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For the Monitor.

THE RIVALS—A TALE.

CHAPTER, I.

envy withers at another's joy,
hates the excellence it cannot reach."

outhful mind, eagerly seeking its
oys and forming scenes of hount-
ures for futurity, knows the thrill
ation so intoxicating as that of Hope:
connected with a laudable ambi-
ature years, guided in its course
the vicious propensities, it often
ies into malignant rivalry and be-
limited with every vice. The
ponings of virtuous ambition are
by the influence of stronger pas-
d the glittering allurements of
joys shrouded in the gloom of
ntiness.

Seymour, just passing into man-
Edwin and generous—was yet pos-
of unbounded ambition. Reared
the smiles of a doting parent, his
as passions were never restrained,
growing in uncultivated rudeness
splendour of his native talents.—
st resistance of the colonies, Hen-
our had enlisted under the stand
ar country with many of his youth-
ades, and after the successful ter-
of the war of the revolution, re-
the place of his nativity pronouncing
high rank in his profession.
s period of his life he was hand-
though his personal appearance
where been considered elegant.
intelligent, yet there was some-
the glances of his bright blue eye
ayed his vanity; and its repulsive
forbade that easy familiarity
his generous nature would have
e justified. But his name re-
d throughout the country, and
ired the thanks of the nation for
ots, he was admired, respected, and

residence of his father, Col. George
was situated on the banks of the
ver where the Town of Middleburg
s stands; a deep woods skirted a-
River beneath the eminence on
stood; and his situation depriving
any companions, he would often
glow-my shades to while away the
tich such a situation made lonely.
an evening in May that Henry
at beneath the shade of a spread-
near the river. He was gazing
ged trunk, his eyes riveted on a
scription "*Amelia.*" He had long
illing over the scenes of the past,
ating recollections connected with
; and still, heedless of the loud
an approaching storm, his eyes
ously fixed to the faded let-
. A loud scream, apparently from
tance, roused him from his
. He ascended the hill when a faint
"*Help*" was heard at a distance;
ing he beheld the uplifted arm of
ng man sink beneath the waves,
ers struggling with a cumbersome
far below the ford. The carriage
Seymour was soon driven up the
e and the strangers comfortably
one of the apartments of the man-

next morning they arose uninjured
cident, and the gentleman whom
e mentioned recognised in Col.
r a fellow officer, and in Henry a
fellower and friend, in the war. A
ushed in the old man's eye as he
grasped Henry's hand and greet-
with his thanks.
satisfaction, sir, of having rescued
ther, is more than"—
ment she was ushered in, and
y bowed with astonishment his
embarrassment bespoke with whom
The evening before he had not
her; but now he felt that he
fore the object of his youthful ad-
She had once rejected his ad-
and, he had thought, almost scorn-
but the reflection that she now
m a debt of gratitude she could
pay, excited his hopes, and he a-
in love—a passion which no act
could estrange. And no wonder
d, for this was Amelia Lincoln, and
a being whom he had ever ad-
She was beautiful, if beauty con-
sists superior to all in virtues and
ce. She was gay, witty, and fas-
and withal intelligent and ac-
ed: and the mild ray from her bright blue eye, or, as Henry called it, from "a star upon an azure Heaven," falling upon the most indifferent music, would have melted him to love.

But to return to Henry. He stood like a statue, his feelings aspiring, yet awed by the presence of the object of his love. Long—very long it had been years since he had seen her—and long since he dared to hope for her hand; but now he would have ventured worlds to win her.

"Why, Henry, my boy," said Col. Seymour, stepping forward, "sit down: my dear, your father has consented to stay with us until a proper message can be sent home, and your horses and carriage found. What say you?"

Henry's heart leaped at the prospect of so much happiness—But she hesitated a moment, for she had apprized Edwin of her intended visit, and thought of his disappointment and anxiety.

"But we were to be there"—

"Fiddlesticks!" said old Seymour.

"You shan't go, that you shan't"—exclaimed the old lady in the same breath—evincing by her manner that she had been accustomed to be obeyed, depriving Henry of an opportunity to speak. The friendly solicitations of those to whom she was so deeply indebted, prevailed, and she consented to stay at the hospitable Seymour's for a few days.

The next day Henry and Amelia were promenading the beautiful lawn before Seymour's dwelling, while old Major Lincoln was relating to the inmates of the house the story of their accident.

"What beautiful scenery you have around you," said she, "I might fancy myself gazing on our own charming valley!"

"Are there, then no recollections connected with this scenery to make it loved, other than that it reminds you of your home?" asked Henry earnestly.

She sighed, and he felt that it was not the emotion of Love—yet blinded by his hopes he was proceeding.

"Amelia!"—She looked up—

"Edwin?"—and in a moment her willing hand was pressed to the lips of Edwin Everett. Unperceived by Henry he had ridden up and dismounted in their presence. A man had been cast on the shore the evening of the storm, and his description answering to that of the servant of Major Lincoln, Edwin with painful anxiety had hastened to hear from Amelia.—Astonished and overjoyed to find the object of his anxiety, the presence of Henry could not suppress his feelings.

But Henry spoke no more that evening; and bowing coldly to the salutation of Edwin, abruptly left the spot without apologizing for his departure. Enough had been seen to blast at once all his hopes. Edwin had been his school-fellow—and it had ever been Seymour's object to excel him in the exercises of the college, but the talents of Edwin baffled his ambition; and mortified that one so young should receive the honors in his class, he left the college, despising Edwin and disgusted with himself. Throughout the eventful war of the revolution the fame of Edwin continually haunted him and was the only bitterness to his peace. At length he heard that his youthful rival had fallen at the siege of Yorktown; and gratified at the removal of one whom he considered a detestable object, he returned home proud of his own exploits. The reappearance of Edwin, however, dashed the cup of pleasure from his lips, and was again the object of chagrin and mortification.

"He haunts me yet!" he cried; and inwardly vowing his destruction, left his father's house.

About dusk Henry Seymour might have been seen standing in earnest conversation with a man near the rugged road which passed from his Father's house. At first they spoke in apparently low whispers, but as the conversation pursued they seemed to forget the necessity of secrecy and their voices grew louder.

"Then you can procure three trusty men, at any rate" said Seymour.

"You want him taken off, eh?" said the man, looking suspiciously around, and twirling at a terrific knife that hung in his belt.

"Aye," replied Henry, shuddering at the malignant expression of the villian's features.

"Way," continued the man, "I don't mind the danger, but you know, its almost a pity to take off such a fine fellow as Everett—and just about to get married too; will no other means do?"

"None," answered Henry—"I take him beyond my reach, or,"—

"Enough! I'll bring 'em to this very place at any time you wish."

"Then be here to-morrow night and this shall be but a part of your reward;" and Henry threw him a purse well filled with pieces of gold.

"Well, well," muttered the man, as he hastened off trying to satisfy his conscience, "this is my trade, and its no matter who I make my money by."

At the appointed time Henry was seen passing up the hill to the place of meeting.

"I've kept my word," said the ruffian, pointing to three hardened villians seated on the ground.

"Aye, I see," said Henry, eyeing them inquisitively. "Now, my friends, I'll tell you what I want you to do—whoever disclosest it—

"Humph!" said one of the robbers curling his lips indignantly at the suspicion of their honesty.

"Well, well, I'm satisfied of your secrecy, but listen: In a few days a carriage will pass this spot—Col. Seymour's, containing a lady and two gentlemen. So is one of them—Edwin Everett—you know him Foster."

"Edwin Everett!" cried one of the men who had not yet spoken.

"Aye!" replied Seymour.

"Never!"

"Hush!" said Foster, authoritatively, "you're so damned wise. You wouldn't touch the fine looking fellow, because he saved your life—but you'd rob any one else of all he's got, and then kill him because he knows you's more. You're a d—n murderer—so am I; and a murderer's a murderer, any how."

"Sizzelam, then," resumed Seymour, and—then pointing to his knife he signified the rest of his meaning.

"I don't see here, stranger, that'll be dangerous, and we'll want pay proportionable," said the third villain who had been silent.

"Is that all? there"—and he threw them a handful of guineas—"I'll see you here to-morrow night: but mind you, take care of that Lady, or!"—

"I'll see to that," interrupted Foster "for she saved my wife, when I made her a beggar."—Then forgetting himself—"Would to God she hadn't!"

"And you blame me, said Bertram" (the first of the men whom Foster had spoken to) "for wanting to save him who risked his life for me—and would save one who fed your wife, that you didn't care what become of her!"

"Come, come, my boy,"—but he muttered as he turned away, "she's right, I wish I could drop this trade—its against my nature"—then turning to the men who were moving off, "Be here to-morrow night, do you hear?"

"Ay! Aye!" and they separated and were lost in the woods.

Meanwhile Major Lincoln and his daughter continued at Col. Seymour's, and Edwin too, lingered until the day of their departure. Though he had long known and admired Amelia yet it was only a few moments before their last meeting that she had acknowledged an attachment for him—and that on the eve of his departure. The generous and manly candour of Edwin contrasted strongly with the cold reserve of Seymour, and while the blackest hatred was kindling the envious passions of the one, the other, unconscious of his danger, was held to him by the closest ties of friendship, for Edwin knew how generously Henry had snatched Amelia from a watery grave, and thought it another evidence of his friend's virtues. But the time arrived for their departure.

"You accompany us, Edwin," said Major Lincoln, as the carriage was driven to the door.

"I had hoped to do so!" and Edwin blushed as he handed Amelia in the carriage.

"I hope you want meet another accident;" said Mr. Seymour, looking mortified at the unpleasant recurrence of the vehicle, "I hardly think the carriage will be to Stanly's. But you know, Major, we have to put up with any thing in these times."

They were about starting and the driver had mounted the box. "Stop, stop, here Edwin, as you school-fellow—travelling is getting dangerous now;"—and he threw a brace of pistols in the carriage. As they passed down the lane a horseman in apparent haste passed the carriage.—Col. Seymour was standing in the door, the man spoke hurriedly in the direction of the gate, and before the note which he had brought was delivered to his master, galloped furiously away.

The letter was directed to "Lieut. Everett" and the stranger had stated that it was of the utmost importance and wished it given him immediately.

"Call John."—and before Seymour had finly spoken, John appeared.

"Do you know the road to Mr. Stanly's?"

"I think I does, sir; Mass Edwin went wid me"—

"Went with you, you scoundrel! Saddle my horse now, quick, and go after him and give him this note."—

"Yes, sir," and John was soon on the horse urging him down the lane with the letter between his teeth.

CHAPTER, II.

The carriage had just entered the shades of the deep wood which spread on either side of the road leading to the residence of Mr. Stanly. Edwin picked up one of the pistols which had been lying in the boxing, in the bottom of the old vehicle, and was examining the lock more out of curiosity than with an intention of using it, when the loud halloo from behind attracted their attention.

"Attacked!" said Major Lincoln, who had been half asleep and was aroused by the noise.—Edwin looked out and burst into a roar of laughter.

"Oh! Mass Edwin, I thought I saw you!"—and as Edwin resumed his seat the uncovered head of the negro was thrust through the broken glass in the window.

"Well, what do you want?"

"Here's a note for you—Massa say be sure and read it!"

"It's too dark to read it now—tell your Master I'm obliged to him." The carriage started, and the negro who expected something for his pains lingered awhile, sullenly looking after it.

"Stop"—said Edwin to the Driver.—No sooner had they stopped than John was again at the window.

"There, John, I left my horse without making any provision for him, attend to him well and I'll think of you again," and giving him a piece of gold bade the driver go on.

"This may be of importance Major," said he turning away from the thousand thanks of the overjoyed negro.

"Yes—we'll see it at the next Inn.—By the bye. I was a little uneasy at that fellow's noise. This is just about the place where Foster's band have committed so many depredations, and we may have cause to pay them yet."

"And you have," cried Edwin, as two men rushed from the woods one to the horses, the other to the door of the carriage.

"Everett!" said a gruff voice from without. Amelia shrieked and clung to him and the ruffian violently opened the door.

"Foster, by Heaven!" and Edwin leaped to the ground. The knife of the robber glittered over the head of the youth; but as the moonbeams glanced on the bright barrel of the weapon presented to his breast he recoiled—then recollecting himself, he plunged forward again with his uplifted arm, but the ball entered his breast and he fell. The other men, who had sprang forward to save his chief but was hurled to the ground by Lincoln who had succeeded in disentangling himself from Amelia.

"Spare my life and I'll tell you all"—Edwin snatched the other pistol from Major Lincoln as he held it to the heart of the terrified man. As they both stood over him a man sprang from the other side of the road; Edwin turned and it was Seymour.

"Damnable wretch!" and ere they could arrest his arm he had plunged a dagger in the heart of the disarmed man.

"'Tis well you are Seymour," cried Edwin, as the last convulsive shudder passed over the dying man, or"—

"I'll convince you I was right," said Seymour, shuddering at the work of his hand.

"Never!" for such cold blooded cruelty.

"Come, come," said Major Lincoln, "this is a dreadful affair and we'd better get away as soon as possible." They found Amelia in fearful anxiety, half fainting, and supported by the driver. They were driven from the spot, and as they proceeded Seymour began his explanation.—This abrupt departure from Amelia and Edwin, he said, was owing to indisposition, after words he had received orders to proceed to Philadelphia—but was to wait at "Braddock's Inn" at the cross-roads for a young friend to accompany him. That evening, as walking out, he was unexpectedly surrounded by three of Foster's men. "I gave them my purse and promised secresy if they would release me. They did so: But this man—the one I killed—(Amelia shuddered)—followed me—levelled his piece—and fired at my back. At that moment Foster called him and he left me. I heard the report of your pistol—concluded you were attacked—and burning for revenge, returned, and only killed the man who attempted my life."

"I might almost say you were right," said Major Lincoln, "but here's the Inn."

Edwin sighed as he handed the terrified Amelia to the care of the landlady, and Major Lincoln, having made known the accident proceeded with the rest to the spot.

"I saw that man, Foster, yesterday," said a man who accompanied them, "and he cursed me if I had seen"—

"Oh! you need not recollect he was one of my soldiers—and he was a cruel villain. I've often seen him go over the field and run his sword through a half dozen wounded Englishmen—and I would have discharged him for it but he was such a brave man."

"Strange! unaccountably strange!" muttered some who thought that they had never fully known Foster's character. By this time they had arrived at the place of the attack, but the body of Foster was not to be found.

"Bad shot of yours, Edwin," and Seymour spoke with evident emotion—"he's off." They all returned to the Inn with the body of the dead man whom Seymour had killed, and Major Lincoln and the party in the carriage proceeded on to Stanley's.

"Well," said Major Lincoln laughing. "That scoundrel has done one good thing—there's a parcel of men at old Billen-sade's afraid to go home to-night; and I reckon there's one man glad of our misfortune."

The worthy Stanly was already waiting for their arrival and congratulated them on their second escape. Seymour there appeared sullen and dejected—and Edwin apparently despised him. Amelia would often steal to the arm of Seymour and try to dissipate the gloom which hung upon his brow, but he would as often turn from her smiles. As Edwin—the note he received revealed what he dare not tell; and lest that which his generous nature caused him to keep secret should be revealed, he tore it in pieces and scattered it to the winds. Major Lincoln asked what was the contents of the letter, but he told him it was merely personal, and the old man thought no more about it.—He scorned to shun Seymore, but he never sought his company. Stanly stared—the old Major was astonished—and the knowing folks predicted from the glances of the two young men, that "*something would happen.*"

The day after they arrived Edwin and Amelia were walking in the garden—he lost in gloomy thoughtfulness, she partak ing of his melancholy.

"Edwin!" and she looked up with a smile which his immediately animated countenance showed thrilled to his heart; "Why so changed lately? What has Seymour done?—Do you know that he has saved my life?

"Aye!"—his brow again clouded—"and for that he owes you his own?"

"What!" said Amelia.

He only expressed his deep meaning by the mournful countenance, and sighing he turned with her for the house.

But a different scene was being enacted in the parlour. Henry had just entered and she deep melancholy which usually lung on his features, he had given way to a fiendish expression never before evinced. Yet steeled, as he had been, to feeling he colored deeply as he stood before Major Lincoln.

"Sit down Henry—you have something to communicate."

"I have of deep importance." He appeared agitated as he proceeded. "It is in vain to attempt to conceal it. Know then, sir, that I have ever entertained an affection for your—daughter."

"I know it—and will not oppose your wishes."

He grasped the old man's hand—"and will ever preserve her for me?"

"As long as you claim her at my hands!"

Seymour appeared affected and tried to express his thanks. He then withdrew; and as he passed out Amelia entered.—Major Lincoln appeared delighted; and he kissed his daughter as she hung upon his neck.

"Amelia, I've something to ask you.—There's a report that you have consented to marry Edwin Everett—you've never mentioned that to me. Now which did you receive declaration of love from?"—she blushed—"From Henry Seymore?"

"Two or three years ago," said she laughing.

"Not since?"

"Not since."

"Strange! but you are older now"—

"Why, Pa, what do you mean?

"Mean! why Seymore told me he loved you—asked my consent—and I have given it."

"—And robbed me of my happiness," cried Amelia, bursting into tears.

Major Lincoln was a good man, and if there was any thing he loved on evrth it was his daughter. When found how sadly he had affected her, and felt warm tears falling on his cheek from her, he forgot the from sea he had made, and giving way to his generous feelings—

"Go my daughter—act as you please. I snatched your *mother* from an unwilling parent—and you—" The old man was overpowered by his feelings, and the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks and mingled with his daughter's.

"Everett," said a youth who had arrived shortly after the interview with Major Lincoln, you told me Seymour said he was waiting for my arrival: I never received a message from Philadelphia—and," he whispered, "friend as I was to him, circumstances have estranged me."

"O! there are rumours, but"—

"All I know too well. Was not a purse found upon the murdered man with his name upon it? Was he not seen with Foster? and did he not aim a dagger at your heart a few evenings ago? I tell you beware!" Edwin was silent.

"And more," said the young man earnestly, "what did Bertram tell you in the note?"

"Carlisle, you know all—lock these secrets in your breast. I alone have to fear: but no—he would ruin the peace of a man whose only fault is his virtue, and a daughter—would to God I owed another that debt of gratitude!—then I would not have to spurn the wretch who but lately clung to my feet and asked his life."

"And did he?" asked Carlisle—

"He did; but I was too generous. He wishes revenge, and then, and then only, will he be satisfied.

"But see!" said Carlisle, "what means that crowd?" They had both drawn up with Lincoln and recovered that it was Seymour addressing the people.

"None then will follow me?" The crowd drew back—all unwilling to follow a man to seek one with whom they had reason to believe he was too closely connected with Foster; and Seymour declared that he had been attacked by him that morning, but the appearance of several persons caused him to fly.

"Ha! Everett, too," he exclaimed, perceiving Edwin, "but he *fears* to go, and we must excuse *cowardice.*" Edwin turned to leave, and Carlisle looked at him and saw that he was unexcited by the attempt to draw him to a quarrel.

"He's gone: I might tell a tale"—

"Ungrateful wretch!" exclaimed Carlisle, "to the indignant youth strange emotions him with an uplifted dirk—and, ere he could prevent it stabbed it in Seymour's bosom. But it did not reach his heart; and now he struggled with the superior strength of his enraged adversary. But Edwin heard the expression of his friend, and rushing through the crowd separated the combatants and hurled Seymour to the ground: He grasped the hilt of his sword—"But no"—he exclaimed and turned again from the spot. The mob of Stanly's attempted to follow, but exhausted with the loss of blood fell, muttering curses on Edwin and his friend.

"Dead! Who is the author of that deed?" exclaimed Major Lincoln running up to the spot. Some of the crowd pointed to Carlisle.

"Seize the boy!"

"No—no!"—and the crowd gathered around him. The impetuous spirit of Lincoln could not submit to this contempt of his authority; and forgetting that he was not in the camp, he rushed in among the friends of Carlisle. But notwithstanding the entreaties of the youth, they hurried him away. Lincoln then turned—

"Where is Everett?"

"Mur," interrupted Stanley, "that man deserved his death. I'll answer for the appearance of Carlisle." Seymour moved. "Ha! that's but a scratch! He lives, now, for a heavier retribution."

As Seymour was conveyed to the Inn, Stanley revealed to Major Lincoln what he had heard—but the old man would not credit his suspicions. Shortly after this occurrence there were two men standing in earnest conversation on the skirts of the Stanly's plantation. One of the men

From the London Morning Post.

LAGRANGE—LAFAYETTE.

This chateau, which was formerly known by the name of Lagrange-Bleneau, is situate near Rosay, in Brie, thirteen leagues east of Paris. The chateau and farm touch one another, and are in the centre of the grounds which form almost a perfect circle of eight hundred acres.—The roads leading to Lagrange are well planted, kept in good order, and run thro' the estate. You enter through a park by a fine walk stocked with apple trees. It leads to the chateau, and runs along the farm and an old chapel now connected with it. A stone bridge has been substituted for the draw-bridge which formerly stood over the ditch. You enter the chateau by a gate flanked by two large towers, which have narrow windows in the shape of loop-holes, and the walls of which, as well as the whole building, are of brown free-stone. The walls are thickly covered with ivy, rivaling the turrets, which Mr. Fox planted during the stay he made at Lagrange with General Fitzpatrick, after the peace of Amiens. The court has the shape of an irregular square. It is spacious and enlivened by a view of the park upon which it opens. On that side Lafayette caused the ditches, which formerly completely surrounded the chateau, to be filled up. The main building is not regular. It has five towers, with rather elegant conical roofs: seen from a distance the effect is very pleasing; the walls and towers covered with ivy and other creeping plants, which bind out here and there the dark color of the stone—the surrounding beautiful trees of all kinds—the ditches converting a part of the edifice—every thing in a word brings to recollection those ancient feudal castles, some remains or vestiges of which are daily vanish up.

Owing to the care of his late tenants the owner, the chateau of Lagrange is in perfect preservation. Some aged persons of the neighborhood maintain that the origin of this chateau could be traced back as far as the days of Louis le Gros. Now, Louis le Gros at the commencement of the twelfth century, and it is scarcely possible that the chateau, such as it is at present, should derive its existence from so distant a period. Every information may, however, be readily obtained respecting the building and its contents from Bastine, the late General's old and faithful servant, who courteously shows strangers over the premises. The well known affection which Lafayette bore him enables him to answer all questions.

On the ground floor of the chateau, a little chapel for the use of the members of the family, a spacious dining-room and the kitchen communicate with the hall. A handsome staircase leads to the drawing rooms, the museum, and the family apartments. Those which were occupied by Lafayette are on the second floor and consist of an ante-chamber, a bed-room and a library, whose windows command a view of the park and farm. All the apartments is of the plainest description there are, however, abundant objects to attract the attention of visiters; they are, indeed, so numerous that we can record but some of the most conspicuous.

At the entrance of the hall stand two little cannon, which the Parisian populace, during the Revolution of July, 1830, had adapted to common carriage-wheels in order to attack the troops of Charles the Tenth. The conquerors subsequently—mounted upon new ordnance carriages, and presented to Lafayette with them. They bear the following inscription close to their touch-holes:

LE PEUPLE PARISIEN
AU GENERAL LAFAYETTE
LE 3 AOUT, 1830.

On the walls of the ante-room, of Lafayett's apartments is to be seen a trophy of colors, all of which revive historical recollections. Among them are a standard captured from the Swiss Guards in 1830, a tri-coloured flag carried by the youth who was killed on the 28th July, 1830, upon the Point d'Arcole, a standard of the old National Guards of 1789, and various Polish, American and other flags.

Of the drawing-rooms, one is a spacious square, and the other, of a smaller size, is of a round shape, like the tower in which it is situate. Several portraits or busts of celebrated men—all of them apostles of, or martyrs to, liberty—ornament the two rooms. A fine full length picture of Lafayette, of natural size, hangs in the first drawing-room between the portraits of his illustrious friends Franklin and Washington. The flag of the United States frigate Brandywine, which conveyed the General back to Europe after his last visit to America, adorns the angles of the three friends whom it seems to unite. The effect of the group is very fine. The second drawing-room contains portraits of the American Presidents, of Bailly, Mayor of Paris, and of the unfortunate Duke de Rochefoucault. On the chimney are busts of the Spanish General Riego and his wife. There are various other pictures, the subjects of which escape our recollection.

A narrow staircase leads to Lafayet e's private apartments. The above mentioned trophy of colors, which now decks the antecham, was formerly in the hall below. The bedroom is plainly furnished, and hung with yellow silk. The walls are covered with portraits, engravings, and drawings, of which we shall notice but the most conspicuous. Above the five doors of the room are as many family portraits, in oil colors. Among the engravings and drawings are pictures of Fox, Thomas Clarkson, Clay, Jefferson, Madison, Clinton, Crawford, General Fitzpatrick, Knox, Foy, and Kosciusko; the Duke de Noailles, Necker, and his daughter, Madame de Stael, Mesdames d'Hinin and d'Ame, and of the late Count de Lally Tollendal the last of his twenty only to grape conferring the bust of his unfortunate father, whose memory he has first avenged. On one side of the chimney-piece is a fine miniature portrait of Huger, who made the bold though unsuccessful attempt at rescuing Lafayette out of the hands of his jailors at Olmutz. The bed is the one in which the General breathed his last at Paris. By it stands a pedestal enclosing his portrait, painted after death. The portrait is locked up. On a commode is placed a beautifully chased silver vase, presented to Lafayette by the midshipmen of the Brandywine frigate. The General's regimentals are deposited in chests of drawers, along with many valuable articles.

The library is in one of the towers, and is of a circular shape. It contains a number of works, historical, moral, and especially agricultural, in various languages. Most of the books were presents. A separate place is allotted to American works. The library contains, besides, a quantity of curiosities, relics of Lafayette's friends,—swords, and other tokens of honor and respect, given to the deceased individual by public bodies. In the library is a marble bust of Washington, upon which stands a magnificent vase, intended as an offering to Lafayette from the National Guards of France. A "national" subscription was set on foot for that purpose after the revolution of 1831, but it was finished only in February, 1835, after the death of Lafayette, some personal difficulties of the artist, M. Fanconnier, having delayed its execution. It was presented to the Lafayette family in April, 1835. The vase is silver gilt, and about four feet high. On one of its sides the genii of the fine arts and of industry, surrounded with their attributes, support a drapery upon which is the inscription—

LA FRANCE
A
LAFAYETTE.

On the other side the date "1830" appears in the centre of a sun. Four bas reliefs shape of a votive altar. They represent the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, the Federation of 1790, the reception of the Federal Guards at Paris in the 31st of July, 1830, of Louis Philippe as Lieutenant General of the kingdom, and, lastly, the distribution, at the Camp de Mars, of colors to the National Guard, on the 29th of August, 1830. Had Lafayette lived, a sword would have been presented to him along with this splendid specimen of the gold and silversmith's art.

Before we take leave of Lafayette's rural abode we must notice a little museum, in which he kept almost every thing that he received from America. It is to be seen models of machinery, mills, canoes, articles of natural history, and arms, cartouches, fishing tackle, and hunting implements derived from the Indian tribes. Under the library windows is a little pavilion, with a slate roof, supported by slight timber-work. Its pillars are connected by wooden railing. Lafayette erected it in order to preserve a canoe given him by the New York boatmen. The canoe had triumphed in a rowing match with a boat belonging to the English frigate Hussar. Its seats record the names of the conquerors, and bear the inscription—"American Star, victorious December 9th, 1824."

The farm is divided into two extensive yards, where there are fold for more than twelve hundred sheep, stables, ox-stalls, sties for two hundred hogs, &c. The flock of merino at Lagrange is one of the first and finest of those introduced into France. During his stay in this country, Lafayette devoted the better part of his time to agricultural pursuits, reading such publications as related to them, endeavoring to improve the instruments of husbandry, and the cultivation of his land. Five hundred acres of it are ploughed, the rest meadow and pasture land. The chief produce is grain hay, potatoes, beet-root and cider apples.

AUTUMN.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The first severe frost had came and the circulous change had passed upon the leaves which is known only in America. The blood red sugar-maple, with a leaf more delicate and varegated than an oriental lip, stood here and there in the forest, like the Sultan's standard in a host—the solitary and far-seen aristocrat of the wilderness; the birch, with its spirit-like and amber leaves, ghosts of the departed summer, out along the edges of the woods, like a lining of the palest gold; the broad sycamore and the tan-like catalpa flinched their sallow foliage in the sun spotted with gold, like the wings of a lady-bird; the kingly oak, with its summit sinken bare, still held its mastic trunk in a drapery of sumptuous hues, like a stricken monarch, gathering his robes of state about him, to die royally in his purple; the tall poplar, with its mantle of silver leaves, stood blanched, like a corpse in the dying forest, bandoning every breeze with its complainings; the hickory paled through its enduring green; the bright berries of the mountain-ash, flushed with a more singular glory of the unobstructed sun; the gaudy tulip-tree, Sybarite of vegetation, stripped of its golden cups, still drank the intoxicating light of noon-day in leaves, than which the lip of an Indian shell was never more delicately tinted; the still deep-eyed vines of the lawn, wilderness, perishing with the noble vintage whose summer they had shared, cut shone them in their decline, as woman, in her death, is heavenlier than the being on whom, in life, she leaned; and alone and unsympathizing in this universal decay, out-was from the dark green of the fir and the hemlock, their frowning and sombre hoods darker and less lovely than ever, in contrast with the death struck glory of their companions.

The dull colors of English autumnal foliage give you no conception of this marvellous phenomenon. The change is gradual; in America it is the work of a night—of a single frost!

Oh! to have seen the sun set on hills bright in the still green and lingering summer, and to wake in the morning to a spectacle like this!

It is as if a mynad of rainbows were lanced through the tree-tops—as if the sunsets of a summer—gold, purple and crimson—had been fused in the alembic of the west, and poured back in a new deluge of light and color over the wilderness. It is as if every leaf in those countless trees had been painted to outvie flush the tulip—as if, by some electric miracle, the spirit of the earth's heart had struck upwards, and her crystales and ores, her sapphires, hyacinths and rubies, had let forth their imprisoned colors, to mount through the roots of the forest, and, like the angels that, in olden time, entered the bodies of the dying, re-animate the perishing leaves, and revel an hour in their bravery.

Happy fellow.—A brother editor writes to us that he is "getting along well—plenty of subscribers—a wife—and nothing to complain of." *Auer Union*

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

The Pauline which arrived yesterday from St. Pierre, (island of Martinique,) which she left on the 12th ult. brings us the unpleasant intelligence, that on the 11th, a dreadful earthquake took place in that colony. The town of St. Pierre has suffered greatly, but the destruction of property and the number of victims to this dreadful calamity is not less than FOUR HUNDRED,—at the departure of the Pauline, however, the entire extent of devastation produced by the earthquake was by no means accurately ascertained.

Hundreds of plantations on the Island had been utterly destroyed, and intelligence of new disasters was continually pouring in to the town.

The following is an extract of a private letter from St. Pierre, under date of the 12th.

"The Pauline being ready to sail, I transm't you in great haste, a few details of the catastrophe we have just experienced. Yesterday, on the 11th inst. at 6 o'clock A. M. a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town, which lasted about five minutes, with the same intensity.

Many of our houses have been overturned or shattered to pieces; among others two in the street in which we reside; two individuals have been buried beneath the ruins of the latter. At Fort Royal the calamity is far more frightful, from the news received that morning, we learned that the number of victims already withdrawn from the ruins, amounts to more than THREE HUNDRED. Nearly all the houses in that town are destroyed. In short, it is said that this unfortunate city is nearly entirely overwhelmed and destroyed."

To augment if possible this sad calamity, the yellow fever commits terrible ravages. Among other victims is Mr. Lorette, aid de camp to the governor.

We subjoin the governor's proclamation, for a copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of the French consul.

PROCLAMATION OF REAR ADMIRAL, GOVERNOR A. DE MOGES.

CITIZENS OF FORT ROYAL—

You have been visited by a frightful misfortune. Your houses are overthrown; you seek beneath their ruins, your parents, your children, your friends.

France and the king will soon learn this dreadful calamity, and will come to your aid.

In the interim, let all those whose courage does not fail them, who possess manly hearts and strong arms, unite with the garrison and marine to give a free passage to the waters, to open the streets, to prop up all the buildings in danger of falling, and thus prevent new misfortunes.

The assistance of the king's government, together with that of the rest of the colony, who will learn the news of our misery, will not be wanting, and you will succor each other with your accustomed generosity.

CITIZENS OF ST. PIERRE:

I have this moment learned that your city has suffered greatly in common with other parts of the island; my utmost efforts shall be exerted to aid you in sustaining and repairing your misfortunes.

Fort Royal, Jan. 11th, 1839.

Rear admiral

A. DE MOFES.

Correspondence of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 8, 1839.

Laws Dos!—The Republicans of New York triumphant!; The arch-traitor Tallmadge defeated!

We have just achieved a great and glorious victory in the Empire State; a victory that will be remembered to the latest days of this Republic, and will crown the conquerors with eternal laurels. The Judean apostate and arch-traitor Tallmadge, who would have sold his country for a mess of porridge, and bartered his birthright for *gold and silver*, has been defeated by the scattering votes of our States Senate (God bless them!) and the Commonwealth has been signally delivered from a six years bondage. Clouds and darkness have rolled away from the face of our political horizon, and the light of everlasting truth shines serene and clear.

The particulars of the Federal defeat you will receive through your exchange papers which teem with eulogium and plaudits.

We had a great Tammany meeting last night.—The following resolution was unanimously passed: That in the result of the recent attempt to re-elect N. P. Tallmadge to the United States Senate, we find abundant cause of congratulation and the thanks of the Democratic party are richly due to those Senators, by whose firmness we have been saved from the degradation threatened our State.

With an apology for the brevity of my letter, I am, Yours, &c.

H. B.

ALBANY Feb. 5th. 1839

"The election for a Senator of Congress was this day taken up. On the first ballot 13 Whigs nominated *N. P. Tallmadge*. The Republicans voted as follows: John Beardsley vote for Sam'l Beardsley; M. Clark for John H D. Ay; Mr Dickinson, for John Tracy; Mr Edwards, or J. B. Jewett; Mr Hunter, R. H. Walworth, Mr Huntington, C. Mack; Mr D. Johnson, H. C. Flagg; Mr N. Johnson, G. C. Bronson; Mr Jones, J. Savage, Mr R. P. Livingston, J. Bowland; Mr Paige, Wm. C. Bouck; Mr Powers, Alex. Hadley, presiding Mr. Speaker, C. Mc Vean; Mr Skinner, Saml Nelson; Mr Sterling, Samuel Nelson; Mr Van Dyck, C. C. Cambreleng; Mr Wager, H. Denio; and Mr Young, C. E. Dudley.

There was no nomination, as a matter of course, and a second trial was had, which resulted precisely as the other did."

Earthly Happiness.—This is a phantom of which all are in pursuit; and which none have yet been able to embrace.—Most people can see it, but always at a distance. It is a mere shadow, shun flying, but never caught. It allures, but to deceive, it promises only to disappoint.—It is the grand object for which most people live, but perfect happiness, is what no person living ever yet found, and what none ever will find, until they arrive at that exhaustless source from whence it springs—the throne of God.

From the Evening Post.

THE COURSE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE WHO CAME THE OTHER DAY FROM WASHINGTON TO INVESTIGATE THE SWARTWOUT DEFALCATION, OCCASIONS MUCH CONVERSATION.

Notwithstanding they sit with closed doors, facts have transpired in relation to their proceedings which are commented on with the strongest expressions of reprobation and contempt.

It is generally understood that one of the first steps taken by the committee was to refuse the proposition of the minority, that the proceedings should be open to the public. A course of procedure carried on under the public eye, subject to daily observation and criticism, would not have accorded with their purpose. The Holy Inquisition afforded them a better pattern—its proceedings were secret—and the committee accordingly sit with closed doors.

In regard to most of the witnesses they have been held to make their answers in the presence of the committee. This is a proper proceeding, and it is necessary and well understood by those who are familiar with judicial investigations. But while the committee have held others to this rule it is known that they have relaxed it in favor of witnesses who were expected to furnish matter of accusation against the administration. It is known that in such a case the witness has been allowed to frame his answers at leisure out of the committee room. What a monstrous perversion of all rules of equity is this? We only hope that this fact will stamp on the face of the reports to be made by the committee.

After having resolved to conduct their proceedings also from public inspection, the committee appear to have considered themselves privileged to act upon all inquiries which would be open to a whig safety committee appointed by an assemblage at Masonic Hall. They have recently entered upon the investigation of the amount of money spent by the democratic party at the Presidential election, and of money by whom it was contributed. Mr. Curtis, we understand, has been active in these inquiries. The prodigious sums lavished by their own party on such occasions, do not of course come within the scope of their investigations—they confine themselves to what has been done on the other side. A late officer of the Custom House has been called before the committee to testify to the amount of money which he was accustomed to receive at some recent election. The subject thus suggested was further pursued—other witnesses were sent for, and the committee room, for a time, presented the singular spectacle of a set of men acting under the authority of the general government, meddling with our state elections. The minority of the committee undoubtedly oppose these improper and extravagant proceedings & we judge, from what is related by some of the witnesses who were called on, that they have succeeded in rebuking the insolent intrusion into concerns with which they have no more right to interfere than they have to investigate our household arrangements.

We venture to say, that if the report of the committee should contain a full and minute account of their proceedings, the result will be highly disgraceful to the members who compose the majority.

The two Houses of the Legislature of this State were on Tuesday employed in voting for a Senator of the United States in the House of Assembly N. P. Tallmadge was nominated without difficulty, as the matter had been previously arranged in a caucus of the whig and conservative members. In the Senate the members of the same party on the first convass supported Mr. Tallmadge with the same unanimity. The democratic members, however, appear each to have voted according to his individual preference, and the consequence was that there was no majority for any candidate, and no nomination was yet made.

Seeing that the democratic members could not be brought to agree on a candidate, for the sake of electing Mr. Tallmadge, the whig members took the step of agreeing upon one for them. They proceeded to vote in a body for Samuel Beardsley, the late Attorney General, the very person whom they have so often and so lately reviled under the name of "Perish Credit Beardsley," and whom they now nominated with the manifest intention of dropping him in case the Senate should go into joint ballot with the House. This trick was ineffectual, and on the first ballot of the entire whig vote, the name of Mr. Beardsley did not receive a majority in the Senate. The result in the Senate makes no nomination.

A great outcry is raised in the whig prints about the course taken by the democratic Senators; but it is grossly insincere. The Delaware House of Representatives, two or three weeks ago, refused to go into joint ballot with the Delaware Senate, for the purpose of appointing a Senator of the United States, knowing that if they did so the majority would be in favor of the democratic candidate. Del aware will therefore be left without a Senator until the next assembly of the State legislature. Yet no condemnation was passed by the whig journals upon the part of their party—not the gentlest whisper of censure was uttered by those who are now most clamorous against the very same act which they now stigmatise as the fouleist of outrages. The democratic members of the Senate, in voting for persons whom they individually preferred, instead of conceding their preferences for the sake of making a nomination, did what they had a strict right to do. The whig members of the Senate, including Mr. Speaker, C. Mc Vean; Mr Skinner, Saml Nelson; Mr Sterling, Samuel Nelson; Mr Van Dyck, C. C. Cambreleng; Mr Wager, H. Denio; and Mr Young, C. E. Dudley.

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From the Globe.

"A CHANGE CAME OER THE SPIRIT OF HIS DREAM."

In the Senate to-day Mr. CLAY appeared in a new part. For some years past he was one of those who saw no harm in the abolition movements. His biographer, Mr. PRESTON (of the Louisville Journal) in his sketch of his life, has taken pains to vanish up for display in the light of North ern philanthropy, Mr. CLAY's early emancipation principles. This, Mr. CLAY carefully kept alive himself by his conduct in regard to the distribution of the public funds a portion to carry out this scheme. In 1836 he voted against the effort made by the Administration to prevent the circulation of incendiary prints in the South, tending to excite insurrection; and never at the last session, he voted against Mr. RIVES's motion throwing cold water on the firebrand petitions continually sent into Congress. But, to day, what a sudden change we have had in all the Senator's courtesy, kindness, and forbearance for Abolitionists—no sudden flaw of our variable city was ever seen in it. During the first part of the session, Mr. CLAY dodged every vote, and avoided, by a retreat behind the columns, any expression of opinion about the reception of Abolition petitions, but, to-day, he brought in an anti-Abolition petition, and never was a party so belabored in a set speech of hours as the fanatics! fanatics!! He denounced them all, and did not spare even the fair spinsters of the East. He conjured them to remember that, when, with their fair hands, they dipped their pens to sign an Abolition petition, they dipped them in blood!! He exhausted his patbos in portraying "conflagrated cities," "desolated fields," and scenes of "butchery and murder."

There was not a man in the Senate who did not see through this new act of the drama the moment the curtain rose. Mr. CLAY finds HARRISON has the start of him with the Abolition-Antimasonic-Whigs. He, therefore, conjured Mr. RIVES to come over from it, but it embraced Harrison, and perished with THADDEUS STEVENS. The Northern friends of Mr. CLAY began to question his availibility, also, and then a new coalition presented itself as his only resource. Mr. TALMADGE and Mr. RIVES proposed to embalm him with Conservatism, and this sudden hope makes it necessary that a Southern aspect shall be given to his politics, to enable Mr. RIVES to declare openly on his side.

It will be remembered that Mr. CLAY opposed the bill to arrest the incendiary attempts at the Threshold.

JUNE 2, 1836.—On motion of Mr. CALHOUN the Senate resumed (as in Committee of the Whole) the consideration of the bill No. 122, prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, in which, by the laws of said State, certain papers therein mentioned, (incendiary pamphlets and pictorial representations of the Abolition societies,) the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, may be prohibited, and "the amendment of Mr. GRUNDY having been agreed to" on the question, shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time? It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 18.

Mr. H. CLAY and all his Northern Whig friends voted in the negative. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President (Mr. VAN BUREN) voted in the affirmative.

THE NORTHERN ALIANCE.

The Abolitionists in the New York Legislature have moved resolutions to counteract those passed in Congress to allay the agitation of the Abolition scheme.—The Argus gives the result of the movement:

"Yesterday the Federal House of Assembly carried the Abolition resolutions, by a party vote, sitting out the question until nearly 7 o'clock last evening.

The Senate, on the same subject, it will be recollected, was started by an out-and-out Abolitionist of Ontario county; the resolutions were laid on the table, subsequently referred, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, the Federal leader, to the judiciary committee.

"These are literally Abolition resolutions. As such they are designed to meet the claims of the Abolition petitions now before the Assembly they are thrown out as a sop to those partisans, with the understanding that if the Senate adopt the trick was ineffectual, and on the part of the entire whig vote, the name of Mr. Beardsley did not receive a majority in the Senate. The result in the Senate makes no nomination.

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The course taken by the committee who came the other day from Washington to investigate the Swartwout defalcation, occasions much conversation. Notwithstanding they sit with closed doors, facts have transpired in relation to their proceedings which are commented on with the strongest expressions of reprobation and contempt.

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Beeding Pat.

BRANCH BANK AT MOBILE.

The rumors which for the last week or more have been in circulation here, that heavy drags on the Branch Bank in Mobile were almost daily made for specie, seem to have been fully verified; and we regret to learn that the Directory of that institution, at a meeting on the 2nd inst. deemed it advisable to resort to a partial suspension of specie payments. They accordingly determined for the present, that the Bank should redeem only its notes of ten dollars and under. The suspension, it is thought, would continue but for a short time, before a resumption in full would again take place. We are not apprised of all the facts which called for producing this necessity for a suspension, but it seems to be believed that the Branch was not sufficiently prepared for emergencies when it resumed on the 7th of January; and it is now hinted that a combination of brokers "in New Orleans, perhaps aided by some of the banks in that city, have tended not a little to drain the Branch of its specie. Of this, however, we cannot speak with certainty. It is sufficient, for the present, to state that a partial suspension has been suffered—from what immediate cause we presume a few days will develope to the public. What effect the suspension will have upon the other banks in Mobile and neighboring places, we are unable to say. Some uneasiness will doubtless be felt by depositors and note holders; but from statements heretofore made, we presume those are those are prepared for the worst, and will be able to meet all demands upon them.

With regard to the Branch Bank at Huntsville, we will remark, again, that it has ample supplies of specie and Eastern Exchange, with which promptly to redeem its outstanding deposits and all. In short, such is its safe condition, that holders of its paper may rest assured that under no circumstances will a suspension of payment be resorted to. The Branch, however, will act with caution, and for the present but a limited business, until the results growing out of the Mobile suspension shall be further developed.—*Democrat.*

HEMP.

A bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time in the Senate of the U. States on the 1st inst.: "to allow a drawback on imported hemp when manufactured into cordage and exported" The vote stood, *yeas* 29, *nays* 9. Mr. Clay is applauded in the eastern papers for the liberality and energy he displayed in support of the measure; and so it is not very well understood in this region we will explain it. A drawback is nothing but a return of a part or the whole of any duty paid on an imported article. Say the duty on Russian hemp is forty dollars per ton, and the individual who exports cordage manufactured from that description of hemp is entitled to a drawback of two cents per pound—in effect the foreign hemp is admitted free of duty—because the exporter of it, in the shape of cordage, receives as much from the Government as was originally paid to it.

On this point we must confess Mr. Clay has been extremely liberal. He has, in effect, agreed that all the cordage manufactured for exportation in the east and north shall be made exclusively of foreign hemp, and the demand for western hemp will, of course, be diminished.

We may be told that Mr. Clay, as an extensive hemp-grower, would not work against his own interest. At the present juncture Mr. Clay thinks much more of the White House at Washington than he does of his hemp fields in Kentucky. A man thirsting for office and power cannot be expected to guard the interests of his State, when, by sacrificing them, he may buy golden opinions in other quarters of the Union.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

The "British Queen"—the great steam ship which is to eclipse all others, and whose arrival in the spring is already looked for with interest by the New Yorkers—is thus noticed in a letter from an American gentleman in Glasgow, under date of 12th December, published in the New York Times.

"I paid a visit the other day to the British Queen—not the fair girl who sways the British sceptre, but the noble and magnificent steam ship that bears her title, and is well worthy of the *Sovereign* rank which it confers.

Much as I have heard of the magnitude and beauty of the vessell, the reality far exceeds my anticipations, & as I surveyed her vast proportions and the exquisite symmetry of her build, I felt as if looking upon a new wonder of the world.

Her internal accommodations are perfect, and the care and taste displayed in the arrangement of their minutest details, are no less conspicuous than the skill and science exhibited in the construction of her machinery and the mould of her leviatan form. Her *forward* saloon and cabins are equal to packet accommodations, but her superb after saloon and cabins I am incapable of adequately describing. You can only realize their magnificence by an actual survey. The style of her decorations are of the Elizabethan age.

The steward's department is a source of admiration from the very convenient manner in which it is arranged. There are two capacious cook-houses, one for the forward and one for the after cabins, and there will be a head steward for each.

Bathing rooms are being built on each guard, abaft the wheel house.

Water is brought by pipes into the steerooms, in each of which there is a handsome sofa. The baggage rooms are large and commodious.

Her engines are the most ponderous affairs you can conceive; yet I saw them they were *being set up.* Roberts is the prince of a fellow, and will do the thing elegantly. I no longer wonder at the delay in her completion now that I have seen her immense machinery.

Altogether the British Queen is decidedly the finest vessel and the most complete in her arrangements I have yet beheld, and you will be in ecstacies when you see her. From deck to keel, from stem to stern she is *sans reproache.* I had nearly forgotten to mention that she has extensive wine vaults, a specie vault and immense water tanks. The whole internal structure is also well lighted and ventilated. More anon."

FRENCH STEAM FRIGATE VELOCE.

This fine vessel, which lies at Waters's wharf, has already attracted very many our citizens on board of her. She is in truth a most interesting object, and a visit to her will repay even those who come from the neighboring cities for the special purpose of seeing her. She is upwards of two hundred feet in length, and about 1400 tons burthen. She is propelled by two steam engines of massive proportions and great power, the construction of which is masterly and the arrangement such as to bring the various working parts under the eye and within the reach of the engineer. The mechanism of the engines is entirely underdeck, and the disposition of its seats is so as being decidedly better than that of the Great Western. The engine room of the Velocc, however, does not appear to be so fully protected against accident by fire as the Western. The cabins and apartments of the officers are commodious, and quite spacious, and all the fixtures provided which are necessary for the comfort of their gentlemanly occupants.

We have already stated that the Velocc was iron rigged. This is carried out to an extent which is astonishing, and will merit the attention of the curious. The various rigging is worked—mostly—on cog-wheels and winches. The rigging is worked—mostly—on the part of the bulwarks which are of iron, and, in fact, and show that it has been fully carried out in all.

One of the most striking features of vessel is the arrangement of her lofty masts are brought down on deck and the immense yards folded up, which occasion requires of, but it may be used to the best advantage. And so, on the end of the chimney may be entirely dispensed with and she may be converted into a common vessel. These latter facts we understand, are the ingenuity and skill of the ingenious Captain Bechamel.

Among the visiters who came on board yesterday simultaneously with us we saw the Hon. Mr. Garland of Virginia, and the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, members of Congress, and Commodore Claxton of the U. S. Navy, Consul of Philadelphia, who came on board at noon, and was followed by a salute.

The Velocc sailed yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. she fired a salute of twenty guns in Boston City; which was duly responded to by an equal number of guns from the Fort. We hear that the *Tricolor* and *Star* have mutually exchanged civilities.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

THE MIND BEYOND THE GRAVE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"We cannot tell the precise moment of the breaking of a two-fold natural money to the tomb is short, and the interest beyond is immortal. Nor any attainment that we may make in this world, we may be lost in the world of the gold which we have lost. Perhaps, we shall find none with us when we come to the Of the treasures which we have lates, may we carry some with us? Shall we carry some with us? Shall it bounce, whence we have tures?

"We may have been delighted with studies of nature, and we may have those caverns where she works chemistry in secret. Compounding—recomposing—changing matter from form—pursuing the subtlest laws of her art, and resolving into its original elements the gain, when we pass from the immaterial, and this great world laboratory, the time-worn will dissolve to its own central fire—when we have to become shoes physiology of man, and the organs of the eye, ill light itself with invisible laws—to the ear, till the golden reticulations confessed the tous agency with sound—of the of the Author of Nature, revealed policy—but will then the knowledge available, in a state of being hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor of man conceived?

"Will he who fathoms the wonders comprehend its powers and need of this skill, "where then is seat?" Will the mathematician the lore, by which he measured heavens—or the astronomer, the way which he discovered the star, will he lay down their pen?

"Those who have penetrated more into the intellectual structure fitted the curtain from the beholder thought, traced the springs of their fountains, and those who looking motive into the centre of the edifice of their study, taking form, enter disembodied on subject of existence, and receiving power ed to its laws and modes of intercourse?

"We have no proof that these which years of labor have been spent will cease with the tomb. But the tions they have made—the discoveries they have nurtured—the good we have helped to stamp upon the go with it into eternity. The advance the deep humility, inspired by of the glories and their laws—the truth, which he cherished when the science that demonstrated find a response among archangels praise that was learned and the of nature—or from the lyre of genius—may pour the strain from a seraph's harp. The taught in the whole frame of creation the flower lifting its honey cup sect, and its leaf drawing its sustain around the nurture of the sain both the grass and the flock on it—the tree, and the master of the tender charity caught from ness of the humblest creature—the homo in His presence and announced himself the Lord of Lord

"The studies, therefore, which sue as the means of intellectual the instruments of acquiring wisdom honor among men, are valuable close of life only as they lead those dispositions which constitute of a meanding existence by its bearing and results, it all other sciences. The knowledge it imparts, does not perish with which disunites the body from the compination. Nor its precepts improvement of the probation, its spirit is congenial ineffable reward to which we wish is the preparation for immortality should be daily and hourly sought amid all the mutations of time.

ENCOURAGING.—A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The English agent who was sent by English capitalists to examine the port upon, the prospects of the Ohio and Ohio Canal Company, and of the Alleghany Coal region, penetrated, at Cumberland, in the middle, and the arrangement such as to bring the various working parts under the eye and within the reach of the engineer. The mechanism of its seats is entirely underdeck, and the disposition of its seats is so as being decidedly better than that of the Great Western. The engine room of the Velocc, however, does not appear to be so fully protected against accident by fire as the Western. The cabins and apartments of

speaks enthusiastically of the Cumberland Coal Seams, and the British capitalists will, under the advantageous money market, complete the Oh

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

February 21, 1839.

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The members of the Maysville Lyceum, will meet at the Lyceum Room, on Friday morning the 22d inst, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating that day. The following is the order of arrangements.

A procession will move from the Lyceum at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to Front street to Sutton street, up Sutton street, and thence to the Methodist church, in the following order:

Musicians,
Light Infantry;
Committee of Arrangements,
Orator and Clergyman,
Board of Directors of the Lyceum,
Members of the Lyceum,
Citizens.

Exercises in the Church:

Prayer,
Music—Washington's March,"
Oration,
Music—Hail Columbia,"
Benediction.

Citizens are respectfully requested to join in the procession.

R. MARKLAND, *Marshal of the day.*
Feb. 21, 1839.

The Oration of *Mr* Wm. P. Cowgill, in celebration of the 22d of February, will be delivered before the *Maysville Athenæum*, in Presbyterian Church, at early candlelightings.

Citizens generally are invited attend,
By order of the Board,
R. H. LEE, Pres't.

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM.

Notice for debate on Saturday night:—Solitary confinement have the desired effect on the prevention of crime?"

Speaker—T. N. Ralston.
Affirmative—Jas. C. Coleman.

We are authorized to announce Col. Thomas Marshall, as a candidate to represent Mason in the Legislature of Kentucky.

We are authorised to announce Henry R. Pearce, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Mason in the next legislature of Kentucky.

Western papers just received before our last went to press, contain the accounts of the storm which raged on the coast of England the 6th of January. Three of the packet packets, the Oxford, St. Andrew and Louisiana, were lost. Most of the passengers, however, were saved. The disasters to the shipping were immense.

The election for officers of the Maysville Lyceum took place on Saturday evening last, and the following gentlemen were chosen:

Dr. Wm. T. Tallaferro, Pres't.
Jas. C. Coleman, 1st Vice do.
John Y. Payne, 2nd Vice do.
Samuel M. Poynts, Secretary.
James Riley,
T. B. Ryan,
W. Corwine,
R. H. Stanton,
} MANAGERS.

We expect next week to present a more orderly appearance to our readers, having arrangements to *doff* our worn and dingy and don something more neat and genteel looking. If our readers will only approve of the arrangement as they should, we shall be satisfied having *strained a point* to make it.

Frankfort, A letter from Frankfort to a gentleman in this City, written on the 15th inst:

Legislature will adjourn some time next, I think about Thursday or Friday. The Road Bill was rejected a second time by the House of Representatives on the 4th, by a vote of 49 to 49—two members being absent. It is still pending in the Senate.

The Southern Bank Bill has become a law."

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 4th inst. mentions the suspension of the Branch of the State Bank at that place, of the payment of all its liabilities in the denomination of "Ten Dollars—" is assigned for this movement, and it is more extraordinary, as it is said, all banks with great alacrity proffered to their power, to avert the suspension of the Bank of Mobile and the Planters and Merchants Bank of that city, still maintain their payments, and are said to be in a condition for any emergency that can arise.

Maysville Lyceum—The obstacles, which fortunately in the way of the success of the Lyceum at its commencement, we are glad to say, have been removed, and the Institution is now completely organized and in a good condition. It is established upon principles, such as will not fail to render immense service to the community, especially to the younger portion thereof, and is in such a spirit as will inevitably recommend itself to the patronage of all classes. Already does it number of an hundred and twenty members, of young gentleman of the city. The Institution embraces a Library, Reading Room and Debating Club. The Library has already had donations from the members, and nearly 500 Vols. consisting many valuable works. The Reading Room is nicely fitted up, and is supplied with all the papers and magazines of the country. Monday evening is set apart for the exercises of the Club, which are debates or lectures as may be determined.

We can say remarks, as to the advantages of this institution, entirely superfluous. It is not a name its principal features, is due to the good opinion of the public. The present Legislature has granted the Lyceum a charter of incorporation, a copy of which we have received.

Texas Mail.—From a letter of the Texas General, published in the Nashville, it appears that the order for the discontinuance of the Express Mail between Mobile and Montgomery Alabama, has been rescinded. We have no doubt, from the tone making at Tuscaloosa, that this again resolved to that place.

The Post Office Department.—We learn from a reply of the Post Master General to a resolution of the House, that the retrenchments of mail service during the year ending 30th of June last, amounted to $234,000, after deducting all extensions for that period; and the retrenchments since to $213, 100—making an aggregate of $507,789. He reports that no funds in addition to the usual revenues of the department, will be necessary to continue through the present year, the operations of that Department. The increasing means of the department, together with the retrenchments which have been made, will be fully sufficient for the existing facilities, and will enable the department to put into operation, without embarrassment, the routes established at the last session of Congress.

These facts speak highly for the energy and prudence of the distinguished head of that department.

Mr. Clay—O'Connell, Mr. Clay in his late speech against the abolitionists, said of O'Connell, that "he was the plunderer of his own country, and libeller of a kindred nation."

Mr. Benton some time recently made a statement in the Senate, upon the authority of Governor Dickerson of New Jersey, relative to *Mr* Webster and the compromise act, which was grossly assailed and denied in an anonymous card published in the Intelligencer. This card was circulated extensively in the Whig papers, and formed the subject of much merriment to the enemies of *Mr* Benton. A few days ago, that gentleman read to the Senate a letter from Gov. Dickerson himself, verifying completely the statement made by *Mr* Benton. It was so far her corob orated by the remarks of several other Senators.

Washington Correspondence of the *Monitor.*

Washington City, Feb. 6th, 1839.

Dear Sir—Congress has been regularly progressing in business ever since the famous Committee of investigation has left with Mr Wise, of course, for New York. Maugre a host of resolutions, calling on the several Departments for all sorts of information, intended for political effect rather than any benefit to the country the action of Congress for the last two weeks is rather of a business character. To specify would be tedious and useless. It is sufficient to say, hundreds, who have for years been waiting on the justice of the government, will this year receive what justice demands.

In the House yesterday, during the consideration of the bill for the support of the army this year, Mr Montgomery proposed additional sections, having in view, to suspend the pay of officers in service, when not on actual duty; to repeal so much of the act of last session as increases the number of commissioned officers of the army, and so much of the act as increases the pay of any officer attached to the army, and all of said act which increases the expenses of the military establishment; that instead of the military force thus to be dispensed with, the Executive of the United States be empowered with authority, when called on by a Governor of a State or Territory, to call out, arm and equip at the expense of the General Government, a sufficient number of the militia of such State or Territory, to meet the emergency; such militia to be placed under the command of the State authorities only, and to be disbanded as soon as their services can be dispensed with.

These very sensible provisions were thrown out for the time being because it was contended they were not in order.

To day, in the House, there was an animated discussion, connected with that feature of the appropriation bill, which provides for the carrying out and completing military surveys. You know of late years appropriations have crept into the ordinary appropriation bill for the expenses of the gove rnment, for purposes which, if properly considered, would not receive the sanction of any party in the National Legislature, and involving sometimes, eventually, the expenditure of millions. There seems to be a general disposition at present to put a stop to this system of profligate expenditure, and an opposition to this appropriation for the military surveys, is the first effort of the friends of the curtailing measures. How they will succeed, I do not know. Before the question was taken to-day, the House adjourned.

In the Senate to-day, the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners for 1839, and the bill to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida, were read a third time and passed. The bill for the armed occupation of Florida was indefinitely postponed, 23 to 19. A reconsideration of the question was moved which will be decided to-morrow.

News from Mexico as late as the 18th January, says that the port at Vera Cruz, was still open to commerce and vessels offered to arrive and depart, but it was supposed that this exemption from molestation by the blockading squadron would not long continue. The civil war in Mexico was raging with great fury near Metamoras, and several severe skirmishes had taken place, between the government troops the enemies of that in power. In the midst of their intestine war, however, both parties pursue the French wherever they can find them.

From Jamaica, news is received as late as the 11th January. The Governor, Sir Lionel Smith, had got himself into great trouble, by his injudicious policy in encouraging the blacks in acts of insubordination. The manumitted apprentices are said to have quit all work since the Christmas holidays, in the consequence of which is that agriculture is neglected, and the evils of indolence begin to be seriously apprehended.

The news from England is up to the 24th December only, the steamship not having arrived lately. Several London papers had published the president's Message entire.

The Baltimore Sun has published a plan for the government of Canada, which, if carried into effect in good faith, may do away with the scarcity of our government keeping a standing army to prevent the Canada patriots from driving the Queen's soldiers out of the country. It is to abolish the name of Canada and divide the two provinces into four—Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto—these with New Brunswick, &c. to bear the General name of British North America,—to have a separate Secretary and office at London and be governed by a Viceroy. Each province to have its own Legislative and send one or more members to Parliament, &c. &c.

The Bank of Belgium had stopped payment—an event which caused no little sensation at Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, &c. The creditors had had a meeting and agreed to allow the Bank three months to resume. Short allowance!

A young lady, Miss America Vespucci, a descendant of the discoverer of our continent, is here, and attracts much attention. I saw her the other evening in public. For some time no one knew who she was, being dressed plain, and looking as modest and demure as any of our own young Misses. In general she receives a good deal of attention; and is said to be very worthy. She was driven from her country for her liberal principles. So says rumor. I saw for the first time, last night, the celebrated *danseuse Celeste.* [She seems to please the fancy of her city population, but to my mind, it is a vulgar exhibition, of a hundsome female's limbs. She is very modest with me, fresh colored stocking-nets, would put your modest girls to the blush, I am sure. Indeed some her looks *[illegible] dressed.*

The advices from New York, give but little hope to the conservative faction, of the success of that which therefore, Mr. Tallmadge. It is true, he received a great majority of votes, of the Whig votes of the Lower House, but as private information says, the Senate will nominate a good Whig, it is not probable the house will "take the responsibility" of defeating an election by adhering to Mr. Tallmadge. Under these circumstances, it is supposed after a little show of sustaining the conservative, the House will unite with the Senate, in electing a Whig, it is true, but at least, not a political traitor.

You may remember that, some fifteen months ago, I wrote to you when I took the occasion to give you my opinion, that while it was certain Mr Rives would be killed himself as a political man, I had not much confidence in the democracy of Mr Calhoun. The first position will soon be verified, if all appearances shall not prove fallacious, as the prospects now are, that Mr Rives will not be re-elected Senator. As to Mr. Calhoun, his course is altogether doubtful, and I think the chances are at least even, that he will not this session, show himself a friend to the administration. I have no confidence in the man as a politician, and should not be at all surprised if he again endeavours to make for himself a party independent of either of the present leading parties.

The report of the investigating committee is looked for with some solicitude, not because of any "astounding developments" it is likely to make, but merely as satisfying curiosity, as to what it will bring forth.

Recent efforts of the friends of truth and justice, have been very effective in correcting public opinion in regard to "coffee holders" No longer ago than last winter, Messrs Carter and Crockett from Tennessee, proclaimed from their pla ces in the House, that the administration had a cordon of office holders employed in packing, whose time was mainly occupied in packing and sending off extra Globes, and like political matter for the benefit of their party. So little was then known of the true state of the case that the declaration was allowed to go uncontradicted. At this session, a report in the Senate made by Gen. Wall in considering Mr. Crittenden's bill of frauds and penalties, passed without contradiction, that for as this district at least is concerned, the opposition have a decided majority of "coffee holders." *Mr.* Wall's report takes the right ground on this subject, and denies the right of Congress to disfranchise this portion of the American people.

The political elements were never more quiet here, and our friends, relying upon the discriminating intelligence of the people, fear not for the ultimate safety of the Republic.

Your friend,

From the Eagle.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort to a gentleman in this city, dated on the 15th.

Yesterday, a bill was reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice, providing for an increase of the salaries of Judges *Reid and Brown*, with an expression of an opinion on the part of said committee that it ought not to pass. Sprigg, of Shelby, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report favorably, which motion was rejected by a large majority. Swope, of Pendleton, then offered a resolution, instructing said committee to bring in a bill to increase the salary of Judge Brown alone. Apperson of Montgomery, and Marshall of Woodford, opposed this as partial and unjust, conceiving that both ought to stand or fall together; announcing, however, that they were opposed to the whole project. Butler of Louisville, then moved to amend said resolution by inserting the name of Judge Reid. Harris, of Floyd, in a brief but pointed and powerful speech, opposed the union of the two, declaring that each had friends who would not vote for the other, and that although he would vote for one of them, he would not vote for both. Sprigg, of Shelby, remarked that Brown had powerful recommendations, and he was not informed that Reid had any. Apperson, of Montgomery, made the same remark. M'Clung, of your city, then informed the house, that Reid was also powerfully recommended, although the committee to whom his claims were referred, had not yet reported, and Maj. Waddell, the Representative from Mason who had presented them, was gone. Andrews, of Fleming, then offered a resolution as a substitute instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill providing for a prospective bill of 1837, and equal zing all the judges. This was voted down by a large majority. The vote was then taken upon Butler's amendment, inserting the name of Judge Reid, and carried by a majority of three or four; Brown's friends generally opposing it, and Reid's friends generally doing the same—several of Reid's district being willing to vote for him singly, but opposed to Brown.

Sprigg, of Shelby, then declared that Butler wished to kill both Judges, and moved a reconsideration of the vote giving them. This Butler denie d, declaring that he would vote in favor of both together, but for neither singly. Several other gentlemen declared, on the contrary, that they w ould vote for *one* but not both. The motion to re-consider was lost by two or three votes, and the main question came on. Ninety members were in their seats, and the vote stood 38 in favor of both, and 52 opposed to them. The Van Buren party generally supported the resolution indeed I believe, all, with the exception of Reid of Floyd. The Whigs, with a few exceptions, were opposed to it.

Judge Brown sat in the lobby a large portion of the time, and heard his name bandied freely by friends and enemies, without much apparent emotion—though as the fire gradually became hotter, I hear his sent and retired. Great freedom was used towards both judges, and praise and censure fell thick upon them from both sides. The bill in their favor in the Senate, was carried, and is still first upon the docket, and did not excite the least debate. Both houses seem resolutely determined to sustain the law of '37.

This affair excited some attention here for a time, but the Rail Road Bank is still the ruling topic. A vote upon the bill was taken in the House on the same day that the Judge's bill came up, and the bill was killed by a vote of 49 to 49. Two members were absent, one from your county and one from Fleming. Your member was opposed to the bill, and both parties claim the other. He voted with the friends of the bank throughout until he left but it is universally reported here that he assured its opponents of his opposition to it when the final vote should be taken. Mr. Clung, I know, relied upon him, and confidently assured his friends that he would vote with them on the final passage.

Jamaica.—Files of the Jamaica papers ashore as the 21st Jan have been received.

The Despatch represents the whole country as still in an unsettled state.

His Excellency the Governor has issued his proclamation to the laboring population, recommending them to work well and for fair wages.

The planters find great difficulty in procuring laborers, and have sent to St. Vincent, Dominica, and other places for emigrants.

The Standard of Jan. 4th says that, under the Grand Commission, the Governor has made a clear sweep of more than half the magistracy and three-fourths of its effective force."

Several serious riots took place at Spanish Town during the masquerades of the holidays.—American.

A letter published in a Baltimore paper states that Mr. Clay delivered a strong speech in the Senate on the 7th inst. against abolition. On this subject we may possibly agree with Mr. Clay—indeed we must do so, if he has taken a decided stand against abolitionism and agitation on it, which the fanatics are keeping up by pouring petitions into Congress. We fear, however, that Mr. Clay advocates the expediency if not the necessity of acting on abolition petitions, while he denounces abolition in the abstract.

Believing Congress has no right to interfere with the relations between master and slave, we deny the right of fanatics to petition that body to usurp power to abolish slavery, and we regard the advocates of the right of petition—as the abolitionists as practical Abolitionists. At present they are only aiming to obtain a foothold in Congress; to elicit by indirection a recognition of their rig t to be heard and the right of Congress to act in the premises. Let them accomplish this object, and it will not be long before they will manage to obtain a majority in the halls of the National Legislature ready to attempt to carry their fanatical views into effect.

Yet it is to be hoped Mr. Clay has taken correct ground on this delicate and momentous question; but we are not prepared to say whether he has or not. We must wait for a correct report of his speech. The sketches given by correspondence of the Baltimore papers are distorted by factious feeling and wholly unworthy of credence.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

Not dead yet.—Waddy Thompson of S. C. who usually goes off at half cock, in the debate on the Dry Dock subject, made some pointed allusions to the days of his proclamation. Mr. Hoffman insinuated that the people of the North paid for the Florida war, on which Waddy arose and said, "But, sir, if the gentleman's constituents have given us money to carry on the war, I believe it is all they have given us. I have heard of no volunteers from that quarter. I wonder what has become of that gallant regiment of New York, which, on a late memorable occasion, tendered its services to General Jackson to go and cut the throats of the Nullifiers—what has become of those gallant fellows? Dead I suppose, or their trenchant blades would have leaped from the Scabbard at the first note the Florida of war."

No they are not dead—at least not all—their commander still survives, and unless Waddy keeps a civil tongue in his head he may expect to hear notes of startling wildness pealing from the war clarion of this same regiment, which he has so unceremoniously gathered to their couch of glory.

Rochester Republican.

The Alamo.—The eloquent writer of Summer Rambles in Texas, thus describes the ruins of the Alamo, in the last New Orleans Bulletin:

"The Alamo, now familiar to every one, is a military outpost to the city, established by the Spanish government in 1718, as a place of refuge and defence from the Indians. It is a quadrangular enclosure of about an acre of land, with walls of mud and freestone, about ten feet in height and three in thickness—having barracks within the walls and a church of great architectural strength and beauty, with a chime of three bells, and several statues of saints of exquisite chiselling, and worthy of Alhambra in her best days. The church now, however, a heap of ruins, having been destroyed by the Mexicans at the last storming of the Alamo three years ago. The church and lofty nave now as desolate as the ceilings of Rhoeta. T's flowers around seem to languish, and the birds sing less gaily. But the spirits of Bowie, and Travis, and Crockett, will hallow the scene forever and render it dear to the pilgrim of liberty, and an object of interest to all enthusiasts, who, like myself, have been curious to learn the legends of this sunny land.

As another index to Mr. Clay's policy, as late as this last session, we give Mr. Rives's resolution, against which he voted; and which the repeated 27 will excuse us in which he then encountered Abolition petitions, that it may be contrasted with the vehement and violent declamation in which the whole cause of the fanatics was confounded and denounced by him to-day.

"Mr. Rives offered a resolution,

"That the interference with the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States in which it may exist, is inhabited by all the considerations in regard to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the Territories, the security of the slaveholding States, and the danger to the Union, which are contained in the preceding resolution, as forbidding any interference with, or action on, the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia; and that for the further reason that the people of those Territories, when admitted into the Union as States, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery, in their respective limits, for themselves."

Against this Mr Clay voted. He then, in his speech of last session, blamed the Senate as being too hard on the Abolitionists.

"The course which the Senate has pursued in regard to these Abolition petitions for two years past is this: a Senator states, from his place, that he is charged with the presentation of one of them, and it is then laid on the table. Another Senator thereupon rise, and moves that the motion to receive be laid upon the table, and the Senate accordingly order the motion to receive the petition to be laid on the table; and then the petition is not received in the parliamentary sense. The Senate does not decide the question of reception. This course I have always thought unfortunate. It is unsatisfactory.

The mode of disposing of these petitions which the Senate has lately pursued, has certainly not produced the tranquilizing effect so anxiously desired. It has, on the contrary, aggravated, and will continue to aggravate, the disease.

"I would receive, respectfully receive, their petitions, refer them, and occasional ly present calm and dispassionate reports against them."

After Mr. Clay concluded his metamorphosis of this morning, (reversing his former position,) Mr. Calhoun arose, and congratulated the side of the House which had supported him in resisting the Abolitionists by the operation of the State Rights doctrine, on the happy conversion of Mr. Clay. He said the triumph was complete. The leader of the Northern force, which alone made the phrasey of the fanatics dangerous, in surrendering, disarmed them. Mr. Calhoun's brief conclusion of the scene was so appropriate that Mr. Clay had not a word to say. He had completely vanquished, and he was, it was courteously received, and so there was an end of all swaggering.—*Globe.*

WONDERFUL CONVERSION!

The following is from the last Richmond Whig, viz:

The project of a National Bank is almost universally abandoned. Both parties, North and South, have given it up, with the determination of making the most of the system now in operation."

As "*the system now in operation*" is the abused Sub-Treasury System, it seems that the whole Opposition, "North and South," have determined to support it!

There would be consolation in this, were it not like what is generally said by the Federal presses in relation to "both parties" *totally unfounded.* Every movement of the Federal party, in Congress and out, is in direct opposition to "*the system now in operation,*" as the whole country sees and knows. Yet this is just as true as that the Federal party have given up a National Bank.

How striking and how disgusting is this reckless disregard of all truth and honesty! ib.

Caroline Augusta Chase, and 735 other ladies in Lynn, have petitioned the legislature for the privilege of marrying black husbands. This is rather a cut at the Lynn white beaux—or perhaps some of these ladies despair of having a *white husband*, and so are willing to try *de colored race.—Boston Post.*

It is proposed by correspondent, to form a company to purchase 2205 Island Kentucky slaves to be sent to Lynn, in order that each of those young ladies may have three husbands of the desired complexion.

As our correspondent, in his calculation, has not provided for Caroline Augusta Chase, we do not suppose the idea of sending an extra dozen. Ky. Gazette.

The Lightning Telegraph—An association has been started in New York and Philadelphia to establish a line of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, invented by Professor Morse, between those two cities. The distance the wire is to be laid is 100 miles, and the estimates are for a pay Professor Morse $200 per mile, or $20,000 for the exclusive right between the two cities, which is to be surrendered to the United States, during the present session Congress, with the exclusive right of establishing the Telegraph from Washington to New York. The expense of laying the wires is estimated at $520 per mile, amounting to $52,000, which with the purchase of the right, will make the whole cost $72,000, to establish the Telegraph in operation, which will require two managers at each end, and contin gencies is put down at $10,000 per annum.

Professor Morse estimates the power of the Telegraph equal to communicating forty five letters per minute, or 2,340 a day, which, at one cent a letter for postage, would yield $38,000 per annum, deducting one half the year, or $19,000, if but one fourth the capacity is employed. The average number of letters in the ordinary works of the English language, is seven. Thus a telegraphic communication of ten words would cost seventy cents. A capital of $72,000, is to be raised in shares of $100—the work to be completed by next June and completed by December, 1839. The rout ne d not be straight or level, and the wire may follow the course of a Railroad, or diverge without affecting the communication.

The plan is to communic te electric sparks from one place to another, by running an express, along the wires which are to be so contrived as at the instant the shock is given at one end, the wires will indicate on a cork at the other end, the letters corresponding with the desired intelligence. The application of the electric fluid to such a purpose is a highly scientific invention and it may be destined to wo k great changes in the despatch of intelligence. Of course it must be very much antedated, as the go ahead propensities of this age are already weary of the slow progress of locomotives, at only twenty miles or thirty miles an hour, but the difficulty will be preserving he line of electric communication along the wires. We opine that, after all, the Sam pson Telegraph, despatch, brought to such perfection by our worthy townsman, Capt. Parker, will be found much more practicable and efficient, than riding post on a streak of lightning.—*Boston Post.*

BLANK DEEDS.

Just printed and for sale at this office.

Married, on Tuesday night last, at Aberdeen, by Thomas Shelton, Esq., *Mr. Francis Hopkinson* to *Miss Amelia D. Rose*, both of Cincinnati.

ATTENTION

Light Infantry.

The Members of the Light Infantry are ordered to parade at the Market House, on the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock, *J. M.* armed and equipped in full uniform.

By order of

J. D. JOHNSON, O. S.

Feb. 20, 1839.

The People's Line of Stages

BETWEEN

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON

THE public are *respectfully informed*, that a new line of stages has been placed upon the route between Lexington and Maysville, for the present to be run every other day, and if sufficiently encouraged, to run daily. The proprietors are determined to make every exertion calculated to render their establishment acceptable to the public, and hope to receive a generous patronage.

The Stages will leave Maysville as soon after breakfast as will suit the convenience of the passengers, and Lexington at six o'clock in the morning.

Office at Nelson's Hotel, *Maysville*,

D. *J. SURDAM*, Agent.

Feb. 21, 1839 tf.

STAGE NOTICE.

MAIL COACH for Lexington, Louisville and &c., leaves Maysville daily at 10 A. M.—ACCOMMODATION COACH for do., leaves daily at 10 P. M. MAIL COACH for Zanesville and Wheeling, leaves daily at 2 P. M.

M. STANLEY.

Maysville, Feb. 9, 1839.—3t.

MAYSVILLE & CINCINNATI PACKET,

STEAM BOAT

HUNTER,

H. Ireland, Master,

This boat will ply regularly between Cincinnati and Maysville on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. The Hunter is well fitted up and her accommodations such as will afford every satisfaction to passengers. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to

S. D. IRELAND & Co,

Feb 21, 1839—2m.

Dissolution of Partnership

J. P. & A. DOWNING have mutually agreed to dissolve par tnership, and respectfully request those who are indebted to them to call and make payment.

J. P. & A. DOWNING.

Feb. 21, 1839.

Ten Cents Reward.

FLED from the bed and boarding, on the night of the 9th instant, hebert Tucker, an indented apprentice to the tanning and currying business. The said boy is about 15 years old, five feet high, rather fair complexion, clothing not recollected, but had on a neat suit of jeans, a new fur hat and boots. The said Sebourn Tucker was bound by the county court of Nicholas, until 21 years of age to learn the above business, all persons are therefore forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as they might expect the law to be put in force against them. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky, but no additional expenses paid.

ANDREW COUCHMAN.

Feb 18, 1839.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located himself in Vicksburg, Miss and will practice in the Circuit Courts of Warren and adjoining Counts—also in the High Court of Errors and appeals—the Superior Court of Chancery—and in the Federal Court.

Feb 21, 1839.

Tailoring & Clothing Store.

The subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in the house adjoining F. T. Hord's Law Office on Sutton Street where they will be at all times happy to receive orders for their line. They design to keep on hand a stock of ready made clothing, suitable for all seasons, and will attend to cutting, making, &c. as may be desired.

They hope the attention and patronage of the public:

WM: B. FISHER,
LEWIS F. PORTER.

Feb 21, 1839.

An Ordinance,

Requiring the licensing of Wagons, Carts, Hacks and Drays in the City of Maysville.

Sec. 1st. *Be it ordained by the Board of Council for the City of Maysville*, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to run a Hack, Wagon, Cart or Dray upon the streets of the City of Maysville, for hire, without having first taken out a license from the Mayor of the city aforesaid, as hereinafter required.

Sec. 2d. *Be it ordained*, That it shall not be lawful for the Mayor to issue any such license until the applicant shall have paid to the Treasurer, and produced a receipt to the Mayor, and have executed bond with good security, (to be approved by the Mayor) in the sum of two hundred dollars, conditioned faithfully to pay all liabilities as carrier or drayman, and for the care and diligence in and about the discharge of his duties as carrier as aforesaid. The license or fee so to be paid, shall be for a hack or wagon the sum of five dollars per annum, for a cart or dray at the rate of three dollars per annum, and all such licenses shall terminate on the first Thursday in January in each and every year.

Sec. 3d. *Be it ordained*, That any one shall run a hack, a wagon, a dray or cart upon the streets of the City of Maysville, within a having first obtained the license without having first taken out a license from the Mayor of the city aforesaid, as hereinafter required, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each and every day, he or they may run such wagon, hack, cart or dray.

Sec. 4. *Be it Ordained*, That it shall not be lawful for any wagon, cart or dray, to charge a greater amount for hauling or plying upon the streets of the city of Maysville than the following rates, viz: Without being tied, to wit; Hacks for carrying passengers from one part of each passenger Wagons for hauling coal or any other article, shall not exceed more than fifty cents per cord; for hauling coal, not more than one dollar and fifty cents for one hundred bushels; for hauling any article in the city not more than twenty-five cents per load. Drays and carts for hauling salt in barrels, shall not exceed twenty-five cents per barrel; for hauling flour, not more than two cents per barrel; for hauling a load to or from the river, not exceeding fifteen cents and hauling a fourth and for all other hauling, it more than twelve and a half cents per load, and no load for any one horse, cart or dray, to carry more than twelve hundred pounds, *Provided, however*, that when the hauling shall be performed in the night, the parties shall have the right to charge double the value allowed as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *Be it ordained*, That if any person shall neglect or refuse to perform the services above enumerated, than is allowed by the foregoing Ordinance, or shall refuse to haul a load when requested and tendered, they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars, for each and every offence.

Sec 6: *Be it Ordained*, That the fines inflicted by this Ordinance, shall be to the use of Maysville, and shall be recovered by warrant in the name of the city of Maysville, before the Mayor of said city.

Sec 7: *Be it further Ordained*, That all ordinances of the city of Maysville which conflicts with this ordinance, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Adopted the council, 14th Feb. 1839.

JOHN SHACKELFORD, *Pres. Protem.*

Attest,

M. M. Dimas, *City Clerk.*

Feb. 16, 1839.

MAYSVILLE PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected every Wednesday.

Articles.		*From*	*To*
Bagging, Kentucky, yd		17	20
Bale Rope do	lb	6	7
Bread, Crackers	bbl	6 50	0 00
Bacon, Hams	lb	9	10
Hog round		6	7
Butter	lb	20	25
Beer,	bbl	0 00	6 00
Coffee	lb	15	16
Cotton, raw		11	13
Cordage, tarred		12	00
do white rope		15	00
do bed cords	doz	2 00	3 25
do plough lines		75	87
Candles, sperm	lb	40	42
do mould		00	14
do dipped		00	12
Cheese, com. country		10	11
do West. Reserve		10	11
Cigars, Spanish	1000	00	00
do common		1 00	1 50
Corn Meal,		1 00	1 00
Feathers	lb	40	00
Flour retail	bbl	6 00	6 50
Fish, Mackeral No 1		00 00	00 00
do 2		00	12 00
do 3		9 00	9 50
Herring	box	1	00
Dry Cod		8	12
Gunpowder, Ky.	keg	3 00	7 00
Hemp, Raw rotted	cwt	5 00	6 00
do water rotted		4 00	5 00
Hay, in bales	ton	12 00	15 00
Iron, bar hammered		7	10
do rolled		140 00	00 00
hoop		160 00	200 00
sheet		200 00	00 00
castings, ass'd		80 00	90 00
Linen, flax	gal	25	30
do tow	lb	25	00
Molasses [by the bbl.]	gal	00	00
Pork, per hundred		3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch	box	3 00	3 50
Rags, common	lb	3	00
Sugar, New Orleans		00	00
do Havanna		12	20
do Loaf		18	22
do Lump		17	18
Salt, Kenhawa	bush	00	00
do Turk's Island		80	00
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	10
do Glauber		4	6
Steel, crowly		18	00
do cast		22	25
do Amer. blister		5	00
Stone ware,	gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25	2 50
4th pr. F. Brandy	gal	1 50	1 75
American	do	75	00
Holland Gin		1 50	1 00
American Gin		1 00	1 00
Jamaica Rum		1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do		75	1 30
Whiskey, ft. wag.		35	40
do in store		42	50
Peach Brandy		1 50	00
Seed, flax	bush	62	75
do hemp		3 00	00
do clover		10 00	00
Tallow,	lb	10	00
Tobacco, leaf	lb	3	6
do manufactured		9	20
Teas, young hyson		55	87
do gun powder		85	80
Wool	lb	20	30
Wheat	bush	80	1 00
Wines, Madeira	gal	1 25	2 00
do Tenerife		75	0 00
do Sweet Malaga		50	70
do Dry	do	75	00
do Port gal.		75	1 05
do Claret gal		75	1 80

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Classes, regular drawings, at Louisville, every Thursday—Tickets $5, halves $2 50.

DRAWN NUMBERS, CLASS Number 12.

60-23-32-11-72-69-70-35-55-46-58-26.

Combination, 23 31 55, the handsome Prize of $500.

D. Carrell having succeeded J. G. Kendrick in the lottery business in this place, will give attention to all orders that may be directed to him.

He offers the following

Brilliant Schemes for February 1839.

Class No 15, *Feb* 1839, to be Drawn February 23

GRAND SCHEME:

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	10,000	is	10,000
1	8,000	is	8,000
30	1,500		45,000
100	500		25,000
100	200		20,000

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Class No 17, for 1839, to be drawn Feb. 27.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,000		2,000
5 10	1,000		10,000
10	550		2,500
110	20		2,200

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

Tickets in the above schemes to be had at the Office of the subscriber on front street, two doors below Bayless & Cobourn's Store.

D. CARRELL.

N. B. Orders from the country accompanying cash or prize tickets will receive the same attention as personal applications, if addressed.

Nov. 29th 1838. D. CARRELL.

Boots and Shoes.

JUST received 166 pair coarse Boots, of Freeman's make, which will be sold at a reduced price for the case. Likewise coarse and kip Brogans, Women's Leather and Kip Shoes, and superior Shoe Thread and Findings. Expected on the first boat, fine calf Boots, Ladies Gaiters, &c.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

No. 12, Front Street.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1839.—6w.

Agents for the Monitor.

Maysville,	Fred Barnett;
Washington,	J. Billinger,
Millersburg,	Dr. A. W. Ballard,
Paris,	James Patton, p. m.
Cynthiana,	J. Adams, Cameron;
Carter's Store,	John Carter, Esq.
Mount Carmel,	Dr. E. Logan;
Flemingsburg,	R. R. Lee, p. m.
Elizaville,	Garret Cleek, p. m.
Owingsville,	J. W. Barnes, p. m.
Carlisle,	Joel Howard, p. m.
Augusta,	W. C. Richards, p. m.
Dover,	Wm Bowling, p. m.
Minerva,	Abram Bledsoe, Esq.
Concord,	J. I. Boyd,
Clinton Furnace,	R. A. J. Harrison;
Lancaster,	B. F. Graham, p. m.
Clayville,	John Tabb, Esq.
Alexandria,	J. O. Purnell, p. m.
Hamilton, Ohio,	Eli Davidson, p. m.
Ripley, Ohio,	John Taylor, Esq.
Georgetown, "	H. Applegate, Esq.
Dunbarton, Ohio,	Robert Buck, esq.

NEW WHOLESALE

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,
JUNESS 21, SUTTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE EAGLE BOOK STORE.

NICHOLSON & COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the shop of N. D. Davis & Co., where they intend keeping on hand, a large and general assortment of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE of the best quality.

Also—Tubular Pipe, Gutter and Valley Tin; New York and Cincinnati Premium Cooking Stoves; Tin and Sheet Iron, and Franklin Coal Stoves of improved patterns; together with a large quantity of

STONE WARE.

All of which they will dispose of on as liberal terms as any establishment in the city.
Maysville, Jan. 31, 1839.—tf

Anderson's Ferry, Ripley, O.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has rented the Ferry opposite Ripley, Ohio, known as Anderson's Ferry, and is prepared to convey passengers, stock, wagons, carriages &c. regularly and punctually, so that they may rely upon being accommodated at all times when it is possible to cross, as he is determined to spare no exertions to merit the patronage of the travelling public.

Persons not wishing to take their horses across, can be accommodated with stabling on the Kentucky side.

WM. BALDRIDGE.
Feb. 7. 1839.—6t.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are respectfully requested to call on or before the first of March next, and settle up, as the undersigned will at that time go East, and require funds to renew his stock.

SIMON NELSON.
Feb 7th 1839.

New Corn Mill.

THE undersigned, having recently fitted up a CORN MILL, in Mr. Shultz's flour Mill, near the Bagging Factory, respectfully announces that he is now prepared to supply the citizens of Maysville and vicinity with fresh CORN MEAL, of a superior quality. He is also prepared to grind Corn and Cob together, for stock feeding. Those who have used this food, either for horses or cattle, acknowledge there is a saving of at least one third, and the food is highly nourishing and much more wholesome than corn alone. Corn meal, as well as the stock food, will be sold at the very lowest prices at which they can be afforded, for cash.

☞ Farmers are informed that he will shell and grind their corn into meal, for one-fifth of grind alone for one-sixth.

JOSEPH H. METCALFE.
Maysville, Feb. 7, 1839.

NOTICE.

All persons who know their accounts and notes to be due with the undersigned are requested to call and settle them, or further indulgence cannot be given

JOSEPH FRANK.
Feb. 14, 1839—3tw

Just Received,

32 IMPROVED PREMIUM COOKING STOVES, of different sizes, which will be sold on accommodating terms by

JOSEPH FRANK.
Feb. 14, 1839—3tw

116 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL—Just received and for sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON,
No. 10, Market street.
Feb 14, 1839.

Cash for Wheat.

Being now in possession of the Maysville Flour Mill and in search of Wheat, I will at times give the highest Market price. I am now giving one Dollar per Bushel for good Merchantable Wheat.

W. STILLWELL.
Feb. 14th, 1839 —tf

Watasia.

JUST received, the Indian Cure for Coughs &c., for sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON,
No. 10, Market street.
Feb 14, 1839.

10 Bbls. of OLD BOURBON WHISKEY of Superior quality, for sale. Apply immediately at No 24, Front Row.

JOHN CUMMINS.
Maysville, Jan 31, 1839.

Fresh Drugs,

JUST received from Philadelphia, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, No 19, Main cross or Market street, a fresh assorting of a tolerable fair assortment, which will be sold low as possible, for Cash, Flax Seed, Rags, Mustard seed, Ginseng, Sarsfras &c.

J. W. JOHNSTON.
Maysville, Jan 22, 1839

Mr. D. TALLMADGE's

LINE OF STAGES.

THE undersigned, travellers from Wheeling to the West and South West, having been indicted to take Mr. D. Tallmadge's Line of Daily Stages from *Wheeling, via Zanesville, Lancaster, and Chillicothe, to Maysville and Cincinnati*, have much pleasure in certifying that his stages are excellent, with first rate teams and accommodating drivers. We entered our names at Wheeling and Zanesville with some reluctance for this route; but we have found the roads very good, and could not have had a more pleasant and agreeable journey. We cheerfully commend *Mr. Tallmadge's* stages and the Chillicothe route to the public.

JOHN GRIEM, of Pittsburg.
R. GALWAY, do
JAS. GRIEM, do
JOHN KANE, do
CYRUS TALBOT, of Lancaster.
DAN'L COBB, do
CHAS'S N. MILLS, of New York,
JOSEPH OGDEN, do
JOHN F. CLARK, of Wheeling.
Chillicothe, Dec. 13th, 1838.—Chil. Adv. 3t

New Establishment

AND

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the style of the

KIRK, ANDERSON & SHARPE,

And have commenced business in the house lately occupied by J. S. W. Anderson, four doors above George Cox's store, Front Street, and are now receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,

A large, Cheap and Fashionable Stock of

DRY GOODS,

AND

Groceries, Queensware, Glassware and Groceries.

Comprising every article usually to be found in establishments of the kind in the West—all of which they will sell *for Cash, upon Credit, and in exchange for a improved country produce*, on terms equal to their neighbors, and at the lowest possible prices, at retail or by the whole. Their stock being *entirely new*, selected and general, they are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

They will give the highest market prices for Jeans, Kersys, Linseys, Feathers, &c. in exchange for goods.

JOHN L. KIRK,
ELY B. ANDERSON,
SAM'L K. SHARPE.
Maysville, Nov. 7, 39—tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Maysville on the 31st Dec. 1838, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office.

A	J G Kendich—3
H Asbury	L
J Akens	John W Long
James Arnold	Robt W Lane
Edwd S Abbott	John Limerick—2
B	James Lawrence
John C Brenner	Brumfield Lang
Abraham Bennet	Abner Laing
Wm Best	Marks B Lea
Spencer Boyer	John Lose
Charles Burr	M
John Bulford	Wm G McIlvaine
Ellis Bayden	Henry McClowy
John Bell—2	Edwd Magee
Evan Burgoyne	Nelson McReynolds
Benjr or John Bean	James Mitchell
James Boyd	Wm Mitchell
Herman Brownson	Dennis McCarty
William Bainbridge	C W Mercer
Clement Brisco	Alex Marshall
Mrs M Battsford	John Middleton
Jharles Belt	John Mudgett
Jarier Berry	Wm E Mills
John Bridges	Benj McAtee
John P Byrne—2	Asur B Mosser
C	Denniss McCarty
Geo Collings	John T Moore
W & D Carpenter	Mary McClewer
Rev Isaac Collard	Mr Mackintosh
Enos Clutter	Theodore Mofford
John Collins	Wm Marks
Mr Curreur	Aaron Merell
Patrick Coverney	N
Geo Cox	Miss Margaret Neville
Thomas Castile	Jame Nelson
Lunsan Curtias	O
Wilson W Crenshaw	Benj F Oliver
Danl Cammell	Hiram S Outten
Wm H Cunningham	P
Chester Camp	John N Proctor
James Collins	Jesse Parker
James M Cluney	John Prichard
Geo Christy	Robt E Pryor
Margaret Carter	Wm Patrick
John B Campbell	Walter S Parker
Marshall Curtis	Miss Louisa Parker—2
Thos Church	Solomon Pratt—2
Lept S W Copen	Q
Lucius W Cross—3	Charles Quinn
D	R
J A Davenport	John Ralston
Geo Dykes	Wm Ray
Ann E Davis	Wm Riley
Robt Downing	Wm Riggs, sen
Hezekiah Dozan	Benj B Ruggles
Otho H Davis	Horace Rockwell
Jacob Devey	Stephen Reese, sen
Thos Dean	John Ricey,
Mrs Sarah Dallas	Thomas Carter
Peter Driskill	Josiah Robbins
Michael Deets	Robson Ralls
Dobin D Dobin	John Rose
John Davisson	D W Ray
Severn Dryden	James M Riley
Joseph W Dutilion	Bernard Rogin
Tilthro Duncan	I N Reynolds—2
J B Donaldson	S
Jas B Donaldson	Mrs Emily Summers
Sulivan Duvall—2	Thomas Smith
E	N D Stokely
Chas Everett	Solomon Smith—2
Edwd Everton	Jonathan Sexton
F	Jas H Shropshire
Isabela Findley	W B Stopp
Aaron Fitzgerald	Dunin Sunbum
Thos Ford	Robt H Sweeny
Jas Fickland	Obadiah Smith
Jas Franks	Robt Smith
French & Grimes	Miss E Shackleford
Robt T Fulgham	James Sherriff
Lyman Farewell	Amity Sherriff
James Fowler	A P Skillman
Henry Ploughter, sen	Thomas Smith
G	Mr Swain
Rachel Gallagher	John F Sharp
Miss Ann Gregg	T
Joseph Gerwig	Mrs Thornton
Chas B Gray	P. L. Trusin
Wm A Grissom	George Tall
Elijah Glover	Mrs Thompson
Robt Gillen,	James M. Thompson
John Grant	Larkin Thompson
Henry Geese	Jas F Tutts—2
Wm Gaston	Lepoint Treuis
Thos Gillen	Edmund Thornton
Yank Garing	U
Thos Gurney	Margeret Ulin
M George	E S Upham—3
Rachel Griffith	V
Robert Griffin	V McVaughton
E Glover	Harrison Vane
Jerry Gillespie	Abraham Vanmetre
H	W
J Hall	Jas W Wilkein
Miss S Hutchins	Francis White
R Higginbotham	Robert Wilson
Mary Holliday	Richd Willitt
Elizabth Henderson	Sarah Ward
Michael or Jno Hall	Jradina Watson
John Humble	David Walker
Edwd Hearn	Samuel Whitcher
Geo B Hodge	James Wilson
John Hill	R F L Watling
Robt Higgins	Clarina Willson
John P Hudson	Andrew Wood
Mr Howe	S. D. Winterbowers
Wm E Hutchings	Rurte Williams
Hawkins Hand	Col Jos M White
John Haney	Dr Wilson
J	William Wirts
Jacob Jones or Mary Fristoe	Maiun Wasson
Julia Ann Johnson	Miss Jane Walls
Robt Johnson	Michael Whitney
K	W H Williams
J A Keith	Jesse Whitlow
Catharine Kennedy	Thomas Wolfe
Nathaniel King	John Watson
Geo W Kendrick	

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

J. C. COLEMAN, P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale on Wednesday, the 20th of February next, the FARM on which their father lived and died, adjoining the farm of the late Gen. Robert Pogue, on the South, about two miles South East of Maysville and Lexington road, containing

One hundred acres of land

Equal to any in the county or state for its fertility, and lying so well that every acre may be cultivated. About seventy acres cleared and under good fence—a good frame dwelling house kitchen, smoke house, and the necessary out house—several never failing springs—with a supply of stock water which has been abundant and throughout the late dry season—a good apple orchard, and a few other fruit trees—The time of sale—one third in hand or by the first of April, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

CHARLES J. ASBURY
HORACE ASBURY
SQUIRE ASBURY.
January 10, 1839.—tc

BLANKS

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

REMOVAL.

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have determined to receive no more tickets for beef, at their stalls in the Market house, after Saturday next, the 5th inst. on account of the deterioration of Maysville, and therefore give notice, that after that time none others will be received.

GEORGE DODSON,
THOS. GURNEY,
JESSE BRICKEY,
JOHN SMITH,
WM. REED,
JOHN McDANIEL.
Oct. 11, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

THE Monitor will hereafter be published by R. H. STANTON & BARR, D. Cooper, editor and will continue to maintain that course in politics with which it first set out. Having abundant cause in the late session to believe particular will throughout the nation, to cherish more zealously, and to disseminate more fearlessly, those leading political principles and maxims of republicanism, in the practical application of which, the country has so signally advanced in all the elements of its true glory, we feel as of yore, be found battling at our post, regardless of the assaults of a wily enemy, or the persuasives of a specious compromising demagogue. But a few months ago, and the best friends of the republic were in doubt as to its safety, the balance of corruption had been so fearfully rapid; but like the bright sunshine which succeeds the severest storm, the clouds of darkness and tempest which overshadowed the land, have passed away, and a more glorious era has dawned upon the hopes and wishes of democracy. The people have returned by States to the support of the constitution; and the result signally shows, that though for a moment, their judgements may have been perverted by the true standard of political truth, in the end they will do justice to their known integrity and patriotism.

Through all the vicisitudes of political storm and sunshine, we are cheered by the reflection, that have not been wanting in zeal, or in the interest of the Monitor, we have not swerved for a moment from those just and honored principles, which have but now been so triumphantly sustained throughout a greater portion of the Union. A time serving and truckling course, would, perhaps, have pleased us a few more patrons, or secured us a little more advertising custom; but, we have higher motives to dictate the course we pursue, than social advance or personal interest. We trust our conscience, as it has been, will be our only guide, in every political contest in which we engage. We were actuated by its dictates in the course we have pursued, and time and circumstances have demonstrated that it is a safe and sure guide. It is, therefore, with confidence that we appeal to our friends, to aid us in sustaining our establishment. It is an object of importance with them at all, to maintain a democratic paper at this point, where the state of parties exhibits such a vast majority against us; we call upon them now to extend a helping hand. We are much in the admission, that never since the Monitor has been established, has it received that cordial and generous support from the Democratic party in Kentucky, which the efforts of those who have been at the head of it, have merited from them. While the friends of the opposition papers consider it almost a religious duty, to sustain their organs, the press in their employ, our friends are comparatively indifferent towards those employed in disseminating the sound and illustrating doctrines. It is this that has always given the Whigs such a decided advantage over us in Kentucky, and keeps us now so much in scene than Egypt in bondage. It is time a different feeling should exist upon this subject, and we hope soon to see it extinguished over the State. The prospect an auspicious time to urge the matter upon our friends, and we do it with the utmost confidence that they will not disregard what we say.

We issue this prospectus under circumstances which induce us to anticipate a good result, and we assure those who may be disposed to extend their patronage to the Monitor, that our best efforts will be directed to the object of rendering the paper worthy their confidence.

TERMS—$3 in advance—$3,50 if paid at the end of year.

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 also a perception of the Medical Roots and herbs growing in this, or be used in the cure of diseases. For sale at E. Cox's Book store. Front Street Maysville.

NEW STORE.

CHEAP GOODS!!

S. L. BLAINE, & Co., *Front, one door West of Market, or Main Cross Street*, have just received from the East, a choice and general assortment of MERCHANDISE; consisting of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, all of which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, or Exchange for Flax seed, Barley, Feathers, Beeswax, Lard in Kegs, Tallow, Flannels, Linsey, Beef &c.

S. L. BLAINE & CO, will also pay cash for 10,000 pounds clean washed common or merino WOOL; 20,000 lbs. GINSENG, and 10,000 DEERSKINS.
Nov. 26, 1838.

A CALL

The Proprietor of "Our House" would respectfully remind his friends that the year 1838 is drawing to a close, and that therefore it becomes necessary to "raise the wind" All such as are indebted to him will confer an especial favor by calling as soon as convenient and settling their accounts.
Dec. 20th 1838.—3t

Our House.

THE proprietor of "Our House," begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to serve up in the best style, all the delicacies of the season, and hopes his friends will give him a call. He expects to be constantly supplied with fresh oysters during the winter.
Nov. 8, 1838.—4mo.

White Pine Shingles.

160,000 White Pine Shingles, of a good quality just received and for sale by

MORRIS & HUTCHINS.
Dec. 5, 1838.

Fresh Crackers.

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

G W DUNBAUGH

CHANGE OF

Mails & Stage Arrangements.

The great Eastern Mail arrives daily at 9 a. m. and departs at 3 p. m.
The Western Mail arrives daily at 1 p. m. and departs at 10 a. m.

☞ Letters intended for the Western Mail, should be deposited in the office by 9 o'clock.

JAS C. COLEMAN, P. M.

MINER AND CRUTTENDEN

RESPECTFULLY inform their patrons and the public, that they have received their stock of *Boots, Shoes, Findings, &c.* to Front street, in the store recently occupied by Jno Odlin & the "Wheelbarrow" sign, four doors above Mr George Cox's store. They have just received 500 pair Coarse and Kip Boots, a very superior article; and have on hand a general assortment of SHOES & STOCK, which will be increased on the opening of navigation.—We would take this opportunity to express our gratitude to a generous community for the liberal support we have received, and hope, by unwearied attention, to merit and receive a continuance.
Maysville, Oct. 18, 1838—3m.

Pearl Street House,

Corner of Pearl and Walnut Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THIS large and splendid establishment has been lately fitted up in a superior manner, and is now leased permanently to the subscriber, from Kentucky—who is determined to spare no either expense or labor, to make it equal, if not superior, to any Hotel in the West.

ALEX. S. MORROW.
Cincinnati, Oct, 3, 1838.—$5

Durham Bull for Sale

OR EXCHANGE.

I WILL sell or exchange my Bull Rienzi, by Sultan, three years old last May, dark red, white in the face and belly, well grown and form not surpassed. Any person wishing to improve their stock of Cattle would do well to call and see him for themselves as I will sell on accommodating terms or exchange for the same blood 7-8 Durham, 1-8 Native, a so one half blood Cow, 3 years old and a fine bull Calf 5 or 6 weeks old, by the above bull on Cows. Apply at Mackey's Mills on Lee's Creek, three miles above Dover.

JAMES MACKEY.
Jan. 3, 1839.

DISSOLUTION.

TOOK place between Beverly Outten, on the 25th of August, 1838, by Mr. Brierly's leaving. All those that are indebted to the said firm, desire forward and settle, all those that the said firm are indebted to, will please not call any oftener than they really do.

H. S. OUTTEN.
Oct. 25th, 1838.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from my Farm, in Woodford co. Friday night, September 13, a large brindle Bay Gelding, about sixteen hands high, five years old last spring; rather leggedly made; in low order; marked by gear on the shoulders and mane; barefooted, with an oval white spot about the size of a half dollar on the left jaw; works well, but rides rough; he is free from saddle marks, and no white about him except the spot on his jaw.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse and thief, or $25 for either of them, or a reasonable reward if either is secured so that I can get them.

JOEL SCOTT.
Sept. 27, 1838—$1 *Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Notice.

THE firm of PHILLIPS & MOOKLAR was dissolved some time since, this is thereacon to request all those who are indebted to the said firm to make payment to W. H. MOOKLAR & Co., as we do not indulgence after the expiration of the present month, will not be given.

Maysville, February 15, 1838 tf

For Sale.

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

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

MARTIN SMITH.
Maysville, April 19, 1838.

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

M. SMITH.

J. BASSETT'S HOTEL,

MILLERSBURG, KY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STAND, immediately on the road, where he will spare no pains to accommodate those who may give him a call.

N. B. Persons wishing seats in the Good Intent line of Mail Stages can be accommodated at all times.

JAMES BASSETT,
(Late of Cynthiana, Ky.)
Nov. 1, 1838.

Important to Stone Cutters

THE subscriber wishes to sell his stock of Block Stones, Tombs, Boxes, Grindstones and Tools in this place, with a variety of Marble, Sandstone, too tedious to mention—on favorable conditions.

JAMES PHILLIPS.
Maysville, Jan 3, 1839.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 8th January, from my farm, in Bath county, a NEGRO MAN named Harry, lately the property of William Ward of Carter county. He is black, has a scar on his right eye brow and forehead, also a scar on his last metal, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or eight inches high. I will give the above reward for him deposited in jail, or delivered to John McClosan, at my farm.

HENRY I. PECK.
January 17, 1839.—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Christmas Keepsake for 1839, the Imperial for 1839; the American Almanac for 1835; Moral Philosophy, Abridged from the Provosts of Solomon, by James Stalkhard; the Child's Gem; Scripture Histories for Children, by Mrs Gresham; Sacred Philosophy of Natural History; Marshall's life of Washington for schools; Miss Landon's Work's in 1 vol.; Crabb's Synonymes; Mosheim's Rolls at Work, Dotto at School, Dotto at Play; Medico Physical Man; Mary Raymond; Holy Daughter; Tobacco a Weed; Mary Howitt's Tales in Verse; Fanny Fern's Proper Manner; Brown's Appeal; Anthon's Greek Prosody; Accomplished Lady; Albert Fortune; Lizzie's Practical Housekeeper; Twin Private Journal of Aaron Burr; Stanley; Frank's Cultivator; Practice, 2 vols; Rent's Commentary; Wister's Fanny Fern; Hale's Middle Ages; Polish Orphan; Ellen Glanville, Women as she should be; Mother in her Family; Parley's Girls, Little Tales for Children; Elder of Selwood, Bulmer's Fable's Counsel; Lectures on Psychology; Bulmer's French Pioneer; Bulmer's Parley's Grammar; The Middy; Clement Falkner; Harry Austin; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Parker's Tour to the Rocky Mountains; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Speaker; Pelin; Parley's Every Day Book; Bickersteth on prayer; Outward Bound; Pilgrim's Progress, the British Soldier; Hero or Observer; the Stranger in China; the Wife Hunter; to gether with numerous Law, Medical and School Books, just received and for sale by

F. COX, Front Street,
Jan. 22, 1839. Maysville, Ky.

New Fall & Winter Goods

AND

New Establishment.

GEO. M. PROCTER & C. A. TUREMAN HAVE entered into partnership for the transaction of the Dry Good Business and are now receiving and opening a large and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, all of which are entirely new, and having been selected in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with great care, they flatter themselves they can offer great inducements to purchasers as any house in the Western country. They will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, short credits or country produce. They solicit their friends, and the public generally, to give them a call before they make their purchase.

Their stand is the one formerly occupied by Morton, Proctor & Co

PROCTOR & TUREMAN.
Nov. 22. 1838.

COOKING STOVES, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a large and improved

PREMIUM COOKING STOVS.

The patent of which was obtained last summer, and the sale since has been unprecedented.—Also, a variety of patterns of other COOKING STOVES. Also, a fine assortment of FRANKLIN STOVES, of different sizes, some with and others without grates, suitable for wood or coal. Also, a good assortment of COAL GRATES, of various sizes Together, with a large supply of common WOOD and COAL STOVES, for dwellings, furnaces, and of various patterns and sizes Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine his stock.

JOSEPH FRANK.
Maysville, Nov. 21, 1838.—tf

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 succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang horne and more recently kept by John Dudley where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings, were she not to return hergrateful acknowledgements to those who have so liberally 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 shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar stocked 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 happy to accommodate the public, in the best style. He assures all who have been so kind as to favor him with their custom, that he has yet relaxed in his exertion to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his usual share of public patronage. With travelers, good performance, are always much better than good promises, and he solicits a trial of which he fulfils most promptly.

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

Maysville, Jan 11, 1838.

To the Public.

JOHN W. PARKER, of Richmond, Ky. has, through the Richmond Chronicle, forewarned the public against a note he once gave by him to me for $55, in payment for service in apprehending a negro girl, who ran off from him a few weeks since, and alleges that the note was obtained under *false pretences.*—Now this is to declare, that so much of his publication as relates to the manner in which the above note was obtained, is INFAMOUS and FALSE, and was known to be so by John W. Parker when he wrote it. He has taken this method to evade the payment of a just debt, which no man, having any pretensions to principle and honesty, would. His motive was to her way to Ohio, and on the ice, nearly across the river when arrested by me.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Dragist.
The Richmond Chronicle will insert 3t and charge Monitor.

TOBACCO.

William B. Mooklar & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

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

The above article can also be had at Messrs. January & Hutson's, Arthur & Metcalfe's, Leach & Dobyns', and Wm. & N. Poynts.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838—tf

Just Received.

50 KEGS Pittsburgh White Lead, 25 do do do do
25 boxes assorted Tumblers,
25 do do do Glassware, all kinds,
90 do large Window Glass, all sizes,
For sale low, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Dragist.
Nov. 21, 1838.

J. CARD.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to Powel Carpenter, late of Maysville, will please call the Subscriber office and discharge their accounts to M. Maxwell, Esq. without delay, other wise they will be dealt with according to law.

POWEL CARPENTER.

Important to Saddlers.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Sale of the Saddle Trees manufactured by F. Hayden & Co. Columbus, Ohio, and will furnish the Saddlers throughout Kentucky, that he is prepared to sell the same at the following reduced prices:

Best Trees—superior article,	$10	per doz
Half Quarters,	9	do
Full backs,	9	do
Straight heads,	9	do
Quarters,	8	do

A full supply of the above, will be kept on hand at all times, and sold either by wholesale or retail by

E. A. CALDWELL.
Dec 6, 1838—6m

FRESH CRACKERS.

JUST received, a few Barrels of DAVIS' Butter and Water Crackers, for sale by

G W DUNBAUGH
Aug 16

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living in Connorsville Lewis county, Ky. on Monday night the 3rd inst. a dark chestnut *SORREL MARE* nine years old last spring, with a small star in her forehead, and a small wound, on the hinder 19 years old—considerably marked with the saddle. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery and delivery to the Editor of this paper, or to the subscriber at Concord.

P. O'BYRNE.
Sept 13

Removal.

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

SUTTON STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Where he will be happy to receive a continuance of his friends favors. His stock of HATS is 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.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

Capital 300,000 Dollars,

BY THEIR AGENT,

Charles B. Ryan,

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

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

HENRY L. DAVIS

Hat Manufacture, Sutton Street.

HAS on hand a supply of fashionable HATS and CAPS of the best quality, which he will be happy to dispose of, on the most reasonable terms. He will at all times be supplied with an ample client assortment, and respectfully invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Maysville, Nov. 15, 1838—4m

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN C. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Main Cross and Sutton Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment

of Ware of the best quality,

which he will positively sell at the

PITTSBURG PRICES,

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

Having and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or prices. Merchants and others will do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Cooking, Coal and Wood

STOVES,

AND COMMON GRATES,

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

Maysville, Sept 8, 1836.

James C. Coleman

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order.

REFERENCES:

Gen. J. M. McCalla, } Lexington, Ky.
Hon. T. M. Hickey, }
Rob't. L. Ward, Esq } Louisville, Ky.
James C. Ford, Esq. }
Hon. John J. Critenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. R. M. Johnson, Scott county, Ky.
Hon. Wm. Cooper, Cynthiana, K.
W. W. Southgate, Esq?
T. J. Phelps, Esq. } Covington, Ky.
July 15, 1837.

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the remainder of the year, a sensual girl, for a small family. Apply at this office.

June 28, 1838.

PLOUGH FACTORY.

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARENT PLOUGH, all sizes, to suit purchasers of the same, which we have for sale at Janurary & Hutson's, J B M'Ilvain's and our Shop near the lower end of Second street. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. DUDLEY & Co.
Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

IRISH POTATOES.

500 BUSHELS best Irish Potatoes just received, and for sale at the Store of the Subscriber, front Street.

1538 Nov 22—tf HENRY GUTHRIE:

Sperm Oil.

75 GALLONS prime winter strained Oil, just received and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.
Nov. 8.

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

2 GROSS just received and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.
Nov. 8.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

1 CERCON Sp. F. Indigo,
2 cases Saleratus,
1 " Epsom Salts.
3 " Alum,
3 boxes Old Castile Soap,
4000 fine Havana Segars,
9000 " Philadelphia Spanish Segars
20 lbs. Fine Macaboy Snuff.
1 box Hare's Honey Dew Tobacco.
5 bbls. Philadelphia Glue,
For sale low, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.
Dec. 13 1838.

Just Rec'd from N. York.

1 Dozen Dr. Hall's Ultra-Abdominal Supporters. For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

BOOKS.

LAKE OF KILLARNEY, by Anna M. Porter; The Victim of Society. by Mrs. Blessington; Adelineo Lorenzo; Diamond and Palmyra, with a Sketch of Syria under Ibrahim Pacha; Stevens' Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Turkey, Syria and Poland; Wonderful Adventures and Discoveries of Eyre, the Nantucket Sailor; The Mother in the Family; Sketches of Washington Irving; Family Polyglot Bible; Pope's Pastoral Christian, by J. Waterbury; The Alter Friend of Worship, S. Gilman; Parker's Four Beyond the Rocky Mountains; Lady Mary Lee's Novels, complete in 1 volume; Lavigne's French Grammar, by Bolmar; Lacy's Moral Philosophy; Western Pilot; Burr's Index to the Bible; Baxter's Reformed Pastor; Fletcher's Appeal to Matter of Fact; Hill's Builder's Guide, folio, with the latest improvements in Architecture; The Wicket, for 1839; The Gift for 1839; Fairy Tales; Plato's Works in Greek; Erasmus Sophronizon; Democracy in America; Original Sermons; Colt's New System of Book Keeping.

F. COX.
Nov. 22, 1838.

To the Afflicted.

PURIFYING MEDICINE AND HEALING SYRUP.

THE above medicine, originally prepared by my brother, Western Physician of Philadelphia, has been selected from extraordinary cures, and has been selected from the best knowledge of its properties and administration, it is now offered to those who are afflicted with the diseases for which it has been the means of curing hundreds and pamphlets, containing the certificates of cures of almost every disease man system is afflicted with; and a sum money of which, I can give reference, and then no where were eye witnesses to many extraordinary cures, in the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

During a short residence in Cincinnati, I have effected many cures.

The medicines are wholly from vegetables, although they are composed of number of different articles. They are warranted safe, whether given in large or small, I will also refund the money in any case, if they say they have received no benefit from the use of one bottle.

The medicines are particularly recommended for the Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Costiveness, Pain in the Breast, Scrofula, Swelling, King's Evil, &c.

☞ For sale at the store of SIMON SOM, opposite the market, Front, Maysville.

HUGH

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

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

PRICES:

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

RECENT AND VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATE.

Cincinnati, December 7, 1838.

Dr. H. Wilson:

Dear Sir, As it is a duty I owe to Sufferers, to the best knowledge I have, it is my power to give this testimony in favor of your Purifying Medicine, I was afflicted for two years with a disease that terminates in the death of hundreds, I tried every thing I could hear of, I was so low, that we did not expect to live from one day to another—but now, I have to say, that she is in almost perfect health, in a healthy state, I feel it my duty of gratitude to justly due to you for your kindness and attention to my daughter, and to the sick generally, I recommend it, and it may do my strongly to recommend it, I unfortunately for females who are distressed in the way my daughter was, I know very certain they cannot find any thing more useful in that disease.

LAVENIA HATCH.

Cincinnati, December 10, 1838.

This is to certify, that I have been acquainted with the symptoms and symptoms of Complaint, for twelve years and have applied to several Physicians of Cincinnati, and have found, I have acquired some for medical skill, I still continued sick, until my system was reduced to a state of low, my strength so much wasted, on going up a small hill, I had to stop, and rest before I could proceed, I tried Dr. Wilson's Purifying Medicine, after several persuadings from a friend, I bought a bottle of it, and I was much better, I had taken all of it, I began to get better, I continued on according to its directions, I became quite well, and am now in good health as can possibly be expected, a man of my years. Having received unbelievable benefit from it, I can with most heartily recommend it to all my sufferers.

C. LEE WILLIAMS.

Letter from Dr. Beal.

Shelbyville, In. 19th December, 1838.

Sir: The 3d of October last, I purchased of you, one bottle of Wilson's Heal