MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

R. D. STANTON, Editor and Proprietor. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." *Whole No. 362*

Vol. VII. **Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, May 10, 1838.** *No. 51.*

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☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH THE ALLEY ☜

TERMS:

For one year, in advance, $3 00
Do. at the end of the year, 3 50
☞ All arrearages must be paid before any subscriber will be allowed to discontinue, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISING:

Sixteen lines or under, for the first three insertions, $1 50
Each subsequent insertion, 37
For three months, 4 50
For six months, 8 00
By the year, 15 00
A deduction of 15 per cent will be made on every additional square.
Cash is always expected by the Editor for Advertising and Job Work.

Agents for the Monitor.

Maysville, D. Daniel; Lower Blue Licks, Dr. A. W. Bills, Millersburg, J. Anderson Paton, p. m. Paris, Andrew Cameron; Keniontown, John Carter, Esq. Carter's Store, Dr. E. Logan; Mount Carmel, R. R. Lee, p. m. Flemingsburg, Garrett Chord, p. m. Elizaville, J. W. Barnes, p. m. Owingsville, Joel Howard, p. m. Carlisle, W. C. Richards, p. m. Augusta, Wm. Bowling, p. m. Dover, Abram Bledsoe, Esq. Minerva, J. L. Boyd; Concord, R. A. J. Harrison; Clinton Furnace, B. F. Graham, p. m. Lancaster, Eli Davidson, p. m. Aberdeen, Ohio, John Tucker, Esq. Rossville, J. Applegate, Esq. Georgetown, "

N. Orleans Price Current.

April 21.

ARTICLES.	From	To
Alum . . . lb.	3½	4
Bacon, hams . . . "	12	14
hog round . . . "	9	9
Bagging, Ky. . yd.	22	23
Bale rope, Ky. . lb.	8	10
Beans. . . . bbl.	5 50	
Beef, mess . . . "	16 00	16 00
prime . . . "	11 00	12 00
cargo . . . "	7 00	9 00
Brooms, yellow . lb.	27	28
Brimstone, roll . . "	3½	3½
Candles, sperm . . "	35	36
Coffee, Havana . . "	12	13
St. Domingo . . "	10	00
Porto Rico . . "	11	12
Rye . . . "	15	16
Cotton, ordinary . . "	8	—
Fish, Mackerel, No 1 bbl	11 50	
—— —2 "	10 50	
—— —3 "	7 50	
Cod, dry . box	1 25	
Salmon . keg		
Herring . box	75	97½
Shad . . . bbl	7 00	7 25
Flour . . . lb.	—	—
Lead . . . "	4 00	5 00
Lime, slaked . . lb.	74	8
unslaked . . "	8	10
Lard, fo. flatant . "	1 35	
Bengal . . "		
Oil, sp. . . . "	6	7
Oil pig . . . 100	5 50	
Molasses, plants. . gal.	29	31
Cuba, Eastern . lb.	7	24
Nails, Sperm, winter, gal.	1 00	1 7
Linseed . . "	1 15	1 10
tanners . . bbl	18 00	1 20
Pitch, pine . . . "	2 50	2 00
Pork, mess inspected "	16 50	17 00
prime do. . "	11 00	11 50
cargo do. . "	0 00	0 00
Raisins, bunch box	2 87½	12 00
Sloon . . . "	2 50	3 00
Rice . . . cwt.	3 50	2 65
Sugar, in the city . lb.	5	6
plantation . "	6	0
Havana white . "	12	13
loaf . . . "	20	22
lump. . . "	12	20
Salt, Liverpool, ordi. sack	2 50	00
ground "	2 00	0 00
Turk's Island, bush	55	0 00
Tallow, American . "		
Tin plate . . box	9 50	15
Tobacco, lef. qual. lb.	5	7
2d qual. . . "	4	5
3d. do. . . "	2	3
Whiskey, . . gal	37	38

Louisville Prices Current.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

April 28.

Articles,	From	To
Bacon, hams, . . lb	7	8
shoulders . . "	5	5
Bale Rope . . . yard	17	18
Cable Rope . . . lb	7	8
Coffee, Rio . . . "	12 00	00
St. Domingo . . "	12	13
Java, fine . . . "	12	50
Cotton, Mobile . . "	8	90
Mississippi . . "	15	17
Bagging, Ky. . . yd	20	3 00
Flour, Mess, N. Orl. . bbl	11	12
Superfine, N. Orl. . "	4	15
Superfine, Ky. . . "	4	15
Fish, Mackerel, No 1 . "	17	15
No 2 . . . "	12	00
No 3 . . . "	9	00
Herring . . box	1	12
Dry Cod . . . "		9
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	11 00	12 00
Iron, bar hammered . "	0 00	0 00
do rolled . . "	140 00	00
hoop . . . "	160 00	200 00
sheet . . . "	200 00	
castings, ass'd . "	80 00	86 00
Linen, flax . . yd	25	30
do tow . . "	18	00
Molasses [by the bbl] gal	40	40
Pork, per hundred . "	3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch box	3 00	3 00
Rags, common . lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans "	7	8
do Havanna . "	12	15
do Loaf . . "	19	20
do Lump . . "	17	18
Salt, Kenhawa . bush	50	60
do Turk's Island	80	00
Salts, Epsom . . lb	8	10
do Glauber . . "	4	6
Steel, generally . "	20	25
do cast . . "	22	25
do Amer. blister "	10	11
Stone ware, . . gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes . bag	2 25	2 50
Spirits 4th p. F. Brandy gal	1 50	1 75
Anderson . do	50	75
Holand Gin . . "	1 50	0 00
American Gin . . "	50	00
Jamaica Rum . . "	1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do . . "	75	0 00
Whiskey, fr wag. . "	28	30
do in store . "	27	00
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 . . "	3	5
do manufactured "	9	18
Teas, young hyson	55	60
do gun powder	85	87
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.

PUBLISHING BOOKS BY MAIL!

AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS has now been in existance twelve months, and has enjoyed in that period a very extensive share of public favor. It has furished for *Two Dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost them over *fifty sterling dollars!* in addition to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, domestic and foreign news, &c. &c. original prose and rhyming to devote his time and attention to its other periodical works, has devoted all his interest in the Omnibus to its improvement, and has enlisted the best talent in the country, who will make out for the change in its general character than ever, with a view of "Showing Literary Genius, with advice" to "Sweet Literary Genius" will be devoted 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 Double volume, embracing Novels, Travels, 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 single subscribers *Two Dollars and a half* to individuals. *Two Dollars and a half*, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, *three dollars*. Six dollars for four post paid.

As the arrangement for his undertaking are completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that encouragement which is sufficient to 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 can commence.

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

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN,
No. 50 North Fourth St., Philadelphia
January 1, 1838

Notice.

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

Maysville, February 15, 1838 tf

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor

BY STICKNEY AND CO.

Grocers—Sutton between Front & 2d Sts

May 8.

Articles,	*From*	*To*
Bagging, Kentucky, yd	00	00
Bale Rope do lb	0	00
Bread, Crackers bbl	6 50	0 00
Bacon, Hams lb	0	7
Hog round	5	6
Butter	18	25
Beer, . . . bbl	0 00	0 00
Coffee . . . lb	12	14
Cotton, raw . .	12	14
do spun . .	12	16
Cordage, tarred .	12	00
do white rope	16	16
do bed cords doz	2 00	3 25
do plough lines	75	87
Candles, sperm . lb	42	00
do mould .	13	00
do dipped .	11½	00
Cheese, comm. country	none	00
do West. Reserve	10	12
Cigars, Spanish . 1000	13 00	18 00
do common .	1 00	1 50
Corn Meal, . .	50	62
Feathers . . lb	40	00
Flour . . retail bbl	6 00	6 50
Fish, Mackeral No 1	00 00	00 00
do 2	00 00	13 00
do 3	9 00	9 50
Herring . box		1 12
Dry Cod . .	8	9
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	11 00	12 00
Iron, bar hammered . "	0 00	0 00
do rolled . . "	140 00	00
hoop . . . "	160 00	200 00
sheet . . . "	200 00	
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do tow . . "	18	00
Molasses [by the bbl] gal	40	40
Pork, per hundred . "	3 50	4 00
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Rags, common . lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans "	7	8
do Havanna . "	12	15
do Loaf . . "	19	20
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Salt, Kenhawa . bush	50	60
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do Glauber . . "	4	6
Steel, generally . "	20	25
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do Amer. blister "	10	11
Stone ware, . . gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes . bag	2 25	2 50
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Anderson . do	50	75
Holand Gin . . "	1 50	0 00
American Gin . . "	50	00
Jamaica Rum . . "	1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do . . "	75	0 00
Whiskey, fr wag. . "	28	30
do in store . "	27	00
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 . . "	3	5
do manufactured	9	18
Teas, young hyson	55	60
do gun powder	85	87
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

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 over or against the firm.

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

March 8, 1838.—3t.

THE Subscriber grateful for the favors which has been extended to the late firm, respectfully requests a continuance of the same. The business will be conducted at 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 Drayoss, whose accounts have stood upwards of their time, need not be surprised if they are greeted by authority by him who is a meddler in other men's matters, unless they settle up immediately.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

For sale, cheap, a few
BUFFALO ROBES.
Also, Buffalo Over Shoes.
Maysville, Feb. 8, 1838. M. & C.

TATNALL,

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.

W. M. S. ALLEN.

Maysleck, 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 in Flemingsburg, or its vicinity.—He will be exhibited at Washington, Sharpsburg, and the villages in this county, in due time. Those wishing to breed from so fine a horse, 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 breed from, north of Licking river, and inferior to none in the State. For pedigree and performances, see bills in due time.

DANIEL MORGAN.

March 8, 1838 3t.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partner ship, under the name and firm of ARTUS & METCALFE, and opened the Auction Store lately occupied by E. F. Metcalfe, a house for transacting a

General Agency and COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Where they are prepared to receive, store, forward 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. JA'S. 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.

Proposals.

BY order of the County Court of Bracken, State of Kentucky, at their March term 1838, the undersigned Commissioners will attend at Woodward's Cross Roads, in said county, on the first Monday in May next, for such sums as said order, for the purpose of selling, at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder, the

Building of a Court House, Clerk's office and Jail.

Bidders are solicited to attend. Drafts of each building will be exhibited on the day of sale, and terms made known. Given under our hands this 10th day of April, 1838.

N. STRANBEE,
J. STRANBEE,
P. BRUNER,
V. HAMILTON,
A. HOLTON,
April 12, 1838—6tc. } Commissioners.

Taken up,

ON the 31 day of November, 1837, by John Shay, living in Lewis county, a bay colt, on the Indian East Fork of Cabin Creek, a

SORREL MARE,

about 14 hands high, shod all round, appraised to Forty Dollars, and posted, before Robert Stephenson, a Justice of the Peace.

March 29, 1838-3

ECLIPSE ARCHY.

THIS full blooded horse was purchased in Virginia by W R Hurst, and brought to this state in December, 1837. He will stand the ensuing 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 mare—to insure money to be due when the foal is ascertained to be alive, and to be paid within the season. There will be no account, nothing to pay for unavoidable accidents, but every care taken to prevent them if possible. The season has alr ady commenced, and will end the 4th July next.

GEO: PAYTON.

PEDIGREE.

ECLIPSE ARCHY

is 7 years old the Spring, a very beautiful red sorrel about sixteen hands, full sixteen hands high, large bone, possessing great muscular power and uncommon activity—making Eclipse Archy the most thorough bred 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 that he can have no superior in this country as a stock horse, whether we wish to raise the noble animal for the sport of the turf, the saddle or harness, being equally distinguished from the very best and most fashionable stock of horses in America.

Washington, Ky: March 23, 1838

The pure blooded and noble young horse

FLORIZEL,

WILL stand the approaching season, commencing on the first day of April and ending the last day of June, on Mondays and Tuesdays at my stable; Wednesdays & Thursdays at General John Cochran's mill on Eagle Creek, and Fridays and Saturdays at Alexander Rain's stable near Aberdeen. He will be let to mares at the moderate rate of FIVE Dollars the season, if paid within the season, or Six Dollars after the season expires, and SEVEN Dollars for mares out of school, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal or transferred, or Eight Dollars after the mare foals:

WM: OCONNOR.

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 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 Cedar, his g. g. grand dam by Partnership, 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 Slender, his grand dam the imported Dian, by the famous Eclipse. Slender by King Herod; Flag of Truce by the imported Gold-finder, his dam by Plimsop, 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 every celebrated race mare from Lexington, about sixty yards in a single dash.

☞ *For Performance &c. of Florizel, see bills.*

March, 1838.—16.

Brown Sumpter,

PROPERTY OF MAJ. MARSHALL.

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

WILL make his present season under the superintendence 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 condition, of excellent condition, and still retains that vigor for which he is remarkable, and the breeders of fine horses in this county and of Brown county, Ohio, are respectfully invited to call and see the old VETERAN before making their engagements.

ANTHONY KILLGORE.

Washington, March 29, 1838-3p

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the stock of Goods, at the old stand of Yates & Smith, near Wall street Grafton. To a person desirous of entering into the Grocery Business, the present is an excellent opportunity of procuring a good stand, well fitted up, and containing a good assortment of articles. Its proximity to the river renders it the most desirable business House in Maysville.

He will also sell at the same time, the balance of his term for which the House is leased.

MARTIN SMITH.

Maysville, April 19, 1838.

N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Yates & Smith, or James W. Yates, are earnestly requested to pay up all demands to me, very soon, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer.

M. SMITH.

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
293 bags Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
100 bbls sugar house & plantation Molasses,
5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes MR Raisins;
50 do smoked Herring;
32 bags Pepper and Pimento;
12 boxes Sperm Candles, best article;
1 cask Indigo;
10 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
40 catty do do 13 lbs each;
20 do do do 6 lbs each;
6 cases canister do
A handbill was this morning circulated throughout the city offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of Capt. Bristol, Commander of the James Madison, one of the most magnificent steamboats on the western waters. We read the handbill with the most pure and perfect astonishment, for it described the gallant captain as a villain of the blackest kind, in fact, a modern Cain. It described the guilty of robbing a grey headed parent of his beloved daughter, the ornament of his declining years. We perused the statement of the fact with cold shudders, the single and touching sketch of the handbill would draw the reader out when we placed at the magical words *five hundred dollars* reward, we felt an intense glow of holy horror and disinterested indignation, which utterly conquered all our habits of self-possession. Well we it for Capt. Bristol that in that moment of our virtuous sympathy he was not within our grasp.

The true circumstances of this most singular case are, we believe, as follows:—Captain Bristol and a young lady of Erie, Pa., had formed an attachment, succeeded by a matrimonial engagement, which was at that time approved by the father of the young lady. This old gentleman, who, by his eccentric conduct has acquired an infamy a rich in the story of some future novelist, is a Mr. Hamot, the wealthiest and one of the most respectable citizens of Erie.

He approved the engagement of his daughter, and nothing seemed wanting to brighten the prospect of her happiness.—Young, lovely and rich, she was devotedly attached to her lover, and confident in his truth. He, too, if we are rightly informed, was worthy of her love, and under the encouragement of her father, their union was considered a matter of certainty.

But, alas! the dreams they had formed were soon destined to vanish, and like bright and fairy to melt away in air. Some "honest Iago" envious of our hero's good fortune, wrote to Mr. Hamot an anonymous note, in which he traduced the character of Capt. Bristol; and among other slanders, said that he was a married man, and that he was now plotting to elope with his daughter, swallowed the story with no every credulity, and, at once ordered his daughter, in a carriage, to her home. The journey, however, was not so easily effected, and in the meantime, Capt. Bristol wrote to his native state, and procured from the most respectable individuals, letters establishing his reputation, exculpating him from the malicious slander, and vindicating his honor. But all this was of no avail. The old man was not to be appeased.

In this state, matters continued for some time, the parties still retaining their unabated affection, and the old man persisting in his anger and obstinacy. What the result would be it was very difficult to conjecture, as the daughter would probably be disinherited if she disobeyed her father's commands, and such sacrifices of interest are often recorded in works of romance, yet they do not occur sufficiently often, in reality, to form the foundation of any confident belief.

Such was the aspect of affairs, when, a few evenings since, a cotillion was given at Erie, at which all the beauty and fashion of the place were present. Among others, our unfortunate lovers were there; and even their sadness seemed dispelled by the lightness and gaiety of the scene. Late that night a spectator would have observed something suspicious in the movements of the James Madison, which was then lying in the port of Erie. The people on board of her seemed to be getting up steam, and making every preparation for departure. This was very strange, for it was an unseasonable hour of the night, and there were neither passengers nor freight on board the boat. At length a lady and gentleman made their appearance, in great haste, and having stepped on board, the boat was loosed from her moorings, and shot out upon the dark and quiet surface of the lake. The Madison, it will be recollected, is the largest boat upon our western waters, and is, in interior and power, is well fitted for the floating palace of a rover, and a rover's bride, the young and beautiful girl had eloped with the gallant Captain, and they were alone on the waters.

In a few hours the father discovered the plot. His daughter was gone. The whole population of Erie was in a blaze of excitement. But what could be done.

Far off, the fugitive steamboat was disappearing, and the immense swift propelled almost as a speck, and her black columns of smoke faded to a thin, and almost imperceptible wreath in the distance. "My daughter! Oh my daughter!"

But remedy was there none at hand. It appears the Madison had left port without procuring her clearance at the Custom House. The revenue cutter was lying at Erie; and one of her officers was forthwith made acquainted with the fact. He immediately repaired on board the fast sailing steamboat Jefferson, then also lying at Erie, and proceeded in chase of the fugitives.

Was there ever a more curious spectacle than was there exhibited? The elopement of Alfred Leigh, and the pursuit of old Wardle in the Post chaise was nothing to it. The Madison was put to the top of her speed, for the Jefferson has carried "the honest" on our lake, and it must be a swift craft that outsails her. The chase in sign of Capt. Bristol was to enter the port of Aslabula, and there be united to the object of his love.

For this port, therefore, both vessels were bending. The Madison first arrived, and Capt. Bristol and the lady proceeded to the office of the nearest magistrate.—Unfortunately the county clerk, from whom marriage licenses are procured, resided in another town, and in the necessary delay occasioned by this circumstance, the J. Jefferson approached the harbor. The only remedy now left was to start to the Madison immediately from port, to induce the officer of the Jefferson to pursue her again into lake; while the captain and lady promised bride remained on shore. This was accordingly done, but the ruse did not succeed. The gentlemen of the revenue were accustomed to the tricks of smuggling, and were determined to make a seizure. The party on board the Jefferson proceeded at once to land, and the fugitive lady was immediately arrested.

We are informed that the scene which ensued was well calculated to melt even the hearts of their persecutors. The young lady clung to the arms of her lover, and was only torn from them by brute strength. The captain fought like a hero, but was overpowered by superior odds.—The whole entire party then repaired to Erie with their prize, where the whole population had collected on shore to witness their arrival. The romance we understand was concluded by the father's compelling his daughter to marry a man whom she loved, in a boy, while the officers of justice are in pursuit of her betrothed husband. We cannot see any reason why similar indulgence Capt. Bristol to avoid an arrest.—*Buffalo paper.*

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

Mt. Sterling, Ky. April 16, 1838.

BEAUTY

There's beauty in the lofty pine
That scorns the passing gale,
When Winter, on his rocky wreath,
Sweeps o'er the shrinking vale.

There's beauty in the dashing shower
That welcomes their time, and rest;
And in the thousand graceful forms
Which summer hours bring.

There's beauty in the landing sky,
Clad in its azure blue,
Where fleecy clouds are gliding by,
Hinting its face from view.

And on the sea, when silence deep
Sleeps o'er the ocean's wave,
Where the coral many a fathom down
Adorns the seaman's grave.

The face of smiling infancy
Is it not sweetly fair?
For Heaven, with an enchanting hand,
Hath stamp'd its image there.

And passing beautiful to all
The cheek of youth appears,
Ere its first freshness hath been strewn'd,
Or blanch'd with bitter tears.

Yet lofty pine and graceful flower,
In summer beauty gay—
The passing pageants of an hour—
In time shall pass away.

The building earth and placid sea
In bold frame will roll;
Yon smiling sky of blessed light
Be like a night'y scroll.

The terrors of that dreaded hour
With wrathful arm be hurled,
While the archangel's thunjet speaks
The ruin of a world.

Ye gentle ones, in youth's first bloom,
Seek ye, while yet ye may,
That living beauty of the soul
Which never knows decay.

O, give to him who gave your life
Your childhood's earliest love,
And seek, through truth, toil and strife,
A lasting home above.

So when eternity shall burst
Upon your dazzled sight,
Your souls shall dwell forever more
In blessedness and light.

THE CRUSADER'S SONG—TO THE HEBREW MAIDEN.

Hebrew maiden, veil thy beauty,
Lest my heart's rebel mutiny
Breaking bonds of holy duty,
For the silken chains of love.
Hebrew maiden, veil thy beauty,
Though thy sweet eye beam with light,
They might tempt a true believer
To the darkest shades of night.

Hebrew maiden, while I linger,
Hanging over thy melting lute,
Every chord beneath thy finger,
Wakes a pulse that should be mute
We must part and part forever;
Ere that could my life rescue!
Lips that mine could cling to ever—
Hebrew maiden, now adieu!

THE HEBREW MAIDEN'S ANSWER.

Christian soldier, must we sever?
Does thy creed our fate divide?
Must we part, and part forever?
Shall another be thy bride?
Spirits of my fathers sleeping!
Yes, who once in Zion trod,
Heaven's mysterious counsels keeping,
Tell me of the Christian's God!

Is the Cross of Christ the token
Of a saving faith to man?
Can my early vows be broken?
Spirits, answer me! They can.
Mercy—mercy alone alone blows—
All the blessed with him dwell.
No, we can't be saved without him!
Christian, I believe thy God!

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Oh thou foul thief, where hast thou stowed my daughter?

Judge me the world, if this gross in sense,
Just thus have murdered on her with foul charm, abused her delicate youth with drugs
Or mineals.

I therefore do apprehend thee:—
Lay hold upon him if he do resist,
Subdue him at his peril.

From Lockhart's Life of Scott.

VISIT TO MRS COUTTS, LATE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS TO ABBOTSFORD.

The author of Lallah Rookh's Relic Chorus was followed before many days by more formidable enjoings. The much talked-of lady who began life as Miss Harriet Mellon, a comic actress in a provincial troop, and died Duchess of St. Albans, was then making a tour in Scotland, as Mrs Coutts, the enormously wealthy widow of the first English banker of his time. No person of such consequence dropped in those days, have thought a Scotch progress complete, unless it included a reception at Abbotsford; but Mrs. Coutts had been previously acquainted with Sir Walter, who, indeed, had some remote connexion with her late husband's family, through the Stuarts of Allenbank, I believe, or perhaps Swintons, of Swinton. He had visited her occasionally in London during Mr. Coutts's life, and was very willing to do the honors of Tweiddale in return. But although she was considerate enough not to come on him with all her retinue, leaving four of the seven carriages with which she travelled at Edinburg, the appearance of only three coaches, each drawn by four horses was rather trying for poor Lady Scott. They contained Mrs. Coutts, her future lord, the duke of St. Albans, one of Sir Grace's sisters—*dame de compagnie* (vulgarly styled a Toady)—a brace of physicians—for it had been considered that one doctor might himself be disabled in the course of an expedition so adventurous and, besides other minionls of every grade, a confidential female servant for Mrs. Coutts's own person; she requiring to have this article also in duplicate, because, in her widowed condition, she was fearful of being robbed, or there must be one Abigail for the service of the duchess, a second to keep watch by night. With a little pushing and cramming, all this train found accommodation; but it so happened that there were already in the house several ladies, and a baronet, of high birth and rank, who felt by no means disposed to assist their host and hostess in making Mrs. Coutts's visit agreeable to her. They had heard a great deal, and they saw something, of the attention almost insupportable from wealth so vast as had come into her keeping. They were on the outlook for absurdity and merriment; and I need not observe how effectually women of fashion can contrive to mortify, without doing or saying any thing which should expose them to the charge of actual incivility.

Sir Walter, during dinner, did every thing in his power to counteract this influence of *the cell eye*, and something to overawe it; but the spirit of mischief had been fairly stirred, and it was easy to see that Mrs. Coutts followed those noble dames in the drawing room in by no means that complacent mood which was customarily sustained, doubtless by every blandishment of deferential flattery, in the mansions of millions. He cut the gentlemen of decorum short, and soon after joining the ladies, managed to withdraw the youngest and gayest, and cleverest, who was also the highest in rank (a lovely marchioness,) into the adjoining room, and thus spoke to her" (he told me.) "I want to speak a word with you about Mrs. Coutts. We have known each other a good while, and I know you won't take any thing I can say in ill part. It is, I here, not uncommon among the fine ladies in London to be very well pleased to accept invitations, and even sometimes to hunt after them, to Mrs. Coutts's grand balls and fetes, and then, if they meet her in any private circle, to practise on her the delicate manœuvre called *tipping the cold shoulder*. This you agree with me is shabby; but it is nothing new either to you or to me that fine people will do shabby busir ess for which beggars might blush, if they once stoop to condescend to pike for tickets. I am sure you would not for the world do such a thing; but you must permit me to take the great liberty of saying, that I think the style you have all received my guest, Mrs. Coutts, in this evening, is a certain violation of that second one. You were all told a couple of days ago that I had accepted her visit, and that she would arrive to day to spend three nights. Now of any of you had not been disposed to be of my party at the same time with her, there was plenty of time for you to have gone away before she came; and as none of you moved, and it was impossible to fancy that any of you would remain out of mere curiosity, I thought I had a perfect right to calculate on your having made up your minds to help me out with her." The beautiful Peeress answered, "I thank you Sir Walter—you have done me the great honor to speak as if I had been your daughter, and depend upon it you shall be obeyed with heart and good will." One by one, the other exclusives were soon engaged in a little tete-a-tete with her lady-ship. Sir Walter was soon satisfied that things had been put into a train. The Marchioness was requested to sing because he thought it would please Mrs. Coutts." Mrs. Coutts's brow smoothed, and in the course of half an hour she was as happy and easy as she ever was in her life. Some Highland reels followed—dones of her early hestrical years and joining in the chorus of Sir Alan's *Lalad of Cockpen.* She stayed out her three days sassin, accompanied by all the circle, Mrs Dalyrample, and Tom Purdie and left Abbotsford delighted with her host, and, to all appearance, with his other guests.

Sir Walter often quoted the maxim of an old lady in one of Miss Farrier's novels—that a visit should never exceed three days, "the *rst day*,—the *sect day*, and the *yerd day*."

TO COMFORT THE.—Crumbs of bread are to be soaked in brandy, and when well soaked, the bottle of bread is filled therewith, into which a quantity of the spirit is then to be poured.—the fish remains motionless, & as if deprived of life, in which state it is to be wrapped in fresh straw, and afterwards in a cloth. In this condition they may be packed and conveyed to any distance, for eight or ten days. When arrived at the place of destination, they must be unpacked and thrown into a cistern of water, where they remain a quarter of an hour, and sometimes an hour, without showing any signs of life; but at the end of that time they disgorge very abundantly, and recover their life and ordinary motions.—*Nicholson's Philosophical Journal.*

Notice.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring my wife ELIZABETH HOOK, at the peril of the law—and I also forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any provocation. WM. HOOK

G. B. Licks, Nicholas co. Ky. May 3 1838

THE TIGER IN LOVE.

COMMUNICATED BY A RESIDENT AT GENEVA.

ALL the world knows that Orpheus, in his time, tamed tigers, and panthers, and lions, and made them obedient by the melody of his song and of his lyre. This is not so very surprising; for who can withstand the magic of sweet sounds? Last summer I had occasion to admire here a circumstance which proves that there still exists a power which subdues wild beasts, and makes them gentle, tame, and even tender. Adviment, who is well known all over the Continent, came to this city with his menagerie; and we found that he had made much greater advances in the education of these animals than the celebrated Martin, who, in fact, did little more than play and romp with an old lion and a small lioness. His tiger he left in quiet, and always asserted that nothing was to be effected with those beasts, and that they were unsusceptible of any training; just as some teachers will only take pains with youths possessing extraordinary capacity, and neglect others by whom they are not likely to gain any *eclat*.

This is far from being the case with Adviment, the Pestalozzi and Follenberg of wild beasts. You should only see, when he entered the cage of the great savage lyons, with what commanding assurance he took all sorts of liberties with the formidable brute, how he snatched from his mouth thrown to him, and would not allow him so much as to touch it. But this was not all; the ferocious animal was obliged to open his jaws to their full extent; Adviment then placed his head between them, and this position he fired a pistol close to the ear of the hyena. The slightest, even involuntary, start of the animal, the least movement of the jaw, might have cost him a wound at least. So far was anything of this kind from happening, that the spectators could not help noticing what pains the animal took to keep his teeth apart least he should hurt his master. The same trick Adviment performed with the tiger, a powerful and beautiful creature. He did not indeed take the meat from him, but would not let him eat it, and laid hold of his forelegs and made him jump and dance on the hinder ones just as he pleased.

The tiger was extremely graceful in all his attitudes, positions and motions; hence a young lady of this city took a fancy to make drawings of him from nature. Accordingly, in the mornings, when there were few visitors, she placed herself before the cage of the tiger, fixed her lovely eyes upon his face, and waited till he assumed a fine attitude or position, nay, when he had lain down and curled himself up to sleep, she allowed him no rest, but made the keeper rouse and tease him. In the first days he was extremely angry at this disturbance, but he soon became more gentle, and when Mademoiselle M. placed herself with her portfolio before the cage, he would rise, walk about, raise himself up, thrust his paws between the iron bars, as if to reach them out to her; he would then throw himself down, playing and rolling on his back, and in a manner seeming to do everything which she sang to him. Such an intimacy had soon taken place between them that Adviment declared that Mademoiselle M. might venture alone into the cage, for he was sure he would not hurt her.

In ten days she had drawn him in five different positions. Having finished her work she collected her drawings, tied up her portfolio, put on her gloves, and waved a friendly farewell to the animal. *Adieu, adieu, mon cher Hassan, je te remercie bien*, said she, and away she went. Hassan looked after her till she reached the door, and then lay down to sleep, which he could not before have done on any account; for he was really gallant towards his fair visitor.

Next morning, about the time when Mdlle. M. had been used to come, Hassan roused up, licked himself, walked round and round and round, pre-sently stood still, then lay down in various attitudes, got up again, turned and wound himself about like an academic model, and at last raised himself on his hind legs, sniffing impatiently at the door, and taking no notice of the keepers, who spoke caressingly to him. Hassan then became surly, howled in a frightful manner, gnashed his teeth furiously at his keepers, and when he was in this mood Adviment did not deem it prudent to go into his cage in the evening and to perform the usual manœuvres with him. Hassan even ate less than usual, and contemptuously left a fine bone untouched.

On the following morning, about nine o'clock, there were the same preparations, the same indications of hope and expectation, and the same joyous agitation so long as he conceived that she was likely to come, when the sweet smile, whose lovely force, and whose melodious voice had made a deep impression on his tiger-heart. But an hour afterwards he became so furious and intractable that Adviment began to be alarmed. He called, therefore, to an Mdlle. M., acquainted her with the state of the case, and requested her to visit Hassan, to see if he would then be pacified. What female would not have been flattered by such an application. She accompanied him and his nouveau had she entered the menagerie than Hassan was totally changed; the joy, the transport, of the brute, after his previous rage, was most extraordinary; he threw himself down immediately, and did his level best to please. Mademoiselle M. finally fixed on the lady he then went thro' all his former favorite positions, and did everything to deserve her favorable notice and detain her as long as possible. After staying a quarter of an hour, during the entire it was not without agitation that he saw her depart, but his afterwards remained quiet. If in the sequel Mdlle. M. staid away for two days together, his rage was always renewed. In this manner I discover Hassan myself pass from the most savage howling and rage to the gentleness of a pet cat when Mdlle. M. entered; and I verily believe with Adviment that she might have led him through the streets by a ribbande.

There are some writers much given to peculiar forms of expression that have grown into common use, yet which, if analyzed, mean nothing at all. A correct and sensible writer will avoid these, and make use of no word or sentence which he does not fully understand. If a writer does not understand what he says, how can the reader comprehend him.

Several French residents on the confines of Peru, having been harshly beaten because they refused to enter the Buenos Ayres invading army, the French Consul at that city has struck his flag, and sent a brig to the pacific for a fleet to come and blockade the port.

THE SOUL IN PURGATORY.

OR LOVE STRONGER THAN DEATH.

BY E. L. BULWER.

The angels strung their harps in heaven and their music went up like a stream of odors to the Mighty Throne. But the harp of Seralim was sweeter, than that of his fellows, and the voice of the invisible one (for the angels themselves know not the glories of Jehovah—only far in the depths of heaven, they see one Unsleeping Eye watching forever over creation,) was heard saying:

"Ask a gift for the love that burns upon thy song, and it shall be given thee."

"And Seralim answered:

"There are in the vast space which men call Purgatory, and which is the escape from Hell, but the painful porch of Heaven, many souls that adore Thee, and yet are punished justly for their sins; grant me the boon to visit them in their dwelling, and their sufferings by the hymns of the harp that is consecrated to thee?"

And the voice answered:

"Thy prayer is heard, oh, gentlest of the angels; and it seems good to him that chastises but for love. Go; thou hast thy will."

Then the angel sung the praises of God, and when the song was done he rose from his azure throne at the right hand of Gabriel, and spreading his silver wings, he flew to that melancholy orb which nearest to earth echoes from the shriek of souls, that by torture become pure. There the unhappy ones see from afar the bright courts they are hereafter to obtain, and the ships of the glorious beings, who, fresh from the fountains of Immortality, walk amid the gardens of Paradise, and feel that their happiness knows no morrow; and thus their consolation is—and their torment, and makes the true difference between Purgatory and Hell.

Then the angel folded his wings and entering the crystal gates, sat down upon a blanched rock, and struck his divine lyre, and a peace fell over the souls of the demons ceased to torture, and the victims to wail. Asleep to the mourners of earth, was the song of the angel to the souls of the purifying star. The only voice amid the great stillness that seemed not lulled by the angel was the voice of a woman, and it continued to cry out with a sharp cry:

"Oh, Aldenheim—Aldenheim, mourn no for the lost."

Then Seralim's interest was aroused, and approaching the spot from whence the voice came, he saw the spirit of a young and beautiful girl chained to a rock and demons lying idle by. And Seralim said to the demons: "Doth the song lull thus to sleep?"

And they answered: "Her cure for another is bitterer than all our torment; therefore we are idle."

The angel approached the spirit, and said in a voice that stilled her cry: "and in what state do we not live sympathy?—Wherefore, oh daughter of earth, wherefore wailest thou with the same wail and why doth the harp that soothed the most guilty of thy companions fail in its melody with thee?

"O radient stranger," answered the poor spirit, "thou speakest to one who on earth loved God's Creatures more than God; therefore is she justly condemned. Know that my love Aldenheim mourns ceaselessly for me, and the thought of his sorrow is more intolerable to me than all the demons can inflict."

"And how knowest thou that he laments thee?" asked the angel.

"Because I know with what agony I should have mourned for HIM," replied the spirit, sadly.

The divine nature of the angel was touched, for love is the nature of the sons of heaven—"And how, can I minister to thy sorrow?"

A transport seemed to agitate the spirit, and she lifted up her mist-like and impalpable arms and cried.

"Give me—give me leave to return to earth but one little hour, that I may visit my Aldenheim; and that, concealing from him my present sufferings, I may comfort him in his own."

"Alas!" said the angel, turning away his eyes—for angels may not weep in the sight of others—"I could grant then this boon, but thou knowest not the penalty. For the souls in Purgatory may return to earth, but here is the sentence that awaits their return. In a word, for one hour on earth thou must add a thousand years to the tortures of thy confinement here!"

"Is that all?" cried the spirit. "Willingly, then, will I bear them. Ah, surely love not in Heaven, or thou would'st know, oh Celestial Visiter, that one hour of consolation to the one we love, is worth a thousand ages of torment to ourselves. Let me comfort and convince my Aldenheim, no matter what becomes of me."

Then the angel looked on high, and saw in far distant regions which in that orb none else could discern, the rays that parted from the allegiantly Eye; and he heard the voice of the Eternal One bidding him act as his pity whispered. He looked on the spirit, and her shadowy arms stretched towards him, he utered the word that loosed the bars of the gate of purgatory, and lo, the spirit, had re-entered the human world.

It was night in the hall of the Lord of Adenheim; and he sat at the head of his glittering board; loud and long was the laughing and merry the jest that echoed round; and the jest of the Lord of Adenheim was louder and merrier than all.

And by his right side sat a beautiful lady; and ever and anon he turned from others to whisper soft vows in her ear.

And oh, said the bright dames of Elkenburg, thy wealth which lady can be loved dislike than not utter the same oaths and promise the same love to Ida, the daughter of Loden? and low but three little months have closed upon her grave.

By my halidom, quoth the young Lord of Adenheim, thou dost thy beauty marvellous injustice, Ida! Nay thou mockest me; I love the daughter of Loden! why then should I be worthy of thee? A few gay words, a few passing smiles, and I call the love Adenheim ours here to Ida. Was it my fault if the poor fool misconstrued such common courtesy? Nay dearest lady, thy heart is virgin to thee.

And what, said the lady of Falkenburg as she suffered the arm of Adenheim to encircle her slender waist, didst thou not grieve for her loss?

Why, verily, yes, for the first week, but in thy bright eyes I found a ready consolation.

At this moment the Lord of Adenheim thought he heard a deep sigh behind him; he turned but saw nothing save a slight mist that gradually faded away, and vanished in the distance.—Where was the necessity for Ida to reveal herself.

* * * *

"And thou didst not, then, do thy errand to thy lover,' said Seralim, as the spirit of the wronged Ida, returned to purgatory.

"Did the demons recommence their torture," was poor Ida's answer.

"And it was for this thou hast added a thousand years to thy doom.

"Alas," answered Ida, "after the single hour I have endured on earth, there seems but little terrible in a thousand fresh years of Purgatory."

"What, the story ended?" asked Seralim.

"Yes."

"Yes, surely the thousand years were not added to poor Ida's doom and Seralim bore her back to Heaven."

The legend saith no more. The writer was contented to show us the perpetuity of woman's love.

And its reward, added Vain.

Agriculture.—To solicit his mother earth for his subsistance by the wholesome process of tillage, has ever been the most natural and honorable occupation of man. The great Creator has designated the earth, not only as the common receptacle of the mouldering bones and decayed forms of human kind, but also as their constant nourishment, and as the source of the vital current continues to flow. And, as the pursuit of agriculture is the most universal and natural employment of our race, so it is the most rich in moral fruits; and, more than any other education, leads to the desirable innocence and simplicity of life. Its ever-changing scenery, the pomp of groves, the garniture of fields, all that the genial ray of morning gilds, all that echoes to the song of even, and all dread magnificence of heaven," are so many and sublime incentives to adoration and gratitude.

The season of the year has now arrived when the busy operations of husbandry are going on.

"When first young zephyr melts the mountain snow,
And spring unbinds the mellowing mould below,
Pleas the deep plough, and urge the groaning team,
Where the worn shares, in opening furrows gleam."

It is now the patient earth endures the rake and the harrow; and in return for the deep wounds inflicted on her broad and furrowed visage, promises an ample recompence in the precious fruits that constitute the life of man and beast. It is now that the hand of industry deposites among the clods the dry and withered seeds, which would remain as unproductive as the salt of the desert, but for the storm, but for the kindly blessing of Heaven.

The true secret of agriculture, as Cato has long since taught us, is to "*feed well*" The neglect of this rule will be fatal to all success in the country, and bankruptcy will be the inevitable result of carelessness, and poverty instead of bundance. It will be found universally, that husbandry may be pronounced good or bad according to the observance or disregard of this rule. Let the fruitful breasts of bounty be consigned to beasts, let the lowing herds pine away for want of sufficient pasturage, let all the creatures for man's use be left in nonegre, ill fed forms, and no great penetration will be required to portray the character of such husbandry. But reverse the picture, and the most captious and fastidious taste would admit the merit of the management that could so bless and beautify the beasts of the fields.—*Northampton Farmer.*

From the New York Evening Post.

THE STEAM PACKETS.—The arrival yesterday of the steam packets Sirius and Great Western, caused in the city that evening a sensation which shows how much every new enterprise of any magnitude awakens in this excitable city. The Battery was thronged yesterday morning with thousands of persons of both sexes, assembled to look at the Sirius, the vessel which had crossed the Atlantic by the power of steam, as she lay anchored near at hand, gracefully shaped, painted black all over, the water around her covered with craft filled with people anxious to get a peep, passing, some conveying and some bringing back those who desired to go aboard.—An American seventy-four in one of the ports of the Mediterranean, or of South America, would vastly be surrounded with greater interest than she was.

When the Great Western, at a later hour, was seen ploughing her way through the waters towards the city, a prodigious mass, thicker if possible than her predecessor, the crowd became more numerous, and the whole bay, to a great distance, was dotted with boats, as if every thing that could be moved by oars had left its place at the wharves. It seemed, in fact, a kind of triumphal entry.

The problem of the practicability of establishing a regular intercourse by steam between Europe and America is considered to be solved by the arrival of these vessels. notwithstanding the calculations of certain gentlemen versed in Engineering, at the head of whom is Dr. Lardner, who have proved by figures that the thing is impossible. The only question which now remains is, whether the greater regularity and speed with which the passage is effected in steamers vessels will compensate for the additional cost; or who her, in fact, on balancing all considerations, any additional cost will be incurred. That the working of a single steamboat will cost more than the navigation of a vessel with sails is clear enough; but it is to be considered on the other hand, that in consequence of the increase of speed, and the greater regularity with which the voyage will be made by steam, a smaller number of vessels will be necessary, and thus a saving of capital will be effected. Those who are familiar with calculations of this sort can perhaps arrive at a probable solution of this question—or perhaps it must be left to experience to supply materials for a correct decision. At all events, we congratulate the public that the question is now in a fair way of being settled.

In the mean time, however, we must not assume to the exclusive credit of "British skill" has now for the first time effected the passage of the Atlantic by steam. The steam ship Savannah, built by Francis Fickett of this city, and commanded by Captain Rogers, went twice to Europe, and made a wide circuit of navigation. She went to Stockholm, to St. Petersburg, and afterwards visited Constantinople. The practicability of the undertaking was, in fact, already proved by "American skill"—the question now to be settled is it is economy and its superiority to the usual mode of navigation and this we admit will be due to British enterprize.

A correspondent, whose communication we have not room to publish at length, has sent us some calculations about the number of voters in this city. The whig newspapers, and those who think only the thoughts which the whig newspapers put into their heads, pretend that there were just five thousand more democratic votes given at the last election than there should have been. They expected four or five thousand majority; they have obtained little more than a plurality, and in their disappointment and rage they resort to the explanation that this expected majority has been neutralized by the introduction of just as many unlawful votes. Our correspondent says:

"A few moments' attention bestowed upon William's Annual Register, by the Whigs, would have saved them a great deal of time wasted in such conjectures. In this work we find the population of this State, at the last census, set down at 2. 174,517, the number of legal voters at 422,034. Divide the former sum by the latter, and we have nearly one voter to 5 1-7 inhabitants as the ratio of legal voters to the whole population. The city of New York contained in the same census 270,089.—Divide this number by 39,341, the aggregate of votes at the Charter election, and we have a voter to about 5 5-6 as the ratio in the city. So that allowing as liberally as may be for the excess of votes over the legal the number of votes will not exceed an actual number of legal voters. If memory serves me aright—and if not, it is an easy matter to correct me—the number of persons entitled to vote in the city at the last census was found to be somewhat more than 42,000. The Whigs must find some other way to account for their meagre majority. They cannot get over such substantiate facts. They are spending their money in calculating their victory in the remember Pyrrhus. They will need all their money next fall.

PANTAGRUEL.

"HOW THE WIND LIES."

The Editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, not being altogether pleased with Mr. Clay's personal attack upon the character of the West pioneers, wrote to General Harrison for his opinions! The old General who has no better opinions of Mr. Clay than he should have, trips up his heels on the "PRE EMPTION LAWS" He says "I AM as you assume, IN FAVOR of the PRE-EMPTION BILL!!!"

He does not even say "Pre Emption *Long*," but the "Pre Emption BILL" meaning the Bill which Mr. Clay and his friends so lately and so furiously opposed, but which was sustained by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and which is the revised principles of the Democratic party. Gen. Harrison, now his present views, cannot support Mr. Clay if he should be nominated, and as the Kentucky and Ohio Journal a few days since intimated, if Clay should be nominated, General Harrison will vote for Mr. Van Buren. We have very good reason for believing General Harrison would have voted *for* Mr. Van Buren at the last election, had he not been a candidate himself.

"OUR FIRST DUTY."

Mr. BIDDLE, in his late manifesto, says:

"What Europeans want now, is that we should pay our debts. *This is our first duty*," etc.

Mr. BIDDLE'S "*first duty*," according to his code of morality and patriotism, is to *pay his debts to foreigners*. Until he has done this, he thinks it inexpedient to *pay his debts to his fellow-citizens*. His practices accord with his professions. He announced a few days ago that he refused to pay his bonds issued in April, 1837, payable one year after date, held by the merchants of New York, in say thing but the notes of the old Bank of the United States, for a term of five per cent. discount for other bank notes, and that, in consequence, they had been protested, and suits brought upon them.

The last arrived from England brought the following notice from Mr. BIDDLE'S agent, viz:

"*Bonds of the Bank of the U. States.*—Holders of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, due on the first of April next, are hereby informed that they may receive the amount, under a discount of three per cent. per annum for the unexpired time, on presentation at the agency of the said bank, No. 52 Old Broad street between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

S. JAUDON.

March 24, 1838."

Thus, will Mr. BIDDLE is refusing to pay the *American* holders of his bonds in any thing but paper at five per cent discount, is still willing to pay the *British* holders in *gold*, and in *advance*, asking a discount on the unexpired time equal to only three per cent. per annum! Why this difference in payment to our *own citizens* and to *foreigners*? Has *foreigner* rights which *citizens* have not? If a preference must be given, would not every honest man and patriot say that it should be in favor of our citizens?

But the wrong done to the merchants of New York in refusing to pay his bonds, sinks into insignificance, compared with the imposition he is practising upon the cotton planters. It is but a few days since we observed, in a letter from Mobile, that one of his agents was there selling the "cotton notes," which are five per cent. discount in New York, at 20 per cent. advance in Alabama bank notes. These bank notes, therefore, compared with the currency of New York, are at about 25 per cent. discount. With these notes, worth *about* 75 *cents in the dollar*, Mr. BIDDLE buys cotton from the planters; and this cotton he sends to Europe and sells for GOLD, with which he pays his *British bond-holders*. Nominally, he pays, say, ten cents a pound for his cotton, but in fact only seven and a half. His purchase of merchandise and other produce with the depreciated notes Mr. BIDDLE gives him, at least twenty-five per cent. higher than they would be with gold. In this changing his depreciated notes in notes more depreciated, and then into cotton, and lastly into gold Mr. BIDDLE makes an enormous profit. Out of whom? *Out of the planters!* He deceives them with the idea of getting a good price—for the trash he gives them is called *dollars*—when, in fact the price is very low. He buys with a *bad currency* and sells for a *good one*, and in that is his profit; but *his profit is the planter's loss*.

Mr. BIDDLE's policy, (at least one branch of it,) is to keep up his game of economy and profit at the expense of the cotton planters. To do so it is necessary for him to accomplish two objects:

1. To prevent a resumption of specie payments.

2. To preserve his credit abroad.

He has manifested in his last "brag" to prevent a resumption. Having failed in his intrigues, he resorts to intimidation, and threatens New York, not only with his own power, but with that of a host of allies in Congress. If he can thus prevent and depredate, or compel the resuming banks to stop again, he can still sell his "old notes" for notes still more depreciated in the South and West, can still put off these notes upon the planters for their cotton, and still send the cotton to England and sell it for gold. In short, the following extract from his manifesto clearly developes his policy, and shows how he expects to succeed in his credit abroad, viz:

"There presents a motive, that the credit of the country abroad will be injured by not resuming. Not in the least. Every body connected with America knows the reasons of suspending, and entirely approved of it, as the only measure that could save the country. What Europeans want now is, that we should pay our debt That is our first duty; and if they see, as they cannot fail to see, that these premature efforts to resume specie payments are the cause of the evil we have to pay, they will perceive that, in endeavoring to secure an object wholly domestic, they have been sacrificed. In respect to the dividends and the stocks payable abroad, many of them are payable in specie, and the guarantee of the stockholders is so that we place the money there at our own cost; and, as to dividends payable here, they have almost universally been remitted in the equivalents to specie. What the general merchants of France and Germany desire is, that we should take their merchandise; that we should trade with them. The state of our currency is a very subordinate concern. You deal with them, and pay them in their own currency. They know little, and care little about the sort of currency in which you deal with the South and West."

Yes, "*they know little, and care little about the sort of currency in which you deal with the South and West.*" So you "*receive their merchandise*" and "*pay them in their own currency*, [GOLD] they "*care little*" whether you impose upon the planters a currency ten, twenty, fifty, or eighty per cent. discount, or *cheat them out of their crops altogether*. Whether the "old currency" is used, or the notes more depreciated, or downright counterfeits, is to them perfectly immaterial. They, the British merchants and bond-holders will be perfectly content with Mr. BIDDLE if he pays them in gold, though they know he refused to pay the New York merchants any thing but "old notes" *five per cent. discount*, and buys up the cotton of the South, and West with a currency *twenty-five per cent. discount*. He may be as obnoxious as he chooses in *America*, if he pays his debts in *Europe!!* And *he resolves to be obnoxious in America, and pay his debts in Europe!*

Will the merchants of New York, or the planters of the South and West, long bear with these outrages? Will not every honest man of every party rise up and denounce a course so unnecessary, so selfish, so unpatriotic, and so dishonest? Can party prejudice or party attachment restrain men in the Federalists from denouncing these outrages, and renouncing their author? *We shall see.—Globe.*

SINGULAR LAW CASE.

From the Boston Daily Adv. of Thursday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Lawrence Leonard vs. David A. Fisher, et. al. Executors.

This is a singular and interesting case. In 1834, the plaintiff was in the employ of the late David Fisher, at Wrentham, as a common laborer. While there, Mr. Fisher lost his pocket book, and had strong suspicions that Leonard had found it and appropriated the money to his own use. On this account he refused to pay the plaintiff the money for his wages, on a settlement but gave him a note, of which the following is a copy.—

$48,00. Wrentham, Dec. 26, 1834.

Six months from date, for value received, I promise to pay Lawrence Leonard forty-eight dollars, on condition that I cannot prove within that time, that the said Lawrence Leonard found my pocket book, which I lost, and expended the money so applied the same to his own use, which was in the same when I lost it.

DAVID FISHER,
by DAVID A. FISHER.

After Mr. Fisher's death, and after the six months had arrived, the plaintiff was indicted in Norfolk county for taking the pocket book, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year in the State Prison.

After his release he brought this action on the note—the writ also contained an account for labor, which was principally relied upon at the trial.

The defendants filed an account in offset for the money in the lost pocket book. The case was tried at the last term of this Court but the jury were unable to agree.

At the trial, this term, the question put to the jury was whether the plaintiff ever received the money ($50) in the pocket book.

The defendants offered the record of the plaintiff's conviction for this offence, and contended that it was conclusive proof against the claim. The Judge ruled that the record was not admissible evidence, as it appeared from it, that the plaintiff pleaded not guilty, and his conviction might have been obtained by the evidence of persons who were interested in the suit.

Witnesses were then introduced to show that the plaintiff had taken the pocket book.

*Mrs. Kelly** testified that the plaintiff came to her house and exhibited a large number of bills—said he had found a pocket book while out at work with Mr. Fisher—that he took out the money and had the pocket book under a stone. She also testified, that he bought a suit of clothes and other articles with the money.

Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham, testified that he found the pocket book under a stone in Wrentham.

It was also in evidence, that the plaintiff told another witness that he had found the money.

To rebut this, the plaintiff offered evidence, to show that his character as an honest and hard working man had always been good, and that there was still blood between himself and Mr. Kieff sufficient to entirely discredit her testimony.

The case was given to the jury yesterday, and this morning they returned a verdict for the defendant.

In his anxiety to shelter of Mr. Biddle, Mr. Clay let out a very important truth.—Addressing the Senate, Mr. Clay said:

"We have nothing to do with Nick Biddle or Nick Biddle's bank. Pennsylvania is a State institution, Mr. Clay was right in contending that Congress would not legislate so as to control or regulate it. Mr. Clay, however, should have recollected this plain truth when he voted for the substitute of Mr. Rives, which proposed to regulate State banks, directly as well as indirectly. The Democratic leaders, followers, ponders and all, should have recollected the aforesaid truth, while they were charging the Administration which controlled the banks, and endeavoring to make it responsible for the recent banking extravagance, and the fraudulent speculations which took place Hereafter we wish it to be distinctly understood that Mr. Clay maintains that the Government has nothing to do with State banks; that he has told the truth when he said the Government that the banks are the creatures of the States, and are only responsible to the States. By taking these positions Mr Clay has rebuked those who have been in the habit of charging all the excesses and improprietes committed by the corporats to be account of the Administration. Mr. Clay admits that the charge is a base calumny, and on this point he tells the naked truth.

But, however incompetent the Government may be to regulate the State banks by law, it appears to us to be perfectly plain that it may forbid the trustees of the late bank of the United States from reissuing its notes. If Congress cannot do this, it is in vain to talk about its rank, not merely to perpetuate its existence in defiance of the national will, but by using the name and credit of the United States, and reissuing paper, for no redemption of a second part of which the Government is bound, and continues to be bound, Mr Biddle may make the people of the United States his partner in trade, whether they desire it or not.

The bill passed by the Senate does not propose to do any thing more with Mr. Biddle, as Mr. Biddle, or with the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. It only proposes to prominent the Trustees, and the agents of the Trustees of the late bank, in which Government was a stockholder, absolutely to reissue its notes, for the redemption of which the charter made the Government liable in proportion to its stock.—*Lou. Advertiser.*

The Deed Done.—The Journal of Commerce of the 26th ult. says:—"The banks have all resumed specie payments in the broadest extent—bills, deposites, and all, and, more than that, they pay out their own notes only." This is cheering intelligence. The Journal of Commerce refers only to the City banks of New York.—*Ib.*

An important fact is stated by the Richmond Enquirer. It states that the United States Bank has borrowed $50,000 of the Exchange Bank and a very handsome sum from the Northwestern Bank, to assist in paying the October instalment due to the Government on account of its stock in the late Bank of the United States. It is said Mr. Biddle agrees to refund these sums in specie, and will be called on as soon as he resumes. This will make a pretty considerable *hole* in the three millions he has purchased with its old notes since the suspension.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterday's proceedings in Congress:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1838.

Mr. CLAY (Ky.) presented a memorial, praying Congress to use its exertions to prevent the enforcement of the treaty of New Echota, and asking Congress to aid in the establishment of an International Congress for the settlement of differences. Mr. CLAY moved the consideration of Congress to lay that proposition contained in the memorial. He considered it a matter of great importance, and the prayer of the petitioners commended itself to all present. The petition, he said, had for a long time held the object prayed for in view, and had addressed several Legislative bodies upon the subject. The Legislature of Massachusetts had given special protection and encouragement to the proposition.

The memorial was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, when Mr. CLAY said that while he was up he wished to make an inquiry of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Clay said that he had been informed that the concurrence of the honorable Chairman that the period has now arrived when it was a very important moment in the monetary affairs of the country. Some of the Banks in New York had suspended specie payments, and others were upon the point of following this good example. Mr. Clay hoped the example would speedily be followed, at least as far as the Banks were able, though he feared the Banks in the South, Western States were not yet ready to resume. Mr. C. said, therefore wished to ascertain of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance whether there was a disposition that the Committee, at an early date, should be ready to bring forward, any measure of any description, other than the which now lay upon the table in the other House of Congress, with a view to aid, strengthen, and encourage the Banks in the resumption of Specie Payments. If there was no intention of the Committee, or in the Executive Branch of the Government to do any thing on the subject,—thus leaving the Banks to be unaided in this operation,—it might be the duty of others to suggest some measure for this desirable purpose.

Mr. WRIGHT answered Mr Clay, and said there was nothing on the subject of currency before the Committee which had not been referred to them by order of the Senate, and that there was nothing which they had not already reported. As to what the Executive was doing, he referred to do, Mr. Wright said he was a stranger as the Senator from Kentucky, and had nothing to say on the subject.

Mr. CLAY—That being the state of the case, and the Committee of Finance having any measure of relief or any measure intended to aid the Banks in the resumption of specie payments before them, and as the Executive of the United States did not intend, so far as was known, to introduce any measure of relief, he would introduce the following Joint Resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*, that no discrimination shall be made in the currency or medium of payment in several branches of the Public Revenue, debts or dues to the Government, and until otherwise ordered by Congress, notes of sound Banks shall be received and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under such restrictions to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be necessary in payment of the Revenue and of Debts and Dues to the Government, and shall be so sequestered, disbursed, in a course of public expenditure to all public credit on who are willing to receive them.

The resolutions being read,

Mr. GRUNDY said he was disposed to make no defence or opposition to the resolution before the Senate. He would suggest to the Senator whether the resolution ought not to be referred to the Committee of Finance, where the matter would come before the Senate, if it should be deemed expedient to do so.

The resolution, after a few explanatory remarks, was then ordered to a second reading and laid upon the table.

An important bill to the new States was before the Senate a part of the day, and was ordered to a third reading before the Senate adjourned. It proposes to grant to the State and incorporated companies, engaged in the construction of roads or canals, the right of way through the Public Lands, in the Territories.

The orders of the day were called at usual hour, being the Bill providing for the security and protection of the Indian Emigrants west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

The consideration of the Bill were discussed some length by Messrs. KING, Illinois, KIN. DAVIS, TIPTON, LINN, SEVIER, SWIFT and others.

From the New York Evening Post.

Our select inspectors are now appointed by the aldermen and assistants. The Common Council is now considering a bill allow the appointment of some 40 clerks. It is proposed by the Council to change the mode of appointment, not as in the corporation, to the sake of enabling democrats from the possibility of being appointed, and of creating a body of active electioneerers for the whig party. The notable plan is thus proposed in the Star:

"*Why are not street Inspectors appointed by the Corporation?* We give the *Loco Foco* aldermen and assistants the appointment of Street Inspectors; and they are elected by a majority of about 10,000 votes—a number which, on to the whigs, would be a change of 10, or 100 majority. A Street Inspector is by the dexterous appointment of two men, if also an active man himself, is worth more than 100 votes in each Ward. It should not the Whigs have the benefit of this vote? Suppose the match is a powerful body of men, and the watchfulness great, place for canvassing—watchment and discuss matters on the spot, and what is strange, under a Whig Common Council, many of these men would be Whigs. Those two items only if properly looked into and regulated, would give votes to the Whig scale. The first number therefore, must be firmly made to the Common Council: *put in your friends and your opponents out.* Had the *Loco Foco* council, they did not intend to leave a single four on a single Whig—all would be gone in a few hours. Why not return the compliment?"

There is one quality about the Star which is admirable. It makes no scruple of avowing the objects of its party—perfect shamelessness. The change asked for is not for the sake of any improvement in the public business, but simply in order that the Whig party may secure "a body of needy men," an organized army of election brawlers and intriguers to be established. The ancient, fabulous heat mode of appointment which the city, under the government of democrats, has always followed, and which the inferior employments to be discharged without regard to party, is to be subverted by the Common Council is to be adopted, into a great Board of Electioneers, whose every many to the employment of their government is to be one of its agents and pioneers.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

The managers of the Union Bank of Mississippi have elected Col. Samuel Gwin, cashier, Mr. Greenleaf assistant cashier, and Mr. Wyatt teller. It is thought the bank will go into operation some four or six months hence.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie	:	3 per cent
State Bank of Alabama,		par
Mississippi notes,		do do
Tennessee do		do do
New Orleans do		1 do
Illinois do		par
Indiana do		par

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

May 10, 1838.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2.00 PER ANNUM

"There was an entire failure of the Eastern paper mail on yesterday and the preceding day. The letter to the editor from Washington, gives the latest intelligence from Congress and the Virginia elections. In Western Virginia, so far as returns have been received, the Whigs have gained two members of the House of Delegates."—Eagle of the 8th inst.

We notice the above to show that there are other *failures* besides those of the mail. Federal prints frequently *fail* to speak the truth, and this is an instance. The days alluded to, the paper mails were received at this place from the East, some time before the contract time of arrival. On the 3d inst. the Baltimore American of the 27th ult. was received by us, with other Eastern papers; and on the 4th the tri-weekly Intelligencer of the 28th and Richmond papers of the 26th were received by the subscribers.

Another number and the Monitor will have completed its seventh volume. With our contemporary of the EAGLE, we can boast of nearly a score of years of editorial labors, or lay claim to the bright guerdon of personal preferment for our zeal and loyalty in the cause of the party. A few years of honest service, in what we conceive to be the cause of the *people*, rendered without an eye to personal advancement, is the merit for which we have any claim to credit. All we can, or will ask of those for whom we have labored, is a just appreciation of their obligations as patrons of the paper. The duties of editor and patron are reciprocal; and the one ought not in justice to be expected, without a performance of the other. While there are many on our list who have entertained a right impression of this truth, we regret to say there are a large number of others who have seemed to disregard it. The present is an auspicious moment to urge upon such the necessity of discharging their obligations to us; we have never let the consideration of a subscribers delinquency interfere at all with the discharge of our duties to him and it would seem sheer ingratitude to withhold the little recompense to which we are entitled.

If all who are indebted to us, would remit the amount of their dues, it would drive from us the blues for at least twelve months. We should feel as comfortable as Nick Biddle, enconced behind his gilt tetting piles, (if he has any) and disregard fal of ills, devils or any other terrible portents, with which the knights of the quill are beset.

But in business we require the one thing well-fed, and shall esteem it a favor of our subscribers who are in arrears, if they will remit to us without delay.

We learn from the Louisville Advertiser, that the Express Mail from that place to the south will be continued as usual. This is important, as the communication through that medium with the Southern Cities will not be disturbed. At this point it has been regarded as a valuable improvement, and many of our citizens availed themselves of its benefits. Letters deposited at this office always meet the Express Mail at Louisville.

Miss Ellen Tree, the celebrated actress, is now engaged on the Louisville boards.

The Collector of the port of New York has been directed to receive the notes of such specie paying banks as do not issue small bills.

Hon. Thos. L. Hamer.—We notice with regret, the authorized annunciation in the Georgetown (Ohio) Standard, of Mr Hamer's determination not to be a candidate again for re-election to Congress.—The duty he owes to himself, to his constituents, and to the country, should induce him to forego all personal considerations, in a determination of so much importance. There may be gentlemen in his District, of the same political principles, well qualified to discharge the duties of a representative; but the reputation, influence and ability of Mr. Hamer, qualify him beyond all others for the momentous crisis now at hand. He occupies a position in the ranks of republicanism, of which any man might well be proud, and exerts an influence of which few can boast. The friends of national liberty need his services in the council of the nation, and deprive them of his usefulness at this period, would be an injustice, which we think, when he reflects well upon the subject, will be committed with great reluctance.

We have long admired the talents of Mr. Hamer, and have looked with pride upon his advance of his political career. Thus far it has been such as to win the approval of all liberal minds, and to establish for him a enduring popularity, the sure reward of integrity, patriotism and talents.

In the midst of such general discouraging circumstances, as the reverses disposed in the late elections, it is consoling to turn our eyes upon those portions of the nation, where a regard for the interest and prosperity of the nation is duly regarded, and where the advocates of an redeemable paper currency can no longer exercise their blighting sway. The resumptions which have taken place in New York and Boston are signs of glorious promise, and present a nucleus around which the hopes of the democratic party may concentrate, with an assurance of bringing a certain realization of their best wishes. The question of resumption has been one which has clearly defined parties, and will ultimately show to the world, who are the real, and who the pretended friends of the country. Those who have resisted a return to specie payments, and upheld the present depreciated condition of the currency, are those who oppose the administration of Mr Van Buren and lay claim to the title of Whigs. The friends of a sound currency and a return to specie payments, are the friends of the administration. The struggle between the parties, is one of a sound and wholesome currency, against a rotten and depreciated one. It requires no argument to show which is on the right side. All the democracy have to do is to adhere to their stand—accomplish a general resumption of specie payments—and things will again be right. Let the whigs rail and ridicule as they will—let them clamor for a continued suspension—every instance of resumption, will be an effective weapon in our hands. Even the authoritative times of Mr Biddle himself, cannot reconcile the people of this nation to a longer suspension of specie payments. Their arguments have ceased to carry any conviction to the minds of the public, and since the direction of specie has taken such a favorable turn, there exists no plausible excuse upon which they can longer rely for a justification of their objections to a resumption. Their clamors must rect, and the recoil will be most terrible in effective.

Let the democratic party then not relax in their efforts to procure a general resumption. Thenotive is worthy of their best exertions. Restore the prosperity of the country—re-establish a sound currency—force specie into circulation, and the hopes of the federalists, now raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, will be forever blasted.

Resumption—*a small way.*—Mr Biddle has consented to allow the Banks of Philadelphia to redeem their shin-plasters, and accordingly they are making arrangements to pay specie for all sums under one dollar.

Sixteen companies of State Militia have been drafted in Tennessee, in compliance with the request of Gen. Scott, intended to serve in the Cherokee country, to carry into effect the treaty for the removal of that nation.

The federalists of New York, greatly chagrined at the result of the late elections in that city, after their confident anticipations of an overwhelming triumph, have resoted to almost every species of chicanery and artifice to make it appear that the democratic party were guilty of gross fraud in the election. One instance will illustrate the desperate nature of their alternatives: A fellow by the name of Samuel Baird, was induced to declare, that himself and forty other illegal voters, were brought from the Croton Water Works into the City, by an overseer of that establishment, to vote for Varian and the democratic candidates for Alderman and Assistants. The whole story was a base fabrication, and got up at the instance of a party of Whigs, whose interest he was anxious to obtain. Since then he has been found guilty of stealing a pair of boots of the value of seven dollars, from the store of a Mr Porcelain, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary! A worthy person, truly, on whose authority to bring so serious a charge against high-minded, honorable and worthy men.

The story of the fellow was extensively circulated, and dew many bitter malediction upon the heads of the friends of the administration. He is worthy to be associated with men who would give credence to the tale of an idle thief—a convicted rogue.

Help for Biddle.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, writing from New York on Tuesday last, makes the following statement:

"A circumstance occurred yesterday, connected with our financial affairs, which is well calculated to revive confidence in the ability of our own institutions, and also to evince the liberality of their conduct towards others. It is said, and I place implicit confidence in the correctness of the rumor, that a lending capital in Wall street was authorized, on the part of the associated banks to offer to the president of the United States Bank of Philadelphia any portion of the specie lately received from Europe, which he might require to enable him to resume at the same time with our banks. The report further states, that if Mr Biddle's necessities should require an amount equal to the aggregate of our late importations of coin, he can be supplied to that extent—and further, that in regard to the unsettled balances against the Philadelphia banks, in favor of ours, it has been proposed to extend the time to six months before drafts shall be made."

From the Globe.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

The following, we think, may be aptly applied to Mr. Biddle's way of *"taking the lead"*

"They have now got a splendid omnibus in the Roxbury line of stages, called the *"Regulator."* This reminds us of an English pun: one coschy asked another why—why is your team called the Regulator? Give it up? Because all the other coaches *go by it.*"

For the Monitor.

INCONSISTENCY OF NATIONAL BANK WHIGS.

Come, let us reason together: Ever since President Jackson determined to veto the bank of the United States, there has been an untiring effort on the part of the leading friends of the bank, to destroy his prospects, and the prospects of those who believed and acted with him. The vocabulary of the English language has been exhausted for epithets foul and reproachful—such as tyrant, usurper, traitor, &c.; and they would have you believe, that Jackson, Van Buren, and all their friends, are as great enemies to mankind as Milton's host of devils. And why? simply because they think proper to differ from them in relation to the utility or inutility of a National Bank. They charge the whole sad catastrophe to the unbending tyranny of Andrew Jackson, without one gleam of principle or reason; but force them to the wall, and they will answer, that he done thus and so, just because he had the authority. Their answer reminds us of the circumstance of a man returning home in a fit of intoxication, reckless of all the principles of propriety and decorum, and in order to convince his wife that he was a privileged character at home, he done an act in his own house, which is too indecent for polite ears. His wife, mortified at his conduct, asked him why he acted so? Says he, by G-d madam, just to show you my authority. There is just about as much reason in the answer of the whigs, in relation to Gen. Jackson's authority to veto the U. S. bank, as there was in the drunkard claiming authority to vomit on his own floor. The reasons of General Jackson and his friends for their opposition to the U. States bank, have been repeated so often, that it is a work of supereogation to give them in detail—two of the most prominent, however, are sufficient, if they were all—its unconstitutionality and its great danger in saping our invaluable liberty. Such reasons as these induced Gen. Jackson to take his lofty stand, and hurl his bolts of destruction at this monstrous institution, which like a mighty earthquake, shook it to its centre. He it was, with all its dangers and corruption before him, raised his right arm to heaven in defence of liberty, and swore by the eternal, that its time should be no longer, and millions of freemen responded amen, to its fatal doom.

No whig of sense will contend for the constitutionality of the bank, from the letter of the constitution. All will admit with their great champion Mr Clay, that money is power—therefore, if we could induce them to believe that there was any principle, reason, or honesty attached to the friends of the administration, we would approach them in the following manner, (admitting at the same time, as we always have done, that United States bank paper has been current throughout the United States:)

Mr Whig—Do you believe that a majority of the people of the United States elected President Jackson, aware at the same time of his opposition to a National bank?

Yes.

Do you believe that a majority has the right to rule?

Yes.

Did they not elect him a second time, with all the panic, alarm, destruction and infatuation they could get on the subject, staring them in the face?

Yes,

Have they not elected President Van Buren, his successor, under the same circumstances?

Yes.

Very well—do you not believe, that a large majority of their friends, and themselves not excepted, are more or less avaricious, and admire a sound currency, which will be good at all times, and all places, and that will never depreciate on their hands?

Yes.

Do you not know, that nine times out of ten, men are governed by self-interest.

Yes.

Now how do you account for Jackson and Van Buren, and a majority of the U. States, acting in direct opposition to their own convenience, happiness and interest?

Oh, says Mr Whig, the d—d old tyrant Jackson done it, just because he had the authority, and all his friends went with him.

Oh, our goddy, say we—good bye Mr. Whig.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED.

Under this agreeable caption, the New York Era of yesterday has the following:

We must again congratulate the public on the truly happy event of our Legislature having adjourned without adjourning and the banks have taken its immediate effects has been to induce them to resume specie payments without further delay. We have incessantly asserted, and repeatedly demonstrated their ability to do so, and they would have resumed long since, but for the mercenary efforts of the Whigs and Conservatives to purchase their future alliance by prodigal and wholly superflous offers of legislative aid. Our charter election being over, and the Legislature having adjourned, our banks yesterday commenced paying specie, and discounting good honest business paper. They will not all formally resume until the 9th of May, but they have actually resumed yesterday.

We shall now have better times; confidence between business men will now almost instantly be restored, and in the course of a month or two our great city will be on the full tide of a judicious and joyous prosperity. The poor man will obtain employment, and his children will be clothed and fed. Wall street yesterday presented a happy and most exhilarating scene; every face seemed illuminated with hope, and congratulations appeared to be universal.

The same gratifying results must run throughout the Union. Even Biddle must resume shortly in spite of himself, unless his bank be actually insolvent; and we now only require the passage of the patriotic Treasury Bill to preserve the country from future financial disasters, to see the great cause of Democratic reform in glorious operation. If our banks *discount* to the extent of about a million and a half in *specie*, as they are abundantly able to do, and as they will do if they consult their true interests, there will be money enough in the pockets of the people, and in the vaults of our stores, to prevent any run upon the banks, and universal confidence will prevail.

From the Globe.

WESTERN EXPRESS MAIL.

We learn that this mail is to be discontinued after this day as far as Louisville, Ky. including the branch to St. Louis, Missouri.

The motive for this step we understand to be, first, that only about one day in expedition is gained by this mail, since the recent improvements in the ordinary mail, between New York and Louisville, which, under any circumstances, would scarcely justify the annual expenditure of $71,937, which is its present cost, to sustain it; and secondly that the whole line, including both branches does not yield a revenue sufficient to pay one fifth of its cost. In his last report, the Postmaster General stated that the current revenue, and since then, we are informed, he has drawn largely upon his accumulated surplus. To prevent possible embarrassment in future, it was necessary on him to curtail those portions of the service which yield but a small part of their cost, and there was none which could more properly, and with less injury to the public, be retrenched than this.

The Express lines from Louisville, Ky. to Montgomery, Ala. and from Gaston, N. C. through Montgomery to Mobile, is not in contemplation to discontinue; and the rapidity with which the ordinary mail now travels from New York to Gaston, N. C. and from Louisville, Ky. makes it practically an express without the charge of triple postage.

If circumstances should so change as to hold out the prospect of such an income from an express line to St. Louis, or to other points in the interior as would nearly meet the cost, the Postmaster General will not hesitate to establish it; but he does not think it right to keep up these mails at the expense of a heavy charge on the ordinary revenue.

From the Globe.

THE FRADULENT INTENTION PROVED.

In the returns of the English Bank in Philadelphia, made to the Auditor's office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from which certified copies have been obtained and published, it appears that at the beginning of April the issue of the new bank stood thus: $3,275,100 07, while the issues of the old bank stood at $6,850,463. This is proof of the fraudulent INTENTION of Mr. Biddle, for it proves that he has called in nearly all the notes for which he is legally liable, and only issues the notes of the dead bank, for which there is no ascertained mode of recovery, if any mode at all. Now, if a fraud is not INTENDED why not issue the new notes? Why not issue those for issuing which there is a chartered right, and for the recovery of which there is a chartered remedy? Why issue the old notes, if it is not to evade the legal liabilities which attach to the new ones? It is to avoid such legal liabilities that this is done. It is to have the game in his own hands, to pay or not to pay, as he chooses, that Biddle perseveres in pushing the old notes upon the public. This reveals the intention—the FRAUDULENT INTENTION—of these forced reissues, and shows the propriety of the penitentiary punishment which the Revised Revision Note bill attaches to the offence. If fraud is not *intended*, the course would be reversed; the old notes would be called in, and the notes of the new bank put out; but if fraud is intended, every reissue of an old note is a confession of the crime. The mere reissue is proof enough, but there is a law maxim which imparts that falsehood introduced into a defence is proof of guilt. Now, Mr. Biddle has introduced falsehood into his defence for the use of these notes of the old bank. His first and original excuse, for it, as authentically promulgated in his National Gazette, was, *that there was not TIME to sign the new notes, and that the old notes were keeps varily issued until the new ones could be signed.* This itself was untrue, for the new charter allowed Mr. Biddle two agents, to do nothing but sign notes. The excuse was *known* to be false at the time; it is now *proved* to be so! for the new notes which have been signed, as the return of the bank shows, to the amount of $5,330,659 07, and a large part of which were at one time issued, have been called in, so as to leave about the 1st of April only $318,160 07. Thus both FRAUD & FALSEHOOD are proved, and these reissues of defaced notes stand branded with every mark which can consumate a title to infamy.

After detecting such large offences, it seems a decent to notice a smaller one; but the breach of a charter ought not to be considered too small for notice, and here a clear breach of the new charter is exposed in Biddle's return. By that charter the bank can issue notes under ten dollars; yet, in the sum of $5,330,659 07 of the notes of the new Bank stated to have been signed, and in the sum of $318,160 07, part thereof now in circulation, is a portion of 1 cold dollars, and even cents and odd cents, have been issued! These odd dollars and these "07" cents betray the manufacturing of shin-plasters, and the open breach of the charter.

New Orleans, April 28.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE PORTS OF MEXICO BLOCKADED.

The schooner Sarah Ann, Captain Bantemps, hence from Tampico, returned last evening in consequence of that port being blockaded by the French brig of war La Peyrouse, on the 22d inst. Lieut. Henry of the La Peyrouse, who endorsed the passport of the Sarah Ann, informed Captain Bontemps that the port of Vera Cruz and other Mex can ports was declared under blockade on the 15th instant by the French fleet, in consequence of the Mexican Government having refused to pay the indemnity.

The United States ship Natchez sailed from Tampico to Pensacola, to convey the intelligence to Commodore Dallas.—*Transcript.*

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Texas standing out.—We suppose the discussion may be terminated on the question whether Texas shall be annexed to the United States. Texas chooses to remain independent of us, and has, it is said, formed a commercial treaty with England. We copy the following statement from the New Orleans Transcript of the 23th ultimo:

"By the Steam packet Columbia we have been put in possession of the following important information. Congress had met and resolved that President Houston immediately have the petition to the United States, relative to the annexation of Texas, withdrawn, in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Minister in England, stating that a treaty of commerce had been entered into between England and Texas."

In all time to come, the people of the north—the whigs and abolitionists—may have cause to regret their manifestations of hostility to Texas. That country is destined to become a great one, and may be instrumental in aiding England in her efforts to supply the south and west with dry goods, to the exclusion of the fabrics of the northern States. And why should not Texas pursue that policy? Why should she not? Are the interests or the rights of such states as are making war upon her interests and rights? At all events, Texas, acting for herself, will be supplied by England—as part of this republic, she would have consumed the fabrics of the eastern and Northern States.

Texas, if independent, will need but lit from this country. She can raise her own provisions, with the exception, perhaps, of flour, Dry goods, bagging, iron, shoes, leather, &c. she can obtain from Europe.

We learn from a passenger from below, that the town of Paducah was nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday last—a greater portion of the place was in ashes when our informant passed it on Thursday.—*Eagle.*

Awful Fire in Charleston.—Disastrous intelligence comes upon us in rapid succession. A terrible conflagration occurred in CHARLESTON, S. C., on the night of the 27th ult., which reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins more than ONE THIRD OF THAT CITY. A letter from Charleston, dated on the 28th, states that the fire commenced about 9 o'clock, on the preceding evening, and that though the flames were not entirely subdued at the time he was penning his letter, upwards of FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES had been laid in ashes!—A large portion of the business part of the city was involved in the destruction, and the loss must, therefore, be immense. A number of churches, the new theatre, and a splendid tavern just erected, were among the buildings consumed. The insurance companies will be able to meet but a small portion of their heavy losses—and, consequently, the loss by the fire will be almost total. Several valuable citizens lost their lives, in their efforts to arrest the fury of the flames.—*Ib.*

"The following Ohio Bank Notes, of the denomination of One Dollar and upwards, are uncurrent in the city of Cincinnati.

Bank of Geauga,
" Xenia,
" Sandusky,
" Massilon,
" Canton,

Miami Exporting Company,
Cincinnati Exchange Bank,
Newport Bank,
Bank of West Union,
Commercial Bank of Scioto,
Granville Bank.

The Urbana bank, passes currently as yet; and the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio Trust Company, &c.

From the Ky. and Ohio Journal.

The American (Whig) says his correspondent "is a gentleman not likely to be misinformed or prejudiced."

To the Editor of the N. Y. American.

This letter caps the climax of all Mr. Biddle's mistakes. Its principles are most dangerous, its reasonings fallacious, its facts distorted. Were not its weakness and sophistry so apparent, I should be alarmed. As it is, I cannot doubt that it will stand condemned before the American people, and the writer regret its publication. I have time only for a few remarks.

1. Mr. Biddle invites the banks throughout the United States to make a common cause, and not to be deceived from their present position, nor to lay down their arms in the presence of the enemy, nor to resume until they shall have a clear understanding with the Government of the U. S. What is this but a recommendation and example to the banks throughout the country not to fulfil their just obligations, but to continue in a course which must result in general confusion and destruction.!"

The valiant Nicholas, who thus called on the banks to continue their oppression of the people, may find to his sorrow, "where the sword is must not be laid down in presence of the enemy."

"That he who is in battle slain,
Will never live to fight again."

The captain-general of the bank league, has in his zeal for expense, forgotten "that discretion is the *better* part of valor."

Curious Scene.—Among the paragraphs, equally interesting and questionable, with which the English papers teem, we find a late one, illustrative of hope deferred.' Not long since, while a marriage ceremony was in progress, a most amusing circumstance occurred, which completely put a stop to the performance, at a most interesting part of it, and set the disappointed maiden and her anxious lover two different ways, any thing but rejoicing. It seems that the young couple had got separately to a church for the purpose of saying made one. The ceremony went on well enough until the minister came to the words 'with this ring I thee wed,' when the bride, essaying to take her glove off her maiden-hand for the last time, could not effect it. Whether it was agitation or heat, nervousness or perspiration, the leather clung to her hand as a man ought to do, and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled; the bridegroom (bold man?) tugged outright; so did the father; so did the mother; so did all the spectators, except the clergyman, and he exclaimed, 'I did not come here to be laughed at;' and shutting the book left the ceremony half finished, the bride half married, and the glove half off. It is happily added, however, apparently for the information of all who may sympathise with the disappointed fair one, that she tried again the next day with much success. That time she went to church with gloveless hands, and the nuptial knot was tied tight as a glove.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A Wedding Ride.—Horses were scarce at the first settlement of this country. It is not recorded that they were introduced into the Plymouth colony until about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims; but the 'young folks' would have their ride notwithstanding. When John Alden was married—and John Alden was a great man in his day, a worshipful magistrate and counsellor, and a comedian withal, and a great favorite with the ladies, insomuch that he made nothing at all of turning out of the renowned Captain Standish, who cut down the Indians like stubble; when John Alden was married there was a great 'carrying on' about Cape Cod, where he wooed and won the Captain's intended Miles Prestilla Mullens, the great belle of the Cape and colony. He was determined to do the thing in style, as became a gentleman, so he put a ring in his bull's nose, covered its back with a piece of broadcloth, mounted and rode to the wedding. Miss Priscilla might be well proud of such a husband, and to prove herself worthy of him, she resolutely mounted the bull, at the moving home, and ambled along without fear, while her gallant spouse led him by the nose, and walked proudly by the side of his valuables—his bull and his wife. The gentleman who led, and the lady who rode, were the ancestors of some of the first families in the country—including members of Congress, heads of Colleges, two Presidents of the United States.—*Exeter News Letter.*

From the Ohio and Ky. Journal.

Gen. Harrison is fairly astride the Pennsylvania ridge.—Boston Statesman.

That is a mistake—Clay rides that steed, and the old General will *try to spin forward* on anti-masonry; but that has always been, "A Donkey yet would not go."

Alas! for the *Hero*, who of late has received many *unkind cuts* from his quondam whig friends; but from *Philadelphia* now comes the sinki dest cut of all.—The Commercial Herald says:

"Of course, to party men, we should support Gen. Harrison, if circumstances obliged us, but we should do it, with the expectation of certain defeat, *and the self-condemning con sciousness of advocating the election of a man utterly unfit for the station to which he was nominated.*"

TWO WOMEN DROWNED.

On Thursday morning last two females, a mother and daughter, were drowned in Paint creek, Lumbec's ford, about twelve miles below this place. We have not learned the names of the persons drowned; but are informed that they were travellers, in company with the daughter's husband, from Allegany county Maryland, & intended to settle in this neighborhood, where they have relatives. We understand that the body of the mother was got out of the creek in a very short time after the accident; and had proper means been resorted to, most probably might have been resuscitated. The body of the daughter has not yet been found.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

Never before done.—The Lockport Balance records the fate of a dog who a couple of weeks since went over the falls of Niagara, and came out of the boiling abyss below, landing on terra firma alive, and not much the worse for his terrific adventure.

DIED—In this county, at the residence of Gen. Henry Lee, on Tuesday last, Mrs MARGARET E. LEE, consort of Edward P. Lee, Esq.

DIED—In Cincinnati, on the 5th inst., of a pulmonary disease, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. CHARLES P. PHILLIPS, son of Mr. James Phillips, of this city.—*Eagle.*

NOTICE.

The First Annual Meeting of the Northern Kentucky Temperance Union, will be held at Paris, Ky., on Wednesday, the 16th of May next. The officers and delegates of all the societies adopting the pledge of total abstinance from all intoxicating liquors, are earnestly invited to attend at 12 o'clock of that day. The anniversary of the Union will be celebrated in the evening at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. S. COCK, Cor. Sec.

Notice.

IF COL. JAMES S. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and for a few years past resident near Maysville, Ky. will call on his sons in Mississippi as soon as possible, or legally authorize them, or either of them, to convey their to his lands in that State, particularly that section lying in the Choctaw purchase, it will be greatly to his advantage—though we prefer his coming here immediately.

H. B. HARRISON,
T. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Claysville, Ky. May 9, 1838—$2

Notice.

IF any person has any claim against the estate of Dr. Frederick Frank, late of Maysville, deceased, or any person is indebted to said estate, they are requested to present the same for settlement, or pay the same, to the undersigned, at Maysville, Ky.

T. H. PAYNE, Adm'r.

May 7th 1838.

CLARKE & RYAN

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

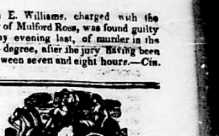
PAY particular attention, (DAY OR NIGHT,) to the Receiving and Forwarding of *Goods, Wares and Merchandise of every description, entrusted to their care.*

☞It having been reported through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from persons best known to those with whom it originated, but, in our opinion, not altogether pure, and most certainly not to our benefit, that we intended quitting business in this city. This, then, is to inform merchants and others, that we are STILL in a pretty good tide of successful operation, and with a GOOD STOCK of the various articles in our line, on hand, which we offer on as good terms as any house in the place. We hope *still* to receive a portion of that support hitherto extended towards us.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, May 3, 1838.

John E. Williams, charged with the murder of Mulford Ross, was found guilty on friday evening last, of murder in the second degree, after the jury having been out between seven and eight hours.—*Cin. Rep.*



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.

Lottery Intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE *Kentucky State Lottery,*

Class 30:

18-26-35-42-49-12-71-66-15-6-50-60

Drew April 28, 1838.

Extra Class No. 4, for 1838:

27 49 53 12 5 21 9 28 25 37

Drew April 25.

All orders come safe, if addressed

J G KENDRICK,
Maysville, Ky

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEMES,

FOR MAY.

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Class No. 6,

To be drawn on Wednesday, May 9th.

CAPITAL:

2 Prizes of 10,000 dollars!

1 prize of	2,000	1 prize of	1,100
1	1,250	10	1,000

Tickets $5, shares in proportion, for sale

$40,000!!

75 prizes of 1,000 dollars!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 32, FOR 1838,

Will be drawn on Saturday, May 19th.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	is	15,000 dolls.
1	of 5,000	is	5,000
1	of 2,200	is	2,200
1	of 2,290	is	2,290
1	of 2,000	is	2,000
75	of 1,000	are	75,000
75	of 500	are	37,500
63	of 200	are	12,600
63	of 100	are	6,300
122	of 60	are	7,320
122	of 50	are	6,100
244	of 30	are	7,320
4941	of 20	are	98,820
25620	of 10	are	256,200

Tickets $10—halves 5.

14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Class No. 7 for 1838,

To be drawn on Wednesday, May 16th

CAPITALS:

1	prize of	12,000 dollars
1	prize of	10,000 do
1	prize of	3,000 do
1	prizes of	1,250 do
10	prizes of	1,000 do
10	prizes of	500 do

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 33,

To be drawn on Saturday, May 19th.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 prize of	20,000	10 prizes of	200
1	10,000	20	200
1	5,000	63	150
1	3,500	63	100
1	3,327	126	80
1	3,000	126	50
1	2,500	126	40
1	2,000	3654	20
		23436	10

Tickets Ten Dollars, Halves Five.

Extra Class No 3,

Will be drawn on Wednesday, May 23d.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	15,000	1 prize of	150
1	10,000	20	125
1	2,000	200	100
1	1,500	62	90
1	1,450	62	80
1	1,153	62	25
10	1,000	124	20
10	500	4526	10
10	250	24583	5
10	200		

Tickets Five dollars, shares in proportion.

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

$25 prize of 1,000 dollars!

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 34;

Will be drawn on Saturday, May 25th.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of	30,000	21 prize of	500
1	10,000	22	400
1	6,000	36	300
1	5,000	45	250
1	4,000	55	200
1	3,000	70	150
1	2,500	100	100
1	2,000	126	80
1	2,000	122	70
6	1,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Class No 9,

Will be drawn on Wednesday, May 30th.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$15,000	10 prizes of	300
1	8,000	20	200
1	2,000	10	150
1	1,250	10	120
1	1,100	55	100
10	1,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

Removal.

THE HAT STORE of the subscriber has been removed to the house adjoining the grocery of G. W. Duvall's, and a few doors below Mr. J. B. McIlvain's Ware-house, on

SUTTON STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Where he will be happy to receive a continuance of public favor. His establishment will be supplied at all times, with a good assortment of well manufactured and fashionable

HATS,

which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the attention of the public. HATS of every description manufactured to order, at the shortest notice.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

April 26, 1838.

GOOD INTENT STAGE LINE, DAILY

From Maysville to Louisville.

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

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

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

McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.
PETER SKEAN, Agent.

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

Maysville, December 21, 1837-y

Washington Hotel,

RE-OPENED,

Corner of Sutton and Front Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up and opened this establishment in the City of Maysville, and from its commodious arrangement and convenient position, he hopes to receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. His house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general business part of the town, and adjoining the stage offices. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all the furniture and bedding are new.

With the vigilant attention of an experienced bar-keeper, faithful servants, and all the delicacies which are fruitful in country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of his travelling guests, and the accommodation of his boarders.

ROPT. L. NELSON.

January 11, 1838

EAGLE TAVERN

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MRS. JUDITH GODDARD,

(LATE OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL,)

HAVING been compelled to give up the Washington Hotel, on account of ill health, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the travelling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang horne and more recently kept by John Dudley! where she will at all times be happy to wait on her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, and so well doing justice to her own feelings, were she not to return her grateful acknowledgements to those who have so liberally patronized her the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably yielded to her, she flatters herself that no assertion shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment, she makes no promises, but appeals to the past, ventures to assure all who may favor her house, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at her house comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Oct 26, 1837

HOUSE OF *Entertainment,*

DAVID BASSETT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the road, nearly opposite the old stand, in Maysville, where he will be happy to accommodate the public, in the best style. He assures all who have heretofore favored him with their patronage, that he has not relaxed in his exertion to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects that his share of public patronage will be given him.

Drivers, good performances, are always market ready than good words and he flatters himself that he will be found prompt.

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

Maysleck, Jan 11, 1838.

OUR HOUSE.

TEMPERS TRANK.

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

F. FRANK.

FREDERICK FRANK will be happy to furnish private families, or managers of Balls, Parties, &c. with Confectionaries, Fruits, etc., during the present winter. A full supply of sutlers goods will usually kept on hand.

Nov 14, 1837.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership between D. Crescraft and J. Wheeler, was dissolved on the 31 day of February, 1838.

D. CRACRAFT,
J. WHEELER.

By mutual consent the business and all debts concerning the firm, will be conducted and cancelled by J. Wheeler. Those knowing themselves to have notes and accounts due, will confer a favor on their humble servants by coming forward and making immediate payment to me, as longer indulgence cannot be.

JOHN WHEELER.

Mason Shannon, Mason county, Feb 8, 1838.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,
Capital 300,000 Dollars,

BY THIS AGENT,

Charles B. Ryan.

COTTISE 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 to their advantage to call. Office on Main Cross street, west side, a few doors from the Market.

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. Outer and Jackson, as a wholesale Grocery and liquor store, on Sutton Street, opposite the Eagle Book Store and Printing Office, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a very large and general assortment of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, of every description, which he offers to the public on as favorable terms as can be had in this or any other market in the West. He will also keep on hand Stoves, 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 at the place above his Tin Ware store.

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

Maysville, May 3, 1838—36-1y

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 Front Street, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Wares of the best quality,* which he will positively sell at the PITTSBURG PRICES, and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in the city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

Hirelong and well tried experience in business together with a number of years connection with his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants and all others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Cooking, Coal and Wood STOVES,

AND COMMON GRATES,

of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale.

Maysville, Sept 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 readily indicate to its patrons, the price and character of the work we will treat. It is therefore, not intended to enlarge on the character and merits of the proposed work. It may be proper, however, to remark, that it will avoid all party topics, and all those political or religious controversies of the day; that it will be devoted wholly to the Agricultural, the Manufacturing, and the Mechanical interests; that it will be its purpose, to open a medium of communication, to the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Mechanics in the different sections of the country, to procure, in exchange, the best and most worthy ideas, tending to the moral improvement of the party, to allay