Hon. J. Forsyth

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

Whole No. 378.

J. B. STANTON, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. VIII. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, July 19, 1838. No. 9.

Communications.

Not from the New York Whig.

1. In the days of Andrew it came to pass, that Daniel and Henry conspired together how they might take from Andrew his office given to him by the people. But they were not able, so they became exceedingly wroth, and made a loud noise in the people, insomuch that the unmuse around them to rejoice at the downfall of the Republic.

2. But Andrew cared for none of these things, being an honest man, and loving his nation, he strove with all his might, night and day to get them the mastery over their enemies.

3. And when Henry saw that they who joined Andrew, were more than his own party, he took counsel of one John of Tennessee and old Nick.

4. After many days, they and their men, gathered among themselves that they would proceed among the people and persuade them out among Andrew, that he and his men, were not Levi, Felix and Thomas and they that were of Andrew's party, did daily intend to ruin the country, by ruining down the towns and eating up the people.

5. Then John took with him certain of his kindred and reasoned with them that they should no longer be Andrew friends; for that way they became the enemies of Andrew and set off for a leader one Washington an able scribe.

6. Then certain of the lukewarm and not hearted began to speak evil of Andrew and his friends and to write many lies which were scattered in all the land, telling the people that Andrew was a Nero, Thomas a hypocrite, Amos a knave, and Felix they said was certainly a son of the devil, or a near family connection.

7. But Felix about this time seized Old Nick by the neck, and would have strangled him, had not Daniel, Henry, and others of their party, set on him suddenly; for thus whilst he fought with them, old Nick ran away, and has not since been heard speaking with John of Quincy, as he was wont.

8. Howbeit, it hath been said by certain those parts where he liveth, that he hath divers councils with the money changers in the city of shot towers, and would have drawn in the Gotlamites to his company, but they would not hearken unto him.

9. Now when Harry saw that he could prevail over Andrew by these means, became exceeding angry, so that he roared and fumed at the mouth, nevertheless Daniel kept cool.

10. Now this Daniel is a mighty man in his own country, insomuch that the people fear him greatly, and it grieved him sore to think he could not take a higher place in Harry; therefore he took counsel with certain evil spirits, called in old time blue-lights.

11. Now it came to pass at a certain time, when there was war, that these blue lights took part with the enemy, and would have set up a certain Steph to be king instead of the common people are jealous of, to this day.

12. When the blue lights fully understood Daniel's case, they comforted him, and told him to be of good cheer, we will raise up a certain spirit from among us, and shall madden the people greatly, insomuch shall gain the land of Gotham, and the country; to these abolition shall fire brands in the South, and amalgamation shall distract the middle countries.

13. When Daniel heard this, he was exceedingly glad, and reported the saying to his friends in the great sanhedrim.

14. Then when Harry saw what Daniel had done, he sent out to the squatters, saying, give you every man a farm of 1 Amos, and if he see the at law, I will get you excused, and have Andrew punished.

15. Now about this time Andrew was stricken in years, and notified the people that the time of his departure was at hand, and that they should choose another leader.

16. And when the lots were cast, Mr. Gotham was chosen to be ruler in Israel.

17. And when the enemies of Andrew that Martin was chosen, they were displeased, and began, as in former days, to speak all manner of evil of Martin, being a friend of Andrew.

18. How lost the people loved Andrew would not give ear to Harry and his friends, nor would they put away Martin, when they had chosen.

19. Now Harry was also well stricken in years, tall, gaunt and ill favored, insomuch, the evil spirits whom the blue lights raised up, the children of satin and all they united Martin and loved to sit in high places, chose Harry to be Captain over them, yet not so as to have the entire presidency over Daniel of the land of Gotham.

20. When evil spirits under Harry and Daniel began to abuse Martin, then stood up a man one William of Rumpsey, the hero of Tippecanoe, who had made some famous among the ladies of Chillicothe, insomuch that they voted to him a suit of exceeding fine texture.

21. Now the same William was not himself chief and a ruler, when Harry saw they of his own household would have trouble, he feigned great sorrow, saying that he sought not to be promoted but that the people should send men to Harrisburg, to choose between him and Daniel and William.

22. Then when the spirits sent out from the blue lights, heard this, they gathered together in the city of Cincinnati. Antimasonry, abolition, and amalgamation, and their friends.

23. And part were for Harry, part for William, part for Daniel and not a few for old nick.

24. Now old nick was a cunning man, chief money changer in the land; he was well favored man and without a famous eye, so when he knew that Harry had for three times been unable to prevail over his adversaries, he said go to, I will ask the people to make me their ruler, and if they will not then we will not listen to my friends, let them see to it; I will bring down the price of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco; I will lock up the money and there shall be sorrow in the land.

25. And it came to pass, that old nick and the money changes made a league, saying surely none shall have money from us but our friends. Then all that had given their gold or silver to be safely kept by the money changers were peeled and scattered.

26. Then old Nick sent to Quincy saying listen to me, as in times past, and I will put Martin down and set up another in his stead, but Quincy is a cunning man and loveth not old Nick.

27. Then came John of Tennessee and saith unto Harry let us two make a league; but others said nay; Harry is our friend from the first—then whilst Harry doubted what he should do, the people instigated by the devil, his angels, anti masonry and abolition, held a council and called upon Harry to the up countries, saying let us make William the here ruler over us, but some said nay.

28. When Harry saw what was done he went down to Gotham and took counsel with old Albert the swine, and when he had heard Albert he returned to the sanhedrim and pursuaded the Elders to build a new Treasury and make Albert the head of it but he could not prevail.

29. Then he sent unto the squatters again, saying seize you every man a farm of 1 Amos, and if Felix or Thomas, shall sue thee at law, lo! I will have thee excused, and thou shalt have platters for thy shins, and behold I will cause the spirit of old Nick to wax warm against Felix.

30. But behold when Nicholas came forth to speak with Quincy about certain matters, Felix seized him by the throat again, and would have strangled him, even in the presence of the great sanhedrim; but Daniel and Harry thrust themselves forward as before, and whilst Felix fought them hand to hand, Old Nick fled away, and has not since been seen in those parts. howbeit, Quincy still remaineth in the city.

31. Now when Nick saw that Felix would surely chastise him, he sent unto all the money-changers, saying, Pay no tribute unto Amos, for I will persecute all that will act honestly; but let your hand be against every one who I shall denounce, and it shall be well with ye.

32. But the merchants and money-changers said, we shall surely pay what we owe, and for thee, we have no part with thee.

33. When Nick saw this, he sent to Daniel, saying, Know of a truth, that unless ye can prevail to make the muse double-money-changer again, thou shalt never be able to rule this people; as for Harry, I wot not where he is.

34. Then Daniel would have persuaded the elders, but John of the South would not suffer him, now this John of the South is a man of a fierce countenance, and Daniel standeth in dread of him.

35. And so it came to pass, that Nick died of a broken heart; Harry ran mad; Daniel looketh pale, and 'tis said talketh in his sleep. As for John of Tennessee, and Washington, his friend, they be hidden in the mountains, leaving Martin to rule in peace.

E——

For the Monitor.

In a former number, I have told before the readers of the Monitor, a specimen of the abuse, wickedly and gratuitously bestowed upon Washington. The Administration next is course, approved by the people, is Jefferson's. Washington came into office by the unanimous voice of the people, and at his core was no sworn enmity against him,—no party prejudices—it was expected that his public acts would be viewed dispassionately, but, even under all these favorable circumstances, disappointed ambition brought in volumes of decrees against Mr. Jefferson, it was different. He was opposed by talent, and by a party of strong political feelings—bordering on enthusiasm. Although he was a man of firm moral character, of profound erudition, of strict political integrity, as pure a true democrat democrat; an ardent patriot and a practical statesman; surpassed in political sagacity by none of his contemporaries, yet war, in advance, was declared against him. The first object of the opposing party was to render him unpopular; any obnoxious, by destroying his private character, and prejudicing the people against him, particularly, the religious portion of the community. The grand *fiat* was heralded forth, that he was an open and avowed enemy to all religion and to all religious institutions. That, if elected President, he would demolish the churches, destroy the Bible, and prohibit public worship throughout the land. It is true, these charges were not calculated to affect the more intelligent part of the community, but to prejudice the ignorant, and to excite the passions of the jealous. A general impression prevailed among the less informed, that he was hostile to religion and its institutions.

But time, the revealer of secrets, and the refuter of calumny, allayed the false alarms, and stamped a refutation on the infamous libel. Jefferson was the friend of religious toleration, and has done more to promote it, than any man now living. He considered religious sentiments not a matter between man and man, but between man and his Creator. His philosophical mind was too much expanded, and his disposition too magnanimous, to entertain such contracted views and tyrannical feelings as were alleged against him. These, and a thousand other charges, were preferred against him. The federal party were so chagrined at the election of Mr. Jefferson, that they determined to wreak their vengeance on him and his administration. They had a subtle and inveterate hostility against his democratic principles. They saw at once their prospects for an aristocratic government were blighted and their vaulting ambition curbed. The commingled feelings of disappointment and envy rankled within their bosoms, and led them to adopt the fiend principle of opposing indiscriminately, every proposition of this administration, and of throwing every embarrassment in its way. Then commenced the rounds of philippics poured in steadily against the administration. By the embargo, the country was "ruined, the cities desolated, the whole country a solitude." As great exertions were made, to beguile the people to a belief that nought but a rescue of the reins of government from Jefferson and his supporters, could save the country from total ruin, as are made at this day, to accomplish a similar object. Jefferson was pronounced a tyrant, and his supporters were called infidels and a mere rabble. Mr. Quincy—a leading federalist in the House of Representatives, offered resolutions censuring—I mistake, it was a proposition for the impeachment of Mr. Jefferson. All these shafts of envy and malice fell harmless at his feet. His administration is deservedly popular. His political sentiments are appealed to as high authority; and the very federalists that once so outrageously abused and calumniated him, have discovered their very name, rendered obvious by their acts, and claim to be of the Jeffersonian school; while the democrats, who in the days of Jefferson were termed the wicked and ignorant rabble, the offscouring, &c., have, by their principles and measures, rendered their name enviable even by the federalists. Mr. Madison succeeded Mr. Jefferson, and "trod in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." After Mr. Jefferson had retired to Monticello, the federalists still had gall and bitterness to belch forth upon him—partially for a relief, but mainly to injure his succession. A parallel case will at once occur to the mind of the reader. The war with England called, forth all the united strength and party virulence of the federalists against Mr. Madison's administration. It was denounced a wicked and unrighteous war—the unnatural war—the wanton sacrifice of human blood. The federalists, like Niobe, were all tears, when they would subserve party interests. They rejoiced at the defeat of our arms. They made every exertion to render the army inefficient, the war unpopular, and Madison's administration odious. In Congress, they voted against granting supplies for the army, and against increasing its number. They predicted that our little fleet, that, in the same manner covered itself with imperishable glory, would be swept from its element. Any humiliating concession was better than war. Even many federal ministers entered the political arena, and denounced Madison and his measures.—"The novel, reckless, and ruinous administration had involved the country in one general scene of wretchedness." How like the plaintive strains of the present day! Yet this republic and her institutions survived "all the ruins, pieces, and fragments of that mad administration," and the arrogance war "redounded to the glory of our arms, to the enjoyment of our rights—to the country's prosperity, and to our national honor" When the federalists despaired of saving the ascendency, they held the memorable Hartford Convention, in which propositions were made for the division of the Union, that they might make overtures of peace to Great Britain, and receive her protection. This treasonable design capped the climax of their political infamy, and rendered the epithet, *federalist*, too unpopular for a party appellation. It then became necessary to discard it, and to assume some attractive name, under which they might conceal their political sentiments, and allure the unwary and disaffected from the democratic ranks.

YPSILANTI.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

THE GRAVE OF MY DAUGHTER.

The sweet month has again returned—the first of the summer months—which will ever be remembered by me, as the season when my cherished one sickened and died. If not a father, reader, you may pass on to the next article, though I should like to detain you near my little daughter's grave for a few moments. But if the pulse of paternal love has ever had vitality in your bosom, I need not apologize. My feelings, my sympathies, my joys, my sorrows are yours. Two years have now elapsed since that day when death first entered my family. The whole scene rushes vividly upon the mind, showing how deep and strong was the impression then made. The first attack of the insidious disease—the promise of recovery—then the relapse—the incessant anxieties—the unsleeping vigils—the anguish of the helpless parents, the parental love has ever had vitality in your bosom, I need not apologize. My feelings, my sympathies, my joys, my sorrows are yours. Two years have now elapsed since that day when death first entered my family. The whole scene rushes vividly upon the mind, showing how deep and strong was the impression then made. The first attack of the insidious disease—the promise of recovery—then the relapse—the incessant anxieties—the unsleeping vigils—the anguish of the helpless parents, the parental love has ever had vitality in your bosom, I need not apologize. My feelings, my sympathies, my joys, my sorrows are yours. Two years have now elapsed since that day when death first entered my family. The whole scene rushes vividly upon the mind, showing how deep and strong was the impression then made. The first attack of the insidious disease—the promise of recovery—then the relapse—the incessant anxieties—the unsleeping vigils—the anguish of the helpless parents, the parental

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"She came and passed. Can we forget
How we, whose hearts had hailed her birth,
Ere four autumnal suns had set,
Consigned to her mother Earth!
Joys and their memory pass away,
But griefs are deeper ploughed than they!"

Heaven will exaggerate all! The soul that heralds its aspirations for such perfections, can never receive amiss what Heaven sends,

A FATHER.

By the author of 'My First Affliction,' published in this paper about a year since, and extensively copied.—*Eds. J. C.*

THE NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper taken in a family, seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading; it communicates all the important events which are passing in the busy world; it is a never failing source of amusement and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings should take a newspaper. And the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity, and neglects to subscribe for a newspaper, neglects the duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his intelligent neighbors

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie	2 per cent. pre	
State Bank of Alabama,	25	do dis.
Mississippi notes,	25	do do
Tennessee do	25	do do
New Orleans	10	do do
Ohio	1a2	do do
Illinois	1a2	do do
Indiana	par	

Take Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading with my wife Betsey Thomson, on my responsibility, as he is determined to pay no debts that she may make, as she left my dwelling on the 8th day of June without any knowledge or consent. She was persuaded off by her eldest son, Harris Thomson, for some sinister view.

THOMAS THOMSON.

Little Sandy, Carter co. Ky. July 12, 1838.

Published every Thursday,

Immediately above the Post Office,

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH THE ALLEY.☜

TERMS:

For one year, in advance,	$3 00
Do. at the end of the year,	3 50

☞ All arrearages must be paid before any subscriber will be allowed to discontinue, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISING:

Sixteen lines or under, for the first three insertions,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	37
For three months,	4 50
For six months,	8 00
By the year,	15 00

A deduction of 15 per cent will be made on every additional square.

Cash is always expected by the Editor for Advertising and Job Work.

Agents for the Monitor.

Maysville, J. Wallace, esq.
Lower Blue Licks, D. Ballinger,
Millersburg, Dr A W Bills,
Paris, James Patton, p. m.
Kenton town, Andrew Cameron;
Carter's Store, John Carter, Esq.
Mount Carmel, Dr E Logan;
Flemingsburg, R R Lee p. m.
Elizaville, Garret Chord, p. m.
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Concord, J L Boyd;
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Lancaster, S P Graham, p. m.
Aberdeen, Ohio, Eli Davidson, p. m.
Rusleville, John Tucker, Esq.
Georgetown, B Applegate, Esq.

N. Orleans Price Current.

July 7.

ARTICLES.		From	To
Alum	lb.	3	4
Bacon, hams	"	9	10
hog round	"	9	9
Bagging, Ky.	yd.	19	21
Bale rope, Ky.	lb.	8	10
Beans	bbl.	5 50	—
Beef, mess	"	16 00	16 50
prime	"	14 00	15 00
cargo	"	7 00	9 00
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	27	28
Brimstone, roll	"	3a4	3a4
Candles, sperm	"	35	36
Coffee, Havana	"	11	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	93a4
Flour, sup.	bbl	6 25	6 50
Genseng	lb.	—	—
Hemp	ton	4 00	5 00
Hides, dried	lb.	7a8	8
salted	"	8	10
Indigo, Spanish	"	—	35
Bengal	"	—	—
Lard	"	9	10
Lead pig,	100	—	5 50
Molasses, plantn.	gal.	30	—
Nails, Eastern	lb.	7	24
Oil, Sperm, winter,	gal.	1 00	1 7
linseed	"	1 15	1 10
tanners'	bbl	18 00	1 20
Pepper	"	78	00
Pork, mess inspected	"	23 00	24 00
prime do.	"	19 00	20 00
cargo do.	"	0 00	0 00
Raisins, bunch	box	2 87a4	12 00
bloom	"	2 50	3 00
Rice	cwt.	4 25	4 50
Sugar, in the city	lb	6	7
plantation	"	6	0
Havana white	"	12	13
loaf	"	20	22
lump.	"	15	20
Salt, Liverpool, ml.	sack	2 50	00
Sisters'	"	2 00	0 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	37	38

Louisville Prices Current.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

July 14.

Articles,		From	To
Bacon hams,	lb	9	10
do hog round	"	8	9
Bagging,	"	17	20
Bale Rope	"	6	8
Beef	bbl	12 00	00 00
Coffee, Havana	lb	12	14
do St. Domingo	"	12	31
Cordage, tarred rope	"	12	00
White do	"	16	00
Manilla do	"	15	00
Bedcords	doz	2 00	3 00
Plough lines	"	1 00	1 12
Trot-lines	"	1 25	4 50
Deerskins in hair	lb	8	9
Mississippi & Lou.	"	10	12
Cotton yarn, 500 doz.	"	14	15
600 do	"	15	16
700 do	"	16	15
Flour, superfine	bbl	6 00	6 50
Fish, mackerel No 1	"	11 50	00 00
2	"	11 00	11 00
3	"	10 00	10 50
Hemp, dew rotted,	cwt	4 00	5 00
Hides	gal	43	45
Pork, mess	bbl	13 50	14 00
prime	"	10 00	10 50
cargo	"	00 00	00 00
Sugar, N. Orleans, prime	lb	7	8
inferior	"	6	7
Loaf	"	19	20
Lump	"	15	18
Havana, white	"	13	15
Whiskey, from wagon	gal	37	00
from store	"	33	00
Tobacco, leaf, prime	cwt	4 50	6 85
Seconds	"	2 00	4 00
Common	"	1 50	1 75
Wine, Madeira	gal	2 50	4 00
Teneriffe	"	1 00	1 50
Sweet Madeira	"	1 25	1 87
Port	"	1 50	3 50
Sweet Malaga	"	62a3	75
Champaign	"	10 00	18 00
Claret	"	3 00	12 00

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor

BY STICKNEY AND CO.

Grocers—Sutton between Front & 2d Sts

July 17.

Articles,		From	To
Bagging, Kentucky,	yd	00	00
Bale Rope do	lb	10	00
Bread, Crackers	bl.	6 00	0 00
Bacon, Hams	lb	8	9
Hog round		6	7
Butter		12	18
Beer,	bbl	0 00	0 00
Coffee	lb	14	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 plough lines		75	87
Candles, sperm	lb	42	00
do mould		13	00
do diped		124	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,		50	00
Feathers	lb	40	00
Flour retail	bbl	6 50	0 00
Fish, Mackeral No 1		00 00	00 00
do 2		00 00	13 00
do 3		9 00	9 50
Herring	box		1 12
Dry Cod		8	9
Gunpowder, Ky.	keg	6 00	7 00
Hemp, dew rotted	cwt	3 50	4 00
do water rotted		4 00	0 00
Hay, in bales	ton	11 00	12 00
Iron, bar hammered		00	00
do rolled		140 00	00
hoop		160 00	200 00
sheet		200 00	
castings, ass'd		80 00	86 00
Linen, flax	yd	25	30
do tow		18	00
Molasses [by the bbl]	gal	45	50
Pork, per hundred	100	3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch	box	3 00	3 50
Rags, common	lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans		9	10
do Havanna		12	15
do Loaf		19	20
do Lump		17	18
Salt, Kenhawa	bush	50	60
do Turk's Island		80	00
Salts, Epson	lb	8	10
do Glauber		4	6
Steel, crowly		26	00
do cast		22	25
do Amer. blister		10	00
Stone ware,	gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25	2 50
4th pr. P. Brandy	gal	1 50	1 75
American do		50	75
Holand Gin		1 50	0 00
American Gin		50	75
Jamaica Rum		1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do		72	0 00
Whiskey, fr. wag.		28	30
do in store		31	00
Peach Brandy		1 50	0 00
Seed, flax	bush	75	00
do hemp		1 50	
do clover		0 00	0 00
Tallow,	lb	10	11
Tobacco, leaf	lb	5	0
do manufactured		9	18
Teas, young hyson		55	60
do gun powder		85	87
Wool		25	30
Wheat	bush	80	0 00
Wines, Madeira	gal	1 25	2 00
do Teneriff		75	0 00
do Sweet Malaga		50	75
do Dry		75	00
do Port gal.		75	1 00
do Claret gal.		75	1 00

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the stock of Goods, at the old stand of Yates & Smith, near Wall street Grant. To a person desirous of entering into the Grocery Business, the present is an excellent opportunity of procuring a good assortment of articles. In addition to the above, he is also offering a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be disposed of on the most desirable business House in Maysville.

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

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 in me, very soon, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer.

M. SMITH.

Brown Sumpter,

PROPERTY OF MAJ. MARSHALL.

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

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

ANTHONY KILLGORE.

Washington, March 29, 1838-3p

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.

GUY'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 nine 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

Notice.

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

Maysville, February 15, 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 now GREATLY needed

FREDERICK FRANK.

Maysville, Ky. May 17, 1838.

The pure blooded and noble young horse

FLORIZEL.

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

WM: OCONNOR.

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

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

First Consul, the sire of Bolivar, from three to seven years old, won 21 purses, averaging 400 guineas each, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Washington City; and Bolivar himself made one of the best mile races ever run over the Maysville tract, beating a very celebrated race mare from Lexington, about sixty yards in a single dash.

Removal.

THE HAT STORE of the subscriber has been removed to the house adjoining the residence of G. W. Dunbar, on Sutton street, below Mr. J. B. M'Ilvain's Ware-house, on

SUTTON STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

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

HATS,

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

HENRY L. DAVIS.

April 26, 1838.

Notice.

OF COL. JAMES S. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and for a few years past resident in and near Maysville, Ky. will call on his son in Cincinnati, or Louisville, if possible, or legally authorize them, or either of them, to convey title to his lands in that State, particularly that beautiful Choctaw purchase, which will be greatly to his advantage—though we prefer his coming here immediately.

T J CHAMBERLAIN.

Claysville, Ky. May 9, 1838—3t

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 sports of the turf upon a modest scale, offers the following challenges for the ensuing season, and may be engaged in covering similar stock. He will not say that he can, but he feels willing to back his stallion Tell TREE, against any of 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 mile heats. The match to be run at such place and time as may be agreed upon by the parties, and the stake to be deposited upon accepting the challenge. He is also desirous of raising a sweepstake for this year at $100 entrance, half forfeit, to come off the ensuing fall, to be run at the stallion upon making the entry, and run any of his get.—He will also enter into similar engagements with the 1 and 2 year old colts of Tecumseh, to run the fall after they are three years old. He will insure mares to a Stallion stake, (with the get of the present year,) to be run the fall after they are three years old, $100 entrance, half forfeit; to be run at the stallion's place of nativity, and run any of his get of that year.

NOTE.—In the above sweep-stakes, three subscriptions make a race. The producer of any mare owned North of Licking, unbonded, without regard to the location of the sire.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Washington, Ky. May 17, 1838.

☞ The Eagle will give the above one insertion in weekly and one in semi-weekly, and charge T. M.

Just Received,

Bbl. fresh Pittsburg Crackers,
5 boxes Sperm Candles;
2 casks Cheese;
1 bbl. Filberts;
1 bbl. English Walnuts;
1 bbl. Soft Shell Almonds;

For sale low, by

April 26. G. W. DUNBAR.

POETRY.

BURIAL OF THE INDIAN GIRL.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The only daughter of an Indian woman in Wisconsin Territory, died of a lingering consumption, at the age of eighteen. A few of her own race, and a few of the whites were at her grave—but none wept save the poor mother.—*Herald of the Upper Mississippi.*

A sail upon the prairies—
A cry of woman's wo,—
That mingleth with the autumn blast,
All fitfully and low,
It is a mother's wailing!—
Hath earth another tone,
Like that with which a stricken mother mourns
Her lost, her only one?

Pale faces gather'd round her—
They mark'd the storm swell high,
That rends and wrecks the tossing soul,
But their cold, blue eyes were dry.
Pale faces gazed upon her,
As the wild winds caught her moan—
But she was an Indian mother—
So, she wept those tears alone.

Long, o'er that wasting idol,
She watch'd, and toil'd, and pray'd;
Though every dreary dawn reveal'd
Some ravage death had made:
Till the fleshless sinews started,
And hope no opiate gave,
And hoarse and hollow grew her voice,
An echo from the grave.

She was a gentle creature,
Of raven eye and tress,
And love-like were the tones that breath'd
Her bosom's tenderness—
Save when some quick emotion
The warm blood strongly sent
To revel in her olive cheek,
So richly eloquent.

I said consumption smote her,
And the healer's art was vain;
But she was an Indian maiden,
So none deplor'd her pain—
None, save that widow'd mother,
Who now, by her open tomb,
Is writhing like the smitten wretch
Whom judgment marks for doom.

Alas! that lowly cabin,
That couch beside the wall,
That seat beneath the mantling vine,
They're lone and empty all;
What hand shall pluck the tall, green corn,
That ripeneth on the plain,
Since she, for whom the board was spread,
Must ne'er return again?

Rest, rest, thou Indian maiden!
Nor let thy murmuring shade
Grieve that those pale brow'd ones with scorn
Thy burial rite surveyed—
There's many a king, whose funeral
A black robed train shall see,
For whom no tear of grief is shed
Like that which falls for thee.

Yes, rest thee, forest-maiden!
Beneath thy native tree
The proudest may boast their little day,
Then sink to dust like thee;
But there's many a one whose funeral
With nodding plumes may be,
Whom nature nor affection mourns,
As now they mourn for thee.

From the American Monthly.

THE RUSSIAN STANDARD BEARER

"It was on the day of the battle of Kulewischa, whose victorious termination opened to our army the way over the Balkan—that Balkan, behind which the Moslemites deemed themselves secure, and whose summit no enemy's foot had trodden for hundreds of years. Doubtful and threatening was the beginning of the strife. The animosity of two antagonist races was separated to boundless rage and a merciless thirst for blood. The Turks seldom took prisoners; even the wounded were butchered. The field of battle was one universal scene of carnage. In the first part of the flight the Turks had retreated from a battery established upon a height. The second battalion of Murom, six hundred strong, together with a regiment of hussars were commanded to advance and take possession of it. With a hurrah, the last about the brave fellows ever grave, we forded a considerable stream, and then hastened onward to the hill. At that moment the main force of the enemy poured out upon us from the neighboring wood. There were twenty Turks to one Russian. The hussars fired, leaving two field pieces behind them, which were almost instantly in the hands of the enemy, and thundered through our ranks. It was impossible for our little band to contend with such superior numbers. No human power could have enabled us to withstand the first terrible onset of the Turkish cavalry. Man and horse seemed to compose but one being—they were not mortals, but winged demons, destroying and disappearing. Their savage exhilaration, their arms, their horses! Ah, I once possessed a horse, I also was once so happy—the noble animal, who flew me through forest and stream without a rein! But alas! the recollection belongs to another time, to other hours! It was no battle in which we were involved—it was bloody determination. The Moslems were sure, filled the miserable sufferers, for death was instant and unerring. We were not conquered, we were trampled to death by their horses' hoofs—we were assassinated! In less time than I have now been speaking, there were but eight of the six hundred men left alive, and they were covered with wounds. Crippled, mangled, disabled shadows of men, better would it have been for them had they met the fate of their brethren."

The narrator, who had commenced in an under tone, increased in vehemence upon portion as his feeling became excited, and the last words came singly, slowly, and painfully, from his laboring breast. After he had ceased, his respiration continued strong and difficult, and his eyes turned to the ground as if he still saw there the mangled corpses of his fallen companions.—Alexander remaining silent, the priest continued the narration as follows:

"A wounded Russian lay beneath the hoofs of a Turkish horse, which with the same sanguinary disposition as its rider, was biting and stabbing in every direction; at that moment the Russian standard bearer sank down beside his wounded countryman. The Turks uttered a cry of joy when the flag disappeared, but the bloody right hand of the stricken warrior grasped the holy banner, rended it from its staff, while with his left he buried his dagger deep in the body of the horse over him. The latter bounded high in air from agony, and before his hoofs again struck the earth, the Russian was up, and with the flag around his body, was hastening towards the shelter of a neighboring thicket. The Moslem bullets whistled about his head, and soon a shattered limb brought him to the ground; careless of life, but anxious for the preservation of the standard, he continued crawling amid a shower of bullets, until at length he reached a place of safety, where he fainted from loss of blood. With returning consciousness he perceived that the battle was fiercely raging—the Russians were giving ground, and victory appeared to favor the enemy. Through the branches of the trees he saw several hundred grave Russians rushing by his place of concealment, and heard the savage shouts of their pursuers. At length the cannonading seemed to grow weaker, and he heard the words 'Tschirkowan is taken from the enemy!' He heard the words in a tone of joy; he felt no more the near approach of death; his teeth clenched in wrath, and with his still unwounded left hand he began to dig up the earth. What would the unhappy man? Is he about preparing his own grave? Ah, no! he is concealing the blessed banner of his slaughtered regiment from insult; and this being accomplished, he stretched himself upon the closed grave. But his corpse might still protect the rescued ensign. The effort exhausted his last remaining strength—the blood began to flow from his wounds—his feverish glow was gone—and now an icy shudder ran through his veins. His ears are insensible to the rolling thunder; his eyes no longer notice the movements of the contending armies—his heavy eyelids seemed to close the sleep of death. At length some one disturbs his cold slumbers, and with painful struggles life returns. He is surrounded by his country men, the contest is ended, the bloody game has changed, and the dearly bought victory remains with the Russians; his wounds are dressed and his companions are busily preparing a litter upon which to convey him to the camp. But with earnest resistance, with almost frantic rage, the Russians clasps the earth, and will not from thence. The surrounding warriors are astonished, his stammering words are indistinct and inexplicable; and they imagine that the fever consequent upon his wounds has destroyed his reason. The commander alone seemed to comprehend his wishes. 'Dig,' cried he, 'perhaps the poor fellow has hidden some rich booty here.' They dig, and find the banner of the regiment of Murom. The rough, hardvisaged warriors, notwithstanding their semi-Indian habits, were touched by the bloody scenes through which they had just passed, shed many tears at the sight of this sacred relic. They gently lay the wounded man upon the litter, and convey him to the general's tent, before which—for it is already the day after the battle—the trophies of victory are ostentatiously displayed. The sad train press through the thick crowd of officers, and set down their burden at the feet of General Diebitsch. Upon being informed of the circumstance, that hero exclaims with deep emotion: 'The blood he sprinkled banner of his band of slaughtered heroes, honors our victory more than all the trophies won from our enemies.'"*

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*The frightful slaughter of the battalion of Moscow and the rescue of the banner are historical.

The Dead Dancers.—A paragraph copied from a French Journal describing the death of a gentleman while waltzing, is going the rounds of the newspapers. The incident reminds us of another which is said to have occurred in this city, many years since, and which might furnish the groundwork of a fashionable tale of horror. Mrs——, a young lady of beauty and accomplishments, fell a victim of a disposition singularly perverse and exacting, was betrothed to a French officer who had been placed upon the half pay list from being incapacitated for service by a musket ball which he received in his breast. The wound had not been extracted. Captain —— was an elegant waltzer, but owing to the state of his health he could never take more than one or two turns upon the floor without being overcome by exhaustion, and indeed his physician had positively forbidden him to share in that exciting dance. Waltzing, though subsequently written out of fashion by the authors of Sabbaguindi, was at that time nearly as much in vogue as at present, and Miss ——, who affected to be a leader of fashion, was one of the best in the room in the graceful whirl. Partners, however, were not easy to be obtained unless when foreigners were present, and it chanced one evening that Miss ——, entered a ball room just when Captain —— had waltzed a few turns and was seated with the exception of the Frenchman about him to resist the appeal. He begged a short respite, however, which was granted, while the careless girl rattled away with the beaux she had chosen, and gradually sinking back into one of the arms of her silent lover. After a very brief time, a single quadrille only having intervened, the waltzing couples were called to the floor, and the thoughtless Miss —— hurried her partner into the gay circle.—The band struck up, the dancers moved off, and the slow time enabled the invalid Captain to get through the first round with apparent ease. He seemed, too, to gather life as the time of the music quickened, and the waltzers moved faster and faster; nay, his strength was so much restored, that he ventured out the other couples. The floor was left to his single pair; and now so swiftly did they whirl around, that the musicians in turn had to follow them with the most rapid execution. The gaze of the whole company was fixed upon this eccentric pair, when suddenly the face of the lady was seen to turn almost of a purple colour, while the features of her partner *worked* as if affected by some hideous spasms. Her eyes rolled with an anxious, appalling look, while his features fixed into the pallid hue of marble. Her arms fell listlessly by her side—his seemed to contract like lungs of iron about her person, while the music in the distance, was flung—with the tremor of the delirious and dying man—a corpse upon the floor. The horror struck spectators sprang to the assistance of the unfortunate lady, but she was already gone, and her lever expired before she could be extricated from his arms. An examination of the officer's body proved that his death ensued from the dropping inwardly, upon a mortal part, of the bullet he had so long carried about him; and, in the sudden delirium of his death-agony, he had wrought such a fiend-like tyranny to the lady—a horrible compression in which he held her.

Mirror.

Wedded Life.—The picture of wedded life, in Mr. Willis' *Inklings of Adventure*, is very beautiful, opening the heart by its purity and tenderness, and charming us by the sweetness of the description and the elegance of the periods:

"I like to go unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in white, and with her bridegroom by her side, and recall to him or me in the pride of life weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and utter over in low tones the new infoldings tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each other's companionship. I can fancy myself that young creature, who blushing and even at his hesitating cares listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and with an affection so undying and so pure, folds her to his bosom. I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget the necessity of her yielding unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years, see her luxuriance put soberly away from her brow, and her polish graces ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her hand leads by on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her fair hand. Their children are growing up about them and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die."

Afflicting Dispensation.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a clergyman at Plymouth, N. H. from which we extract the following particulars of the most remarkable and afflicting dispensation of Providence, with which Judge Liver more family has been visted:—*Salem Register*

"Yesterday afternoon I rode to Judge Livermore's. I found the family were in great affliction. Samuel, their fourth son, was on board the Pulaski steamboat, of whose destruction they had just heard. After conversing and praying with the family, I started for my chaise. On reaching the door, I heard Mrs. Livermore, who had followed me to the umbrella—on my return to the door, a most terrific clap of thunder broke in the immediate vicinity of us. My horse leaped and reared, and struggled to get loose, but being well secured, no harm was done. I drove on, and arrived at a neighboring house, before the rain was heavy. Horace Livermore was killed by that flash of lightning." I immediately hurried back, and found it even so—the little boy, 10 years old, was at school, a few rods from his father's house, standing near a large wood stove funnel, the fluid killed him instantly, passing through from his head to his left foot;—marking his forehead, singing his hair and eye brows; scarring his breast and back, and passing out of his left foot, rendering it as useless. They had just found the body in when I arrived. We poured cold water upon it, and although the body was warm, there was no sign of life. He was entirely dead. This occurred between three and four, P. M. I remained with the afflicted family till nearly dark, and then left them mourning the certain death of one son, and the probable death of another. There was no lightning rod upon the school house.

From the Baltimore American.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 4th July, a most able and interesting Report on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary question was made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, accompanied with several resolutions. We are indebted to the National Intelligencer for the following notice of the proceeding which took place in reference to the Report and Resolutions:

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a report from that committee of considerable length, in which they unanimously recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that, after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy between the U States and Great Britain relative to the North-eastern boundary of the former, the Senate does not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of establishing a boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the U. States to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two Powers.

Resolved further, That, considering that more than half a century has elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty, considering the extraordinary delay which has hitherto attended the negotiations and proceedings of the Governments of the two countries, in their endeavor amicably to settle the controversy; and considering the danger of mutual irritation and collisions upon the border of kindred and friendly nations long in close and intimate intercourse, it cannot forbear to express an earnest desire that the pending negotiation should be brought to a close, and the final decision of the dispute be made as early as practicable.

Resolved, That, as it would be incompetent for the United States to proceed, upon their separate authority, to survey and mark the Northeastern boundary line of the U. States according to the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty three, or, ought not to pass, and it is therefore ordered that it be laid on the table.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., rose to say that he had been very anxious that the report should be read and weighed, with all the attention and consideration belonging to so grave and important a subject; that he would take the opportunity to say, while he was up, that the question had been most deliberately and carefully examined in the committee; that the report, which was the work of the chairman, was prepared with very great ability; that much labor had been devoted to it, in the short space that had been allowed, and which was the more creditable to its author, amid his other vocations and public duties; and that he was well calculated to undertake his high character before his country.

He was anxious, he said, to take the sense of the Senate upon the subject of the resolutions which were reported ended, with a view to a speedy decision.

Mr. TALLMADGE followed, and observed, that, as a member of the committee, on Foreign Relations, he had carefully and attentively examined the subject of the report, and that he concurred entirely with the chairman in the view taken of it. He listened ability with which it was drawn up, and the manner in which it presented the great question. If, unhappily, (said Mr. T.) at any time hereafter, any collision should arise between the two countries, (which God forbid,) he trusted it would be avoided, it was very important, in his view, that the people of the country should understand the merits of the controversy.—They were set forth in that report in a concised, and at the same time, sufficiently comprehensive and simple manner to enable them fully to comprehend and understand it.—The report ought, therefore, to be widely and extensively circulated. It was calculated to unite and concentrate the sentiment of the country, if that occasion, which he anticipated, should unfortunately arise. He should, therefore, move for the printing of an extra number of copies, the largest that should be thought proper; and he therefore moved for the printing of 10,000 extra copies, which, otherwise, at the suggestion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Me. seconded by other gentlemen, was increased to 20,000.

Mr. RIVES also expressed his cordial and entire concurrence in the remarks which had been made by his colleagues on the committee. The report was drawn with distinguished ability, clearness, and force. The argument on both sides was fairly represented, and the paper would compare, to great advantage, with whatever had been written, that he had seen, upon the subject. It was very important that the necessary information should be made familiar to the American mind; and no document, he conceived, was better calculated to enlighten and conduct it to sound conclusions. He should vote, therefore, with the greatest pleasure for the number of copies proposed by the gentleman from N. York, and for the highest number, indeed, any Senator might deem it expedient to have published.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, the great importance of the subject, and the able manner in which it was treated, and our right maintained in the report now made, induce me to desire that a larger number than that proposed by the Senator from New York should be printed. Every one must see that important results may grow out of the report and resolutions now adopted; and it is very desirable that as many of our citizens as can be induced to look at the question should have the means at hand of understanding it, and of being convinced that we are claiming our rights in perfect good faith. The report, coming from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and from Senators possessing the confidence of the nation, must carry conviction to the mind of every man who will read it, and therefore, I would add, thirty thousand copies, instead of ten, may be ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN said: I shall vote for the printing of the largest number of this report. It cannot be disguised that this controversy has already assumed a very important aspect; and we, indeed, as to render it more than possible that the united energies of this People may be required in its future adjustment; and yet so exclusively local has the question been hitherto considered, that its importance is scarcely felt by the nation. I, for one, in no other quarter of the Union than that more immediately interested in it. It has not, therefore as yet penetrated the interior of the country, or aroused the attention of the great body of the American people. This arises from the circumstance of its being a question of no immediate interest to its being the 4th of July.) As he advanced in life, he acknowledged the influence of feelings and sentiments which might be regarded as bordering on superstition. There was, at all events, it appeared to him, peculiar fitness in resolving, on the 4th of July, 1838, to maintain the integrity and stability of the Union as established by the United States, whose independence was proclaimed on that memorable day.

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee, and they were agreed to unanimously, and, on motion, twenty thousand additional copies of the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

It is a source of just pride, that the Democratic party and the Democratic party, have ever been foremost in denouncing the wild and reckless spirit of mobocracy, and insubordination to the wholesome restraint of law and order, which has been, for the last few years, making rapid strides through out our country, and scattering the firebrands of discord in every direction. No matter whether the infraction of the law be made by our banking institutions, they may withhold from the people their just rights, refuse to redeem their promises to pay, and derange the monetary affairs of the country; no matter whether it be by party piracy, dictating the appointment of a committee of ten thousand, to march to Washington, with sword in hand, to impose terms to the President of his Republic; or the ruffian spirit that would assassinate the Chief Magistrate in the discharge of his official duties; no matter whether it be an experienced mob, burning a convent, as at Charlestown, or raying private dwellings as at Baltimore, failing to create a public indignation, caused by the indecorous and abolitionists, graciously comingling "black spirits and white," as in Philadelphia; no matter whether public feeling runs mad against a portion of its opponents, or against the Abolitionists, or against the Catholics, the Democrats have never vouchsafed to meet the emergency by a resort to popular tumult and disorder, but have brought into requisition reason and argument. As the advocates of a government of the great tree of the forest standing pyramidally exposed amid a waste of waters, branchless and leafless. But the wonder is still further increased on casting his eye through the dark blue profound, to observe cumbrous and unwieldy monsters of the deep, a mammoth species of testudo is occasionally seen dragging his slow length along, while countless myriads of fish are sporting through the aquatic thickets. But if God in his wrath has passed through this devoted land, if he touched the mountains and they disappeared in the abyss, his beneficent influence is still left in the soft climate the unexampled fertility of its soil, the deep verdure of its forests, and the choicest offerings of Flora."

REV. MR. BASCOM.—The annexed notice of a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Kentucky, is from the "Editors' Note-Book," in the last number of the Knickerbocker. It does no more than justice to the powers of the eloquent divine of whom it speaks,—

"When the hymn was concluded, Mr. Bascom arose. That first appeal, which is to the eye,' was greatly in his favor.—His person has a commanding presence, and as well in his prime particular as in the compressed mouth, the ample brow, and large searching black eye, he bears a very striking resemblance to Daniel Webster.—The expression of his countenance was thoughtful and impressive.

"—deep on his front engraven,
Deliberation sat, and public care; his look
Bespoke a soul attentive still as night,
Or summer's noontide air.'

Naming his text in a voice deep, but slightly husky, he proceeded, somewhat tamely, as it appeared to us, although systematically, to lay down his premises, array his arguments, and marshal his proofs. While we were yet in a state of doubtful authority or no his audience were not to be treated to a merely nebulous disquisition, of no particular merit, and asking, mentally whether *this* could be the man whom H. Clay had pronounced the greatest natural orator he had ever heard, when a brilliant flash, rushed upon eloquence and sublime and expression, enhanced our attention, & thence forward, to the close of the discourse, we wist not that we were occupying a narrow spot in the middle of a crowded aisle—crabined, cribbed, confined, bound in' with the shrewdest of sinners? When once fully engrossed with his subject, [the progress and effects of the Christian faith, and arguments in favor of its promulgation,] every eye in the congregation was upon the speaker, and each heart beat quicker, as the glowing thoughts dropped from his tongue. His smiles are vivid and striking, to a degree; his impressions of nature, and the comparisons which he draws from her external aspects, are not minute and in detail. They are upon a noble scale—"painting in whole continents and seas." Such was the character of that portion of his discourse, wherein he spoke of the past ages, of the great volume of nature was as a sealed book who saw no God in the heavens and; who could read the starry rhythm of the heavens, survey the towering mountains, the rivers sweeping to the main; who could hear the roar of the great ocean, and the far sounding cataract, and see in all these no evidences of the Power who spoke and they existed.

He was scarcely less effective in describing the origin and spread of the Christian faith. The good seed had been sown, and for eighteen hundred years it had, in one way or another, been producing fruit. Its branches expanded, and the birds of heaven and spread, until the nations of the world sat under its branches. Efforts had often been made to root it out, and to destroy it. The lightning of persecution had scathed it—the axe of the wicked had sought to lop its boughs—the wild beast of the forest had whetted its tusk against its time-worn trunk—yet still, in living green, it spread its inviting arms abroad, every where overshadowing evil with good.—Kingdom after kingdom had arisen, flourished, and passed away, but the Church of Christ, the long labors of emperors and kings, of principalities and powers—had passed away on that deluge-flood of earthly grandeur ever rolling onward to the ocean of eternity; yet still it widened the sphere of Christianity. Like the beams of the sun, each ray had radiated in serpentine streams of light; but they were soon swallowed up in one glad effulgence, blessing all upon whom it fell, even as the common light of heaven. These remembrances, and the wonderful Power, gave a vivid idea of the general character of one or two of his positions and illustrations. The nervous style, the appropriate gesture, the beaming eye, may be imagined but must be seen to be realized. The very hesitation, which our orator occasionally manifest in making a selection from thoughts which are pressing for utterance, is in itself an essential feature of eloquence; for when the key-word unlocks the treasure, the intellectual flood rolls on with a resistless force, the greater portion having been pent up and kept back; while the speaker's language illustrates and adorn his thoughts as light, streaming through colored glass, heightens the object it falls upon."

The Bostonians are entering the lists manfully as competitors for the trade of the Great West. By their rail road to Hudson through Worcester and West Stockbridge, and the Catskill and Conjohnarie Railway, they propose to form a connection with the Erie Canal, and thus divide the western market with the inhabitants of the city of New York. The right sort of spirit, and should be hailed with approbation by every lover of the country, and it also reaches us in the most emphatic manner of course which we should follow. We Nor hem enterprise [illegible] overcome by vast difficulties [illegible] ceatively a small portion of the [illegible] ride received to have sought [illegible] be necessary to our part of country [illegible] wind in prevent [illegible] which will [illegible] as heretofore infinitely greater [illegible] much more easily attainable? [illegible] said that while Boston is has [illegible] only in keeping pace with the times, [illegible] coming to be a share of, at least, [illegible] Northern section [illegible] Lake [illegible] Baltimore is laggard in assuming to be [illegible] the commerce not only of the [illegible] but of the whole valley of the Mississippi in addition? "Go ahead" is our motto, let those that win the prize wear it.

Baltimore American.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Editor:

A friend of mine called my attention to a *literary* production in the Eagle of this instant, under the caption of "*the link is broken.*" It is, if I am a judge, decidedly the best literary production I have ever seen. It combines all the elegance of living with the irresistible force of Junius, and in beauty of imagery, [illegible] of conception, and loftiness of sentiment—to which authors can it be likened? Then the vivacity of style, the subtle touches—what shall I say? The pathos of some of the Prophets has been adduced as specimens of the sublime—but if the sublime, the *line portion* of the literary production, is a *sir plus ultra sublime*.—With what vigor the writer commences "Yes, it is faithfully true—the link is broken, the clanking chain, which unnaturally bound prostituted power had, in the latter days of degeneracy, dared to throw around free and unsuspecting people, to the latter days youthful energies and to break the glorious principles they *had* inherited, have been snapt in sunder, and ground into the very dust by the omnipotent and all-powerful *rolling* of the people themselves."—Perhaps a few more epithets might add to the beauty of the above. What a pretty clanking chain did not clank when thrown around this unsuspecting people, and wind them of their fate ere the claim was fully vested! But, gentle reader, save some your admiration for a metaphor held at *bay*—"The slumbering Lion has been aroused, he has risen in the majesty of his might, and torn into a thousand shreds, the snares and meshes, which his insidious enemies had spread over him.—His stately steppings shake the forests, his roarings are heard afar off. The fugitive crowd, horror stricken and trembling, are scattered to the corners of the earth, and with a hasty eagerness of flight, press of conception, and loftiness of sentiment—to which authors can it be likened? Then the vivacity of style, the subtle touches—what shall I say? The pathos of some of the Prophets has been adduced as specimens of the sublime—but if the sublime, the *line portion* of the literary production, is a *sir plus ultra sublime*.—With what vigor the writer commences "Yes, it is faithfully true—the link is broken, the clanking chain, which unnaturally bound prostituted power had, in the latter days of degeneracy, dared to throw around free and unsuspecting people, to the latter days youthful energies and to break the glorious principles they *had* inherited, have been snapt in sunder, and ground into the very dust by the omnipotent and all-powerful *rolling* of the people themselves."—Perhaps a few more epithets might add to the beauty of the above. What a pretty clanking chain did not clank when thrown around this unsuspecting people, and wind them of their fate ere the claim was fully vested! But, gentle reader, save some your admiration for a metaphor held at *bay*: *lion:* "The slumbering Lion has been ro

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

July 19, 1838.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—$3.00 PER ANNUM

We are requested to state that Mr *Moses Mel thin* is a candidate for Road Commissioner of Mason county.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, accompanied by a number of the Kentucky delegation, left the Hon. Mr YELL, of Arkansas, on Saturday evening last, on their return from Washington.—The Advocate, speaking of Mr Clay's reception, says: "He was greeted with *three cheers for Henry Clay, our next President*" in tones that rent the Heavens, and made earth tremble to its centre."—We are very sorry to say, that numerous things were thrown down, and the proprieties in the City and neighborhood other much injured by this terrific convulsion of old earth. A friend at our elbow says it is his opinion, that the Whigs will be made pay all damages.

The banks of Boston and some of the banks of other places in Massachusetts, have resumed specie payments.

In the action of the late Congress, upon the measures relating to the financial policy of government, the party opposed to the administration, pretend, or would fain make the public believe, that their peculiar views upon that subject were suited. Nothing could be more intrinsically absurd. The measure held most at heart by the party, and which if successful would have afforded a real triumph to the administration, was signally condemned in both branches of Congress.—We allude to the scheme of restoring the specie system—that system once so virulently denounced by Mr Clay and his friends, as a base surrender of the national faith, insure into the hands of the executive, a lengthening his power and endangering the safety of the revenues. Mr Webster, the champion of the measure in the Senate, exerted to the utmost his giant faculties, to insure its success. His efforts were unavailing, and the Senate finally rebuked the attempt to revive a system, which had once totally failed, and in its failure, had involved the government and nation in serious embarrassment. Mr Webster's friend Curtis, in the Senate House, was equally unsuccessful. A vet vote of that body, declared, that so far as its action was concerned, the revenues of government should not again be rendered to the Banks, to form the foundation of private loans and speculations; effect saying that a separation of Bank State ought and should exist.

It would seem strange, that upon a reliable this, the federal party should frustrate their prospects of subverting the administration, and realizing their imaginings of acquiring place and power. The people, through their representatives, have signified their determination to carry out their will, in the establishment of the object of dissolving the alliance between the government and the banks. Yet, it is deemed encouraging enough, to justify the highest hopes the party, now making its desperate stake for power, in the defeat of this very measure.

The following is extracted from the Advocate of Monday last:

"EDITOR:—I perceive by one of your papers, that Mr. H. Cattlett is announced as the Van Buren candidate for Congress, in the Greenup senatorial district.—Now, I wish to enquire, if this is the man who was "snapped off" during the Circuit Court, a few days since for a dead and a pouncy purse thrown in to boot? whether he is the same man who made the Temperance speech in this place, eighteen months since; but had, before he could raise the proper spirit, to take stiff wines of brandy, and was afterwards exposed before the whole congregation?

Only the loco-foco's of this district are hard run for candidates.

A CITIZEN.

Maysville, July 16.

The author might have spared himself the trouble of his enquiries, for we understand Mr Cattlett is *not* the candidate of the Administration in that District. Mr Rice, a talented and worthy gentleman of Lawrence county, is Mr Benton's opponent, and we are happy to learn, that every prospect of being elected.

We have been informed by gentlemen, intimately acquainted with Mr Beatty, that it is indigible to the Senate in consequence of nonage. Now, if either parties guilty to the charge of *loco focoism*, should seem to be hard run for candidates, it is in our judgment, that which is alleged to select a man, who, if elected, must take his seat in violation of the Constitution, and at the risk of perjury.

We have scarcely been able to lay our pen upon a whig print, since the late disgraceful doings of the Metropolitan lazaretto, that has not been open in its exultation at the shameful insult offered the President and other executive officers, in the black burial of the Sub-treasury and ridiculous accompaniments. The Senate formed a scene, suited to afford merriment; and we were not much troubled to find how exceedingly they relished it. But, it does not appear that the British very well such scenes, when their political opponents, happen to be degraded actors. At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, it is said, that the members of a democratic Convention, recently held in that place, offered an indignity to the Governor, parading at night before his house, alarming his barons, and so affecting the nerves of certain "ladies in delicate health, as to endanger their lives." Now, if this be true, which we are very much inclined to doubt, those who participated in the outrage, were in truth a scurvy set of fellows,' and deserve all the reprobation they have met with from the federal press. But we cannot see with what *consistency* their conduct is reprobated by the opposition, while that of the mob in Washington is so highly applauded. It will require something more than ordinary ingenuity to reconcile the absurdity.

MR. WRIGHT'S BILL.

In our last we expressed the hope that to-day we should be enabled to announce to our readers, "the defeat of this the last and most pernicious of Presidential expedients." and it with unfeigned pleasure we inform our readers that that hope is fully realized. * * * The vote on this bill, the last hope of a desperate and reckless administration, shows most conclusively that its power has departed.

Whig Advocate, 13th inst.

Well, this is news to us. Mr Wright's bill 'defeated'! And from whom did you get *this* information? We told our readers last week that Mr Wright's bill had been *passed*—that the report of the finance committee against the revival of the deposite system, and in favor of a gradual exclusion from circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and recommending a modification of the deposite law of 1836, had been sustained by the passage of the bill—and that the attempt of Mr Webster and the bank party to revive the deposite system, had totally failed. Now we perceive by the Advocate that we were entirely mistaken —Mr Wright's bill was '*defeated*,' and of consequence the report of the committee disapproved. We thank the editor for the information, but scarcely can hope for forgiveness from our readers, whom we have been the innocent cause of leading into error. We shall hereafter rely upon the Advocate for *correct* intelligence, in preference to the Congressional reports!

Mr Madison's Papers.—These valuable papers, comprising the debates of the convention which formed the constitution, will form an important accession to the political history of our country, and we rejoice to see that Congress, previous to adjournment, made provision for their publication.

Mr. Clay and Abolitionism.—John C. Weems, Esq. has written a letter, addressed to Henry Clay, in which the Whig presidential candidate is explicitly charged with being an abolitionist. Referring to a meeting of the National Colonization Society, held in 1827, when Mr Weems was in Congress, he alledges that Mr Clay, then Secretary of State, with several others, "denounced slavery in the most positive terms," and that he felt it his duty to enter his protest against such sentiments, and did so. He then remarks:

When I had closed my remarks, sir, you will I am sure recollect, *your remarks then made to me*, to wit, —"Well, Mr. Weems, I am happy to find we agree at least on one point; that it will be well to remove all that are free that can be removed, *although we do not agree with us in believing it wrong in holding any in slavery*." At that time Wm. L. Garrison and a few others only had dared to mention a question that had been so understandingly settled by the compact forming this Union, and entered into by all the States." Therefore, felt willing to shake off, as soon as possible, the feelings which the speeches made that evening had produced on my mind. But, sir, since this disturbing questing threatens all that is, or ought to be dear to every citizen of this or any and every other country, *the right of freemen to govern themselves*: and since I have read your remarks in the Senate touching this subject, I feel compelled in defiance of every wish I entertained to the contrary, to believe that Mr. Clay is himself *ipso facto*, an abolitionist.

LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENT.

Our readers will be gratified to perceive that we have at length got rid of a very long and *unprofitable* advertisement, which has been occupying our columns for some time, to the exclusion of more valuable and interesting matter. We were induced, by representations, which we have since had reason to suspect were not wholly consistent with the truth, to insert the Lottery Advertisement at much less than the usual charge, and it is no object to us to keep such advertisements in the paper longer than we can get rid of them.

BANK RESUMPTION.

At a meeting of a portion of the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, a few days since, it was recommended that the resumption of specie payments take place on the first day of August. In reference to the subject, the Madisonian has the following:

"We have *seen* a letter which gives assurances upon which we place the utmost reliance, that the recommendation of the delegates will be adopted by the banks on the day mentioned."

Bicknell's (Philadelphia) Reporter of July 10 says:

"We understand that the delegates of our City and County Banks will hold a meeting this evening, when a committee, recently appointed for the purpose, will make a report in relation to the propriety of holding a Bank Convention in this city. We learn that the 23d inst will be suggested as the proper time for holding such a Convention, and that the Banks of the neighboring States—Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and the District of Columbia, will be invited to send delegates to the proposed convention. It is our impression that this Convention will recommend the 1st of August as the proper time to resume specie payments in full.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday, however, regards the question of resumption on the 1st of August as uncertain. The editor says:

"We regret to find that some doubts still exist as to a general and early resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks of Pennsylvania. It should be remembered that the recommendations recently adopted at a meeting in which a portion of the banks of the city and county were represented, was *merely a recommendation*, not a positive *resolution or determination*, and that even this was not adopted with any great unanimity. The ayes amounted to about *ten*; and when we recollect the *number* of the monied institutions in this commonwealth, and the strong apprehensions still entertained with regard to the course of the southern and western banks, we fear that this *rogue* recommendation, and by such a small proportion of our banks, will not be productive of the consummation so devoutly wished." * *

"However earnestly a resumption may be desired, it is quite evident that the matter has not yet been determined upon. This is bad news, but still we feel bound to give it publicity.

A letter from Philadelphia, of Monday's date, says—

A Bank Convention is to be called here, to be got together as soon as possible—say in about two weeks. It is believed they will fix upon a day of resumption. Whether it will be the 1st of August or 1st of September, it is difficult to say—perhaps not till October.

The bonds of the U. S. Bank, authorized to be sold by an act of Congress, amount to upwards of six millions of dollars. The proceeds will go into the Treasury to aid in defraying the expenses of government.

The oration of Edwin Forrest at Philadelphia, on the 4th, is spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy, as a most graceful and spirited address.

The four Banks of Philadelphia, whose officers dissented from the recommendation of the meeting, proposing the 1st day of August as the day of returning to cash payments, were, the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, the Bank of North America and the Schuylkill.

Here is a pretty comment upon Mr Biddle's declaration, that if his bank '*had consulted its own strength, it would have continued payments without reserve*," and the much more ridiculous assurance, that it would be the first "to take lead in a resumption."

KENTUCKY AND OHIO JOURNAL.—The proprietor of this valuable democratic paper which is now in a prosperous condition, having 2000 good subscribers, and a liberal advertising custom, offers one half of it for sale to a practical printer, well qualified to manage its mechanical department.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

As these are *harvest* times, we are about to make an effort to *reap* the products of our labors for the last year, and with this view, Mr. J. S. McKENNY, left here a few days ago to wait upon our subscribers in this state with their accounts. We trust our friends will greet him cordially, and be prepared to send himoff with a light heart and *heavy* pocket.

The expense of collecting our dues is so great, that we have deferred making any general call upon our subscribers, until necessity compelled us. We hope therefore, that all upon whom our agent may call, will be prepared to settle their accounts.

☞ Mr. McKENNY will also solicit subscription for the Monitor, and we bespeak from our subscribers their aid in enabling him to succeed in extending the circulation of the paper.

A worthy subscriber in Ohio, writing to us in relation to his account, assures us that so convinced is he that cities, generally, get the small cat compensation for the same amount of labor and trouble of any class of men in the country, that he really would feel *sheepish* to me 1 neighbor in smaller world, whose bill we had neglected to settle in thus! *O! si, si, sic omnes!*

Alex. Gus.

From the N. Y. Exc. Post.

The probability seems to be that the general resumption of specie payments, and the purchase of the currency, is to be still longer delayed by the selfishness and the intrigues of the Philadelphia bank ers. Since the passing the bill which makes the fraudulent issue of the old notes of the United States Bank a felony, the tone of the presses in the interest of that bank has undergone a change. The journal in this city which Mr Biddle bought over some years since, comes out this morning with a vehement tirade against the people, and the miserable condition my dear wife, Lucy Hooker, has been in for the last 25 years, now restored to health and to her family, when some many years she was considered to be beyond all human aid.

For the last twenty five years so weak and sickly was she, that I, her husband, and a consultation of diseases which the doctors only seemed to make worse instead of better. Call in the Warnham doctors, they told me she was calomel and bleeding, tonics and blisters again. Every doctor round the country at all famed was tried, and yet she was receiving no benefit, I thought I would try the mineral doctors no more, and therefore took her to Boston to Dr. Thomson. She went through several courses of his treatment, and appeared to gain some thereby. But, alas! she soon became sick as ever. I then was advised, by becoming suddenly worse, to send for two of the Warnham doctors again. They told me that her case was beyond the power of medicine, and that she must soon sink under her diseases. What was I to do? I had often heard recommended your pills, but always held them in contempt. *Our medicine and one disease* I could not understand. I told your Agent, Alsbia Barrows, of Wareham, what the doctors said. Again he strongly recommended the pills. I talked to my wife about them, and she seemed to be in a state that I was hoped they might be blessed to her, but that she was resigned. I went to a box, and when I returned one of the doctors was in the room. He made a deal to do about it, and I could not hear them, they were too strong for her, but I could hear any kind of physic, that she would die in a violent fit, and the effects of the first dose. The more he said in opposition the more Lucy was determined to try them, and she actually took a dose of four pills in his presence, and while he was holding forth against them. Away went the doctor and reported through the town that I was killing my wife by giving her those BRANDRETH Pills—those Prince of Quack's Pills—those poisonous Pills—and treated quite uncivilly. In the mean time the sick was receiving the benefit.

The first dose of four had a most wonderful effect—no wonder at the state she was in.—The corruption was indeed dreadful. She spoke as the dead might, and in the same result. Instead of their causing weakness, she became stronger, and able to sit up a little. She persisted, sometimes taking as many as 12 at night and 7 in the morning. When her pains were severe she took larger doses, and she did the same if it appeared to her the examination was bad. In fact we followed your printed directions most carefully.

Sometimes she became worse—all the worst symptoms of the disease presented themselves—and often, at such times have I trembled, lest she should die, but by persevering with the pills she recovered, and after every attack of this kind she seemed to be more firmly established in the recovery of her health, or rather health seemed stronger after each of these attacks. At first not only the doctors opposed her using the pills, but all her friends and relations; they all seemed to think the pills would surely accelerate her death.—But long since the tide of opinion has changed, and those who most opposed were most strongly recommended them.

It is about sixteen months since she took the first dose. She has used in all one hundred and fifty-two boxes, all purchased of your agent in this place, Alsbia Barrows.

I consider that she has been raised from the grave, to bless myself and family, and give your pills and a kind Providence all the praise. She has not enjoyed so good a state of health since she was a child, certainly not since we were married.

The doctor who saw her take the first dose I understand is entirely converted to your principles of curing diseases by continued purgation, and is trying to find out what your pills are made of. Let him have his own pills in his practice—in fact I feel sure of it.

The cures which have been made in our region since my wife's recovery, are truly surprising. Every one that feels sick thinks of no other medicine than Dr Brandreth's pills. I hope, sir, you will come down to our town by a visit; you will find many grateful hearts to welcome you.

In the hope that you will live long to benefit mankind, I and my wife join in our mutual kind wishes and grateful feelings, and remain,

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HOOKER,
LUCY HOOKER.

Wareham, Barnstable Co. Mass.
23d May, 1838.

One thing is very important—never for a moment forget that it is utterly impossible to obtain since my wife's recovery, no truly surprising. Every one that feels sick thinks of no other medicine than Dr Brandreth's pills. I hope, sir, you will come down to our town by a visit; you will find many grateful hearts to welcome you.

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THE FOLLOWING CASES is one out of many hundreds which I daily receive, establishing more and more the efficacy of continued purgation with a proper purgative, such as the one I make, and which I will be my constant endeavor to always make equal to what it ever has been.

SAINT VITTS' DANCE CURED. OF TWENTY FIVE YEARS' STANDING, WITH BRANDRETH'S

Vegetable Universal Pills.

Sir—With the most grateful feelings and the highest consideration for you, I set down to state one of the most remarkable cures perhaps you have ever received, and effected, sincerely with your nerves to be suddenly prostrated Vegetable Universal, and, I might add, life restoring Pills.

The gratitude I feel so does me scarcely a title to state the case, which would not, I am sure, be believed, were it not universally known in the town of Wareham, where we reside, and the miserable condition my dear wife, Lucy Hooker, has been in for the last 25 years, now restored to health and to her family, when some many years she was considered to be beyond all human aid.

For the last twenty five years so weak and sickly was she, that I, her husband, and a consultation of diseases which the doctors only seemed to make worse instead of better. Call in the Warnham doctors again. They told me that her case was beyond the power of medicine, and that she must soon sink under her diseases. What was I to do? I had often heard recommended your pills, but always held them in contempt. *Our medicine and one disease* I could not understand. I told your Agent, Alsbia Barrows, of Wareham, what the doctors said. Again he strongly recommended the pills. I talked to my wife about them, and she seemed to be in a state that I was hoped they might be blessed to her, but that she was resigned. I went to a box, and when I returned one of the doctors was in the room. He made a deal to do about it, and I could not hear them, they were too strong for her, but I could hear any kind of physic, that she would die in a violent fit, and the effects of the first dose. The more he said in opposition the more Lucy was determined to try them, and she actually took a dose of four pills in his presence, and while he was holding forth against them. Away went the doctor and reported through the town that I was killing my wife by giving her those BRANDRETH Pills—those Prince of Quack's Pills—those poisonous Pills—and treated quite uncivilly. In the mean time the sick was receiving the benefit.

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Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HOOKER,
LUCY HOOKER.

Wareham, Barnstable Co. Mass.
23d May, 1838.

THE CITIZENS OF THE WESTERN STATES cannot be too much on their guard against pills purporting to be Brandreth's, signed "Wm Brandreth" on the top of the box, and "Geo. Hodgkinson" on the side, as all such are made and sold for the express purpose of deceiving a generous public and ruining the character of the original medicine made by myself.

My own offices for the exclusive sale of these pills are,

In Louisville,
149 FOURTH STREET, NEAR JEFFERSON.
In Cincinnati,
MAIN, BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STREETS.
In St. Louis,
83½ MARKET ST., NEAR THIRD.
In New Orleans,
NO. 3, OLD LEVEE.

Principal office,
21, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

July 19, 1838.

$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Mason county, Ky. near on South Elkhorn, about the 25th of May, a mulatto slave, about 18 years of age, called

LEWIS,

about 25 years of age, from 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet high, light complexion, somewhat bow legged, has a sandy color and rather straight and bushy—there is probably a small scar under his chin, and a mole like a small wart on the back of the neck.

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

LEONARD J. FLEMING, Sen'r.
Woodford co. Ky. June 5, 1838—4-3n

Mail Arrangements.

The Eastern Mail arrives daily at 12 m. and departs at 3 p. m.
The Western Mail arrives daily at 1 p. m. and departs at 2 p. m.

JAS C. COLEMAN, P. M.

New Goods.

The subscriber has received his Fall stock of goods, which are now opened and for sale at his store on Market-street. It consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

All of which he will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He invites his old customers and the public generally to call and examine his stock.

July 12 SIMON NELSON.

Neal's Fever & Ague Pills.

WARRANTED to cure Fever and Ague in all stages, or money refunded—for sale by G. W. DUNBAUGH.

July 12, 1838.

Dried Beef.

100 lbs. Dried Beef, a superior article, just received and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

July 12)

Just Received,

5 Boxes Sperm Candles;
2 do Patent Wax Candles;
5 do per Lemon Syrup—and for sale low by

July 12 G. W. DUNBAUGH.

THE SPLENDID AND THOROUGHBRED BULL

TEXAS.

WILL stand at the residence of the subscriber, near Mt Gilead, for the ensuing year at the reduced price of $15 each—$60 for 5, or $100 for 10 cows. Good pasturage will be furnished cows from a distance, for one month, gratis.

GEO. PEYTON.

Washington, July 12, 1838.

TEXAS is a beautiful white bull, with a rich gold colored skin—was got by young Bolivar, he by imported Bolivar, young Bolivar's dam was Dr Rogers' thoroughbred cow Young Beauty, by imported Gloucester, (1064 English herd book) Texas' dam, Kitty Clover, was by imported Gloucester, and by Col. Powell to be one of the finest milk ke ever imported. Kitty Clover's dam was Dr Rogers' thoroughbred cow, Nancy Bowen. Thus it will be seen that Texas is a pure a blooded animal as any in the world; he was raised by Col Powell, purchased by Charles S. Clarkson of Cincinnati, at his sale, when a calf, and by the subscriber purchased at Clarkson's sale, on the 28th June last.

THOS L. MACKOY,
C. S. TODD.

Soda Fountain

IN FULL BLAST,

AT THE CONFECTIONARY OF T. FRANK,

On Sutton Street

THE subscribers have to remind the public that his *Soda Fountain* is now in full blast, and will continue its refreshing exhilarating effervescing qualities. Those who may wish to regale themselves with this delightful refrigerant, are respectfully requested to call and sup at the fountain during its entry.

May 12th, 1838—1m.

Removal.

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

SUTTON STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

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

HATS,

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

HENRY L. DAVIS.

April 26, 1838.

Notice.

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

H B HARRISON,
J. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

Claysville, Ky. May 9, 1838—$2

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 sports of the turf upon a modest scale, offers the following challenges for the acceptance of those who may be engaged in breeding fast horses. He will not say that he is a good horse, but he feels willing to back his filly ELLEN TREE, 3 years old, by Brown Sampter, dam the dam of Lanier, by imported Trustee, against any Horse, Mare or Gelding owned North of Licking, for $500 a side, half forfeit, 2 mile heats. The match to be run at such place and time as may be agreed upon by the parties, and the nag to be named upon accepting the challenge. He is also desirous of raising a sweep-stake for three year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, to come off the ensuing fall, to name the stallion upon making the entrance, and run any colt of his get.—He will also enter into similar engagements with the 1 and 2 year old colts of Sampter, to run the fall after the present year's sale. He will likewise enter into a Stallion stake, (with the get of the present year,) to be run the fall after they are three years old, $100 entrance, half forfeit, to name the stallion upon making the entry, and run any of his get at that year.

☞ The Eagle will give the above one insertion in weekly and one in semi-weekly, and charge

T. M.

Just Received,

6 Bbl. fresh Pittsburg Crackers,
5 boxes Sperm Candles;
2 cases Cheese;
1 bbl. Filberts;
1 bbl. English Walnuts;
1 bbl. Soft Shell Almonds;

For sale low by

April 26] G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Brown Sampter,

PROPERTY OF MAJ. MARSHALL.

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

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

ANTHONY KILLGORE.

Washington, March 28, 1838-3m

Stickney & Co,

at their Grocery Store, Sutton Street, two doors below the Eagle Printing Office—desire farmers to save their MUSTARD SEED, as they want to purchase 100 Bushels—also,

Flax Seed.

They have just received Lemon syrup of a superior quality—SASSAFRILLA, ditto—Port and claret Wine; strong Vinegar, by the barrel or less. Also, a quantity of Best Paris Blacking (for family use) at 25 cents per box, and old Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, at $2 per gallon.

Maysville, July 5, 1838-7

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Maysville, Ky. on the 1st day of July, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Jerre Asbure—4
David Aldrich
J P Armstrong
J L Armstrong

B

Alva Bates—3
Saml K Barnes—3
John Bryant—2
Harriet Bishop
Thos & R M Bishop
Wm A Burris

C

Jas P Berry
Mrs J. Berry
Miss Z E Berry
Carter Bell
Saml Buckner
John M Barnes
Ann Bell
James Bullen
Sarah Bland
Nancy Bryan
Wm Henry Bacon
Edmund B Barker
Andrew Bloom
George Braint
Joseph Bunger
W H Butler
Frederic Biehri
Jane C Breding

C

Saml W Copen—3
Wm Canada—2
Lowry Coates
Thomas Chapman
Peter Crist
James Culver
Jacob Collins
James D Collins
Thomas C Camel
Gideon Carr—2
Jacob Crumley
Israel Cambell
George Carter
Joseph S Carter
Vance Cravens
Elizabeth Case
Benjamin S Case

D

George Dye—2
Mr Dotson, butcher
Mary Daulton
David Dunbar
Alexander Denham
James Davis
Mr Davis, potter

E

Thomas Eurice
Wm Emmons
Mr Evans, cooper
John T Ellison
J Ellison

F

John Fleming
Mrs J H Foster
Thomas A Fletcher
Cornelius Faweelle
or Horatio Molden

G

C H Fitch
Thomas Fristoe

G

Jeremiah Gant
Elder Lewis Gratrake
David Gratz
Ann F Green
J Gulbary
A Berry

H

Mr Gutherie of Henry county
Thomas Grimes
Lemuel Gault
Elizabeth Grimes
John Hughes
John W Graham

H

Henry Heath—2
Jas S Howell
Wm Holton, Sr
John Hill
George E O Hocaday
Henry Hoffman
Sam Hundes
J Hall
Larkin Hosley
Amos Hague
Lewis Hendrickson
John B Hawes
Saml Hight

K J

Henry Interrieden
Amanda M Johnston—2
John Johnson
Ebenezer Jenkins
Julian Johnson
Mary Jones

K

John M Kelsey—2
Henry Kramer
David M King
Mary Kincart
Peyton A Key

L

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

JAS C. COLEMAN, P. M.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Ky. on the first day of July, 1838—which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Gen'l Postoffice as dead letters:

A

L H Arnold
David Anderson

B

Sladerack Bowman
Thos Bannister
Alex P Bradshaw
Mr Burns

C

Wm H Campbell—2
John Crawford
Robert Caldwell
Anderson Cromwell
John A Cavan
Andrew Cochman

D

Thomas Dalzell
Thomas Dougherty
Joshua Dall
James Donnel

E

Sarah Edward—2

F

John Findley
Abraham Fields
Mortimore Fields—2

G

George Havens
John Hall
Ezra Howe
Wm Hartly
William Holladay
Jacob M Hume, Sr.

K

John Kinnart
David Knox

L

David Lewis—2
John Lynn
Joseph Lory
Wm S Lauderaft
D C Logan
Jacob Langenaker
Jacob Larence
Harriet Lane
S S Lyon

M

Geo W Morrison—2
Thomas Mosley
J V McCreary
Robert Miller
Catherine Murrell
Hugh McNeely
Wm McFarlane
Mr Meeks, tobacco nist
Benjamin McAtee
Arthur Mc Intyre
Saml McCorkall

N

George Neally—2
Robt Neil
Alex Nelson
Jos W Newland
Joseph J Noyer

O

Wm Orr

P

Wm Penn
John Patton
James Peck
John N Proctor
Henry W Pierce
Adam Pryor
Charlotte Piatt
James Perry
David Pleas
Mary E Piles
Wm Payne
Buckner H Payne

Q

Joseph Queen

R

Roberts Kane—2
Calvin Robertson
Lyman Roberts—2
Louisa M Roper
George Rush
N H Robinson

S

Joseph Stone—2
Julian Stickrod
James Scally
Edward H Seely
Mary Sanders
John Somers
John Stilwell
Susan Sheriff
Mathua Speed
Sheriff of Mason co.
Benj R Snider
John Snider
Mary Ann Spencer
Mr Sheriff, potter
Martin Smith
Oro Smith
David Smith
Amanda Smith
H W Smith
A Smith

T

Enos Tibben—2
Milton D Temple—2
Jos F Thompson—2
Reuben Tucker
Mathias Tolle
Wm Thomson
A W Tate
Henry S Tibbals
Dr James Taylor
A Tharp
Elijah Tucker

W

Joshua Whittington
Jacob C Ward
Conrad Weigle
Dr Benj W Woods
Mrs D S Watts
Ruth Williams
C White
H J Whittington
David Walker
Otho Williams
C W Wendinger
Washington Wilson
Geo McC Wilson
Benjamin Willett
Benj F Williams
Mr Teron D Waugh

Y

J F Young
David Young
Peyton A Key

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

JAS C. COLEMAN, P. M.

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 settlement.

LUDWELL Y. BROWNING, Ex'r.

June 6, 1838.—3t.

MAHAN'S SYSTEM OF Garment Cutting.

TO TAILORS.

Prof. Mahan presents for the approbation of the community of Tailors, the result of his experience for many years as Tailor and Fashioner, and calls attention to his system, called *Mahan's Improved and Simplification of Ward's Protractor System of Garment Cutting.*

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

Though the *Instrument* itself remains the same as when originally applied to the cutting of garments, still it must have been evident long since to every practical tailor (who has used it) that vast space was left for improvement in the application of *this simple and efficacious agent*, in the art of combining fashion with fit and elegance. After many years of active experience and unremitting exertions to approximate as near perfection as possible in a practical and theoretical knowledge of his business, P. 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 unbiased investigation of the principles of his system and improvements, he most respectfully solicits the attention of Tailors throughout the city, when he trusts that but little explanation on his part will be requisite to satisfy the most incredulous of the decided superiority of this over any other rule now in use.

TERMS, &c.

Instructions in the art of Garment cutting, by the publisher, or through an agent, will be imparted, and the subscriber will be supplied with a set of the work, including Scales, Protractor, Drafts, &c., will be forwarded to his address, and a receipt sent him for the amount. Subscribers will please enclose the amount in presence of the Post Master, and take his certificate for the same, and we will run the risk of its safe arrival. Subscribers will please be exact in directing as will the Post Office they wish the work sent to; also the name of the County and State in which the Post Office is situated, and thereby prevent their work from being miscarried. We would remark that all letters addressed to us must be post paid, as the amount to each individual will be but trifling—but when taken collectively, amounts to a heavy sum.

The Case Ruler, (an invention of P. Mahan's), though it may be dispensed with, is nevertheless an important appendage, in research as it materially facilitates despatch. Price $1.50

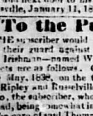
A superior kind of Protractor, made of Holly, with metallic braces; also Scales of Bristol Board, ready prepared for use, and beautifully varnished, always on hand.—Also, Double inch Measures of a new and superior construction, wholesale and retail.

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 put at the low price of two dollars per annum (in advance) to those who subscribe to the System of Cutting—this is much less than their cost by the thousand. Such as are not subscribers to Mahan's System, will be charged two dollars per plate, or four dollars per annum, in all cases payable in advance.

N. B.—Francis Mahan being aware that the great deliberation 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 Chesnuts. 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—an Indian—named William Thompson. The facts are as follows. On Thursday the 10th of May, 1838, on the turnpike road between Ripley and Russellville, in Brown county, Ohio, the subscriber, who was at that time on that road, being once had indisposed, entrusted to the care of said Thompson for safe keeping a sum of money, between twenty and thirty dollars, (the exact amount not recollected,) also a due bill on Joseph Rosbforth & 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 notes or money. The said Thompson is a slim, gaunt man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complected, and slim visaged—he had on when he left a light green coat. The subscriber will give Ten Dollars reward for the apprehension of said Scoundrel.

PATRICK McGOVENS.

May 24th, 1838.

BLANKS

Of various descriptions,

Will be kept constantly on hand for sale, at this office.

GOOD INTENT STAGE LINE.

DAILY

From Maysville to Louisville.

THE Proprietors of the OPPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE OF POST COACHES, running from Maysville to Lexington, connecting with the Rail Road to Lexington, beg leave to inform the travelling community, that they have purchased 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 a night rest at Lexington, and connecting with the 6 o'clock Cars next morning—arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock A. M., there connecting with the same line of stages, and arrive at Louisville at 5 o'clock P M

This company is supplied with substantial TROY & LANCASTER COACHES, Excellent teams, and careful, sober drivers. Gaming 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.

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

Maysville, December 21, 1837-y

Washington Hotel,

RE-OPENED,

Corner of Sutton and Front Streets.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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

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 traveling public that she has commenced the getting that old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

(Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang horne and more recently kept by Mrs. Dunlap) where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. The house, and the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings, were she not to return her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges herself that no exertion shall be wanting on her part to merit 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 will be spared to render their stay at her comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 26, 1837

HOUSE OF

Entertainment,

DAVID BASSETT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the road, nearly opposite to his old stand, in Maysville, where he will be ready to accommodate his friends in best possible style. He assures all who have heretofore favored him with their custom, that he has not relaxed in his exertions to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his usual share of public patronage. With travellers, good performances are always at hand, nor received than good words and he solicits a trial of which he fulfills 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.

Maysick, Jan 11, 1838.

OUR HOUSE.

FRANKLIN HANCOCK

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bitherto extended to his establishment, and begs leave to remind his friends that he still continues to occupy the same premises of the season at his old stand on Sutton Street. Under the management of M. J. D. JOHNSON, he hopes to render "OUR HOUSE" an acceptable resort for those who may wish to regale themselves with such luxuries as he will be able to afford. He has made arrangements by which he will regularly be supplied with

Fresh Oysters, Fowls, Fish,

&c., which will be served up in the best style, and on short notice. Also, a constant supply of SARDEINES kept on hand. He invites his friends to call.

Nov 14, 1837—6m

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 shop, on Sutton Street. He has also just received a large supply of new *TOYS*, of every variety, which will be offered on reasonable terms P. FRANK.

FREDERICK FRANK will be happy to furnish private families, or managers of Balls, Parties, &c. with Confectionaries, Fruits, etc., during the present winter. A full supply of such articles will enable him to give perfect satisfaction. Nov 14, 1837.

Dissolution.

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

Mear Shannon, Mason county, Feb 3, 1838.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

Capital 300,000 Dollars,

BY THEIR AGENT,

Charles B. Ryan.

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—insure Lives and grant annuities. Also, receive the money of premium at any office in the West. Owners of Slaves would find it to their advantage to call. Office on Market street, west side, a few doors from Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838.

NEW WHOLESALE

TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

Nathan Davis,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the three story brick building lately occupied by Messrs. Cutter and Jackson, as a wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store, on Sutton Street, opposite the Eagle Book Store and Printing Office, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a very large and general assortment of articles in SHEET IRON WARE, of every description, which he offers to the public on as favorable terms as it 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 Roofs, Guttering, Conducting, Pipe, and Valley Tin.*

HE ALSO CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

STOVE 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—50-ly.

COPPER, TIN AND

SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN S. NEAL

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Market and 2d Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the Wharf, all 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 bought in that city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

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

Cooking, Coal and Wood

STOVES,

AND COMMON GRATES,

of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale. Maysville, April 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 enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of patronage, and has furnished to *Five Dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there *over fifty seven dollars! in addition* to a large number of valuable original sketches of new books, tales, domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to the publication of reprinted works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make every exertion in its power to render it more pleasing it from another, "Waldie's" to "Brown's LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of large size.

IT WILL CONTAIN,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, reprinted in the City of 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 would inform the public that consideration to which is diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

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

Postmasters and Agents for periodicals throughout the Union and 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 Maysville, at the reduced price of Five Dollars the season, or Eight dollars to insure a foal. He will show to the subscribers the mares made and mares traded off before they are known to be with foal, the insurance money will be required The season will be from the commencement of April the 1st of July. Every possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any happen.

WM. S. ALLEN.

Maysick, Ky March 15, 1838

The Fine Blooded Horse

SINGLETON,

A COLT of the celebrated Eclipse of New York, reached Maysville on the 1st instant, and will stand the ensuing season in Flemingsburg, or its vicinity—the place will be established at Washington, Sharpsburg, and the villages in this county, in due time. Those wishing to breed from so fine a horse, will find it to their interest to see him before they make engagements—as I have no hesitancy in saying, that in point of blood, fine appearance and performance he is the *chief*, he is superior to any horse we have ever beat from, north of Licking river, and inferior to none in the State. For pedigree and performances, see bills in due time.

DANIEL MORGAN.

March 8, 1838. 3t.

Notice.

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

May 10, 1838. FREDERICK FRANK.

NOTICE.

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

May 17, 1838—tf

Maysville and Cincinnati

PACKET.

THE STEAMER

SWIFTSURE,

G. MOLEN, MASTER.

Will continue to ply as a regular packet between Maysville and Cincinnati, landing at any point on the river for freight or passengers. The boat is in excellent repair, and governed by prudent and obliging officers, who, together with her speed, safety and well known regularity in performing her trips, the proprietors believe it proper to receive a share of the public's patronage.

This boat will as usual leave Maysville on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at one 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, or having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. H. CRAVAIN, Agent.

Maysville, July 5, 1838—1m

Boots, Shoes, Leather,

FINDINGS, &c. &c.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN,

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

Calf-Skins;	Boot Trees & Crimps,
Spanish Sole Bindings;	Spanish Brogans,
Imported Shoe-thread,	Pegs, Kit,
warranted;	And all kinds of
Leather,	Findings.

Thankful to a liberal public for the favors we have heretofore received, we will with pleasure exhibit 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 perfect for two years with a disease which terminates in the death of hundreds of the female sex; and the greatest part of the time she was so low, that she did not expect her to live from one day to another—but now, I am happy to say, that she is in almost perfect health, and is learning a trade. I think little more of gratitude is justly due to you for your kindness and attention to my daughter, in furnishing her with medicine gratuitously. I also feel it my duty strongly to recommend it to those unfortunate females who are distressingly afflicted in the way my daughter was, for I am very certain they cannot 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 altho' I applied to several Physicians of good standing and character, 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 hand was perfectly deranged, and my eye appeared to be strongly coals of fire were in them. In this situation I continued between three and four years, when I went to the East. In 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, it was my lot first to see, hear and be heard of Dr Wilson's Purifying Medicine, and after several personings 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 I can now say I am as good health as can possibly be expected from a man of my years. Having received such unfeigned benefit from this Medicine myself, I most heartily recommend it to all my fellow-sufferers. C.LEB WILLIAMS.

Letter from Dr Beal.

Shelbyville, Ia. 19th December, 1836.

Sir: The 3d of October last, I purchased of you, a bottle of Wilson's Purifying Syrup, in order to try its virtues in, or for, a Breast [consumptive] Complaint. I found it relieved me very much, and I thought, as I firmly believe had I had a few more bottles to have continued it use, it would have finally cured me. I was so much relieved by the use of it, that I wish to give it a fair trial, and therefore wish you to send me, by the bearer hereof, a half dozen more.

Respectfully, &c. E. J. BEAL.

A H EAST, Esq. Cincinnati.

AGENTS.

Dr Shane, corner of Rave & 5th st. Cincinnati; Dr W Price, Wheeling, Virginia; Dr J J Salvage, merchant, Third st. Louisville; Mr Sanks, druggist, near the Market, do John Wilson, silver plater, Main st. Lexington; John G Cross, Madison, Indiana; Mr Dobbins, merchant, Gallipolis, Ohio; Thomas Hewes, Guyandotte, Va; Evill and Vail, Washington, Indiana; Leonard and Cogle, Frankfort, Ky. Christian P Renlien, near the new Market, 4 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 vicinity, for the liberal encouragement to his establishment since his commencement, and begs leave to inform them that he is now prepared 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

RUSHLIGHTS.

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

G. MONTAGUE.

Nov 2, 1837.

Just Received,

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

Jan 19 F. FRANK.

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

Jan 18 F. FRANK.

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 PAINTING, in all its various branches, in this city, and will be happy to receive such orders as he may be favored with. He will also undertake

Steam Boat Painting,

Which he plies as himself to execute in the best and neatest style, and 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 the public patronage. ROPER BRIERLY.

March 29, 1838—3m

6 BBLS. DAVIS' WATER CRACKERS

6 do do Butter do

6 Cases Wooster Reserve Cheese, a superior article, just received and for sale by

Jan 18 G. W. DUNBAR'S Q Co

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

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

Jan 18 G W DUNBAUGH & Co.

To the Afflicted.

PURIFYING MEDICINE AND HEALING SYRUP

THIS 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.

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

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

The medicines are warranted to be wholly vegetable, although they are composed of a mixture of the most efficacious, and well ascertained safe, whether given to the infant or adult. I will also refund the money in a great many cases, where persons have received no benefit from the use of one bottle.

The medicines are particularly recommended for curing the Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Pain in the Breast, Scrofula, Weak Swelling, King's Evil, &c.

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

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SIMON NELSON, Market st. Maysville, Ky

January 18, 1838-1y.

CLARKE & RYAN

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

PAY particular attention, (but no money,) to the Receiving and Forwarding of *Goods, Wares and Merchandize of every description, entrusted to their care.*

The long and well established reputation of this house, for the unremitting attention to the business entrusted to them, is a sufficient guarantee, that no pains will be spared to render their stay at our comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 26, 1837

HOUSE OF

Entertainment,

DAVID BASSETT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the road, nearly opposite to his old stand, in Maysick, where he will be ready to accommodate his friends in best possible style. He assures all who have heretofore favored him with their custom, that he has not relaxed in his exertions to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his usual share of public patronage. With travellers, good performances are always at hand, nor received than good words and he solicits a trial of which he fulfills 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.

Maysick, Jan 11, 1838.

OUR HOUSE.

FRANKLIN HANCOCK

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 occupy the same premises of the season at his old stand on Sutton Street. Under the management of M. J. D. JOHNSON, he hopes to render "OUR HOUSE" an acceptable resort for those who may wish to regale themselves with such luxuries as he will be able to afford. He has made arrangements by which he will regularly be supplied with

Fresh Oysters, Fowls, Fish,

&c., which will be served up in the best style, and on short notice. Also, a constant supply of SARDEINES kept on hand. He invites his friends to call.

Nov 14, 1837—6m

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—an Indian—named William Thompson. The facts are as follows. On Thursday the 10th of May, 1838, on the turnpike road between Ripley and Russellville, in Brown county, Ohio, the subscriber, who was at that time on that road, being once had indisposed, entrusted to the care of said Thompson for safe keeping a sum of money, between twenty and thirty dollars, (the exact amount not recollected,) also a due bill on Joseph Rosbforth & 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 notes or money. The said Thompson is a slim, gaunt man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complected, and slim visaged—he had on when he left a light green coat. The subscriber will give Ten Dollars reward for the apprehension of said Scoundrel.

PATRICK McGOVENS.

May 24th, 1838.

BLANKS

Of various descriptions,

Will be kept constantly on hand for sale, at this office.

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 routes in the State of Kentucky, to be decided on until the 10th day of July next, to be decided on the day following:

No. 1869, from *Greenbrier* by Putman, Falmouth, Cynthiana, Rutsville, Lancaster, Turkin, Kingston, Chillicothe, Bourneville, Bainbridge, Sinking Spring, Lacon Grove, Dunlap's, West Union, and Aberdeen, to Maysville, Ky. 146 miles and back daily in two horse wagons.

Leave Greenbrier daily after the arrival of the Wheeling mail, say at 7 a m—arrive at Maysville second day (m 50 hours) by 9 a m—Leave Maysville daily after the arrival of the Lexington mail, say at 2 p m—arrive at Zanesville second day (m 50 hours) in time to connect with the Wheeling mail at 3 p m.

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

NOTES.

1. The route, the service, the mode of service, 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 form, viz:

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

"Dated ——, 1838."

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

3. The Postmaster General is empowered, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person, 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—

An Incontrovertible Fact.

There is only one immediate cause for every variety of Disease, and that cause is a mixture of the Blood with the Consumptive Matter.

When these are closed, it is like stopping up the common sewers of a city, and allowing the filth to remain in the streets, the result of such conduct are DISEASE and DEATH. Just so it is with the human body. When the natural drains are closed up, the impurities are retained in the blood, and DISEASE and DEATH are the consequence. Thus the blood becomes impure; and all the secretions from that fluid are of necessity impure, and the matter which should be flowing in the evacuations of the bowels, indisposes restlessness, and the matter emitted by the epidermis is consigned to the pores of the skin, in the form of a fine *scale acid*, which is the cause of that horrid disease called Dysentery and Inflammation of the bowels.

Again: the blood clogged with impurity, cannot circulate with freedom; the blood vessels become distended, and the heart, in consequence of the nervous, the nervous energies are destroyed, producing Hypochondria, Low Spirits, Weakness, unwillingness to take exercise, or any thing else, with all the train of miserable feelings and affections, which have received the general name of *Nervous Diseases.* Thus we have seen, that the blood is the source of the nervous patient, however, will resort to a medicine which shall cleanse the stomach, and bowels, and not a purgative, which, in the end, will in a short time find his nerves as strong as the nerves of his neighbors.

Although all diseases has its origin in the shutting up of the excretories, either of the skin, the kidneys, or the bowels, and although all the sickness and pain which follows is occasioned by the impurities contained in the blood and other humors, yet the *Kind of Disease* which shall follow depends entirely upon what viscera the blood may deposite its superfluous matter. If the superfluous humors with which the blood is charged should be deposited, by the general circulation) in the blood vessels of the lungs, hard knotty substances, called tubercles are formed, and CONSUMPTION follows. Around each tubercle in the lungs a gathering of matter, called an imposture, is formed. The formation of this imposture is the cause of the pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing. When the gathering of the imposture, is ripe, it breaks, and the matter is discharged into the pain abutes. The discharge and the bursting of the imposture then heals, by adhesion, the inflammation around another tubercle, and so on, until all these tubercles are discharged, or the patient dies. This is the course of nature in this imposture process, when a cold or any other extraneous matter is lodged in the hand. Every one knows that when a splinter is lodged in the hand, there will form around the thorn, and continues to accumulate until the splinter and thorn and matter are discharged together.

The hand which contained the thorn thus becomes as well as before. So it is with the consumptive patient, after the disorganization of tubercles, were not the same cause in operation, would be entirely healthy. The foul matter first deposited these knotty substances in the lungs, and as it still remains foul, it stimulates to the formation of another, and so on. In comparision of the thorn, it is as sharp, and tubercles were lodged in the flesh as quickly as thorns were lodged in the flesh.

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

Having shown that there is only one immediate cause for all the various diseases, the blood is their—viz: an impure state of the blood and other fluids, the question is to organize we shall rid the body of those impurities. The answer, simply by opening the natural drains, the bowels, and the skin, in order that the impurities which have accumulated, may be cast off, and the fluids resume their natural state of purity. Some think to purify the blood by the use of medicines which very many have the power of altering its quality, without purging the corruption out of the body. The crude, grossness of the blood, is daily contributing its acids to the tomb. Nothing, save a mild purgative, capable of acting on the stomach and bowels, without injury to the digestive organs, can restore the fluids to their natural state of purity.

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

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

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Dr. Brandreth: Sir—The many flattering testimonials you have received from respectable individuals, of the success of your Vegetable Universal Pills, renders it unnecessary for me individually to enlighten, or those who are ignorant of the specific, to continue. Having ocular demonstration as well as bodily, I cannot refrain from expressing and publicly acknowledging the great benefit I have derived that dreadful disease known as Dyspepsia, hoping that such persons as may be afflicted in the same way, may be induced by this notice to make the experiment. You are at liberty to refer them to me voluntarily on my part. I remain yours, &c.

JOHN A STEVENS.

Newburgh, N Y, Feb 14, 1836

BILIOUS FEVER CURED.

Mr S. Tousey: Sir—I feel it a duty which owe not only to you, but the public generally to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Pills for which you are agent. I was attacked about six weeks since with the third fever, from which I recovered in the three weeks. I was almost immediately a sufferer attacked with Bilious Fever, from a cause very prevalent in this place, and which is generally fatal. I was induced by some of my friends to give Brandreth's Pills a trial, which did, and I now find myself, after the first week, as well as ever, and perfectly restored to health, and able to attend to my business again.

After finding the happy effects of your Pills upon myself, I was induced to give them to one of my children, eight years old, who had been ill for about three weeks, attended with a decline, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that she is gradually getting better and I have no another week to apprize you of her complete recovery.

I am, sir, very gratefully, your obedt. servt.

FELIX WOOD.

Louisville, Ky. Nov 16, 1836

Liver Complaint Effectually Cured.

Sir—Out of respect to you for your excellent pills, and especially the well being of my fellow creatures, I feel it my duty to inform you of my case: I have had for two years past, a wound in my right side, which was pronounced a Liver Complaint by three respectable Physicians of this city, who prescribed, I used to no avail; my side becoming worse, I was induced to make trial of your Vegetable Universal Pills, which I had seen so much recommended. But after had been using them six weeks, I felt as if of my old attacks was coming on. I then thought I would try your Vegetable Pills, and ordered me to bed, and to take four Pills every two hours, until the pain from my side was relieved, which I did, and in the morning I was able for I could scarcely breathe, or bear to move my body, such was my extreme pain. My wife was so much alarmed, that she was very severely; I then took seven pills, and continued taking them in these doses, until I had taken twelve pills, when I felt a little relief, as if there was a bullet passing through my side, and shortly afterwards I parted with what appeared to be a perfectly curdled milk, which I was in ecstasy; for a week afterwards I had a little uneasiness in my side, which is now quite well, and I am perfectly cured and I now enjoy good health, and feel altogether a new man, and I can now breathe and walk as well as ever; you are at liberty to refer to me.

I am, sir,

Yours very truly and greatly obliged,

BENJ. EVANS.

172 Broome street, N Y

Infamatory Rheumatism, Piles, and Costiveness cured.

Mr Angevine, corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, New York, for fifteen years suffered excruciating torments from the inhalations of Adders and medicine we had from the physicians, but nothing gave him any permanent relief, and he expected to drag on a miserable existence to the end of his days. Whenever, however, Brandreth's Pills were mentioned to him, and the cures they were effecting, he immediately procured a box, and lighted up within a week of six months, is now entirely free from pain, and has gained flesh rapidly. The greatest part of fifteen years he was obliged to use crutches, and for two years previous to his acquaintance with the above Pills, he was not able to get his bowels on, in consequence of his being so much swollen. Besides, he was afflicted with the piles, and could not be operated very bad. Now, however, he is entirely recovered, and strongly recommends all to use Brandreth's Pills, and to give Brandreth's Pills a trial. Many have taken them in consequence, and have derived equal benefit from them.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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

S. TOUSEY.

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

☞