MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

STANTON, Editor and Proprietor.

"THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE."

Vol. VIII. | Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, June 21, 1838. | Whole No. 368. | No. 5.

POETRY.

n the Ladies' Companion.

LAR AND MAIDEN.

a story told somewhere, of a
having been smitten by the
a young Princess of France,
ng, by gently insinuated poison,
confession of similar feeling
child; but she, with her woman-
hich comes soon enough to them
ed his questions and soft intim-
rtlessly in seeming, yet with so
dent skill, that he left her with-
elective declaration of love, but
of her future destiny, with the
presence that sometimes belongs
d or wounded affections:

TEMPLAR.

t very young and fair, child,
hen o'er thy brow,
as of an April sky,
owning, as now!
ge is like the wild bird,
nd its joyous tone
ones a thrilling note of woe
weetness, past and gone;
ny heart have loved there,
e not meet to say—
t, or where, the memories
ained around thee, stay?

MAIDEN.

e are not for sunshine—
shadows of any fall
, or smile, but whence, or why,
annot tell to all!
ow, though free its life may be
lutterness and pain,
ng cared of a bird,
still a plaintive strain;
ile skilled in conning o'er
records of my mind,
or falsehood left the trace,
yet could find.

TEMPLAR.

e of youth will waver
the slight and sapling tree,
ment tenderness that years
spected—strong will be—
as the lofty pine that spreads
broad arms to the sky,
sweeps the loud and rushing wind
ered, unbecded by—
ove's breath, those trembling leaves,
thrived up and fade—
ers still a canopy,
elter and to shade.

MAIDEN.

ung weak branch is beautiful
bends before the blast,
ateful lifts its humble head,
n the sudden rain is past—
en may break its gentle stem,
to no more dear
ly, unyielding, lonely pine,
folding sleet and snow,
ches not to the cheering sun,
welcomes not the shower,
and fragrant breathings, round
and quiet bower."

TEMPLAR.

ut the love that dashes on
rapid mountain streams—
flower a kiss it flings,
every star it gleams—
fountain in its cloistered court,
was bright ore will burn,
s bathe but over fair rose,
drops beside its urn,
tion, the guarded love of one,
thoughts all prisoned lie,
n, through the sailing world
e, with careless eye.

MAIDEN.

waters of the merry brook
ect to taste and sight,
only leap from rock to rock,
sking foamy light—
ns, to bud and bloom,
cent and free—
ts source one chosen flower
ed WORK INFINITE!
ise be to the fountain,
ible walled round,
assured embers dares not cast
ll drop o'er its bound!

TEMPLAR.

—I do not blame thee
young love's appeal—
not mine to give thee,
if it may be mine to feel;
ful chain of trusting youth,
ly treasures bind,
ken or a rusted link,
should chance to find,
n, then, this warning—deep
ion's burning tone,
and heart must bear its doom,
ned and alone!
LESLIE.

the Boston Morning Post.

THE POOR MAN.

n is poor? not he whose brow
ed in Heaven's own light,
are to God alone must bow,
ne and at night—
n is nerved by health full toil,
e beneath the tree,
upon the fruitful soil,
rat calm and free.

e proud! his gems behold,
e their sparkling ray—
wave or yellow gold
ch care away—
? know that thrilling dream
smiles within the cot,
ony looks and faces gleam,
er the poor man's lot.

n is poor? not he whose brow
with Heaven's own dew,
ches to God the heart felt vow,
edge to deep and true,
ng calls its active feet
inchanting dome,
ng and the twilight sweet
ght his pathway home.

n is music in his ear
ful voice of his child,
with harmless step draws near
ark undefiled—
not from the humble heart,
orn its cheerful tone,
er indeed is poor
he proud have ever known.

FE IN NEW YORK.

ay to raise a new pair of boots
ing ingenious scheme has been
pon by a gentleman lonfer:—
ed and extensively whiskered
into a boot-makers, and fitted on
a pair of first rate Wellington boots; he walked to the door to stamp his feet into their new lodgings; whilst doing so a rather ruffianly looking fellow came up, and without any provocation or explanation, struck the newly booted gentleman a violent blow in the face, and ran off. "The infernal villain!" exclaimed he of the boots, "I'll follow him to the end of the town!" and away he ran after the aggressor at the top of his speed. "I'm sure I hope the gentleman may catch the rascal," said the unsuspecting cordwainer—a wish which yet remains unsatisfied, as neither the gentleman nor the rascal 'wat hit him' have returned to tell the result. The chap's pumps, which have seen as one service, still remain in the shop, ready for him when he drops in.

HINDOO RITES.

The late Mrs. Winslow, under date of Madras, August, 1837, describes to a friend the following painful picture of Hindoo superstition:

"The natives have lately been performing the Churakee or hook swinging near our house, and a more dreadful scene can hardly be imagined.—The manner of doing this is by erecting a high post in an open place, and crossing it with a long pole, in the manner of a well sweep. The cross pole has cords at both ends. The man who has to swing has two strong iron hooks inserted into his back, by taking up about two inches of the flesh and forcing them through. The hooks are fastened to the cords on one end of the cross-pole; a rope at the other end is then pulled down until the end on which the man swings is raised high in the air, (we judged about fifty feet from the ground, as he was above the tops of the tallest cocoa nut trees near him.—) When he gets to a certain height, those holding the rope at the other end, run around with it three or four times. As the poor victim is thus swung around, he throws flowers, betel-leaves and sweetmeats from among the crowd below, which is eagerly gathered up and considered sacred. In two cases, yesterday, they let off pigeons, which they carried up with them. Seventeen persons swung in this way in the course of the afternoon. Mr Winslow was very near to one when he came down; saw the hooks through the flesh, and witnessed the poor creature's attempts to conceal the pain. Thousands and tens of thousands flock to these spectacles. It is like a fair. Booths are erected for the sale of arrack, fruits, &c. The beating of tom-toms, blowing of horns, and firing of guns are never fading accompaniments, and all this is considered agreeable to their gods."

ANTIQUITIES.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Commodore Elliott has taken on board the Constitution, during his cruise in the Levant, various interesting relics of ancient Greece, the plains of Marathon and Troy, the neighborhood of Athens, Corinth, and Sunium, different parts of Syria, the Holy Land and Egypt. The most curious articles are said to be two sarcophagi, which were discovered near Beyrout, on the site of the city of Beyta, by a peasant, who was digging to set out a mulberry tree.—They were purchased by the Commodore, who caused them to be carried on board in five hundred of the crew, a distance of a mile and a half, and from a height of six hundred feet above the level of the sea.—These sarcophagi are of white marble, of one piece, and the smallest has the inscription, "Julia Mamoea Augusta," Julia the mother of Alexander Severus, Emperor in the 222d year of the Christian Era.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

The following description of an Arab beauty is from the Journal of a Tourist, recently published:—*N. O. Herald.*

"Among them was one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw, apparently about twenty years of age. She was of a dark complexion, eyes black as jet, the inside of her eyelids was blackened with kohle, her teeth white as ivory, and her long hair fell down her neck and over her shoulders behind, long enough for her to sit down upon. She had large silver earrings, and a silver ring through her under-lip, gently drawing it down and displaying her fine white teeth; through her hair was passed a silver arrow, confining her veil to the top of her head, which was thrown back negligently over her shoulders; she was habited in a long blue loose shift, open at the breast; her bare arms were covered with bracelets and amulets, a string of beads wound round her neck, her feet bare, and two large rings fastened around her ankles. She, like all Arab women, walked with a grace and neatness of carriage which I never saw surpassed; nor is simplicity and elegance of appearance have I ever seen a fine lady of Europe, with her jewels and pearls, equal this plain and simple Arab girl."

An account is given of a recent interview with J. Q. Adams, at Washington, during which he is reported to have used the following language: *N. O. Herald.*

"I have long been a firm believer in the revelation of God, and have hoped for it in the atonement of Christ; and during life I have seen the prayers of faith prevail with Israel's God. It is true I have been called by God's providence to discharge high obligations to my country; I have been four times in Europe, and have spent over twenty years of my life in foreign countries. I was then called to the Presidency, and the four years that I filled the executive chair, were the only unhappy ones of my life. Now in my old age I feel peculiarly my prerogative to guard the liberties of my countrymen from danger. I have assumed vast responsibilities, and in this rugged crisis have desired the prayers of all the good and virtuous. I shall soon pass away, and if our country is to remain free, other, and younger and stronger men must fill the bench. They must be as men equal to any crisis, and not afraid of danger; and above all, they must be men of prayer and piety."

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The following graphic scene is taken from an admirable article in the April Knickerbocker, from the pen of Col Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser.—*N Y Gaz.*

"During Brant's march from Niagara on this expedition, Brant had detached eleven of his warriors to fall once more upon the Minisink settlement for prisoners. This detachment, as it subsequently appeared, had succeeded in taking captive five athletic women, whom they secured and brought with them as far as Tioga Point. The Indians sleep very soundly, and the five prisoners had resolved at the first opportunity to make their escape. While encamped at that place during the night one of the Minisink men succeeded in extricating his hands from the binding cords, and with the utmost caution unloosed his four companions. The Indians were locked in the arms of sleep around them. Silently, without causing a leaf to rustle, they each snatched a tomahawk from the girdles of their unconscious enemies, and in a moment nine of them were quivering in the agonies of death. The two others were awakened, and, springing to their feet, attempted to escape. One of them was struck with a hatchet between the shoulders, but the other fled. The prisoners immediately made good their own retreat, and the old Indian who escaped unhurt returned to take care of his wounded companion. As Brant and his warriors approached this point of their journey, some of the Indians having raised a whoop, it was instantly returned by a single voice with the death yell! Startled at this unexpected signal, Brant's warriors rushed forward to ascertain the cause. But they were too long in doubt. The lone warrior met them, and soon related to his brethren the melancholy fate of his companions. The effect upon the warriors, who gathered in a group to hear the recital, was inexpressibly fearful. Rage and a desire of revenge, seemed to kindle every bosom, and light every eye as with burning coals. They gathered round the prisoners in a circle, and began to make unequivocal preparations for backing them to pieces. Harper and his men, of course, gave themselves up for lost, not doubting that their doom was fixed and irreversible. But at this moment deliverance came from an unexpected quarter. While their knives were unsheathing, and their hatchets glittering, as they were flourished in the sunbeams, the only survivor of the murdered party rushed into the circle and interposed most vehemently in behalf of the prisoners, upon the ground that it was not they who had murdered their brothers, and to take the lives of the innocent would not be right in the eyes of the Great Spirit. His appeal was effective. The passions of the incensed warriors were hushed, their eyes no longer shot forth the burning glances of revenge, and their gesticulations ceased to menace immediate and bloody vengeance."

From the Observer and Reporter.

PROFESSOR DUDLEY.—By the following communication, it will be seen that this eminent Surgeon has been again relieving human suffering, where relief was considered almost beyond human power. He is justly regarded by all as a publick benefactor, and the citizens of Lexington are proud that such a man is one of their number:

SURGERY.

On Thursday last the 7th of June, we, with many others of the Students of the Lexington Medical Institute, saw Professor Dudley make his 156th operation, for cut stone in the bladder, and a few days previous, we enjoyed another most valuable observation in practical surgery, in witnessing an extensive, yet delicate operation, in the removal of an enormous, long, and fleshy tumor, from the thigh of a miserable human sufferer. Both these operations were singularly interesting to the student as well as old practitioner. The one for lithotomy, on a child four years of age, was so extraordinary, for reason of certain malformations of parts concerned, that Professor Dudley pronounced it by far the most difficult case he had ever met with; yet the unforeseen obstacles that presented themselves during the progress of the operations, and that seemed to augment at every step, the boldest operator, were met and disposed of with a firmness, deliberation and dispatch, equal to the powers of the great teacher of western surgery—two calculi, as large as pigeons' eggs were safely extracted, after the boy was on the table about five minutes. He is to day as well as though nothing had been done to his system—his wound rapidly healing.

The other case is a most important acquisement for surgery. The constitution seemed to be affected with inevitable destruction, from some singular morbid disease, independent of the local affection; yet in twenty-five hours after the diseased mass was taken away, by tedious and cautious dissection, from small muscels, large nerves and blood vessels—the patient perfectly begins to evince a favorable change, and in forty ten days since he submitted to the knife, he is able to walk about *a new leaf.*

When we read what surgery was a half century since, and compare it with the philosophic principles and most successful practice, we almost daily have the advantage of, we congratulate humanity, that a school flourishes in Lexington, for the inculcation and dissemination of the noble art.

A STUDENT.

Published every Thursday,
Immediately above the Post Office,
☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH THE ALLEY. ☜

TERMS:

For one year, in advance, $2 00
Do. at the end of the year, 2 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.

Maysleck, : David Beatty;
Lower Blue Licks, : D. Ballingall,
Millersburg, : Dr A. S. Bills,
Paris, : James Patton, p. m.
Kentontown, : Andrew Cameron;
Carter's Store, : John Carter, Esq.
Mount Carmel, : Dr E. Rogers,
Flemingsburg, : R R Lee, p.m.
Elizaville, : Garret Obord, p.m.
Owingsville, : J W Barnes, p. m.
Carlisle, : Joel Howard, p.m.
Augusta, : W C Redwards, p. m.
Dover, : Wm Barnes, p. m.
Minerva, : Abram Bledsoe, Esq.
Concord, : J. L. Bach;
Clinton Furnace, : R A M Harrison;
Lancaster, : R F Graham, p. m.
Aberdeen, Ohio, : Eli Davidson, p. m.
Russelville, " : John Tucker, Esq.
Georgetown, " : B Applegate, Esq.

N. Orleans Price Current.

June 9.

ARTICLES.		From	To
Alum	lb.	3½	4
Bacon, hams . .	"	9	10
long round .	"	9	9
Bagging, Ky. . .	yd.	19	21
Bale rope, Ky. .	lb.	8	10
Beans.	bbl.	5 50	—
Beef, mess . . .	"	15 00	16 50
prime . .	"	11 00	15 00
cargo . . .	"	7 00	9 00
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	27	28
Brimstone, roll .	"	3½	3¾
Candles, sperm .	"	35	36
Coffee, Havana .	"	12	12
St. Domingo	"	10	00
Porto Rico .	"	11	12
Java . .	"	15	16
Deerskins in hair .	"	8	—
Fish, Mackerel, No 1	bbl	11 50	—
— — 2	"	10 50	—
— — 3	"	7 50	—
Cod, dry . box		—	1 25
Salmon . . keg		—	—
Herring box		75	97½
Scotch herring		—	—
Genseng . . .	lb.	—	—
Hemp . . ton		4 00	5 00
Hides, dried .	lb.	7½	8
salted .	"	8	10
Indigo St. flotant	"	—	1 35
Bengal .	"	—	—
Lard.	"	7	8
Lead pig. . .	100	—	5 50
Molasses, plants.	gal.	32	00
Nails, Eastern .	lb.	7	24
Oil, Sperm, winter, gal.		1 00	1 7
fiussed .	"	1 15	1 10
tanners' .	bbl	18 00	1 20
Pepper.	"	74	00
Pork, messinspected	"	23 00	24 00
prime do. .	"	19 00	20 00
cargo do. .	"	0 00	0 00
Raisins, bunch . box		2 87½	12 00
bloom . .	"	2 50	3 00
Rice . . . . cwt.		4 25	4 50
Sugar, in the city .	lb	6	7
plantation	"	6	7
Havana white	"	12	13
loaf . . .	"	20	22
lump. . .	"	15	20
Salt, Liverpool, sack		2 50	00
ground	"	2 00	00
Turk's Island, bush		55	0 00
Tallow, American .	"	—	11
Tin plate . . box		9 50	15
Tobacco, 1st. qual. lb.		7	8
2d qual. .	"	6	7
3d. do. .	"	3	4
Whiskey, . . gal		31	35

Louisville Prices Current,

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

June 16.

Articles,		From	To
Bacon hams, . .	lb	8	8
do long round	"	6	7
Bagging, . . .	yard	16	19
Bale Rope . . .	lb	6	7
Beef	bbl	12 00	00 00
Coffee, Havana .	lb	12	14
do St. Domingo	"	12	13
Cordage, Cordell's	"	12	13
White, do	"	16	00
Manillada	"	15	17
Bellevue, do	doz	2 00	3 00
Plough lines	"	1 00	1 12
Trot-lines	"	1 25	4 50
Cotton, Alabama & Tenn.	lb	8	9
Mississippi & Lou.	"	10	11
Cottonyarn, 300 doz.	"	14	15
500 do	"	14	15
700 do	"	16	18
Flour, superfine .	bbl	6 75	0 00
Fish, mackerel No 1	"	11 50	00 00
2	"	10 00	10 50
3	"	10 00	10 50
Hemp, low rotted .	cwt	4 00	5 00
Molasses, . . .	gal	35	37
Pork, mess . . .	bbl	19 50	19 00
prime . . .	"	19 00	19 00
cargo . . .	"	0 00	00 00
Sugar, N. Orleans, prime	lb	7	8
inferior	"	6	6
Loaf	"	19	20
Lump	"	15	18
Havana, white .	"	11	15
Whiskey, from waggon	gal	31	00
from store	"	33	00
Tobacco, leaf, prime	cwt	4 50	6 00
Seconds .	"	2 00	4 00
Common .	"	1 50	1 75
Wine, Madeira . .	gal	2 00	4 00
Teneriffe . . .	"	1 00	1 50
Sweet Malaga .	"	1 25	1 87
Port	"	1 50	3 00
Sweet Malaga .	"	62½	75
Champaign		—	—
Claret . . .		—	—

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor

BY STICKNEY AND CO.

Grocers—Sutton betwee Front & 2d Sts

June 19.

Articles,		From	To
Bagging, Kentucky,	yd	00	00
Bale Rope do	lb	00	00
Bread, Crackers .	bbl	6 50	0 00
Bacon, Hams .	lb	8	9
Hog round .		6	7
Butter . . .		12	18
Beef	bbl	0 00	0 00
Coffee . . .	lb	11	15
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 sisnob lines		75	87
Candles, sperm .	lb	32	00
do mould .		00	00
do dipped .		12½	00
Cheese, com. country		none	00
do West. Reserve		00	00
Cigars, Spanish .	1000	13 00	18 00
do common .		1 00	1 50
Corn Meal, . .	bbl.	2 50	00
Feathers . . .	lb	40	00
Flour retail .	bbl	6 00	6 50
Fish, Mackeral No 1		00 00	00 00
do 2		00 00	00 00
do 3		9 00	9 50
Herring . box		8	1 12
Dry Cod .		8	9
Gunpowder, Ky. keg		6 00	7 00
Hemp, dew rotted cwt		3 50	4 00
do water rotted .		4 00	0 00
Hay, in tubs .	ton	11 00	12 00
Iron, bar hammered		00	00
do rolled .		140 00	00
hoop .		160 00	200 00
sheet .		200 00	00
castings, ass'd		80 00	86 00
Linen, flax . .	yd	25	30
do tow .		18	00
Molasses [by the bbl]	gal	30	45
Pork, per hundred	100	3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch .	box	3 00	3 50
Rags, common .	lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans		8	12
do Havanna .		12	00
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, crowly . .		26	00
do cast . .		22	25
do Amer. blister		16	11
Stone ware . .	gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes .	bag	2 25	2 50
4th pr. F. Brands	gal	1 50	1 75
American	do	1 50	00
Holand Gin .	do	1 50	00
Jamaica rum .	do	1 25	1 50
N. Eng. do .	do	75	1 00
Whiskey, old .	bg	28	30
do in store		25	00
Peach Brandy		1 50	0 00
Seed, flax . .	bush	75	00
do hemp . .		1 50	00
do clover . .		0 00	0 00
Tallow, . . .	lb	11	00
Tobacco, leaf .	lb	5	6
do manufactured		9	18
Teas, young hyson		55	60
do gun powder		85	87
Wool	lb	25	30
Wheat . . .	bush	0 00	0 00
Wines, Madeira .	gal	1 25	2 00
do Teneriff		75	0 00
do Sweet Malaga		50	75
do Dry do		75	0 00
do Port gal.		75	1 00
do Claret gal.		75	1 00

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 present season at my stable, in Washington, Mason county, Ky., at the low price of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, which may be discharged with Twelve Dollars if paid within the season; TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a colt—to insure money to be due when the mare shall be known to be in foal or proved with her owner. There will be no accountability on my part for unavoidable accidents, but the greatest care will be taken to prevent any. The season has already commenced, and will end the 4th July next.

GEO: PAYTON.

PEDIGREE.

ECLIPSE ARCHY

is 7 years old this Spring, color a beautiful red roan; weighed when 3 years old, upwards 1 hundred lbs, large bone, possessing great muscular power and uncommon activity—was got by American Eclipse, his sire by American Eclipse, making him a double cross on Eclipse; his grandam was a full sister to Ariadne, (the dam of Mathilde) a granddam out of Virginia, full sister to Dodemanis, being by old Daredevil, out of Lady Mackey, (broke) making Eclipse exactly the most thoroughbred horse in Kentucky, and unrivalled as to purity of blood in American Turf Register. 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, certainly depends chiefly from the very best and most fashionable stock of horses in America. G G

Washington, Ky: March 22, 1838

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the stock, fixtures, and the old stand of Yates & Smith, near Wall street Grade. 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. The premises in the rear render it the most desirable business House in Maysville.

I 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, MS.

Notice.

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

Maysville, February 25, 1838 tf

NOTICE:

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, on account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up immediately, as money is not GREATLY needed

by

FREDERICK FRANK.

Maysville, Ky. May 17, 1838

Just Received,

6 Bbl. fresh Pittsburg Crackers,
5 boxes Sperm Candles;
10 Cask Cheese;
1 bbl. Filberts;
1 bbl. English Walnuts;
1 bbl. Soft Shell Almonds;
For sale low, by

April 26.] G. W. DUNBAUGH.

TO THE OWNERS OF COVERING *Stallions* AND BREEDERS OF *Blooded Horses*, NORTH OF LICKING.

THE Subscriber, owning some blooded stock, and feeling desirous of contributing to the sport of the turf, upon a moderate scale, offers the following challenges for the acceptance of those who may be engaged in breeding similar stock. He will not say that he can beat, but he feels willing to back his filly ELLEN TREE, 4 years old, by Brown Sumpter, dam the dam of Lucifer, by imported Frederick, against any Horse, Mare or Gelding owned North of Licking, for $500 a side, half forfeit, 2 miles and a half dash, to be run at such place and time as may be agreed upon by the parties, and the nag to be named upon acceptance of the challenge. He is also desirous of raising a sweepstake for thee year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, to come off the ensuing fall, to name the stallion in making the entry, and run any colt or his get.—He will also enter into similar engagements with the owners of colts of Sumpter, to run the following year, the stallion to name in making the entry, and run any colt or his get.—He will also enter into similar engagements with the owners of colts of Sumpter, to run the following year, the stallion to name in making the entry, and run any colt or his get.—He will also enter into similar engagements with the owners of colts of Lucifer

REPORT ON MR WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

In Senate—Friday, June 8, 1838.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, made the following report:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 31st ultimo, directing certain inquiries as to various provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," passed on the 23 day of June, 1836, respectfully report:

The resolution *instructs* the committee to take into consideration the act of the 23d of June, 1836, entitled 'An act to regulate the deposites of the public money,' and to make inquiry upon these points, viz:

First. Whether, according to the provisions of that act, it is now competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a by bank which has heretofore been selected as a public depository, and which, since the passage of that act, has suspended specie payments?

The committee have examined the act with attention, and find that, all other objects being obviated, it is competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to employ, as a public depository, any bank which has heretofore been selected for that service, and which, since the passage of that act, has suspended specie payments. The eighth section of the deposite act prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from discontinuing any deposite bank, and from withdrawing the public money therefrom, except for certain enumerating words:

"Or if any of said bank shall at any time, refuse to pay its own notes in specie, if demanded."

Upon this cause being presented, it is made the express duty of the Secretary, by the same section of the act, to discontinue any such bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public money which it may hold on deposite at the time of such discontinuance;" but when the bank shall have again resumed specie payments, nothing is found in this language to contract its selection as a public depository.

The fourth section of the act sets out the terms and conditions upon which the banks shall agree to receive the public moneys before they shall be employed as depositories. The second of these terms is prescribed in the following words:

"*Secondly.* To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on such deposites, in specie, if required by the holder thereof."

The breach of this condition, on the part of the bank, would be a refusal to pay its depositors in specie, and consequently a suspension, to that extent, of specie payments; and the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue it, as a depository, and to withdraw the public money from it, would become imperative by the language of the eighth section, before referred to, which assigns, as another cause of discontinuance and withdrawal, that, not any one or any one of said banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of such duties, as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract."

This contingency, therefore, like the former, would take from the bank its character as a depository, for the time being; would forfeit the existing contract, and render its discontinuance, and the withdrawal of the public money from it, an imperious duty; but the committee see nothing in either of the causes, to prevent a second contract with the same bank, when it should again resume specie payments, again consent "to pay its own notes in specie, if demanded," and again "pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on the public deposites, in specie, if required by the holder thereof." They find no provision, in any other part of the act, interfering a second contract with the same bank, when the first should have been terminated for either of these causes, and they therefore express their opinion that it is now competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to employ any bank which has heretofore been selected as a public depository, and which, since the passage of the act, has suspended specie payments;" there being no other obstacle, in the way of such second employment, than the act of suspension of specie payments.

The next point to which the resolution directs the inquiry of the committee, is in the following words:

Second. "Or which has, since the 4th day of July, 1838, paid out notes, or bills, of a less denomination than five dollars."

To cause the inquiry to be clearly understood, it is necessary to connect the preceding image qu with the words above quoted, and the inquiry will be, *whether, according to the provisions of that act, [the deposite law 1836,] it is now competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to employ any bank which has, since the fourth day of July, 1836, paid out notes, or bills, of a less denomination than five dollars.*

In answer to this inquiry, the committee find the two first clauses of the fifth section of the act to be in the following words:

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no bank shall be selected, or continued, as a place of deposite of the public money, which shall not redeem its notes and bills, on demand in specie; nor shall any bank be selected, or continued, as aforesaid, which shall, after the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue, or pay out, any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

The last of these clauses meets and answers the inquiry directly, and shows that it is not competent for the Secretary of the Treasury, under this act, to employ, as a public depository, any bank which, has since the fourth day of July, 1836, either *issued* or *paid out*, notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars; while the first clause introduces the selection or continuance, at any time, and under any circumstances, of any bank which shall not redeem its notes and bills, on demand, in specie."

These two points of the inquiry seem to the committee to assume the expediency of a course of legislation which shall revive and introduce again into practice the deposite system established by the act of 1836, as the system upon which the public money is to be kept and disbursed. Under this supposition, the opinion of the committee, as to the first inquiry, does not indicate the necessity of further legislation; while the plain and unquestioned construction of the act, as to the second, compels an answer which, to the minds of those who desire the re-introduction of that system, may seem to point out such a necessity.

Not so with the majority of the committee. While left by the Senate to the free exercise of their own opinions, they cannot recommend any legislation, the effect of which will be to remove the public Treasury and the banks, by a return of the public treasure to the uses of banking; to stimulate and compel the banks to discount upon the public money, by evicting from them an interest for its use; to make an expansion in the paper currency of the banks, exactly proportioned to the fertility of the public revenues, and a correspondent enlargement of the public Treasury, when a sterility of revenue shall call for the public money which has passed into the hands of the customers of the banks. Such, they believe, have been the effects of the system of deposites, the revival of which the resolution seems to contemplate. That system compelled the deposite of all the public money in the hands of the deposite institutions upon general deposite, and thus made it, infact and in law, the money of the banks, and not the money of the people; it not only held out an inducement to the banks to use the money for the purposes of discount and banking, but, in the way, gave them the right so to use it, in defiance of the popular will, and of the public authorities: it went further, and compelled them to convert it to some profitable employment, by demanding interest from them while it was in their keeping—

Time and experience have shown the correctness of these views. The committee, in no other occasion, these consequences would forbid the committee from recommending any legislation calculated, or intended, to revive that system.

The action of the Senate, however, appears to them equally to stand in the way of any such recommendation. A special convocation of Congress, in September last, was a necessity imposed by the failure of this system of deposites, and the embarrassments to the public Treasury thereby occasioned. Recommendations for the keeping and management of the public money, without the aid of the banks, and especially for a permanent separation between the treasure of the people and the business of banking, were then laid before Congress by the President. These recommendations were deliberately and definitively acted upon and adopted by the Senate, but failed to receive the concurrence of the other branch of Congress. At the commencement of the present session, the same recommendations, substantially, were renewed, and again the Senate has, after long deliberation and debate, adopted them, in the shape of a bill, and thus put it upon the House for its concurrence. If that bill shall become a law, the whole deposite system recognized and legalized by the deposite act of 1836, will be superseded.—Will the Senate, then, by its own action, supersede its own bill? Will it, in the absence of all information as to what may be the fate of that measure in the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, or rather with the knowledge that it has not yet been considered there, send another bill upon the same general subject, based upon adverse principles?

The committee can only repeat, what they have found it to be their duty to say upon a kindred branch of the subject, whether such duplicate action, by the same legislative body, be consistent with established parliamentary rules and usages, with dignity of legislation, or with the uniformity of decisions which should characterize all deliberative bodies, are questions which properly address themselves to the Senate and not to them; that the arguments of the propositions they must be permitted to the entire confidence that to sufficient reasons for a change of opinion or acts can be presented.

The remaining inquiry embraced in the resolution is in the following words:

"*Third.* And also to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying those provisions of the said act, which prohibit the receipt, in payment of debts and dues to the United States, of the bills of all banks which issue bills of less denomination than five dollars."

This inquiry relates to the last clause of the 5th section of the act, which reads as follows:

"Nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year 1836, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

This provision of the law of 1836, was inserted in furtherance of a policy some years since adopted by Congress, as will be seen by the 5th section of the proposed recharter of the Bank of the United States of the year of 1812, which received at Congress the power, then and after the 3d of March, 1830, to prohibit that institution from issuing or circulating notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. That act did not become a law, but this feature of it met the approbation of the two Houses of Congress, while the objections of the then President to the bill made no mention of this provision as an exceptionable in his mind. On the contrary, he recommended, in all his recommendations in relation to the recurrence, after that date, and especially after the time when the power could have been exercised, favored the policy of this institution. Various legislations of Congress in the year 1836, distinctly indicated a determination to adhere to, and carry out the policy, and by limiting the circulation of bank notes of the smaller denominations, to secure a currency of coin only for the minor transactions of business, and the payment of day laborers, for the change required in pecuniary dealings and the like; and in this way, also, to give a more broad metallic basis to our whole paper circulation. Many of the Banks of the Union fell into the policy thus adopted and pursued by this Government, and conformed their legislation to the object proposed. It seemed to be universally conceded that these two objects could only be secured by the exclusion of small bank notes from ordinary circulation, and all adopted the policy as wise, and worthy of pursuit. The powers of this Government could effect its ends, as the paper circulation to be suppressed was that of the state or bank notes issuing and acting under State authority; but what it could do, was proposed to be done by the provision of the deposite law above quoted. As a mere direct, and much more vigorous effort was made by the States and the people, to exclude from circulation bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars; and several States, whose banks had, here-before, been authorized to issue notes of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, took from them that authority, while the banks of several other States had either never possessed that authority, or had been deprived of it at a previous period. The progress in this attempted reform, in the two years intervening, proved by the fact that all the States did not enter into, and act upon it, so as to cure ruin the issues of small notes by their banks, and that the banks of the British provinces upon our northeastern boundary continued to issue small notes, not in form, but in exactly proportioned to the fertility of the public revenues, and a correspondent embarrassment

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
June 21, 1838.

ADVANCE PRICE—$3,00 PER ANNUM

TO THE VOTERS OF MASON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

You are aware the Legislature at its last session, passed an act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, on the propriety of calling a Convention. The undersigned would therefore respectfully request all the friends of this act, Whigs, Administration &c., to assemble at their respective precincts, say Saturday, the 23d inst., and elect delegates to assemble at the Court House on Saturday following, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, who are in favor of the act aforesaid. We hope this letter will be attended to.

MANY WHIGS.

James C. Pickett, Esq. of this county, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, near the government of the Peru Bolivian Confederacy. Upon no one could the appointment have been conferred, better qualified to fill the station with honor to the government.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

As this document became the object of fierce and bitter attack, by Mr Webster and others in the Senate, and measurably made the pretext for deferring the resumption of specie payments, the prospect of which was so vauntingly held out to the country a short time since, we have transferred it entire to our columns. We trust readers will give it an attentive reading.

It will be seen, that the committee promptly manifested their willingness, to remove the only obstacle that held by any pretext, be urged as existing the way of the Banks in returning to specie payments. The report proposes to relieve them of the disabilities incurred by the issue of small bills, on condition of their complying within a reasonable time, with the requirements of the resolute act of 1835. This is only what Webster's resolution asked for, all that required to render the repeal of the Specie Circular so highly advantageous to the country; yet, it is no sooner granted by the friends of the administration, but it is violently and bitterly denounced by those who asked it. Well may it be said that this movement is the most sinister and extraordinary, that has ever yet characterized that perverse and obstinate party.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATIES.

In the 11th inst. the important Indian treaties, concluded last year, with the Sioux and Winnebago Indians, by which the tribes residing in the State of New York, were ratified by the Senate of the United States. To the inhabitants of the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa the advantages to be derived from these treaties, will be immense, opening an extensive area of pine and agricultural country, as well as removing a portion of their Indian population.

An interesting surgical operation was recently performed in the Lexington Asylum for Lunatics, by Dr. JAMES M. BEND-ER, of Transylvania University, upon a young gentleman about 18 years of age, who had about four years previously received a blow on the head, which resulted in epileptic convulsions and partial insanity. The disorganization of the skull was removed by trepaning, and had a white unhealthy appearance. The patient in two hours after the operation, expressed himself as being under less pain than at any time since he had been in the Asylum. On the ninth day the wound was entirely healed, and there appeared every prospect of a permanent cure having been effected.

Jaw!—The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, of the 30th ultimo, says: "Pittsburg has convened Congress, through Senator Buchanan, for a National Bank, with a capital of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars!"

Intelligence is new to us. When happened?—*Pittsburg Eve. Visitor.*

We fellow who remarked, that "if he was not particularly sober, he would be considered drunk," the editor of the Eagle he was not particularly *conscientious*, would be inclined to fight, at the expense of this little *peccadillo*. We admit, however, to keep cool—this is life as bad as many others of which guilty, that have been suffered to go unpiced from mere compassion for a corporeal infirmity, with which he is said to be afflicted. We do not say what, the reader can easily guess.

The Nashville Union says, Gen. Harrison been as much out-generaled by himself, as he was by the Indians on the Wabash. It is true—but Gen. Harrison to give Mr Clay and his friends a deal of trouble. Ingratitude and perfidy awakened a storm in the old man's breast, that cannot be easily allayed. However, leading politicians may frown upon Harrison, he knows his popularity with the people, and will make use of it, if he can give success to himself, at least to his perfidious rival, whom he cordially hates and despises. The wound received is severe and rankling, and though he sees himself the inevitable victim of political villany, he is determined in his fall, not to fall alone.

An instance of successful enterprise, by which the dark recesses of the ocean with their vast treasures, are rendered easily accessable at all times and without danger, is recorded in the late New York papers. With the aid of the invention, an individual may explore the foundations of the great deep, and reclaim the hidden wealth locked up in its coral caves. It is denominated "sub-marine armor," and consists of an air and water-tight dress, so constructed as to enable the explorer to walk at will upon the bed of the sea. A forcing pump is made use of to keep up a constant supply of atmospheric air. A company has already been organized in New York, for the purpose of sub-marine investigations, and has met with considerable success. From the wreck of the ship Bristol, near that City, sufficient property has been reclaimed to indemnify the company for the purchase of a schooner and aparatus for the exploration.

There is no element over which the energies of man have not triumphed, and yet the field of human enterprize is illimitable. Every day discovers some new instance of the encroachment of human skill, upon the unexplored fields of earth, air, or ocean. As the power of man is enlarged, so he thirsts for greater dominion. Not content with having the elements of the universe obedient to his will, as useful auxiliaries in the promotion of boundless schemes of enterprize, nothing less than complete and supreme mastery can satisfy the cravings of his irrepressable ambition.

Under the suspension of specie payments, the banks no doubt realized as great, if not greater, profits, than if they had continued to pay specie. While individuals have suffered from the extraordinary character of the times, *they* have been enabled to maintain their accustomed gains. It is no more than justice that they should share the evil of diminished profits with the rest of the community, and, we believe, by consenting to do this, a resumption of specie payments could be easily effected, and with great advantage to the public. The evil with them, is, that they have loaned money, and are indebted to the Government and States, to an amount beyond the proper limit. The excess is to be met, not by mere *credit*, but by something real and substantial—it will require actual *capital*. To provide this, let them curtail their dividends, dispose of their real estate, and where their whole capital has not been completed, call in additional installments. Though it would lessen the profits of the corporation, and impose, perhaps, disagreeable obligations upon the stockholders, it would place the institution in that sound and safe position, absolutely essential to maintain the payment of specie.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 14th, was nearly a week behind its usual time of arrival at this office.

The Louisville Advertiser too, for the last two or three weeks, has been very irregular. We believe several numbers are missing.

Mr Prentiss, who obtained a sent in Congress a few weeks since by raising a false issue before the people of Mississippi, has ventured a bold stroke for the honors of notoriety. His name appears connected with a long string of resolutions, relating to the authority of Congress and the rights of the States, upon the subject of Congressional elections, and concludes with one, modestly requiring Congress to denounce itself for not admitting him and his colleague to their seats, when applied for last winter!

"Oh, for a *forty parson power*
To chant thy praise."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the late session of the Legislature of South Carolina, that body reiterated the opinions expressed last fall, in reference to the financial policy of the government. There can be no doubt that the State is decidedly in favor of the reform proposed by the administration, and will neither support measures nor men, that do not have the accomplishment of that object in view. The following resolutions received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature. Mr Preston should consider himself rebuked.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a General Assembly begun and holden at Columbia, on Monday the twenty eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and from thence continued by divers adjournments, to the first day of June, in the same year, and in the sixty-second year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the resolutions adopted at the last session, recommending the separation of the Government from banks, and the eventual collection and disbursement of the public moneys of the United States in the constitutional currency, have received the approbation of the people of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Legislature, the policy indicated by those resolutions is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That the presiding officers of this Legislature, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions, to the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

In the House of Representatives.
31st *May*, 1838.

Resolved, that the House do agree to the resolutions. *Ordered*, That they be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order: T. W. GLOVER, C. H. R.

In Senate 31st May, 1838.

Resolved, That the Senate do concur in the resolutions. *Ordered*, That they be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order: JACOB WARLEY, C. S.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The first case of fraud detected by the officers of the New York Custom House, was recently tried in the U. S. District Court, and resulted in the condemnation of about $20,000 worth of goods, said to be equal in quality to any ever imported.

It is said that there still remains in Florida about 450 Indian warriors. The number of Indians and negroes already removed are about 1700.

Doing the State some service.—The Richmond Enquirer says, that a Mrs. Manheim of that place, about ten days ago, presented her husband with *three sons at a birth*! The event was duly celebrated on Sunday last [on the 8th day, according to the Hebrew ritual] by the circumcision and naming of the trio, Isaac, Daniel and Jacob. "And we hope eight days old shall be circumcised among you."

A large book was recently presented for sale at an auction in the city of London, which had been the property of Shakspeare thirteen years before his death. The poet's name was written in the book, and is spelt *Shakspere*, the mode insisted upon by Malone.

There is no truth in the rumor that Lieut. Wilkes has declined the command of the Exploring expedition.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Louisville on the morning of Saturday week. Some of our news citizens experienced a very perceptible tremor about 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day, which was no doubt occasioned by the same shock.

The Richmond Enquirer says the Virginia banks are prepared and will resume specie payments, the moment they can ascertain that the Baltimore banks have resumed, or will resume the same day. The Baltimore banks are in favor of a general bank convention, for the purpose of determining a day when a simultaneous and general resumption shall take place.

The steamboat Knickerbocker was burnt at the wharf at Maysville on the 5th inst. No lives lost.—*Nashville Union.*

A mistake in the name, sir—*Conqueror*, if you please.

H. S. HIGINBOTHAM, Esq., itinerant writing master, &c. &c. &c., promises in the Louisville Enquirer, that if we will retract what has heretofore been said in the Monitor, in reference to his elopement from this city in debt to our office, he will promptly pay our bill. Promising, however, that we believe him to be a consumate scamp, and that he never would have thought of paying at all until he was published, we, in order to secure our just dues, hereby positively and unequivocally, without reservation, retract every paragraph, sentence, line, part and particle, of such publications as have been made in this paper, holding up said writing master to the community as a swindler, cheat, or scoundrel; and lest he should not deem this sufficient, we furthermore agree, that if he will gather together the papers containing said publications, we will with our own hands, and in his presence, destroy them, so that not a vestage shall remain to warn the craft in future, that this said Higinbotham will swindle them if he can get a chance.

"Now, sir, "fork up," and at the same time send the where with-all to pay a certain physician's bill, also due and unpaid by you when you left this City.

The following is a copy of the Bill introduced into the U. S. Senate on Tuesday by Mr. WEBSTER:

A BILL making further provisions for the collection of the public revenue.

Be it enacted, &c. That the operation of so much of the act of June 23d, 1836, entitled 'An act to regulate the deposites of the public money,' as prohibits the receipts of the notes or bills of specie paying banks, which have issued since the 4th of March, 1836, notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars, be, and the same is hereby suspended until further order of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to select and employ as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, and banking institutions which may be established under the provisions of a law of the State in which it exists.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to select and employ as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, any bank, which shall redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie, notwithstanding it may have stopped specie payments since the date of said act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the second section of the act of April 14, 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for the year 1836," be, and the same is hereby suspended until further order of Congress.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

A pamphlet has lately been published in Philadelphia, by that infeatigable philanthropist, M. CAREY, entitled "Letters on Irish Immigrants and Immigration generally, addressed to Bishop Hughes, of New York," the object of which is to show to the world the immense amount of money transmitted to their friends across the ocean by the poorer classes of our Irish citizens. The facts set forth in the letters are highly creditable to the respected sons of Erin. Mr Carey has able to obtain reports from only 4 n who have received for the purpose above in two years, no less than $28 A statement of this amount is contained in one of the letters, which concludes as follows:

"Supposing that all the others have only remitted the same amount, it appears that paternal, fraternal, and filial affection withdrew, with the power of the Sublime in steel, from the purses of the poor Irish, above half a million of dollars in two years. Can any instance of superior influence of those heart-endearing affections be produced by any other nation?

"If there lives a man whose heart—that is, if he has a heart—does not glow with admiration, esteem, tenderness and astonishment at this display of the glorious operation of the finest and most exalted feelings of human nature, he has no moral sense in his soul." I trust I do not too highly appreciate the traits of character, when I venture to assert, that humanity, in its proudest and most benignant aspect, hardly ever appears to more advantage."

From the Balt American.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday copies the following paragraph from the Buffalo Journal of Thursday last, from which it will be seen that an attack was to have been made on some of the towns on the Canada shore, on Wednesday night, by a party of refugees from Lewiston—fortunately they could not get together a sufficient number of scoundrels to warrant a safe retreat. Their object, no doubt, was to plunder and destroy some of those elegant seats on the borders of the Niagara river, in the vicinity of Queenston.

Previous to the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel, there was almost a daily intercourse between Toronto and Oswego—but now the American boats do not touch at Toronto as usual, nor do the British boats call at Oswego, as heretofore. We hope that a short period will only intervene, before the regular intercourse shall be restored.

More Disturbance.—An attempt, we learn, was to be made last night by a number of Canadian refugees, to cross over at Lewiston, and make an attack of some kind upon the Canadian shore; the enterprise was, however, abandoned, on account of their not then mustering in sufficient strength. United States troops were to leave this city, in the afternoon train of cars, for the above place, to put a stop to such attempts hereafter.

The Toronto Herald of Monday mentions that the steam packet William IV did not proceed lower down than Brockville, in consequence of information having been gained that an attempt would be made to destroy her.

The Steamer Cobourg arrived at Toronto on Monday with 460 men, being the right wing of the 34th regiment.

From the New York Star.

The Canadas.—Gen. Wool is ordered to the lines with instructions to call out and organize the militia. He will do his duty with zeal and activity.

THE CROPS.—The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says—

Nothing can exceed the beauty and promise of the growing crops in the adjacent counties of Virginia. We have just had an opportunity of seeing some of the finest wheat fields in London that we ever saw, and we hear that all around the same prospect presents itself. The weather has been rough, and a few warm days will make and secure the wheat.

The Kent Bugle of Saturday has the following notice of the crops in the upper region of the Eastern Shore of Maryland:—From all parts of the country, we have the most favorable report of the crops of small grain; and there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest. Much, however, will depend upon the state of the weather at that critical period when the wheat is liable to be affected by the rust. The fly, we understand, has not been so extensively injurious as in former years, and the late seasonable showers, not withstanding a dryish proviai character of the past week, has had a most happy tendency to bring forward the fly-eaten grain.

Owing to the backwardness of the season, the crop of Indian corn is somewhat behind hand, but although the planting was generally unusually late, it came up with great uniformity, more so, we have heard many experienced farmers say, than for many years, and the plants are flourishing and vigorous. The character of this crop must, however, depend upon the season in July and August.

On Thursday of last week, George E. Dyson, Esq. Cashier of the Mineral Bank of Cumberland, Md., while riding in a buggy about a mile from the town, was thrown therefrom over a precipice at the road side, and so severely injured that he expired. We were well acquainted with the deceased. He was for a number of years Cashier of the Patriotic Bank of Washington city, in which capacity he gave unquestioned satisfaction, and was greatly esteemed as a citizen. Mr Dyson, was in this city a few weeks since. He has left a large and interesting family to mourn his unlamented fate.—*Cinn. Republican.*

TATTLE.—You may observe that when a man spends his leisure hours abroad, it is at the expense of his family. Wade he is at the club or tavern, his boy or girl is seeking out other connections. The great school of juvenile vice is in the *street.*—Here the youngster who he Knocks down at taw learns the vulgar oath, or partial obscenity. For one lesson at the fire side, he has a dozen in the kennel. Here are scattered the seeds of falsehood, rambling, theft and violence. Here you may see your love your flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearth stone. Love home yourself; sink your roots deeply among your domestic treasures, set an example in this, so in all things and your offspring may follow. The garden plant seems to have accomplished its great work and is content to wither, when it has matured the fruit for the next tree—be its a lesson from the plant.—*Newark Adv.*

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE

A disturbance of a serious character took place on our Levee, yesterday afternoon, which threatened at one time, to terminate

Richard Philips, on illustrating the extent of female labor in some of our cotton factories (to the exclusion of the male sex,) stated that there were 2366 looms propelled by power in Mr. Orrell's mill, worked by 600 females, the husbands remaining at home to conduct the domestic arrangements; and that one woman in the above mill, with the more assistance of a girl, was compelled to weave 1200 yards of cloth in one week, a labour which he considered to have been sufficient for twelve men!—*Philad. Inquirer.*

Fourth of July Celebration

THE citizens of Mason county are invited to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, at the Court House in WASHINGTON, on the 4th of July next.

The friends of religion who wish to attend may rest assured that good order will be maintained, and that ☞NO LIQUOR will be drank at this Day.

June 21, 1838. COMMITTEE.

Fresh Crackers.

JUST RECEIVED, a few barrels of Davis' Butter and Water Crackers, which are offered for sale, by

June 21. G W DUNBAUGH.

RATES OF EXCHANGE,
AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie	2 per cent. pre.	
State Bank of Alabama,	2a3	do dis.
Mississippi notes,	2	do do
Tennessee do	2	do do
New Orleans	10	do do
Illinois	1a3	do do
Indiana	1a2	do do
	par	

Lottery Intelligence.

REMOVAL.

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

DRAWING OF THE
Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Class No. 41.

—27-60-52-10-25-1 61-53-18-13-14-59 4—
Drew June 13, 1838.

Class 36.

—40-35-69-38-2 5-46 [5-47-21-15 27-59-38-16—
Drew June 9.

Extra Class No 10.

47-6-65—11-23-57-1-69-54-14-55-8
Drawn June 6th, 1838.

Returned Combination 14 29 57—$100

All orders come safe, if addressed

J G KENDRICK,
Maysville, Ky

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 10,

To be drawn on Wednesday, June 20th,

	CAPITALS:	
1	prize of	10,000 dollars
1	prize of	10,000 do
1	prize of	2,000 do
1	prizes of	1,250 do
1	prize of	1,100 do
10	prizes of	1,000 do
10	prizes of	250 do

Tickets $5—halves 2 50, for sale by

J G KENDRICK.

25 Prizes of 10,000 dollars!
30,000 Dollars!
—*Kentucky State Lottery*—
CLASS 41.

Will be drawn on Saturday, June 23.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 prize of	30,000	50	200
1	10,000	58	150
1	7,000	63	100
1	5,000	63	80
1	4,000	63	70
1	2,036	63	60
1	2,015	126	50
25	1,000	126	40
50	500	3634	20
		23436	10

Tickets Ten Dollars, Halves Five.

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 42.

To be drawn on Wednesday, June 27.

CAPITALS:

$20,000----5,000!!

1 prize of 20,000	1 prize of 1,858
1 " 5,000	25 " 1,000

Tickets $5, shares in proportion, for sale

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 43,

To be drawn on Saturday, June 30th.

GRAND SCHEME!

1	of $25,000	20	of 225
1	of 10,000	25	of 200
1	of 5,000	30	of 150
1	of 2,000	180	of 100
1	of 1,750	190	of 75
1	of 1,500	106	of 50
10	of 1,000	3922	of 20
15	of 500	17914	of 10

Tickets Ten Dollars—Halves Five, for sale by

J. G. KENDRICK.

GLAVY'S
Domestic Medicine,
OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

SHEWING the diseases of Men, Women and Children, and expressly intended for the benefit of families. Containing also a description of the Medical Roots and Herbs and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. For sale at E. Cox's Book store, Front Street Maysville.

May 31, 1838—3t

Money Wanted,

ALL those indebted to the estate of William Reed, dec'd, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward, without delay, and make immediate payment as no longer indulgence will be given—and those having claims against said estate, will present the same, duly authenticated, for adjustment.

LUDWELL Y. BROWNING, EXR.

June 6, 1838.—3t.

Soda Fountain
IN FULL BLAST,
AT THE CONFECTIONARY OF F. FRANK,
On Sutton Street.

mind the nice mixing of sodas. These will be sold with the request to bring vessels.

Proposals

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of August next, to the 31st day of December, 1839, on the following post route in OHIO, will be received at this Department until the 16th day of July next, to be decided on the day following:

No 1002, from Zanesville by Putnam, Frederickstown, Somerset, Rushville, Lancaster, Pickerington, Kingston, Chillicothe, Bainesville, Rainbow, Springfield, Springfield, Locust Grove, Dunbarton, West Union, and Adamsville, to Maysville, Ky. 146 miles and back daily in two horses coaches.

Leave Zanesville daily after the arrival of the Wheeling mail, say at 7 a—arrive at Maysville second day (in 30 hours), by 9 a m.

Leave Maysville daily after the arrival of the Lexington mail, say at 9 p m—arrive at Zanesville second day (in 30 hours) in time to connect with the mail for Wheeling, by 4 p m.

☞Proposals for carrying the above mail in four horse post coaches will also be considered.

NOTES.

1. The route, the term, the mode of services and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:

"The undersigned, do guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail from to shall be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into obligation prior to the first day of October next, with sureties and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed."

"Dated ——, 1838."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other good testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

3. The Postmaster General prohibits, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any arrangement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give and perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

4. The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed "Proposals for route No. ——," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS NDALL

Post Office Department,
May 17, 1838. 2—

Sale of Lots
IN THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE

WILL be offered at Public Auction on the 20th day of JUNE next, at the County seat of Bracken, [entitled Brooksville, at present called Fox Ridge,] a number of LOTS. Those wishing to purchase would do well to attend, as the place presents indescribable number for the Merchant or Mechanic.

Terms made known on the day of sale, and due attendance by us.

HENRY FRONK,
JOHN HAMILTON, Sr { Ex'rs.
JA THOMSON,

may 31, 1838.

FOX SPRINGS.

THE subscriber, who has the management of these

CELEBRATED WATERS,

deems it only necessary to say, that his best exertions will be in requisition to render his company agreeable & healthy.

W. E. GAYLE.

Lewis county, May 31, 1838.

$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Woodford county, Ky. on South Elkhorn, about the 25th of May, a mulatto slave about half blood, named

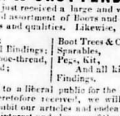
LEWIS,

about 23 years of age, from 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet high, light complexion, somewhat freckled, hair of a sandy color and rather wooly, and bushy—walks rather proudly a small scar under his chin, and a small one like a small scar on the back of the neck.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said slave, if taken up out of this State, or $50 if taken up in the State of Kentucky.

LEONARD J. FLEMING, Sen'r.
Woodford co. Ky. June 8, 1838—4-3m

Boots, Shoes, Leather,
FINDINGS, &c. &c.



MINER & GRUTTENDEN,

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and qualities. Likewise,

Calf-Skins;	Boot Trees & Crimps,
Linings and Findings;	Shoe Thread,
Imported Shoe-thread,	Pegs, &c.
warranted;	And all kinds of
Lasts,	Findings.

Thankful to a liberal public for the favors we have heretofore received, we will with increased exertion our articles and endeavor to make it the interest and pleasure of those who may be pleased to patronize us hereafter.

N. B. All kinds of work in our line made to order, as promptly as possible and one of the cases will permit. M & C

Maysville, June 7th, 1838—3-2m M & C

☞The Whig Advocate' will please copy the above 3m. M & C

Brown Sumpter,

PROPERTY OF MAJ. MARSHALL

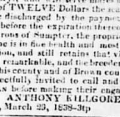
This well known, fully tested, and universally approved stock horse

WILL make his present season under the superintendence of the subscriber, in Washington, Mason county, Ky., and will commence on the 1st of March next, and continue until the 1st of July following, at the following rates, viz: Ten Dollars before the expiration thereof, To the old patrons of Sumpter, the proprietor can say that his stock in this and adjoining counties, and still retains that vigor for which he is remarkable, and the breeders of the horses in this county, and in Bracken and Adair Ohio, are respectfully invited to call and see the old veteran before making their engagements.

ANTHONY SAUGORE.

Washington, March 23, 1838—3tp

Maysville and Cincinnati
PACKET.



THE STEAMER
SWIFTSURE,
G. MOLEN, MASTER,

Will continue to ply as a regular packet between this place and Cincinnati, touching at any point on the river for freight or passengers. The boat is in excellent repair, and government be procured at Cincinnati, which, together with her speed, safety and well known regularity in performing her trips, the proprietors have to expect to receive a share of the public patronage.

This boat will as usual leave Maysville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 9 o'clock in the morning, and leave Cincinnati on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. B. MILVAIN, Agent.

Maysville, may 31, 1838—1m

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 commenced 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 from 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 running is expressly forbidden, and passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the Agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race. All baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

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 re-opened this well known establishment in the City of Maysville, and from its commodious rooms, large and convenient position, he hopes to receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and adjoining the stage offices. The interior of the establishment has been entirely renewed and all its furniture and properties are new.

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

ROBT. 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 house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the travelling public, that she has opened the old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

[Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang,] and more recently kept by Mrs. Judith Dudley where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. In taking her old stand she has so long occupied, she would indeed be doing injustice to her own feelings, were she not to return her grateful acknowledgements to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of that favors which has so invariably extended to her, the pledges herself that no exertion shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment, she *makes no promises*, but referring to the past, ventures to assure all who may favor her house, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will be furnished every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 25, 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 to his old stand, in Maysleick, where he will be happy to accommodate the public, in the best style. He assures all who have heretofore favored him with their custom, that he has not relaxed in his exertion to give general satisfaction, and therefore can, at least his usual share of public patronage. With travellers, good performances, are always much better received than good words and he claims a trial of which he feels most promptly.

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

Maysleick, Jan 11, 1838.

OUR HOUSE.

FRANKFORT, FRANKLIN.

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

Nov 14, 1837—0m

CONFECTIONARY

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

F. FRANK.

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

Nov 14, 1837.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership between D. Cracraft and J. Wheeler, was dissolved on the 3d 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 allowed

JOHN WHEELER.

Near Shannon, Mason county, Feb 5, 1838

INSURANCE AGENCY.

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

BY THEIR AGENT,

Charles B. Ryan,

CAUTIONS to take risques of all kinds of against FIRE or WATER—insure lives and marine risks, on terms as low as 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 Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

NEW WHOLESALE TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

Nathan Davis,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the business in the three story brick building lately occupied by Messrs. Cutter and Jackson, nearly opposite Grocery and Bar room, 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 reasonable terms as can be bought in this or any other market in the West. He will also keep on hand House Work of every description in the Tinning Business, such as *House Heads, Guttering, Conducting, Pipe, and Valley Tin.*

HE ALSO CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

STONE WARE,

and has on hand 8,000 gallons, and intends keeping a large assortment on hand, next door above his Tin Ware 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 5, 1836—26-1y.

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN O. REED

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Market and Front Streets, a short distance below the Market House, where he keeps on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware of the various articles in his line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment

of Ware of the best quality,

which he will positively sell at the PITTSBURG PRICES,

and on terms as accommodating as they can be sought in that city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

Hoping and will trial experience in business and the strictest attention to customers to merit a share of his patronage, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he begs to limself the favor of a trial, which is recalled in quality of material, workmanship, and 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,

New series of the
LITERARY OMNIBUS.
FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL!
AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS has now been in existance twelve months, and has sufficiently shown that there was a very extensive, and public taste. It has furnished for *Two Dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there over *Fifty dollars*; it has given to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, domestic and foreign news. The original matter, which is found in the Omnibus and attention to its other periodical works, has also contributed to interest in the Omnibus to the present published, and will add much to the change in its general character than using it from month to month, or changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's Literary Omnibus" will be issued every Friday morning, printed on a beautiful paper of large size.

IT WILL CONTAIN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN,
No. 50 North Fourth St., Philadelphia.

January 1, 1838.

TATTNALL.

BY SIR WILLIAM,

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

WM. S. ALLEN.

Maysleick, Ky March 15, 1838

The Fine Blooded Horse SINGLETON,

A COLT of the celebrated Eclipse breed, will stand the ensuing season at my residence a few weeks since, and will stand the ensuing season at Flemingsburg, commencing early in April. He will be exhibited at Washington, Sharpsburg, and the villages in this county in the time. There will be good reason to think a horse, will find it to their interest to see him before they make engagements—as I will not be hesitancy to say, that in point of blood, fine appearance and performance on the turf, he is superior to any horse we have ever seen from, or in Kentucky, and is superior to none in the State. For pedigree and performance, see bills in due time.

DANIEL MORGAN.

March 8, 1838 3t.

Notice.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, on account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up, as money is now greatly needed.

May 10, 1836] FREDERICK FRANK.

NOTICE.

A FEW likely young NEGROES for sale. Enquire at this office.

May 17, 1838—tf

MAHAN'S
SYSTEM OF
Garment Cutting.

TO TAILORS.

Francis Mahan presents for the approbation of the community of Tailors, the results of his experience for many years as a Tailor and Fashionable Cutter, and calls attention to his system, called *Mahan's Improvement and application of Ward's Protractor System of Garment Cutting.*

Of the Protractor little need be said; its utility as a Measuring Instrument has been known for ages, and for Drafting in general, its usefulness is acknowledged by all who have used or given themselves the trouble to enquire impartially into the principles of its operation.

The Protractor *Garment* itself remains the same as when originally applied to the cutting of garments, still it must have been evident long since to every practical tailor (who has used it) that said square was left of no improvement in the application of *this simple and efficacious agent*, in the art of combining fashion with fit and elegance. After many years of active experience and unremitting exertions to approximate as near perfection as possible in a practical and practical knowledge of the business, F. M. confidently announces that he has accomplished the much wished-for improvement, and tenders to the trade a system of cutting which, if not perfect, at least approaches nearer to the attainment of that object than any other before the public.

To an unbiassed investigation of the principals of his system and improvements, he most respectfully solicits a visit from all Tailors desiring the easy, what he feels, but but little explanation on his part will be requisite to satisfy the most incredulous of the decided superiority of this over any other rule now in use.

TERMS, &c.

Instructions in the art of Garment cutting, by the publisher, or through an agent, will be imparted, and the subscriber will be supplied with a set of the work, including Sections, Protractor, Drafts, with instructions for future improvement in making up, &c. &c. at ten dollars for the first, and five dollars per annum on all subsequent years, (payable in advance.) Persons already acquainted with the Protractor System, will be supplied with the work at five dollars per annum (in advance) from the commencement of their subscription.

Persons living at a distance, and wishing to become subscribers to this work, can do so by forwarding enclosing the amount in a letter, (post paid), and addressed to the publisher, No. 215 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; immediately on the receipt of which, a set of the work, including Sections, Protractor, Drafts, &c., will be forwarded as his address may be given, and in lieu thereof the amount. Subscribers will please enclose the amount to presence of the Post Master, and take his certificate for the same, and we will run the risk of its safe arrival. Subscribers will please be careful to direct, giving us what Post Office they wish their work sent to; also the name of the County and State in which the Post Office is situated, and thereby prevent their work from being miscarried. We would remark that the Publisher will accept subscriptions for as many as a thousand, such individual will be but trifling—but when taken collectively, is a business affair.

The Cash Drafting invention of F. Mahan's, though it may be dispensed with, is nevertheless an important appendage, inasmuch as it materially facilitates despatch. Price $15.00

A superior kind of Protractor, made of Holly, with metallic braces; also Scales of Bristol Board, ready prepared for use, and beautifully varnished, always on hand.—Also, Double inch Measures, of a new and superior construction, wholesale and retail.

The author also publishes, each Spring and Fall, a large Picture Plate, containing about twelve figures, engraved and colored by the best artists, in the best possible manner; the third number will be issued this Fall, in a style superior to those previously published, which were acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country. These plates are sold at the low price of two dollars per annum (in advance) to those who subscribe to the System of Cutting—this is much less than their cost by the thousand. Such as are not subscribers to Mahan's System, will be charged two dollars for a plate, or four dollars per annum, in all cases payable in advance.

N. B.—Francis Mahan being aware that the great desideratum to those Tailors who live at a distance from the large cities, is to obtain the fashions early, he has therefore made up his mind to embark for London and Paris in the Spring, where he will make such arrangements that he will receive the fashions earlier than any other publisher in the United States.

All letters must be post paid.

FRANCIS MAHAN,
No 215 Chesnutst. Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctor Shackleford,

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

Office on Second, four doors below Market Street, and next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

To the Public:

THE subscriber would put the public on their guard against a scoundrel Irishman—named William Thompson. The facts are as follows. On Thursday the 15th of May, 1835, he was the turnpike road between Ripley and Russelville, in Brown county, Ohio, the subscriber, who was at work on the road, being sent to the nearest house close by to the care of said Thompson for sale keeping a small sum of money, between twenty and thirty dollars, (the exact amount not remembered,) also a due bill on Joseph Rusbforth & Andrew Fulton for twenty-eight Dollars and fifty cts. On the 11th of May the said Thompson absconded without returning to the subscriber either the money or the money. The said Thompson is a slim, gaunt man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complected, and slim legged—he has a scar on his face, a jumper coat. The subscriber will give Ten Dollars reward for the apprehension of said Swindler.

PATRICK McGOVENS.

May 22d, 1838.

BLANKS

Of various descriptions,

Will be kept constantly on hand for ale, a this office.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASSES,

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

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, can have them executed, by giving previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, whether of Gold, Mahogany or Marble, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

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

Nov 9, 1837—4t'n

PLOUGH FACTORY.

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARENT PLOUGH, all sizes, to suit the farm or plantation. They can be had at January & Huston's, J B M'Elrath's, or at our Shop near the lower end of Second street. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. DUDLEY & CO.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD from 14 to 15 years of age, will be taken to learn the Confectionary business, if application be made immediately of Frederick Frank's. None need apply unless well recommended.

J. D. JOHNSON.

Maysville, Feb. 1st, 1838—tf

Important Caution !!

Dr. Brandreth's *Vegetable Universal Pills,*

HAVING gained great popularity by the use of them they have performed upon thousands of helpless persons, whom they have restored to sound health, some unprincipled individuals, finding there is a great call for them, in consequence, have had the baseness to counterfeit them. LET IT BE BORNE IN MIND that all that *Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* can never be obtained GENUINE or any Doctor, Druggist, Apothecary or Pedlar, for they are never allowed to sell them under any circumstances whatever; therefore, all sold by them are COUNTERFEITS. And *furthermore*, every authorized agent in Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern part of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c. has a CERTIFICATE of *Agency*, signed by

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
S. TOUSEY, G. B. A.

If the Certificate of Agency cannot be shown, DO NOT PURCHASE.

(☞Sold by *THOS NOLIN*, Market st., who is the only authorized Agent for Maysville. S. TOUSEY, Fourth, one door from Jefferson St., Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

September 7, 1837—tf.

G. W. DUNBAUGH,

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

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Family Groceries,

ALSO,

Drugs and Liquors

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

Nov 14, 1837—3m.

CARPENTER & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS,

ARE prepared to receive Cotton for Planting community the usual facilities, and will make liberal advances on all consignments made to them. July 28, 1836—6m.

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY.

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

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

G. MONTAGUE.

Maysville, March 15, 1838.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

We are now receiving a general assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE—Viz:

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

Also,

25 baskets Champaine Wine;
10 qr pipes Brandy;
2 bbls Gin;
10 half bbl. Sweet Wine;
Which we intend to sell very low, as we are desirous to leave off the Brandy and Wine trade.

ARTUS & METCALFE.

Maysville, April 5, 1838

DOCTORS TALLIAFERRO & PICKETT,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *Physic, Surgery*, &c., and offer their united attention to all cases in which they may be consulted, either in the town or country.

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

BROKERS OFFICE.

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

Feb. 23, 1836.

To the Afflicted.

PURIFYING MEDICINE *AND HEALING SYRUP*

THE above medicine, originally prepared by my brother, Western Thomas Wilson, of Philadelphia, having effected the most extraordinary cures, and he having communicated to me a knowledge of its preparation and administration, it is now offered in this city, to those who are afflicted with the same diseases which it has been the means of curing. I have in my possession, a great number of handbills and pamphlets, containing certificates of cures of almost every disease to which a system is afflicted with; and in the testimony of which, I can give references to gentlemen of the highest respectability. Some of the extraordinary cures as were ever made, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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

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

The medicines are particularly recommended for the Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pain in the Breast, Scrofula, White Swelling, Kung's Evil, &c.

(☞For sale at the store of SIMON NELSON, opposite the market, Maysville.

HUGH WILSON.

Residence—Elm-street, west side, near Ninth-street, CINCINNATI.

(☞Orders from the country punctually attended to.

PRICES:

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

RECENT AND VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATES:

Cincinnati, December 7, 1836.

Dr H. Wilson:

Dear Sir—As it is a duty I owe to the afflicted, I do feel exceedingly glad that I have it in my power to give you the high praise of the cure of my daughter Mary Jane, who had been afflicted for two years with a disease which, examinations in the doctor's handbill of the female sex; and the great: st part of the time she was so low, that we did not expect her to live from one day to another—but now, I feel free to say, that she is in almost perfect health, and is learning a trade. I think this little tribute of gratitude to be due to you for your kindness and attention to my daughter, in furnishing her with medicine gratuitously. I also feel in my duty to say, I can recommend it to those unfortunate females who are distressingly afflicted in the way my daughter was, for I am very certain they will find any medicine more useful in that disease.

LAVENIA HATCHER.

Cincinnati, December 12, 1836.

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

ELIJAH BEAL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 12th day of December, 1836.

JOHN GOODMAN, J. P.

Dr Wilson, Sir—I have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia and symptoms of the Liver complaint, for twelve years past; and have applied to several Physicians of Cincinnati and elsewhere, who have acquired a great name for medical skill, I still continued to grow worse until my system was reduced to a mere skeleton, and my strength so much wasted, that in going up a small hill, I had to take hold of the fence or railing of some house and draw myself up. My head was perfectly deranged, and my eyes appeared as though made of fire or coal of them. In this situation I continued between three and four years, when I went to the East. On my return, I was much better for a short time, but to my surprise, I soon became nearly as bad as ever: and in the midst of this affliction, when my hope had forsaken me, I heard of Dr Wilson's Purifying Medicine, and after several persuadings from a friend, I bought a bottle of the above medicine, and before I had taken all of it, I began to get better—I continued on according to its directions until I become quite well, and am now enjoying as good health as can possibly be expected from a man of my years. Having received such unspeakable benefit from the medicine, I feel most heartily recommend it to all my fellow-mortals, in the same situation.

E. D. BEAL.

A H ESEY, Eug, Cincinnati.

AGENTS:

Dr Shane, corner of Race & 5th st. Cincinnati;
Dr W Peck, Druggist, Main street, do
J J Salvage, merchant, Third st. Louisville;
Dr Sadler, druggist, Market st. do
John Wilson, silver plater, Main st. Lexington;
John G Cross, Madison, Indiana;
Dr J Dubois, druggist, Portsmouth, Ohio;
James Poteet, Guyandotte, Va;
Evill and Vail, Wilmington, Indiana;
Christian F Kenlien, near the new Market, St. Louis, Mo;
SIMON NELSON, Market st. Maysville, Ky
January 18, 1838-1y.

CANDLE FACTORY.

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

Moulded and Dipped
CANDLES,

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

He has also commenced the manufacture of

NUCKLIGHTS.

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

G. MONTAGUE.

Nov 2, 1837.

Just Received,

A few boxes of COCOAL, assorted kinds, of a superior quality—for sale by

F. FRANK.

Jan 18]

Doz pots West India Preserved GINGER, just received, for sale low, by

F. FRANK.

Jan 18]

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL *PAINTING.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that he will, on the 1st of April, resume the business of SIGN PAINTING, in all its branches, in this city, and will be happy to receive such orders as he may be favored with. He will also attend to

Steam Boat Painting,

Which he pledges himself to execute in the best and most durable manner upon the most reasonable terms. His experience in the business, with a disposition to please, he hopes will entitle him to a reasonable share of public patronage.

ROBT BRIERLY.

March 29, 1838—3m

6 BBLS. DAVIS WATER CRACKERS just received.

4 Casks Western Reserve Cheese, a superior article, just received and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH & Co

Jan 18]

10 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, New Bedford brand, just received and for sale by

G W DUNBAUGH.

Jan 28]

20 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, first quality, just received and for sale by

G W DUNBAUGH & Co.

TOBACCO.

William B. Mooklar & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

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

The above article can also be had at Messrs. January & Huston's, Artus & Metcalfe's, Leach & Dobyns, and Wm. & N. Poyntz.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

James C. Coleman

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order.

REFERENCES:

Gen. J. M. Mechell, } Lexington, Ky.
Hon. T. M. Hickey, }
Robt. J. Ward, Esq } Louisville, Ky.
Chancellor Ford, Esq }
Hon. John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. R. M. Johnson, Scott county, Ky.
Hon. H. U. Brown, Cynthiana, Ky.
W. W. Southgate, Esq } Covington, Ky.
T. J. Phelps, Esq. }

July 18, 1837

Vegetable Medicines.

Doctor G. Dunbar,

HAVING permanently located in the city of Maysville, respectfully informs the citizens of this place and its vicinity, that he will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Dr. Dunbar is a graduate of the Medical College of Worthington, Ohio. There a system of practice is taught, altogether superior to that taught in other Colleges, or practiced by other physicians; the remedial agents being derived from the vegetable kingdom, which are more congenial to the human frame, *less dangerous*, and at the same time *more efficacious* than the strong mineral medicines or poisons—not excluding on the constitution, the subsequent bad effects. The efficacy of this practice has been proved for more than half a century, combining the immediate and permanent effects, which all members of the present or any other age. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, that it is now receiving and securing the patronage of the most enlightened physicians, and the most intelligent and scientific portion of the community. It does not treat in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the most eminent of the old practitioners have been pursued without any beneficial effects, but to the great injury of the constitution.—Its effects are so much at variance with that of other physicians, that their opposition, clamoury, &c. are considerable; but their ignorance of the practice offers some excuse or apology for their conduct towards it. Having studied the *modern fashionable or mineral practice*, in addition to the botanical, and having closely observed the effects of both, he hesitates not to say that the practice of giving mercury and other *poisonous mineral*, will no longer exist, when people learn the difference between the two kinds of treatment.

Think not that this system advocates *ignorance or the unity of disease*; nor does it have any connexion with such as are called "root or herb doctors, patent or steam doctors, herbalists, empirics, &c. Though some of these are very successful in the treatment of many diseases because they avail themselves of the resources afforded by active plants, often neglected or unknown to the regular practitioner.

Office on Main Cross street, east side, first door above Second st.

May 11, 1837. 51-yl

CLARKE & RYAN,

Commission Merchan,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

PAY cash for Bacon (delivered now or shortly) to the Receiving and Forwarding of *Goods, Wares and Merchandize of every description, entrusted to their care.*

Having been engaged for years through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from motives best known to themselves, they have concluded, for *one 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 now, in a pretty good tide of success, and intend to stay in the Ohio and STOCK of the various articles in our line, on hand, which we offer on as good terms as any house in Cincinnati. We hope for a share of a portion of that support hitherto extended towards us.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, May 3, 1838.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of ARTUS & METCALFE, and opened, in the house lately occupied by E. P. Metcalfe, a house for transacting

General Agency and
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Where they are prepared to receive, store, forward, sell, or buy Merchandize of every description. Their Warehouse is secure and commodious, and they pledge themselves to transact any business entrusted to their care, with promptness and fidelity.

They will also keep an assortment of

GROCERIES

Constantly on hand, and will sell at the lowest market prices.

JA'S. ARTUS,
E. P. METCALFE.

REFERENCES:

Allen & Grant,	*Pittsburg.*
Wallingford & Taylor,	
Gillespie & Jones,	*Philadelphia.*
Phillips, Reynolds & Co.	*Louisville.*
Vanpool & M'Gill,	*St. Louis.*
Jameson Samuel & Co.	

Maysville, Nov 2, 1837.

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from harbouring my wife ELIZABETH HOOK, at the peril of the law—and I also forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay her bed board without my proximation. Wm. HOOK.

L. B. Licks, Nicholas co. Ky. may 3, 1838.

An Incontrovertible Fact.

There is only one immediate cause for a variety of Disease, and that cause is a SUPERFLUOUS OF THE EXCRETORY VESSELS.

Let these are closed, it is like stopping up the common sewer of a city, and causing the filth to accumulate in the streets. The results of such conductare noisome and manifest. Just so it is with the human body. When the excretory drains are closed up, the impurities are retained in the body and added to the circulating fluids. The blood becomes poisoned by the secretions from that fluid are of necessity bad; the bile or gastric juice, instead of assisting in the necessary work of digestion, becomes costiveness, and the matter emitted by the excretories is confined to the bowels, where it putrifies and forms poisons, which is the cause of that horrid disease called Dysentery and inflamation of the bowels.

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

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

If the superfluous humors with which the blood is charged should be deposited, by the general circulation] in the Bronchial vessels of the lungs, hard knotty substances, called tubercles are formed, and CONSUMPTION follows—Around each tubercle in the lungs is a gathering of matter, called an impostume, are formed. The formation of this impostume is the cause of the pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing. When the gathering of the impostume is ripe, it bursts; the matter is discharged, and the pain abates. The wound cannot be healed, so long as the impostume then heals by the gathering commences around another tubercle, and so on, until all these tubercles are discharged, or the patient dies. This is on the same principle as the gathering of a boil, or any other extraneous substance, when a thorn is in the hand. Every one knows, that in a short matter it is surrounded by the thorn, and continues to accumulate until the thorn and matter are discharged together.

The bronchial vessels are like the thorn in the boil, and as formerly, and we now, the consumptive patient, after the discharge of the tubercles, and the matter, ceases to operate to produce more tubercles. Although at first deposited these knotty substances in the lungs, and as it still remains in the blood, it still uses the same deposition, but, in consequence of comparison of the thorn, it is as though thorns were deposited in the flesh as quickly as old were thrown out.

So did the impurities be deposited on the lungs, the matter would be added to body complaints. If on the shoulders or muscles, *RHEUMATISM* or *GOUT*. If along the inner surface of the blood vessels, *ratitrata* or *Scrofula*, and impurities.

Having thus shown there is only one immediate cause for all the various diseases to which the human frame is subject, and that the same time *more efficacious* than the strong mineral medicines or poisons—not excluding on the constitution, the subsequent bad effects. The efficacy of this practice has been proved for more than half a century, combining the immediate and permanent effects, which all members of the present or any other age. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, that it is now receiving and securing the patronage of the most enlightened physicians, and the most intelligent and scientific portion of the community. It does not treat in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the most eminent of the old practitioners have been pursued without any beneficial effects, but to the great injury of the constitution.—Its effects are so much at variance with that of other physicians, that their opposition, clamoury, &c. are considerable; but their ignorance of the practice offers some excuse or apology for their conduct towards it. Having studied the *modern fashionable or mineral practice*, in addition to the botanical, and having closely observed the effects of both, he hesitates not to say that the practice of giving mercury and other *poisonous mineral*, will no longer exist, when people learn the difference between the two kinds of treatment.

Think not that this system advocates *ignorance or the unity of disease*; nor does it have any connexion with such as are called "root or herb doctors, patent or steam doctors, herbalists, empirics, &c. Though some of these are very successful in the treatment of many diseases because they avail themselves of the resources afforded by active plants, often neglected or unknown to the regular practitioner.

Office on Main Cross street, east side, first door above Second st.

May 11, 1837. 51-yl

CLARKE & RYAN,

Commission Merchan,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

PAY cash for Bacon (delivered now or shortly) to the Receiving and Forwarding of *Goods, Wares and Merchandize of every description, entrusted to their care.*

Having been engaged for years through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from motives best known to themselves, they have concluded, for *one 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 now, in a pretty good tide of success, and intend to stay in the Ohio and STOCK of the various articles in our line, on hand, which we offer on as good terms as any house in Cincinnati. We hope for a share of a portion of that support hitherto extended towards us.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, May 3, 1838.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of ARTUS & METCALFE, and opened, in the house lately occupied by E. P. Metcalfe, a house for transacting