury to them, and to my knowledge was complained of as such. Now, what was the conduct of the local banks under this forty years' exclusion from the use and custody of the public moneys under the provisions of National Bank charters and this forty years, exclusion of their notes from Federal receipts and expenditures under the second and National Bank charters? What was their conduct under these long and double exclusions? Sir, it was the conduct of contentment, of satisfaction, of entire acquiescence! They made no complaint; they asked for no change. On the contrary they endeavored to perpetuate it, and have always celebrated the period of their exclusion as the great era of our currency, and the safest era of the Federal revenues.—This they did in 1832, when the whole ground under us was crowded with local banks to recharter the Bank of the United States; this they did again in 1833, when they prayed for the restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States, and actually refused to receive them, and this they do now in praying for another National Bank.

A celebrated French satirist has made us acquainted with a most worthy country gentleman, who had talked prose all his life without knowing it; so it is with our local banks. They have been ruined for forty years without knowing it. During the whole period of the existence of the two National Banks they were in a state of total exclusion—shut out from all connection with the Federal Treasury. With this divorce, thus effected by corporation by-laws, they were contented and happy, nay, wished it to be eternal! but the moment the same divorce is proposed to be effected by any act of Congress, the banks are in arms against it, and declare themselves ruined if it is done. This is a noble instance of consistency—of submission to a Bank of the United States, and of resistance to the Government of the United States. The same of politicians—of all that class of politicians who advocate a National Bank. They go for the divorce of the by-laws, and against the divorce by a law of Congress. They support a bank of the United States in excluding the local banks from all connection with the Government, and they support the local banks in resisting the Government of the United States in proposing the very same disconnection. They are now altogether for the local banks, and no praise too high for them; three years ago they were against them, and no abuse too low for them. When these banks resisted the president, they did well, they were denounced them; now that they have stopped payment, and injured the country, and deprived the Government of its revenues, these same politicians exalt them to the skies. This is inconsistency—inconsistency in the means, not in the end. The object is to re-establish the National Bank; and the means are to have another loss of Government revenues, and therefore, another argument to restore their sequestered institution. They have declared for they tell us, with the defiance of over confidence, that they take these local banks as a half way house—as a house half-way to the Bank of the United States—where they will lodge and refresh a night, and then gallop into the Chestnut street palace, as a breakfast ride, the next morning. And so it will be. Trust them again! and the State banks will fail again, as they did during the last war, as they did in 1819, as they did in 1814, and as they are now doing in 1836. They will fail again, the Federal Government will lose its revenues again; and then the cry will be redoubled for a National Bank.

Mr. President, I have opinions upon this subject—opinions not of a recent adoption, or hasty formation. Their origin dates far back—a full quarter of a century, and they have been receiving confirmation ever since. I was in the public service during the late war—witnessed the failure of the State banks, and saw the calamities of a Government, and of a people, destitute of specie. The first Bank of the United States was established upon—it had done what Mr. Madison and it would do, in that masterly speech of 1791, which never has been, and never can be, answered. In that speech he placed at the head of the list of all the disadvantages of such a bank, these prophetic words: *"First: Banishing the precious metals, by substituting another medium to perform their office."* At the expiration of its charter, in 1811, it had completely performed this work. It had banished the precious metals. There was but ten millions of specie left in the country! Two great errors were then committed; *first*, in not replenishing the country with specie, and especially with gold, which would *exceedingly* increase upon the paper of local banks for a national currency. In this condition, destitute of specie, and relying upon the notes of local banks, we went into the war. The result was intolerable—the suspension of our whole monetary system—the bankruptcy of the Treasury—the ruin as use of depreciated paper—a resort to Treasury notes, on which the creditor often lost 33 per cent.—in one oppressive time—and the Government forced to make war on account cause with broken banks for the mutual support of each others credit. All this I saw. I saw the calamities, the humiliation, & the sufferings of the country; and I heard the loud complaints against the of the Federal party—that part of it which opposed the war—exulting over an empty Treasury, an impaired public credit, a depreciated paper currency, and the national legislation forced to make war upon what saw all this, and my head, and my heart, both told me that the country ought never be subjected to such a fate again.

This was my war experience; and now for the experience of peace. After three years of war, peace came, and with it came revival of business, and a multitude of local banks, and, at their head, that immense chartered of the monetary system—a National Bank! Off went the whole together, specie in, paper out, confidence restored; the credit system in all its glory, and every branch of business distended to the bursting point. To judge of every thing by a single instance, it is sufficient to name the public lands, of which the amount of twenty eight millions of dollars was sold in a single year! and nearly all on credit, payable in safe and solid specie paying bank notes.—In two years the whole of these banks, the charlatan among the rest, were swept to the ground, had a repetition of the scenes of seven years before. No specie; no notes equivalent to specie; no credit; no revenues; no price for property! Tender laws—property lessened—property levied—laws, in order of the day! An entire stagnation of business followed, not fictitious, but real, and such was the fall in the price of all produce, all property, and the wages of all labor, now paid in the notes of the banks, and the absence of specie, that all debtors were placed in the jaws of ruin, and most of them entirely ruined. There was no Treasury order then; no removal of deposites and distribution of the money in time to run the country; yet the distress and suffering was actually then, what it is falsely said to be, and wickedly attempted to be made, at present. There is no comparison between the state of things then and now.

At this epoch, this second explosion of the paper system, I came into the Senate of the United States.—I came here in the month of March, 1815. I travelled from the Mississippi to the Potomac through the ruin of falling banks, the wrecks of a paper currency, and the lamentations of a suffering nation. I arrived here to see a Government without a dollar, and borrowing money to pay its debts, and to carry on the war, and to see a revenue of forty-seven millions, and tormented itself with schemes to get rid of surpluses! I commenced my Senatorial career under these circumstances—circumstances to make me meditate, and to make me think deeply. Many associations were with the fathers of the Republic—with Macon and Randolph, whose intimacy I enjoyed, and whose friendship I possessed. My reading was that of the early history of the Government—the Revolution, the Confederation, the formation of the Constitution of '89, and the workings of the machinery of the Federal Government under the administration of the earlier Patriots—Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. The result of this association, and of this reading, was a thorough conviction, 1. That the Federal Constitution was formed by hard money men, and was intended to be a hard money Government. 2. That it was converted into a paper money Government contrary to the genius and intention of the Constitution; 3.—That this departure from the Constitution was the cause of the circumstances of the war, and again at that time; 4. That the remedy for these calamities was to return to the plain meaning of the Constitution, as expressed in the revenue act of 1789, and to make the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government gold and silver coin only. These were my convictions; and as soon as circumstances were auspicious for action, I commenced a series of measures, all leading to carry back the fiscal action of the Government to the intention of the Constitution fully believing that if the Federal Government would require gold and silver for its own Treasury, it would cause enough to be brought into the country, and to remain in the country, to supply the whole body of the people with hard money for all their common and ordinary dealings and transactions. It was not until General Jackson's administration, that I was able to take any strong and direct step in this direction. The accomplishment of the great object which presses it to itself to my view. The sagacious Mr. Macon often said to me that it was to vain to attempt any reform, unless the administration is with you. The election of General Jackson gave us such an administration. —From that time there was a President, not only to favor but to take the lead in the great business of restoring the constitutional currency, and my part became subordinate and easy. I had only to explain and defend the great measures which his sagacity and patriotism conceived and recommended.

It is not necessary to dwell on these measures much less to enter now into any defence of them. A brief enumeration will suffice. 1. No more National banks. They had been found to be the enemies of the specie, and their chartered right to pay the Federal revenues in their own notes, was in itself a clear breach of the Constitution, and banished gold and silver from the Treasury. 2. Specie receivable in the demand for it, expelled from the country. 2. To restore the gold currency, by correcting the erroneous standard of gold. 3. The repeal of the act of 1819, rendering uncurrent, with a few exceptions, the gold and silver coins of all foreign countries. 4. The multiplication of the mints, both for the purpose of coining money in different parts of the Union, and for becoming places of deposite and safe keeping of the precious metals. 5. The suspension of all local bank notes under twenty dollars. Having no direct power over the banks of the States, the only mode of accomplishing this object was by the revenue regulations of the Federal Government, with the view of expelling them in the different states. My own livelihood was one hundred dollars, but I did not attempt to establish it because I knew that I could not succeed. My conviction is now that it would be better to be no bank notes under one hundred dollars.

Such were our measures for restoring the currency of the Constitution to the coffers of the Federal Treasury, and supplying the country with gold and silver for all the common and ordinary transactions and dealings. The success, notwithstanding a powerful combined political and moneyed opposition, was astonishingly great. The recharter of a National Bank was under the very strong pressure of public opinion. The act for the correction of the gold standard hit the point of correction with such accuracy, that the two coins, gold and silver, issuing from our mints, have precisely the same value in the money market. Under the auspicious operation of that act, our gold coin has risen, in little more than three years, from nothing to fifteen millions, and will probably rise to twenty-five millions before the termination of Mr Van Buren's administration. The act for repealing the act of 1819, and for restoring foreign coins to circulation, has sent Mexican dollars into every part of the Union, and has enabled other foreign coins, of fine gold and silver, to make some progress in penetrating our country. Silver has increased three fold since 1832, and silver and gold together, four fold Our specie was twenty millions then; it is eight millions now! the prospect of exceeding a hundred millions before the present term of Mr. Van Buren is out. Our currency in existence is more abundant and more solid than it ever was before; but the specie part of it is surprised, and the paper part of it disabled by the banks of the United States, combined with the politicians and that part of the banks which follow its lead. Acts of Congress had passed to operate upon small notes, and to exclude from receipts and payments, all under twenty dollars, and to exclude from revenue payments altogether, and to exclude others which were not convertible into gold and silver 'upon the spot,' at the will of the holder, without loss or delay to the holder. Ample time had been awakened on the subject of small money notes, the publicans every where were moving to *evade the suppression of all under twenty dollars.*—Such was the progress, and such the energy of the combination, that in two years when eight hundred banks stopped payment at once, shut down close upon all the specie in their vaults, denying a ninepence, a pennyne, a five cent piece, even, to their creditors, there were thirty-millions of deposites they held, or to the community who hold a hundred and twenty millions of their notes! In the midst of profound peace, general prosperity, under a Government without taxes and without a public debt, with four times as much specie as was in it five years before, came this crash of the banks. It came like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky. In one moment, as it were, a Government with thirty-millions of money on hand, was left without a shilling; in one moment, a nation of twenty millions of souls was deprived of ninepences for the market or the post office. As if to proclaim their design to banish all specie from the land, a simultaneous and universal delegation of small notes and shinplasters was poured upon the people; and and the significant cry was set up, that specie payments could never be restored until a National Bank was established. This cry was repeated the main cause of the general stoppage, and the sole cause of the skin-plaster and small note issue.

All this took place in May, 1837. I was a repetition, without the excuse of 1814, of the bank explosion of the war in 1814; it was the second explosion of the banks since the war, and in profound peace. It was expected to astound, terrify, subdue, distress, and coerce the country into a submission to the re-establishment of the National Bank. A result that would have been inevitable had it not been for the eighty millions of gold and silver which Jackson's administration brought into the country, and which has so well kept up the specie value of the paper, that those which are in good credit are now not worth more than one to two per cent. below par. This third explosion in twenty-five years—this second explosion in time of peace—this loss of national revenues, as if by enchantment—this suspending the use of specie, as if struck by a magic wand—roused and electrified the continent The public mind came at a bound to the conviction that the Federal Government ought to be disconnected from the banks and from their paper currency. The conviction was general, the most unanimous, among the Republicans; a few only among them were for trying the local banks and their paper once more, as if these failures in twenty-five years were not sufficient; as if a second explosion was not inevitable, and as if an other failure must not end in the restoration of a National Bank, with the restoration of the political party, with all their principles and measures, including the National bank. The Federal party, of course, with some honorable exceptions, opposse the disconnection.—They oppose whatever the Republicans propose, no matter what. They were opposed to the junction of the Government with the State banks three years ago, when those banks were doing well; they are for compelling the Government to stick to them now that they have done ill. This is the state of parties; the Republicans almost universally for the divorce of Bank and State; the Federalists, almost universally, for the conjunction of Bank and State. In this division and subdivision, I find myself with the mass of my own party, and with the Administration itself. I find *them* now where I was many years ago. I believe them to be right, and shall stand by them, and abide their fate. If they sink in this contest with the banks and the Federalists, I shall go down with them.

I stand upon the two principles of the bill—1. The United States to use the money of the Constitution in the receipts and disbursements of the Federal Treasury; 2. The United States to receive their own money, to keep their own money, and pay out their own money. I stand upon these two principles; I cannot surrender them. I cannot give my consent to take them out at a time. The details of the bill are open to compromise. There I am ready to give and to take—to surrender and concede—to do every thing, consistent with the preservation of the principles, to conciliate the support, or to conciliate the opposition of friends. In some particulars I would prefer a change of details; I would prefer additional branch mints in place of the Receivers General—mints that would answer the double purpose of keeping the money of the Government, and coining money for the people.

The principles of the bill I hold to be founded in the clearest reasons of propriety, and constitutionality, and sustained by the fullest voice of moral and expediency. Every Government should be, at all times, the master of its own property,—money and every thing else. A Government should not be, put to the delays and contingencies of asking for its own money, leave of suing for it, and above all, of having to sue where State laws may interpose to delay, or to defeat the recovery. The revenue of a Government is its daily support,—the food of its daily support of its public opinion. The act for the correction of the gold standard hit the point of correction with such accuracy, that the two coins, gold and silver, issuing from our mint, have precisely the same value in the money market. Under the auspicious operation of that act, our gold coin has risen, in little more than three years, from nothing to fifteen millions, and will probably rise to twenty-five millions before the termination of Mr Van Buren's administration. The act for repealing the act of 1819, and for restoring foreign coins to circulation, has sent Mexican dollars into every part of the Union, and has enabled other foreign coins, of fine gold and silver, to make some progress in penetrating our country. Silver has increased three fold since 1832, and silver and gold together, four fold Our specie was twenty millions then; it is eight millions now! the prospect of exceeding a hundred millions before the present term of Mr. Van Buren is out. Our currency in existence is more abundant and more solid than it ever was before; but the specie part of it is surprised, and the paper part of it disabled by the banks of the United States, combined with the politicians and that part of the banks which follow its lead. Acts of Congress had passed to operate upon small notes, and to exclude from receipts and payments, all under twenty dollars, and to exclude from revenue payments altogether, and to exclude others which were not convertible into gold and silver 'upon the spot,' at the will of the holder, without loss or delay to the holder. Ample time had been awakened on the subject of small money notes, the publicans every where were moving to *evade the suppression of all under twenty dollars.*—Such was the progress, and such the energy of the combination, that in two years when eight hundred banks stopped payment at once, shut down close upon all the specie in their vaults, denying a ninepence, a pennyne, a five cent piece, even, to their creditors, there were thirty-millions of deposites they held, or to the community who hold a hundred and twenty millions of their notes! In the midst of profound peace, general prosperity, under a Government without taxes and without a public debt, with four times as much specie as was in it five years before, came this crash of the banks It came like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky. In one moment, as it were, a Government with thirty-millions of money on hand, was left without a shilling; in one moment, a nation of twenty millions of souls was deprived of ninepences for the market or the post office. As if to proclaim their design to banish all specie from the land, a simultaneous and universal delegation of small notes and shinplasters was poured upon the people; and and the significant cry was set up, that specie payments could never be restored until a National Bank was established. This cry was repeated the main cause of the general stoppage, and the sole cause of the skin-plaster and small note issue.

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THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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☞John A. M'Clung and James W. Paddle, Esq'rs. are candidates for the Legislature of Kentucky, for this county.

DEATH OF THE HON. ISAAC M'KIM. This distinguished member of Congress from the City of Baltimore, died in Washington city on the 1st inst. from an attack of the billious pleurisy. He was a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and at all times an efficient and useful member. In the city of Baltimore the news of his death was received with universal regret. He had been one of its most active, enterprising and valuable citizens, whose immense fortune was employed in giving impulse, to a great extent, to the various operations of commerce and manufactures, in that city.—His remains were carried to Baltimore, and followed to the grave by 15 or 20,000 persons.

Mr Benton's Speech.—Let no one be deterred by the great length of this speech, from following the author to his conclusion. The reader will find no sentance in it, to the idle declamation, sophistry and rant of the opposition orators. It abounds with the most valuable facts, the most convincing arguments, and the burning thoughts of a pure and lofty patriotism. Where so many rich and precious treasures are to be found, the reader will scarcely weary in his task.

The Senate of Maryland is exclusively composed of federalists. That body has rejected a bill, previously passed by the lower house, abolishing imprisonment for debt. The *peachant* of that party for indulgence and ancient barbarisms, runs through all their actions.

In New York on the 30th ult. United States Bank notes were selling at a discount of 4 per cent—specie from 2½ to 2½ premium—difference between specie and U. S. Bank notes, 6½ per cent.

SCEPTICISM.—From the fact disclosed in the following paragraph, it is to be inferred that Mr Biddle's bank is either in a pressing straight, or he is laying the ground work of his plans to defeat the attempted resumption of the Banks in New York. What object can he have, in forcing a *large amount* of funds in New York, unless it be to use them in a run upon the banks when they shall have resumed:

From the New York Evening Post.

We understand that bonds of Mr Biddle's bank, to a large amount, payable in twelve months in *New York*, bearing 6 per cent. interest, have been offered in our market.

The National Intelligencer, at the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill in the Senate, was at first quite elated. Since, however, it has thought proper to view the subject with different feelings, and has labored hard to prove, that the new structure given the bill by the amendment, is a most dangerous and exceptionable one. The argument is, that it gives the Executive an arbitrary and tyrannical power over the Banks, enabling him at any time to drain their vaults by a return of their paper. It is obvious, that the Banks, and not the country, are the chief object of the Intelligencer's solicitude—the why such anxiety to shield them from the fulfilment of a duty, enjoined by every moral and legal obligation—the repeal of the exemption of their notes. If paper is to be made the medium of government transactions, it should at least be placed above doubt or distrust.

The bill, it is true, places in the hands of government, a power over the banks; but in our view of the subject, a salutary and wholesome one. If the curse of a paper currency is to be forced again upon the government, it is right that such a power on its part should exist. It will operate as a check upon the profligacy of the banks, restraining them within just bounds, and curtailing their redundant and overweening issues. Frequent and regular settlements between the Treasurer and the banks, will teach them prudence, and give a salutary tendency to the whole system. The legal credit given to their paper, will prove an incentive to a cautious and prudent exercise of their functions.

THE EDITOR OF THE EAGLE.

The Editor of the Eagle, under the influence of that lowest of human passions, which Shakespeare has personified as a green-eyed monster," in his Saturday's paper, has made a most wanton and flagrant attack upon our establishment, indeed to destroy its increasing respectability, and affect our business. We would ask him, by what consideration of policy, duty, of moral principle, or editorial courtesy, does he mean to justify this, the most base and most contemptable of his dirty tricks? We thought he had already availed himself of every possible source, from which he could hope to wreak his influence, or prevent an independent and fearless discussion of our principles, and were illy prepared to expect a resort to such extremely base and degrading means. We had, even since the ungentlemanly persecutions, urged against us personally, conceded to him one latent sparks of moral principle; but the last and worst outbreak of uncontrolable malignity, shows how greatly we have been mistaken, and how much we have erranted the man.

Our course as an Editor, has elicited good opinions of the Louisville Adverser and the Kentucky Gazette, which, it seems, is more than the envious editor of the Eagle could brook. He, therefore makes the pretext for misrepresenting the conduct of our business, thereby, if possible, attempting to injure us in a pecuniary point of view. Under the pretence of having himself "justice," and enlightening the community as to the "true state of the case," he says:

"It is a fact that the Monitor was established in 1831, and that since that time, the subscription of the Eagle has been more than doubled, and at the present moment larger than it ever has been previously. We have good reason to believe, on the contrary, that the subscription list of the Monitor has considerably declined, especially within the last two or three years. Mr Stanton came into the establishment in 1835.

"It is a fact, that there has been a gradual decline of the 'spoils' party in this section of the State, and more particularly in the county of Mason, since the establishment of the Monitor, in 1831.

In 1831, the Whig majority was 211—in 1833 it had increased to 446—in 1833 and '34 there was no contest between the parties; in 1835 (not a fair test by any means, Mr Chambers and *Mr Tanner* being opposing candidates) the majority amounted to 564—in Aug. 1836, it was 538—in November of the same year it *was* swelled to 720, and in 1837 there was no opposition to the Whig candidates."

This minute analysis, which the Editor has been at pains to make, of the condition of our business, and the relative strength of parties at different periods, is the result of, *first*, an anxiety to be considered as the instrument which has produced these results; and, *secondly*, an apprehension that certain movements now being made by the party hereabouts, will interfere with his long enjoyed monopoly of Whig patronage. Though Mr Collins disclaims any intention of seeking to induce a belief that the Eagle has produced the alleged change in public sentiment, the integrity of the disavowal is impeached by the whole tenor of his article. An evident anxiety to give his papers a degree of importance, which it never has acquired and never can acquire under his control, is apparent in every line. That he is apprehensive of a successful rivalry from another quarter is equally manifest.—Else why, we ask, has he recently made such extraordinary efforts to retain his present patronage? Why has he been at the trouble of making a beggarly appeal to his party, by means of an 'Extra Eagle,' calling upon them not to be "unmindful of the services of one, who has *borne the heat and l'arden of the day*"? Why has he been at the expense of employing an assistant Editor, "of fine literary attainments—a native Kentuckian and staunch Whig"? Why has he repeatedly spoken in the most disparaging terms of the new paper, alleging that it must be a *«losing concern,"* and that *"some one must suffer by the experiment"*? Were not these the manifestations of uneasiness, of apprehension for his own pecuniary interest, and does it look as if the Editor really thought his party were in that condition, to justify the boasted competition in Whig papers, which he so proudly speaks of? is not the employment of the "native Kentuckian" with fine literary attainments" an acknowledgement of his own inability to retain the confidence and support of his party?

But, we pronounce his statement, so far as it relates to our patronage, *false!* We do not pretend to know any thing of the extent of the Eagle's patronage in 1831, or how much it has increased since. We have never been *envious of its* patronage, and have, therefore, never troubled ourself to enquire how much or how little it has. Our subscription list is considerably greater than it was, when our connexion with the paper first commenced; and what is better, we believe our patrons are well satisfied with our course, which is not the case, to a considerable extent, with those of the Eagle. It is a matter of public notoriety, that from some cause, most likely the imbecility of the Editor, many of the patrons of that establishment have become so disgusted, that they are anxious and willing to subscribe to any another press. He is so insensible of this fact, and it is apparent in his insidious efforts to injure the new establishment. We deny boldly and emphatically that there has been that falling off of the democratic party within the range of the circulation of the Monitor, which the Eagle has labored to make appear. In this county, there has been no regular organization of the party, except at the Presidential elections. The estimate, therefore, predicated upon any other elections, is unfair and incorrect. The Presidential elections, are properly the true test in the adjoining counties also, and we appeal the following statement, which so far as it is applied, shows an increase, rather than otherwise, of the democratic vote:

	1832.	1836.	1836.
	Clay.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Mason,	691 maj.	720 maj.	
Fleming	502 "	434 "	
Nicholas	48 "	"	11 majority
Bracken	220 "	211 "	

So much for the veracity of the Editor of the Eagle. It appears from the above, which we have taken from the official returns, that the Whig gain in Mason county has been only 29 votes since 1832, a year after the Monitor was established, and previous to the veto of the road bill. In Fleming, Nicholas and Bracken, the Republican gain is 186! making a clear aggregate in the four counties of 157 votes! And this Mr Collins calls a falling off. In Fleming county we have a larger subscription list than in Mason, leaving the city of Maysville out of the computation. In Nicholas and Bracken we have also extensive lists. In these counties the Van Buren party is by no means "imbecile, powerless or prostrate;" on the contrary, like Mr Collins' philosophic animal (the very prototype of himself, whose political life has been a constant retrogradation from bad principles to worse) the Whig party are rapidly going *backwards*. The same in truth, we believe may be said of other neighboring counties in which the Monitor circulates.

Having thus successfully exposed the falsity of the assertions of the Eagle, relative to the extent of our business and the condition of parties in this neighborhood, and unfolded the sordid motives which prompted them, we shall bring this already protracted article to a close after a very few remarks. The affected contempt of the Eagle for "any thing that appears in the Monitor," will *perhaps* prevent the necessity of any future remarks upon this subject. We do not regret it; for we shall resolved never to be embroiled again in a personal controversy with any one—especially one so destitute of magnanimity, so selfish and sordid as the Editor of the Eagle. Such things are objectionable to our patrons, to this community and the public, and we should not at this time have noticed the assault of that person, but from a sense of justice to our patrons, to ourself, and to the cause of truth. We do not believe any man will deem us wrong in defending ourself from the libellous slanders of one, who aims his blows at the business by which we live, or will censure the indignation, however pointed and strong, with which we have noticed their author. We would gladly have avoided the necessity of saying thus much, if we could, and have contented ourself with the consoling reflection, that,

"Though slander's voice may raise a storm,
It quickly does decay."

THE BANK CONVENTION was to have reassembled in New York City, on the second Wednesday of this month, which was yesterday. The United States Bank, it is said, refused to send a delegate to the convention. The hostility of that institution to a resumption of specie payments is too open and barefaced. Public indignation must sooner or later visit it with its direst vengeance.

Fire at Vicksburg.—On the 29th ult. a destructive fire occurred at Vicksburg, Mi. which destroyed the extensive Hotel known as the Pinckard House together with the other buildings on that square, most of the contents of which were saved. The fire originated in one of the rooms of the Hotel.

NATIONAL FINANCES—*Federal misrepresentations.*—A prettier specimen of perversion and misrepresentation than that given below from the Eagle of yesterday, we have never seen. That paper prefaces to the following remarks, one estimate of the resources of the government for the present year, amounting to $31,800,000, and then proceeds.

"The five first items, viz: the balance in the Treasury—Treasury Notes—Deposites in the State Banks—Bonds of the U. S. Bank—and Loan of Loan Bonds postponed, constitute incidental sources of Revenue, which cannot be reckoned under the head of the Revenue proper. They amount to $15,800,000, which subtracted from the total amount of resources, would leave as the accruing Revenue for the year 1838—the sum of $16,000,000. The aggregate of liabilities of the Treasury for the same period, as stated by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, amounts to $43,230,000. Deducting from the appropriations of the year 1837, not drawn from the Treasury on the 1st January amounting to $16,080,000, and we have the current expenses for the ensuing year—$27,150,000. Deducting then the actual Revenue from the regular current expenses of the Government for the year 1838, and we have a balance of $11,150,000, *against* the Treasury. A deficit of *Eleven Millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, in the current transactions of a single year! And the only method devised by this most financial, most economical Administration, is a fresh issue of TEN MILLIONS of Treasury Notes—the creation of a NATIONAL DEBT of TEN Millions of Dollars.

When Gen. Jackson came into office, we were *paying off*, the National Debt at the rate of ten millions a year, now we are *contracting* one at the same rate. This is the promised retrenchment, this is the looked-for reform in the National economy. Are not the times sadly out of joint!"

Mr Camberlang in his report upon the finances, estimates the probable amount of charges on the Treasury for 1838, at $32,230,000, instead of $43,230,000 as the Eagle has it—being a difference only between the two financiers of nearly 11 millions! $16,080,000 are to be deducted from the aggregate of liabilities, for appropriations not drawn from the treasury for the previous year, in order to show the actual sum required for new appropriations. This leaves $16,150,000; which compared with the revenue actually accruing from custom and public lands, exhibits a *deficit* only of $150,000 in "the current transactions of a single year," instead of the monstrous sum of "11,150,000!"

Creating by misrepresentation and perversion, a *deficit* thus extraordinary, the Eagle is compelled to resort to similar means, to produce the ability to meet it. It, therefore, says, that the "method devised is a new issue of Treasury notes." Now the Editor, if he read the report above alluded to, could not have overlooked the fact, that these Notes were called for, not to supply a *deficit* existing between the estimate of revenue and liabilities, but to provide means equal to the amount of Treasury Notes that may be received in the current year at our Custom Houses and Land Offices *as revenue*. The notes, hitherto issued, cannot, by a provision of the Law enacting them, be again reissued. They are therefore, not available as revenue, and, hence the necessity of providing something with which to supply their place. The necessity of issuing them in the first place, arose during the last year, and the evil now existing ought not in justice to be ascribed to the transactions of the present.

"The times are truly out of joint" when the federalists are driven to such expedients to show, that our government is *«creating a debt of Ten Millions a year."*—We have no doubt it would be particularly pleasing to them, if it were true, that the government was incuring an annual debt of this magnitude.

"We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr HIGINBOTHAM, who has lately opened a Writing Academy in our city. His system of Penmanship is comprehensive, and may be easily acquired. Mr H. brings with him strong recommendations from the first men of the State."—*Louisville Enquirer.*

It would be an addition to Mr Higinbotham's good qualities, if he had a little better memory. He is sometimes afflicted with forgetfulness, especially when the Printer's bill is to pay. We would be disposed to think much better of him if he would send us the small amount due this office.

The craft at Louisville would do well to keep an eye upon him.

For the satisfaction of the numerous friends of Mr. POINSETT at a distance, who may be alarmed at some reports growing out of the extreme low state of his health, we state, that the answer to inquiries made at his house as late as 6 o'clock yesterday evening, was, that no change for the worse had taken place. Indeed, we are glad to learn from some of his friends, that strong hopes are entertained that his valuable life may yet be preserved.

Nat. Intelligencer.

PRICES CURRENT.

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS, February 24, 1838.

Apples, per bbl.	$12 00
Bacon hams per lb	25
Beef, fresh, "	10 a 15
Butter, kg. "	50
retail "	1 00
Candles, sperm "	75
tallow "	50
Corn, per bushel	4 00
Cheese, lb	50
Chickens, per pair	2 00
Eggs, per dozen	2 00
Flour, per bbl (scarce)	20 00 a 21 00
Meal, per bushel,	5 00
Oats, do	2 75
Onions, per bbl	8 00 a 10 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bbl	8 00 a 8 50
sweet, per bushel	3 00
Shoes, per pair,	3 00 a 5 50
Whiskey, rectified, gal	2 00

FREIGHTS—From New Orleans to Galveston, per bbl. $2; per square foot, 40 cents. From Galveston to Houston, per bbl. $1; square foot. 20 cents.

MARRIED,

In Washington City, on Monday evening the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., of the Post Office Department, to Miss MARTHA N. OWNE, of this city.—*Globe.*

☞We are requested to state, that DAVID S. BURNETT, President of Bracken College, Georgetown Ky., is expected to preach at Maysleck on Saturday and Sunday next, at 11 o'clock each day.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Bracken County Court, made at their March Term, 1838, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the door of the Court house in the town of Augusta, on the 4th Monday in May,

The Public Grounds

In said Town, with

The Public Buildings erected thereon,

Binding said Court to make such title as they may have to the same, on a credit of nine and eighteen months—the purchaser to give bond with approved security, and to have possession when the last payment is made.—Sale between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Due attention, by

N. STRANDER,
J. STRANDER,
F. REDD,
V. HAMILTON,
A. HOLTON,
} Commissioners.

April 12, 1838—tds—Pr's ch 3 d

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Class No. 2,

To be drawn Wednesday, APRIL 11th.

CAPITALS.

2 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars.

1 of 2,000—1 of 1,250—1 of 1,100

10 *prizes of* 1,000.

Tickets $5—halves $2 50.

—*Kentucky State Lottery*—

CLASS 30,

Will be drawn on Saturday, April 28.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	20	of	300
1	6,000	84		200
1	4,000	63		50
1	3,000	63		00
1	2,000	126		50
1	1,017	126		40
100	1,000	3750		20
10	500	3436		10

Tickets Ten Dollars—Halves Five, for sale by

J. G. KENDRICK,

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Class No. 4,

Will be drawn on Wednesday, April 25.

SCHEME.

1	of $25,000	56	of	100
1	of 10,000	00		00
1	of 5,000	56		60
1	of 4,000	56		50
1	of 3,500	112		40
1	of 2,012	112		30
50	of 1,000	2128		20
25	of 500	15400		10

Tickets Ten Dollars—halves Five.

New School.

MR. HOOK'S school will be commenced on Monday next, the 16th inst., in the white frame house, on Sutton street, opposite Messrs January & Houston's Commission Warehouse.

Maysville, April 12th, 1838.—tf

Fresh Groceries, &c.

We are now receiving a general assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE—Viz:

50 Hhds. prime New Orleans Sugar;
25 bbls Loaf do
3 tierces double refined do
3 do clarified New Orleans do No 1
200 bags Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
100 bbls superfine & plantation Molasses,
5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes MR Raisins;
30 do smoked Herring;
32 bags Pepper and Pimento;
12 boxes Sperm Candles, best article;
1 cask do Oil;
10 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
40 catty do do 12 lbs each;
20 do do 6 lbs each;
6 cases canister do
2 serons S F Indigo;
10 bbls Rosin;
99 dozen painted Buckets;
40 nests do Tubs and Keelers;
5 dozen Cane Seat Chairs;
1000 lbs Soft Shell Almonds;
61 bbls No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
20 half bbls No 2 do
100 quarter bbls No 1 and 2 do
100,000 Delaware has common Segars;
20 bbls Bourbon Whiskey, (3 years old)
10 do Dried Peaches;
200 lbs ground Ginger;
50 mats Cassia;
5 bbls Alum;
1 cask Saltpetre;
2 do Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts;
75 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper;
An assortment of Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers, Decanters, &c.—All of which we will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Also,

25 baskets Champaigne Wine;
10 half pipes Brandy;
2 bbls Gin;
10 half bbls Sweet Wine;

Which will be sold very low, as we are desirous to leave off the Brandy and Wine trade.

ARTUS & METCALFE.

Maysville, April 5, 1838

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie	:	3 per cent. pre.
State Bank of Alabama, no sales		dis.
Mississippi notes,	: do do	do
Tennessee do	: do do	do
New Orleans	: do do	do
Illinois	: do do	do
Indiana	:	par

DRAWING OF THE *Kentucky State Lottery,*

Extra Class No. 1, for 1838.

1-9-37 27-50-48 72 6-51-35 30-22-42 21

Drew April 4.

Class 26:

34-8-78 69 23-16 55 61-65 22-38-37

Drew March 31, 1838.

Class 25, for 1838:

3-10-30-51 23-37-36-6 1-5-13-23 63

Drew March 28.

Sold 20-21-33—$150.

All orders come safe, if addressed

J G KENDRICK,

Maysville, Ky.

30,000 Dollars!

CLASS 28,

To be drawn on Saturday, April 11th.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	30,000	20 prizes of		500
1	6,000	20		300
1	6,000	123		200
1	3,140	126		100
1	2,000	126		60
1	2,500	126		50
1	2,000	126		40
50	1,000	3551		20
		23436		10

Tickets $10—halves 5.

13 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Extra Class No. 3,

To be drawn on Wednesday, April 18th.

1 prize of	20,000	20 prizes of		150
1	5,000	20		125
1	2,000	200		75
1	1,500	62		50
1	1,400	62		25
1	1,153	62		20
10	1,000	124		20
10	500	4556		10
10	250	24553		
10	200			

Tickets Five dollars, shares in proportion.

14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets—about one prize to a blank!

$50,000!!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 29, for 1838,

Will be drawn on Saturday, April 21st.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000 dollars	in	20,000	dolls
1 of	10,000	is	10,000	
1 of	5,000	is	5,000	
1 of	4,000	is	4,000	
1 of	3,000	is	3,000	
1 of	2,000	is	2,000	
1 of	1,615	is	1,615	
10 of	1,000	are	10,000	
10 of	750	are	7,500	
12 of	500	are	6,000	
25 of	300	are	7,500	
75 of	200	are	15,000	
125 of	100	are	12,500	
125 of	75	are	15,625	
122 of	150	are	12,200	
122 of	60	are	7,320	
122 of	50	are	6,100	
244 of	30	are	7,320	
4244 of	20	are	84,880	
25629 of	10	are	256,290	

31,535 prizes, amounting to $40,000 dollars

Tickets 10 dollars—halves 5, for sale by

KENDRICK.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of ARTUS & METCALFE, undersigned, in the house late occupied by C. F. Metcalfe, a house for transacting a

General Agency and

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Such as receiving, storing, forwarding and sell Merchandize of every description. Their Ware-house is secure and convenient, 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, Wallingford & Taylor, Gillespie & Jones, *Philadelphia.* } *Pittsburg.*
Phillips, Reynolds & Co. *Louisville.*
Vanpool & M'Gill, Jameson Samuel & Co. } *St. Louis.*

Maysville, Nov 2, 1837.

Lottery Intelligence.

REMOVAL.

☞J. G. Kendrick's Lottery and Exchange Office is removed from the corner of Front and Sutton streets, to next door above the Post Office, Front Street.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Carlisle, Ky. on the first day of April, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters:

Jesse Alexander
Hannah B ckett
Newton Bishop
Elijah Bailey
Jesse Berry
James Buckhannon
Mathew R Brown
Miss Betsy Baxter
Miss Eliza'th Berley
Benj Bardman
S W Baker

C

Thos Collins
John Cottingham
Miss Abi'ln E Carter
David Canady
Robt S Carter

D

Thomas Dalzell
John Doll

E

Benj Edwards
John Eward, Esq
George Ervin

F

T & W Fisher
Miss E A Fletcher
Josiah Fishback

H

Moses Hopkins—2
Thomas Harber
Pratt Hughes

J

Valentine Hawkins
Katharine Hall

J

Wm R Jones
Oliver H Jameson
John T Johnson

K

John C Kenny
John Kincart

L

I. Isaac Low

M

James Mathers
Jacob Man
John Myers
The W H H Moseley
Jas S Morgan
John Miller
Sarah P Metcalfe
Dr H J Moffett

N

William Neal

O

John Orr

P

William Potts
Wm Parker

R

James Rogers
Henry Rogers
Erasmus E Riggs

W

Payton White
James Ward

JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

ECLIPSE ARCHY.

THIS roll blooded horse was purchased in Virginia by W R Hurst, and brought to this state in December, 1837. He will stand the present season at my stable, in Washington, Mason county, Ky., at the low price of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, which may be discharged with Twelve Dollars if paid within the season; TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a colt—and fifteen dollars to be due when the mar shall be known to be in foal or parted with by her owner. There will be no accountability on my part for unavoidable accidents, but the greatest care will be taken to prevent any. The season has already commenced, and will end the 4th July next.

GEO: PAYTON.

PEDIGREE.

ECLIPSE ARCHY

is 7 years old this spring, color a beautiful red sorrel without white, full sixteen hands high, large bone, possessing great muscular power and uncommon action. He was sired by American Eclipse, his dam by American Eclipse, making him a double cross on Eclipse; his grandam was by old Sir Archy; grandam by old Don Quixote; g g grandam out of Virginia, full sister to Desdemona, being by old Daredevil, out of a sister to Bowling Green; g g g grandam, by the most thoroughbred horse in Kentucky, and unrivalled as to purity of blood in America or Europe. From the uncommon size, strength, action and purity of the blood of Eclipse Archy, I have no hesitation in saying he will prove as superior as this country as a stock horse, whether we wish to raise this noble animal for the sport of the turf, the saddle or harness, being certainly descended from the very best and most fashionable stock of horses in America.

G G

Washington, Ky: March 22, 1838

Brown Sumpter,

PROPERTY OF MAJ. MARSHALL.

This well known, fully tested, and universally approved stock horse

WILL make his present season under the management of the subscriber, in Washington, Ky., and will serve mares upon his old terms of TWELVE Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of TEN Dollars before the expiration thereof.—To the old patrons of Sumpter, the proprietor can say that he is in fine health and seems in excellent condition, and still retains that vigor for which he is remarkable, and the breeders of fine horses in this country and Brown county, Ohio, are respectfully invited to call and see the old veteran before making their engagements.

ANTHONY KILLGORE.

Washington, March 22, 1838—3tp

The pure blooded and noble young horse

FLORIZEL,

WILL stand the approaching season, commencing on the first day of April and ending the first day of July next, at my stable, Tuesdays at my stable; Wednesdays & Thursdays at General John Cochran's mill on Eagle Creek, and Fridays and Saturdays at Alexander Kain's stable near Aberdeen. He will be set to mares at the moderate rate of FIVE Dollars the season, if paid within the season; six Dollars after the season expires, and SEVEN Dollars to insure a mare in foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal or transferred, or Eight Dollars upon the mare foals.

WM: O'CONNOR.

FLORIZEL is a beautiful red sorrel, about sixteen hands high, very heavy made, and no colt of his age can surpass him for bone, muscle or strength; four years old the first day of May next. He was got by old Florizel, he by Ball's celebrated race horse Florizel; old Florizel's dam by Dogfish, who was by old Shark; his grand dam by Celar, his g. grand dam by Bertrand, his g. g. grand dam by Mark Anthony. Young Florizel's dam by the celebrated running horse Bolivar; he by First Consul, he by the Flag of Truce, sire of Col. Taylor's famous running horse Leviathan, his dam by the imported horse Sharper, grand dam the imported Diana, by the famous Eclipse. Slender by King Herod; Flag of Truce by the imported Gold-finder, his dam by Flimnap, grand dam by Aristotle, g. grand dam by old Fearnought.

Young Florizel's Grand dam is said to be a Diomede mare, but that fact is not yet ascertained.

First Consul, the sire of Bolivar, from three to seven years old, won 21 purses averaging 100 guineas each, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Washington City; and Bolivar himself made one of the best mile races ever run over the Maysville track, beating several celebrated race mares from Lexington, about sixty yards in a single dash.

☞*For Performance, See of Florizel, see bills.* March, 1838—46.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Postoffice at Maysville, Ky. on the 1st day of April, 1838, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters:

A

Henry Asbury—5
Mrs E H Arnold
David Atherton
James T Applegate

B

Christian Brikman
John Bryan
Wm Y Baker
Waldo Blossom
James Boyd
Lewis Bryant—2
James Bolan
David Brown
Miss Mary Brodrick
E Baity
John Burnsides
Berj Bordman
Anderson Batt
Benj Bean
John'd B Barker
Geo W Baratus
Turnell Bradford

C

Octavus Clendon
Jacob Crosly
Jas B Carroll
Adeli A Cooley
Miss Delia Coffrin
Jesse Cole
David W Coen
Walter Case
James Campbell
Wm Chandler
John Campbell
James A Cochran
David Cornelius
Anderson Chault
Enos Clutter—2

D

Resin Downing—2
Saml J Donald—2
Saml Dent
Hannah Dougon
William Douglass—2
Thomas Dunbar
Dickson Davis
John P Davis
Miss Mary J Devine
Dr G Dunbar
Jacob Deal
Nancy Duncan
Col Dimmitt or
Gen John Mannen

E

Jesse Ellis, jr
James Estyle
John Lubanks

F

Joseph M Farrow
James Fooslelove
James Forman
Robert Freeman
Fmly. Pollard & Graff
John Fristoe—2

G

Jackson Garwood
George Garrison
Nathan W Garrison
Hiram Gilmore
Solomon Grundy
T T Gardner
R C Grymes
W R Gill
Ralph Green
Wm Goodin
Jasper Griffin

H

Wm Holdrich
Elizabeth Hendison
W C Hutchison
J W Henry
Thos Hopkins
Abner Heed
Elvira Hord
Wm Harris
John D Hise
John Hudson
D Hammond
Miss Aurelia E Hazel
Isaac Hays
Thos L Humphreys

J

Amanda M Johnson
Geo P Jewell
Rachael Jack
Rebecca Jones
John T Johnson

K

Elijah Kisble
John M Kelsey
Jane Kelley
Dana Kennedy
Jacob Kestar
Saml Kerr
Patrick Kelly
Eli Kern
Daniel M King
Samuel Kilpatrick

L

Isaac Lewis
Thos Lillard
Wm Lewis
Thos J White
Robert White
L Jane White
Hamilton White—2
David W Lindsey—2
James Wilson—2
Charles B Williams—2
Thomas Wickhoe—2
Williamson Young or
George Sulzter—2

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

JA'S C. COLEMAN, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Augusta, Ky., on the 31st March, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Posoffice as dead letters:

Bascom Henry B 9
Brown Mr T
Bradford Thomas
Baker Anon, jr
Blacks Foster H
Blaze George
Barkley James S
Bland J C

C

Costs Mr
Chandler James
Claton W P
Corwine Thomas
D
Demarest Martin F 2
Davis Mathew
F
Frank John
G
Gregg W S
Given Benjamin
Green George
Gibson David
H
Herklerode Wm
Hearmin John
Hatcheon Oliver P
J
Jones Samuel
Johnson David
K
Kelly Mrs Catharin
Kendrick Mathew 2
L
Laughlin Miss A
M
Martin Benjamin 2
Morehead Thomas
McClarty Charles F
Matkin Samuel
McCrackin Miss M

Morrison Elizabeth
Morison Miss Mat'a
Miley John
Morton Thomas M
McCaive Mrs E
N
Norris Harrison
O
Offner William E
P
Pendleton Fred. For
Perkins Miss Marg't
Partmell Edward
Pierce William
Presbytery, Augusta, Ky.
Rankin H
Rankin James M
Robinson & Givins
Rudd John
S
Simmons Elisha
Seward George W
Savage George L 2
Slaughter Molly
Snider Christian
Schoolfield John
T
T. Hanferro Miss Matilda
Townsley George
Twin Brothers
W
Wiley Eli
Weatherington Wm
Walker M B
Wilson Robert
Y
Young Horatio
Young James

W. C. RICHARDS, P. M.

☞*Apprentice Wanted.*—A BOY who can come well recommended will be taken at this office to learn the Printing Business. One from the country would be *preferred.*

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 Stages from 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 TEN o'clock P. M., giving passengers one night rest at Lexington, and connecting with the 4 o'clock Cars next morning—arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock A. M., there connecting with the same line of stages, and arrive at Louisville at 5 o'clock P M

This company is supplied with substantial TROY & LANCASTER COACHES. Excellent teams, and careful, sober drivers—all facing is expressly forbidden, and passengers will consider a favor on the proprietors of this line, by reporting to the Agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to force. All baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors
PETER SEAN, Agent.

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

Maysville, December 21, 1837-y

Washington Hotel,

RE-OPENED,
Corner of Sutton and Front Streets.
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened the well known establishment in the City of Maysville, and has fitted it up in a commodious and convenient position, in the hopes to merit that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. The house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and adjoining the stage office. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all its furniture and properties are new.

With the vigilant attention of an experienced host and waiters, faithful servants, the delicacies which our fertile country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of the travelling guests, and the accommodation of his boarders.

January 11, 1838 ROBT. L. NELSON.

EAGLE TAVERN

Corner of Front and Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

MRS. JUDITH GODDARD,

(LATE OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL)

HAVING been commodious to give to the house she has so long kept, begs leave to express a sense of her obligations to her friends and the travelling public, that she has received so liberally at their hands, and begs to inform them, that she has opened the

Eagle Tavern,

(Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang since and more recently kept by John Dolley, where she will be happy to see all that may be of her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she so long occupied, she feels that she is doing injustice to her own feelings, were she not to return her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her the last four years, and in asking a continuance of that favor which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges herself that no exertion shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment, she relies on proprietor, and respectfully to the public, ventures to assure all who may favor her hereafter, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay as comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will at all times present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 23, 1837

HOUSE OF Entertainment,

DAVID BASSETT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the east, nearly opposite the old Coffee House, where he will be happy to accommodate the public, in the style, he assures all who have heretofore favored him with their patronage, that he has not relaxed in his exertion to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his share of public patronage. With every care, good performances, are always much better received than good words and he will risk a trial of which he fulfils his promise.

The Good Intent line of Mail Stages stands at his house, and an office is kept there for the reception of passengers.

Maysville, Jan 11, 1838.

OUR HOUSE.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to his establishment, and begs leave to remind his friends that he still continues to apply all the dunties of the station at his old stand on Sutton Street. Under the management of M. J. D. JOHNSON, he hopes to render "OUR HOUSE" an acceptable resort for those who may wish to regale themselves with such luxuries as he will be able to afford. He has made arrangements by which he will regularly receive and will *Fresh 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—3m

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 fresh 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 satisfaction.

Nov 14, 1837.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership between D. Crocraft and J. Wheeler, was dissolved on the 1st day of February, 1838. D. CRACRAFT,
J. WHEELER.

Respectful consent the business and all debts owing to the firm, will be conducted and settled by J. Wheeler. Those knowing themselves to have notes and accounts standing against the firm, will be conducted and settled by J. Wheeler. Those knowing themselves to have notes and accounts standing against the firm, 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.

New Chanceo, Mason county, Feb 6, 1838.

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—insure Lives and grant and sell Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the West. Owners of Slaves would find it their interest to call. Office on Main Cross street, west side, a few doors from Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

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. Carter and Jackson, as a wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store, on Sutton Street, opposite the Eagle Book Store and Printing Office, where he intends to manufacture constantly on hand a very large and general assortment of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, of every description, which he offers for sale on as favorable terms as can be bought in this 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

STONE WARE,

and has on hand 8,000 gallons, and intends keeping a large assortment on hand, next door above his Tin Ware Room.

Dealers in the above articles will find it to their advantage to give him a call. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Maysville, May 9, 1836—36-y

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN C. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Main Cross and Sutton streets, a short distance below the Bank, fronting towards the river, all the most articles in the line of business, and which he keeps constantly on hands large assortment of

Ware of the best quality, which he will sell very low for cash.

PITTSBURG BUCKS,

and tin ware is sent immediately as they can be caught in the city, or elsewhere, without exception.

Having and well tried experience in business, together with a number of connections which he has easily will enable him to execute orders with dispatch, and the subscriber hopes that this work shall not be excelled in quality or workmanship, or prices, or despatch. Merchants and all others wishing work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

Cooking, Coal and Wood STOVES,

AND COMMON GRATES,

all sizes, are constantly kept on hand.

Maysville, Sept 8, 1836.

PROSPECTUS,

FOR PUBLISHING IN FRANKFORT, KY.

A weekly paper, to be called the

Franklin Farmer.

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

THE title of the FRANKLIN FARMER will very nearly indicate to its subscribers, the principle only on which it is to be conducted. It is therefore, not the object of this paper to enter into the merits of the proposed work. It may be sufficient to say, to remark, that it will avoid participation in the party politics and religious controversies of the day; that it will be devoted wholly to the Agricultural, or Manufacturing interests of the country; 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 promote, by exchange, the best and best working implements, and in fine—that the conductors may be considered, at the earliest period, to inform the patrons of the latest and best improvements in agriculture, &c. It will itself in the enhancement of the value of farming utensils; in vegetable production; in the mechanical and manufacturing arts; in rearing animals to manufacture; in fabrics manufactured; the prices current in various sections of the Union; the rate of exchange, and the value of the current coin; in the solvent and insolvent banks; a description of counterfeit currency of every kind. In short, every thing that will be useful, or, if liked, and impose 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 form of a wide sheet, and the best of paper.

Frankfort, Ky. June 2, 1837.

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

TERMS.

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

R. J. LANGHORNE,

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has sold and disposed of his interest in the firm of WILLIAM & NATHANIEL PAYNTZ, and that he will continue the business at his old stand, and he asks for the future, 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.

W. & N. PAYNTZ.

February 28, 1837.

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 Fashioner, 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 utility 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 principles of its operations.

Though the *Lateral* part 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 was space was left for improvement, 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 approximate as nearly as circumstances permit, to the perfection of the Science, Mr. Mahan presents himself confidently assured that he has accomplished the much wished-for improvement, and trusters to the trifling system recently published, is not perfect, at least approaches so nearly to the attainment of that object that any other before the public.

To an unbiased investigation of the principles of his system and improvements, he most respectfully solicits a visit from all tailors visiting the city, where the trouble but little exceeds a notation 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 proprietor, or through an agent, will be imparted, and the subscriber will be supplied with a set of the work, including the Protractor, Dodge, with six rules for jumpers, and a set of Cutting Shears at the dates for the first, and five cents 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 set, (in advance) from the commencement of their subscription.

Persons living at a distance, and wishing to become subscribers to this work, will be supplied on receiving the amount in letter, (post paid), and addressed to the publisher, No. 215 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; immediately on the receipt of which, a set of the work, including Scales, Rules, Dodge, &c., will be forwarded to his address, PREPAID, agreeable to the amount. Subscribers will please give the amount in presence of the Postmaster, and use his certificate for the same, and we will run the risk of a safe arrival. Letters should be exactly directed, taking care that Post Office they wish to receive it sent to, also the name of the County and State in which the Post Office is situated, and thereby prevent their work from being lost in transit. We would remark that letters addressed to us must be paid, as the amount in each individual will be too trifling—but when taken collectively, amounts to a heavy sum.

The Case Ruler, (an invention of F. Mahan's,) forms a useful appendage, and is everybreeze an important appendage, and much as it materially facilitates despatch. Price $1.50

A superior kind of Protractor, made of Hard wood, with a brass edge; also Scales of Boston 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, a Fashion Plate, containing about twelve figures, engraved and colored by the best artists, in the best possible manner; the third number will be issued the 1st of April, and superior to those previously published, which were decided 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 Systems 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 advance, or five at the end.

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 determined to take up his much to work 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.

Address, FRANCIS MAHAN,
No. 215 Chesnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1838—tf

Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, and all the services appertaining to the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country.

Office on Second, between Sutton & Market Street, and next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

DOCTORS TALLIAFERRO & PICKETT,

HAVE associated themselves in the profession of *Physic, Surgery, &c.*, and offer their services in the above, and all other branches of their profession, to the public.

Office on Front Street, a few doors above Sutton.

Maysville, June 15.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE RECEIVING CONSIGNMENT, 50 HHDS. first quality N. O. SUGAR, 370 bags Rio and Havana COFFEE; quality equal to any ever imported to Maysville, which I am determined to sell at prices that any can be afforded in the city. Those wishing to purchase must call soon.

June 8, 1837 E. F. METCALFE.

BROKERS OFFICE.

GEORGE HERBST, Broker and Dealer in Exchange, Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky. will buy and sell notes on specie paying Banks—negotiate loans, and purchase negotiable paper.

Feb. 2d, 1838.

CANDLE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MONTAGUE,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his friends and citizens of Maysville and vicinity, and dealers in general, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon his manufacture during the summer, and will continue to keep on hand a sufficient supply of first rate

Mould and Dipt Candles,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

The candles will be manufactured out of the best tallow materials, and he pledges the reputation of his candles, that in the future there shall be no cause of dissatisfaction on this score. His establishment is at the mouth of Lanestone Creek, at the crossing of limestone and trout streets, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate the public, on terms as reasonable as can be afforded at any manufactory in the Western country.

Oct. 7th, 1836.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING-GLASSES,

NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants Hotel—are the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices, and their *Goods warranted 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 no delay may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

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

Nov 9, 1837—4tp

PLOUGH FACTORY.

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's celebrated Patent Plough, from our Steel PATENT PLOUGH, and we remain the Firm of this country. They can be bought of Messrs. Wm. & J. Whitaker, or of our shop near the lower end of Limestone. Orders from a distance promptly attended to

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

Apprentice Wanted.

A DOY from 14 to 15 years of age, will be taken to learn the Cabinet business, if application be made immediately at Fred. Frank's Trunk Store. None need apply who are recommended. J. D JOHNSON.

Maysville, Feb. 1st, 1838—tf

REMOVAL.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

☞The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment I door above Morton & Proctor's Store, where he has received and receives some assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

The latest fashion and Cheapest to cut and examine his stock, as he feels assured they will find the variety as great as usually kept in Cincinnati, and the prices as low. Also, REPAIR watches of every description in the best manner, and warrant them to perform.

Front st. Maysville, Nov 23, 1837.

CANDLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Maysville and dealers in candles, for the liberal encouragement to his establishment, and assures them, and the public, that he will continue to keep on hand a sufficient supply of

Moulded and Dipped CANDLES,

Of such a quality as will challenge competition. He has also commenced the manufacture of

BUSHELNUTS.

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

Nov 2, 1837. G. MONTAGUE.

DR. BULL'S NEW TRUSS.

Hernia Cured.

PATENT OF 1833.

THIS public can now be assured that by the use of Dr. Bull's Patent Truss, ruptures will be cured, are the subjects of a speedy and certain cure, unparalleled instances of which are daily occurring in persons of all ages. The high approval of this Instrument by the first surgeons in the United States and England, and the immense number of patients who have received its *superiority* over all other Trusses is a matter of triumphant certainty.

Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the University of the State of New York, in his lecture delivered on the 1st of Feb. 1835, commenting on the merits of Dr Bull's Truss, in comparison with others, which he exhibited to his pupils on that day, of Feb. 27, 1835, commenting on the merits of Dr Bull's Truss, in comparison with others, which he exhibited to his pupils on that day, of Feb. 27, 1835, commenting on the merits of Dr Bull's Truss, and of some disadvantages, which he thought it possessed, thus urges the claims of his new Truss:

"But, gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that Dr Bull 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 believe it will be found to be, upon trial, the most perfect instrument of the kind that I have ever seen. I consider this, gentlemen, as a great improvement, and it ought to be so."

Valentine Mott, M D, Professor Operative Surgeon in the University of the State of New York.

George Bache, M D, late Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical college, N. York.

David Hosack, M D, late Professor in Rutgers Medical College, N. York.

Sir Astley Cooper, of London

Surgeon Sir *Charles Bell*, Surgeon Gen. British Army, Canada.

Besides many hundred others have expressed similar favorable opinions of this instrument.

Professor Mott also remarks—

"The Truss invented by Dr Bull are commended will just reference to the Surgical Students of the Hospital Hernia. The Hernia being reduced, Dr Bull's Pad and Spring have force upon the inguinal hernia in such a manner as to exert an immediate and secure barrier against the escape of the viscera, and this without in the least degree endangering the testicle, or the cord, to effect a permanent closure of the Hernia, or to prevent the internal ring. This is the first example to my knowledge, of a truss, which a clear and scientific method of treating the Hernia, (a final object of cure in view,) has been successfully projected, and I can testify, from the numerous trials of the instrument, that it claims to the most entire confidence of the medical profession are fully sustained by experiment."

CAUTION.—The facility of Dr. Bull's Truss has caused inferior artificers to be manufactured, pretending to be his. These wearing trusses cannot be too cautious in avoiding these dangerous *spurious instruments*, which have caused additional suffering to the afflicted. The genuine will have the signature of Dr A. S. Bull on the pad of each of them, and the signature of the inventor on the spring. A large supply just received at the DRUG Warehouse of

Sept 21, 1837 J W JOHNSTON.

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.

The Syrup is my possession, a great number of handbills 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 in question on who were eye witnesses to some of a particular nature, which were ever made, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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

The medicines are warranted to be wholly vegetable, although they are composed of a number of different articles. They are warranted safe, whether given to 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, Pain in the Breast, Scrotula, White Swelling, King's Evil, &c.

☞For Sale at the store of SIMON NELSON, opposite the market.

HUGH WILSON,
Residence—Elmstreet, west side, near Mulberry street, CINCINNATI.

☞Orders from the country punctually attended to.

PRICES:

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

RECENT AND VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATES:

Cincinnati, December 7, 1836.

Dr H. Wilson:

Dear Sir—It is a duty I owe to the afflicted, I do feel exceedingly glad that I have it in my power to give the certificate of the cure of my daughter, Lavenia, who has been afflicted for two years with a disease which terminated in the death of hundreds of the best medical men, and I am sorry to say, I was unwise 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 good health, and is fast learning a trade. I think this little trifling gratitude is justly due to you for your kindness and attention to my daughter, in restoring her with medicine gratuitously. I also feel in my duty strongly to recommend it to those afflicted with the same disease, and I am very certain they cannot find any medicine more useful in their case.

LAVENIA HATCHER.

Cincinnati, December 12, 1836.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia and symptoms of the Liver complaint, for twelve years past; and within I applied to the best Physicians of Cincinnati and elsewhere, who have acquired a great name for their skill, and still continued to grow worse and my strength is so much wasted, that in walking a small hill, I had to take both of the corner of a fence to keep me from falling to the ground. My blood was perfectly deranged, and my appetite so weak, that I could not keep any food on them. In this situation I continued for three and four years, when I went to the Lancaster Springs, I was much better for a short time, but to no any purpose, I soon became worse and so weak and in the midst of the affair, I was given up by my friends, for my recovery. I heard of Dr Wilson's Purifying Medicine, after several persuasions from a friend, I bought a bottle of the medicine, and before I had taken all of it, I began to feel myself a man of my years. Having received such benefit from the use of the Medicine myself, I most heartily recommend it to the many fellow sufferers. C.—LEB WILLIAMS.

Letter from Dr. Beal.

Shelbyville, Ia. 19th December, 1836.

Sire The 3d of October last, I procured a purchase of your Purifying Medicine and Healing Syrup, in order to try its virtues in, or for a Breast [consumptive] Complaint. I found it very agreeable to take, and I believe it has done me good. I have been able to labor, and I feel very much better. I shall continue to use it, and I believe it will be of great use to me. I have taken it, and I believe it will be of great use to me. I have taken it, and I believe it will be of great use to me. I have taken