MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

RICHARD B. STANTON. B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

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On Low Spirits.

Gloom is a certain state of the mind produced by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disorder to be seated in the particular regions of the hypochondria, which, spasmodically called hypochondriac, are situated on the right or left side of the epigastrium, whence comes the name hypochondriac.

Hence, the common corporeal symptoms of flatulence in the stomach or bowels, acidity, costiveness, spasmodic pains, and an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or even any thing that demands vigour or energy. Also languidness—the mind becomes thoughtful, desponding, melancholic—this is accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental faculties peculiar train of ideas that haunt the mind and overwhelm the judgement, an infinite diversity. The wisest and most sublime minds are often a prey to this affliction or the reverse.

A sedentary life of any kind engender morbid sensibility, the hours of study, and rarely relieved by socialintercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excesses in wine and drinking, immoderate venery, violent purgatives, the suppression of habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of menses) or any important organs without cause, in frequent cause.

Diarrhœa. The principal objects of treatment are to remove indigestion, strengthen the nervous system of the spirits, which may be effected by exercise, early hours, regular and pleasant conversation—the bowels (if) should be carefully regulated by the use of a mild aperient. We know of no better aperient to obtain this end, than Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild, certain in their operation. The bowels are cleansed by the inestimable Carminatives, which are tone, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic an infallible remedy, and without have proved a great blessing to the human species.

Many physicians have recommended a free use of wine, but I cannot see no resorts to any case it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, colic, spitting of blood, pain in the side, back, chest, female weakness, nervousness, and all cases of hypochondriac or spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, weakness, fluttering, dizziness, weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulence, general debility, bodily weakness, sore green sickness, flatulency, costiveness, jaundice, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sick, night sweats, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, consumptive cough, and many other victims to that most excruciating disorder, will find relief from their suffering, by use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills, or Carminatives, which are tone, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic an infallible remedy, and without have proved a great blessing to the human species.

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DR. SALMON'S

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case—Mr. William Solomon Green street above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, nausea, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the stomach, retching, constipation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great despondency, severe flying pains, in the chest back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, incessantly ruminating, weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had become so severe, he was very desirable and anxious, and having been recommended by a friend to try Dr. Salmon's medicines, he was induced to make the experiment, and the effect was so decidedly beneficial, that he was enabled for his business, and continued to use the medicines

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

February 28, 1839.

SINGLE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM.

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM. Question for decision on Saturday night: "Is the indius of the population more injurious than the ...ations, than the general prevalence of lavery?"

Affirmative—L. J. Procter,
Negative—W. H. Wadsworth.

...ry unexpectedly as our paper was ...to press, a letter from our correspondent at Washington, was received.—We make the following extract, which ...ishes the latest intelligence from the ...rican Senatorial election.

The investigating committee have not yet ...ported, and will not for several days, as I ...ntend, and I will not be surprised if the chairman, who I called ...ter not to talk on the subject however, ...ll be the chairman of that committee is ...ll be the chairman of that committee is ...ll be the chairman of that committee is

MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR FAIRFIELD

A message from Governor FAIRFIELD was communicated to the Legislature of Maine on Thursday, in relation to the protocol of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. A letter from the correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser thus notices its contents:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Augusta, 12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, March 12.

A Message from the Governor in relation to the memorandum of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, was sent in from the Senate to-day. The Governor considers the arrangement unsatisfactory and unequal, and advises that the military force of the State should not be withdrawn unless the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick shall withdraw his force, and the Government of Maine be satisfied that he entirely abandons the idea of expelling its forces. Gov. Fairfield also resists the recommendation to allow Great Britain concurrent jurisdiction in measures of protection to the property on the Aroostook, and advises that in this case Sir John abandons his position, and withdraws his military force, that the military force of Maine also be withdrawn, and a sufficient armed or unarmed civil posse be left on the Aroostook for its protection.

In a postscript to the Message, the Governor says that he has received a note of a pacific character from Sir John Harvey, in which he intimates his willingness to enter into arrangements upon the basis of the Memorandum of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. The Message and Sir John Harvey's note have been committed to the committee on the N. E. Boundary and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whidden, of Calais, has just laid upon the table two resolves, the purport of which, as near as could understand in the hurry of the House, is that Maine persist in the policy and course she has been pursuing in relation to the occupancy of the disputed territory. The resolves are laid upon the table until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The correspondent of the Atlas, writes, we believe to be a member of the Maine House of Assembly, gives the following abstract of the Message of Gov. Fairfield:

The message commences by informing the Legislature that he has laid before them the late proceedings at Washington on the subject of the boundary difficulties, and asks for instructions from them what course he shall now pursue. He leaves the whole subject in their hands, and expresses his willingness to carry out any measures they may see fit to adopt—but not seem to avoid responsibility, the Governor gives his views on the subject. He commences by giving a brief account of the late proceedings in this state, and the object in sending a force to the disputed territory, which he states to be solely to protect the timber from depredation.

After the first force had been sent on, the second force was sent to protect them against the threatened attack of Sir John Harvey. If our forces are now withdrawn, it is the opinion of the Governor that the trespassers will return and take off the timber already cut. He did not think the proposition of Sir John Harvey, to erect a boom across the river, would protect the timber. The Governor then goes into an argument of considerable length, to show that the right of jurisdiction is in Maine, and that the arrangement has been made by the General Government to usurp it. He quotes from various documents, to prove that there never was such an agreement to relinquish the jurisdiction of the disputed territory to the British as has been alleged—but on the contrary contends that the right is in Maine. As the Governor understands the arrangement, Maine was to exercise jurisdiction over all that part of the territory that lies South of the River St. Johns, and under that understanding had exercised jurisdiction on various occasions which he mentions.

Under a full sense of the responsibility of the situation he occupies, the Governor says it is his opinion, that the state ought not to withdraw her troops from the territory they now occupy, unless the threat of Sir John Harvey shall be withdrawn, and he shall consent that a sufficient force should be left behind the timber to take care of the timber now cut, and prevent further depredations.

He objects to the arrangement recommended at Washington, that it would be making a retrograde movement on the part of Maine—and that it would be for her to withdraw her troops, but does not require the British troops to be withdrawn. That the agreement is equivocal, inasmuch as it does not define whether the posse of the sheriff is to be considered a armed force or not.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Bangor, the message of the Governor and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on the North Eastern boundary, with orders to them to procure the printing of 5000 copies for the use of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, March 12.

The Oxford and Cumberland militia still remain in town and have been this forenoon, maneuvering in front of the State House. Gen. Scott is in town, and will it understand, continue here at present. He is acting the part of a *pacificator*,—and it is to be hoped that his efforts will prove successful. Notwithstanding this belligerent aspect of affairs here, I am still of opinion that war will not result.—But still I see no probability that Maine will recede one iota from the position she has taken.

From St. Johns, New Brunswick.—Capt. Norris, of the British schr. Union-Jack, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from St. John, N. B., whence she sailed on Sunday last, reports that the British troops had not proceeded further than Fredericton at the last accounts received at St. John. The Chronicle of 8th inst, received by this vessel mentions the arrival of the Crocodile, from Halifax, but not of the transports with the remainder of the 69th Regiment, whence it is inferred that they had not arrived.

The Boston Mercantile of Thursday afternoon judiciously remarks in reference to the acceptance of the Proctocol by Sir Jno. Harvey:

We hope that no false pride no deep seated feelings of indignation against the British authorities, will prevent the Government of Maine from acceeding to any fair and honorable terms for effecting a compromise, leaving the settlement of the general question where it properly belongs—the Federal Government. We hope much from the influence of Gen. Scott—who will never seek to involve his country unnecessarily in a war with a foreign power—and who will never advise measures which will tend to tarnish the honor of the American nation.

Besides Sir John Caldwell, who brought the pacific overtures from Sir John Harvey, there are a large delegation of the New Brunswick gentlemen who arrived at Augusta, the capital of Maine, with him. The Boston Courier says:

It is stated that the whole British delegation are deeply interested in logs and lumber on the St. Johns and Aroostook, and are all very anxious for a settlement of the boundary troubles.

The Quebec Gazette of Friday, in reference to the President's message and the memorandum or Protocol of Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, says:

We trust that the pacificatory "recommendations" contained in the message and in the memorandum, above alluded to, will have a beneficial effect upon the belligerents, and that we will be spared the horrors of a national war with all its miserable consequences.

This looks well, coming from an ultra-royalist journal.

LATEST.—The latest intelligence from Augusta is in a letter of the 13th inst. to the editor of the Boston Atlas, the contents of which are in substance as follows:

Col. Jarvis, commanding the Maine militia, arrived force, has arrived at Augusta. He left his encampment at the mouth of the Aroostook, two miles from the line of the State, on the 9th. No approaching any attack from the trespassers on from New Brunswick, he had discharged about 400 of his men. The remainder (100) are constructing a boom across the river to stop the timber coming down. Col. Jarvis is come to Augusta to advise the Governor to employ the military force in constructing roads.

Gen. Hodsdon, we are surprised to hear, after the pacific overtures made from Sir John Harvey, *has been ordered* to the mouth of the Presque Isle river, on the Aroostook, *ten miles* from the encampment of Col. Jarvis.

The Kennebec troops are ordered to No. 4, on the Aroostook road, and there to wait for orders from General Hodsdon.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of March 13th, says:

I have no doubt the Legislature will sustain the action of the Governor, and authorise him to keep a sufficient force on the disputed territory to protect the timber from depredations. If Sir John Harvey consents to this, and it is generally supposed here that he will, there will then be an end to our present difficulties.

Gen. Scott was still at Augusta on the 13th, (Wednesday) and to remain there.

From the Baltimore American.

We took occasion on Thursday last to throw out some remarks in reference to the proceedings of the Government, and the observations then offered we endeavored to show that whilst the honor of Great Britain does not call for hostilities against the United States, the mutual interests of both country was antagonist to such a measure. The commercial and manufacturing interests, for instance have of late years attained an importance which they did not possess in former times, and claim from the most watchful care of the government for their protection. Looking than to the position in which British commerce and manufactures stand at this moment, what would be the necessary consequences of a war with this country? We will pass over the wealthier portions of those engaged in various vocations connected with the American trade, and look at once at the operatives, as they are termed. To them peace or war is now a mere question of prosperity or the reverse, but it involves the daily subsistence of themselves and their wives and children. We have seen these people, when a cessation or even diminishing of demand has taken place for a short time, rushing forth in the madness of despair, and demanding *blood* or *bread*. What then would be the consequences were the working classes to find themselve thrown out of employ, not for a week, a month, or a month and a half, but for years, without a ray of hope to cheer the darkness of the future? Would they not at once ask why they are called upon to starve, and would they not shout at ministry who would thus treat them it was to secure a tract of barren land long since ceded, incautiously perhaps, to another sovereignty? Nor would the effects be confined to the duration of hostilities. A war with England must necessarily throw the United States upon her resources for manufactured articles, and promote the establishment of factories of all descriptions within her borders, and in this way would sever us permanently in a great measure from our present supplies. In the sufferings of her working classes, induced as above, England would find at descriptions of her subjects involve'. The consuming part of the population being disabled, the tillers of the soil would no longer find markets for their products, and thus would society be affected in all its branches.

We do not mean to say that the place of American demand might not or would not be eventually supplied, or that our cotton would not be in a great degree superseded by the growth of Egypt, India, or Brazil, but before this could be done advantageously, if at all, an amount of suffering must be endured compared with which the value of the whole of the British possessions on this Continent and in the West Indies would be a mere cipher. England is aware of all these things, and has too clear an insight into her own interests ever to suffer a war to take place with the United States without such a cause as would recommend her people to the change, and merge, national sufferings in a deep sense of national dignity and honor. So far as our own country is concerned, the picture although somewhat different in its *shading* is not less gloomy. Our coast unprotected, our shipping idle, our planters with crops remaining on hand valueless, our works of internal improvement brought to a stop, we hope will be the only evils to be expected to all the privations of military service—such are some of the attendants on the existence of hostilities, not to mention the total stagnation of business that must ensue. Before we close our remarks we would express a hope in regard to the description of person to be selected for the proposed Special Mission. The question to be settled between the United States and Great Britain is a national one, however the State of Maine may be the immediate cause of the difficulty. Regarding then the matter as one of national concern we should be pleased to see some individual selected who would divest himself of all sectional feeling on the occasion. There would be no propriety in despatching a person, however well qualified in other respects, whose sectional feeling would be involved. We wish to see an *American*, in the broadest sense of the term, who would enter upon the discussion of the question in the spirit of a patriot, at the same time most conciliatory to, consistent with honor. To succeed fully in such an embassy it will be as necessary to throw aside any passion that might lead to unwarrantable assumption, as to manifest cowardice or a temporizing, timid policy. The English, like their descendants, are proud as they are generous, and sensitive perhaps to a fault on the score of their country's honor; but it is believed that, passion out of the way, they are as willing to concede justice as to demand it. Should they find in entering upon the settlement of the Boundary question, the moderation of tone which bespeaks fairness of purpose coupled with the consideration of their claims, no doubt need be entertained of a reception dictated by self-respect and proper fairness; but should there, on the other hand, be any disposition manifested to trifle, or treated feeling and overlook the bounds of international right or courtesy, there is every reason to fear that it would be met in a corresponding manner. We make these suggestions under the sanction of the name that stands at the head of our journal—a name associated with "this country, the whole country and nothing but the country."

The following admirable letter, from the last Mobile Register, contains many useful remarks in a brief space. It is truly *national* in spirit:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1839.

"The House of Representatives has been comparatively quiet since the anti-Woodbury committee departed for New York. Time has been taken to mangle the gentlemen hard hit, which it cost the Senate so may days and so many speeches, to pass. The table of the House is considered its sepulchre for this session. The census of 1840 will give the Western States an additional representation of upwards of twenty members. Until then, this great subject will hardly be disposed of. After many efforts on the part of Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, the Pension bill was finally resolved into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took into consideration the President's annual message. The neglect of this time honored formality, which has usually preceded to the first week in the session, until this late period, is another evidence of the falling off of that body in public spirit and virtue. Daily we hear thundered in that chamber, complaints of abuses, corruptions, and extravagant other evils in the Executive Departments. Those who preach virtue and decry vice are not necessarily blameless in their lives and conversations. The history of Congress presents a strange illustration of the idea. An examination has never been made into the doings of this body, which is so fond of resolutions of inquiry into the other branches of the Government. Were it made, it would be found that in no branch of the civil service could the hand of reform be more usefully employed. Among the first things aimed against by the Legislature, is economy—the most salutary of all things of Congressional declamation. Thousands upon thousands are annually expended by the vote of that body for electioneering purposes, in the printing of whole loads of documents which some member may deem particularly beneficial to produce a political effect in his part of the country. The printing of the celebrated document number 111, which Mr. Wise so strongly urged upon the House, will cost, it is said, $20,000. Besides the party influence thus wielded by a direct application of the public money, there is the additional advantage of gaining fat jobs to the printers of Congress. The existence of the sumptuous Mansions has been preserved and fed by these public *douceurs*. Another great expenditure is made for books for the members. At the last session a rider was tacked to the "Omnibus bill," making an extraordinary appropriation of $10,000 for the contingent expenses of the House. By itself, the bill could not have been passed—but tacked to an *omnium gatherum* bill, in which almost every member feels an interest in some of its numerous provisions, the House is obliged, in the hurry of the last days of Congress, to adopt the rider to save the body of her bill.

"Every new member elected to Congress receives a present from the public Treasury, in a cart load of books, comprising all the laws of the United States, journals of Congress, State papers, and public documents printed by authority of Congress. This present is worth about $450, equal to more than two months of their lawful pay. It cannot be pretended that this is a necessary expenditure. If the library of Congress and the committee rooms are furnished with copies of these public works, it is all that is wanted for the use of members. The annual business of the country transacted by Congress is undoubtedly small. Every thing is done in the Executive Departments. The formality of voting the appropriations is the principal duty of that body. They not only do but little themselves, but, by calls for information, they are constantly impeding the business of the Departments. Not long since, some member called for certain documents in the Treasury Department. The information that it would wake 0 clerks *few years* to copy them, The same information is called for over and over again. Vast labor is thus given to the Executive Departments, and great expenses incurred in reprinting documents already printed. This arises from inattention, ignorance, or a desire to make work for the printers."

From the Providence (R. I.) Herald.

ANDREW JACKSON AND THE U. S. BANK.

The unflinching firmness of the venerable patriot in resisting and overthrowing this corrupt and dangerous institution, while it excited the warmest admiration in the majority of the American people, drew down upon him the bitterest excretions from his political opponents, whose malice has followed him to his retirement, and vents itself from mid to time, in the outpourings of a rage is contemptible as it is impotent. But after all, what has the President done to raise this storm of vituperation? His enemies proclaimed that a National Bank was essential to the interests and prosperity of the country—that the public revenues could not be collected without it, and that, by vetoing its recharter, General Jackson struck a deadly blow at the vitals of the nation. History was therefore ransacked, to draw forth every opprobrious epithet and the elements of all the blackest and basest characters of ancient and modern times, that they might be mixed and compounded in such a form as to designate the greatest monster of villainy and atrocity that ever existed. When the monster was set up, dressed and labelled, the Tory artists ascribed upon in the name of the patriotic President. But it was the image of their own folly and baseness, rather than that of the great man whom they sought to disgrace.

A change soon came over the face of affairs. The Bank ceased to exist. The "tyrant" peaceably departed to his home in the West, carrying with him an affection, reverence and esteem, only a year after the suspension. But in the time of trial, what obstacle was the most serious, and difficult to be surmounted? It was this very United States Bank, interposing its powerful influence to prevent assumption. The illusion vanished. The hypocrites stood revealed in their naked deformity. The cries began to tremble. The Young Men's Hoco Poco Convention in New York denounced the Bank. The most inveterate of these old hunks, who were wry faces but they felt obliged to proclaim, that a *National Bank was no part of the policy of their party!* It is given up.—The Hoco Pocos declaim it! Nay more, some of their prominent organs contend the United States Bank an unnecessary, dangerous and corrupt institution! They speak of it in as strong language as any ever used by the strongest Democrat. And from the extraordinary fact becomes a part of the history of the country, that, in less than three years from the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, it is condemned by its most vicient friends and partisans; and a general verdict is entered that the OLD HERO WAS RIGHT!

How many reflections crowd upon the mind as we record a fact like this! How pitiable and contemptible become the revilings and calumnies of Andrew Jackson! In how strong a light do we now behold his immovable integrity and inflexible firmness in executing the will of the people; while his enemies are setting the seal of their shameless baseness by their recant confessions! What a recompense he is receiving, from foes as well as friends, in his honored retirement, for his inestimable services, including among them the overthrow of the same corruption-fraught! What a lesson to public men, who are thus taught that a fearless discharge of duty, without being turned aside by the fury of opposition, is not only the way of usefulness, but a passport to lasting honor—And, finally, what an encouragement we have, in this striking instance, to persevere in sustaining the fends who stand in the front rank of our Democracy, that, in response upon the strength of the people, they may accomplish what yet remains to be done, in the onset and eternal separation of Bank and Sale.

AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

The following is taken from No. 2, of the "Foreign Letter File," of the Knickerbocker, in the February number:

"The annexed little incident will remind the reader of a similar faux pas, recorded long since by CHAUNCEY, (from whom 'more anon,') of a young villager, at a country-ball. The dance, it will be remembered, was beginning. He had triumphantly taken his place at the head of the 'male line,' to lead off in a contradance, with a fayette dancer, the belle of the room. He 'seized his partner,' as commanded by the sable Apollo, who stamped them off 'up outside and down the middle;' and when at last they had reached the bottom, on the return, he paused, and drawing from the Charybdis of his coat, what seemed to his dim eyes a pocket handkerchief,' essayed to mop his perspiring temple. As he did so he was partially aware of a pleasant smile through the room. What could it be for? He looked down—then at his hands. The sight was quite enough.—For a handkerchief, he had flourished a common *dickey*, the string whereof fell to his feet, long as the moral law! For glove, he had selected from hitchum a pair of white silk pumps hose, 'well saved,' by numerous emendations that had been required by sundry previous scrapes: all these he had displayed, on and in his hands, before the multitude! His mortification was at the height, when an envious hawkbick dancer asked if his gloves were 'fresh from York,' and pronounced them '*darned* good, at any rates,' and another inquired, if that 'was the most shape for the hanker'chers, and whether the strings were 'on, or their being stolen?' But we are keeping the reader from the passage alluded to.

"Yesterday was, 'Santa Christain,' the Saint's day of the Queen Regent; and we had great doings in going to church, and salutes from the forts and battlements of the city, and processions; and in the evening all the military bands were in the square, and played until ten o'clock. As usual, seats were prepared for the ladies in the Piaza, say, were there. * * *

"It is the fashion here, to carry in one's pocket a very gay, wrought handkerchief, which our female friends sometimes make very pretty for us. Last night, I made a visit at a house in the 'Calle del Palacio,' to 'bobble' Spanish with some young ladies, and pass a pleasant evening. After being there a short time, I pulled out my handkerchief, (as people sometimes will,) and as I did so, one who sat opposite to me, made some remark which caused me to turn and laugh at the person on my left, when the 'senorita' on my right caught out of my hand, what I, in the hurry of dressing, had put into my pocket for a handkerchief, (it was a very much-used company, a grasscloth *pielow case*.) Spanish women are severe jesters, when in the humor; and this little incident brought down a deluge of jokes and laughter upon poor me. The ladies laughed for them, and enjoyed the fun as well as any of them.'

"We once heard a story somewhat akin to this, of a distinguished literary gentleman in London, who visited on a continual source prudent wife, who was a little jealous. One drizzly of kind anxiety for his comfort, lest taking implored, lest the distinguished. Finally, the 'better half' apparently yielded the point, and after throwing her arms tenderly around her husband, he was permitted to depart. Now he was to meet at the *conversazione*, which he was expecting, a blue-eyed old maid darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,' and vain as a peacock, whose ms. poem lay produe in his coat-pocket. He had taken it to read, and was to return it, with the opinion of the genius, when next he met the benign cerulean who had 'made it out of her head.' In the course of the evening, he encountered her, the centre of a bevy of admiring and kindred spirits—and, as he approached, he was approach, and when he was seated, a triumphant appeal was made to his literary judgment. Great was the joy of the authoress, when the umpire declared, as he placed the ms. in her hands that he was delighted with the whole poem,' although he had not read a line of it. 'What scene enchanted you the most?' inquired the poetess; 'the one which records the story of Adelgitha Fitzclarence? or that where Gaston de Vere rescues the Lady Georgiana to her lover! 'Tell us what effect *that* scene had upon you.'

"Here was a poser! What was the critic to answer! He only knew that the poem was written upon fancy-colored paper, and prettily stitched together with a pink ribbon. What was he to do!—Suddenly a felicitious idea strikes him. He remembers that he has often been emabled to collect his thoughts in a way of his memory. He quietly taking his hankerchief slowly from his pocket, unfolding it gradually, and supplying it gracefully, and as if necessarily to his forehead: and he forthwith proceeds to adopt the dernier resort; and he suspended by white tape strings, and yawning with a plaited border, there unfolds in his uplified right hand, a —NIGHT CAP, which his too cautious wife had conveyed stealthily into his pocket, when she unconsciously turned out! And there it hung, glaring like a sheeted ghost upon his astonished vision! There was no misunderstanding the significant though silent reply.—He had fallen asleep, 'as reasoned the poetess, 'the vanity of the authoress, over the most touching passage in the whole poem!'

[From a late London Paper.]

CURIOUS HABITS OF A HARLEM.—In walking the streets at Harlem, we saw a rather curious memorial of disastrous times. At the sides of the doors of the various houses hangs a small, neatly framed board, on which was spread a fine piece of lace work, of an oval form, resembling the top of a lady's cap, with a border; the object, indeed, on a casual inspection, might have been taken for a lady's cap lately worn by a belle, but the extreme transparency of the lace, there is placed a piece of pink paper or silk. On asking the meaning of these exhibitions, I was informed that they originated in a circumstance which occurred at the siege of Harlem. Before surrendering the town, a deputation of aged matrons waited on the Spanish general to know in what manner the women who were at that time in child birth should be protected from molestation, if they should be delivered by a soldiery; and he requested, that at the door of each house, containing a female so situated, an appropriate token should be hung out, and promised that that house should be treated as a sacred place, from the tradition, was attended to; and, till the present day, every house in which there is a female in this condition is distinguished in the manner I have mentioned. The lace is hung out several weeks previous to the expected birth, and hangs several weeks afterwards, a small alteration being made, as soon as the sex of the child at birth is known. I was further assured that during the time which is allowed for these tokens, the house in which they are exhibited, on hearing such a question. The possibility of the commission of such an atrocity had evidently never before entered his mind. He declared that he never heard of such a thing, and he believed that, if a boy were to steal or injure them, the inhabitants would view the crime with the deepest detestation, and inflict the severest punishment on the delinquent. This I present as a trait of manners, which, such people could not be trusted at the doors of any houses in any town in Britain, where even bell handles and knockers are with difficulty preserved.

MARSHAL THE DUKE DE REGGIO—Last week a fellow entered a tobacco shop on the Blace de la Bours, at Paris, and was leaving it with a dozen bundles of best cigars, saying, "I'm Marshal Ondinot—send me your bill to morrow;" when the shopman rushed out, "I know the Marshal Ordinot, and you certainly are not he."—"Well," retorted the thief, "since such unpleasant mistakes are committed in this shop, it shall never have my custom again." Upon this he dropped the cigars and took to his heels.

New Corn Mill.

THE undersigned, having of late only fitted up a CORN MILL, in Mr. Shultz's lower Mill, near the Bagging Factory, respectfully announces that he 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. The meal, as well as the stock food, will be sold at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded, for cash.

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

JOSEPH H. METCALFE.

Maysville, Feb. 7, 1839.

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, waggons, carriages &c. promptly and properly. They may rely upon being accommodated at all times when it is possible to do so, as he is determined to spare no exertions to merit the patronage of the travelling public.

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

WM. BALDRIDGE.

Feb. 7, 1839.—6t.

Tailoring & Clothing Store.

The subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above business at the house adjoining F. T. Hord's Law Office on Sutton Street, where they will be at all times happy to receive orders in their line. They intend to keep on hand a stock of ready made clothing, suitable for all seasons, and will attend to any thing in their line, in the best manner.

They invite the attention and patronage of the public:

WM. H. FISHER,
LEWIS F. PORTER.

Maysville, Feb 21, 1839.

Dissolution of Partnership.

J. & A. DOWNING have mutually agreed to dissolve partnership, and respectfully request those who may be indebted to them to call and make payment.

J. F. & A. DOWNING.

Feb. 21, 1839.

An Ordinance,

Amendatory to the several ordinances concerning Hogs and Dogs in the City of Maysville.

Sec. 1st. *Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen for the City of Maysville*, That from and after the 1st day of April next, it shall be lawful for any hog or hogs found at large in the streets, alleys or vacant lots in the city of Maysville; and that each and every hog so found running at large as aforesaid, shall be liable to be taken up and sold to the highest bidder by the Marshal of the City—he first giving notice of the time and place of sale by public proclamation in the streets of the City—the nett proceeds of which sale shall be set apart as a fund for the poor of this City, and that the owner or owners of each and every hog so found running at large in the streets, as aforesaid, shall, moreover be liable to pay a fine of three dollars, for each and every day such hog or hogs shall go at large in the streets, as aforesaid, to be recovered in the name of the City, shall moreover be liable to pay a fine of three dollars, for each and every day such hog or hogs shall go at large in the streets, as aforesaid, to be recovered in the name of the City, shall moreover be liable to pay a fine of three dollars, for each and every day such hog or hogs shall go at large in the streets, as aforesaid, to be recovered in the name of the City, shall moreover be liable to be taken up and sold to the highest bidder by the Marshal of the City—he first giving notice of the time and place of sale by public proclamation in the streets of the City—the nett proceeds of which sale shall be set apart as a fund for the poor of this City, and that the owner or owners of each and every hog so found running at large in the streets, as aforesaid

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

Saturday, March 28, 1839.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM.

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM. Question for debate on Saturday evening: "Should pre-emption rights be granted to the settlers upon the public lands?"

Affirmative—R. H. Stanton.
Negative—Geo. Collings.

For the debate, Dr. Wm. T. Taliaferro will read a lecture to the Lyceum.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN ALLEN, of Bracken County, as a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the Senate of Kentucky.

Wm. T Willis, Esq. of Green county, is a candidate for Congress in the district recently represented by Mr. Calhoun. The talents, experience of Mr. Willis are well known, and he will be able and efficient member of Congress.

ATTRITION OF THE LADIES. The boundary question was discussed at the Maysville Lyceum on Saturday night last, after which it was submitted to the ladies to say, if the question of the provincial government to exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, should be insisted upon, whether it would be sufficient cause for a declaration of war by the United States. Almost with one accord it was decided in favor of war.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The democracy of the Granite State, have obtained an overwhelming victory in the recent elections, have carried their candidates for Governor, Congress, and a majority of the Legislature, majorities decidedly greater than were obtained at the preceding election. This is an auspicious opening of the spring campaign, and affords an earnest that the "sober second thought" of the old Dominion, will result in equally glorious achievement.

Capt. JOHN CULP, who is announced in today's paper as a candidate for the Senate, is a republican of the Jeffersonian school, whose views, reputation and principles, are such, he would command the esteem and support of people of the district.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION. The friends of the administration, we are glad to see, are rapidly around in some of the counties to a call of the importance of the Convention to be held at the Lower Blue Licks, on Saturday the 20th of April. The movements in Bourbon and Harrison, which have already taken place, and those which will in a short time take place in Mason, are auspicious of the best results. From these counties there will be a pretty general representation. Will our friends in Bracken and Pendleton, give immediate steps for the selection of delegates from those counties? It is important to a liberal organization of the democratic party that each county should be fully represented. We trust our friends there, will not delay the movement in securing this desirable object.—Meetings be called immediately, where they have not already been meetings, and a sufficient number of persons from each precinct appointed to attend the convention.

We noticed in our last week's paper that Rev. Alexander Campbell, had been invited to deliver an address before the Maysville Lyceum. The address was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Methodist Church, and the house was crowded to overmowing, with the hearers, who listened to the speaker with the deepest interest for the space of an and a half. Mr. Campbell, in this instance, acquitted himself to the admiration of his and intelligent audience.

He commenced by adverting to the laudable proposed by the Lyceum in its organization, viz: "The promotion of intellectual and moral improvement." In his introduction, he noticed, that the different departments of science had been cultivated on different classes of people. Physical Science upon physical facts; Mental Science upon intellectual facts; Moral Science upon moral facts. To the classes of science, he then proceeded to the Divine or Supernatural Science of God and Religion. Here it became obvious, the main object of the speaker was to pure and destructive blow at the rampant infidelity. Never did we listen to an oratorical appearance to be more perfectly at home on its subject. The storehouses of science had all made tributary to religion. Among the three kingdoms was explored: the earth with her burning mountains and fossil beds, her extensive groves, and teeming tribes of living things, were arrayed before the orator, with the most perfect ease.—Men were drawn in a most clear and forcible manner, an exhibition of facts and illustrations which swept away, as with the besom of Jehovah, the infidel schemes, and diabolical history of Hume and La Place. But we here do justice to the speaker. Fully appreciate such a discourse it must be heard in the author's own words. Suffice it that the intelligent were filled with delight and astonishment at the strength of the mind and beauty of the illustration: the advance of the christian was made to rejoice; and the wonders of the Lyceum if they were both profited and honored. Campbell will be applied to for a course of lectures, which will be given to the public previous, by the Lyceum, in pamphlet form, a discourse, in which there was displayed such a true philosophy and power-ful sect, should not live only in the memory of those who heard it—it is worthy a more lasting preservation.

Sexton, or whoever has charge of the *yards* of this City, should bestow some attention to the exposed condition of those places. We noticed on the last, that a considerable portion of the ground around the new burial-ground had been thrown down, and the graves exposed in all manner of depredations from the other animals. We are informed, that the old grave yard is in as bad, if not worse condition, and that the graves are already been greatly mutilated. These things are disgraceful to our City, and calling to every human feeling.—Council should see to this.

Some of the agents in this place for the celebrated Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills, advertised in last paper, will be announced next week.

Several errors occurred in the communication of our North Middletown correspondent, in last week's paper, which could not well have been avoided. The manuscript was very obscure and was received so late, that in the haste of setting it up, the only wonder is that the errors were so few.

Mr. Menefee declines running for a seat in the next Congress. He alleges his poverty, as an all sufficient reason for this course.—*Flemingsburg Kentuckian.*

A pretty plea indeed! Too *poor* to incur the expense of a canvass! Alas, *poor Richard!* it was not always so. The day was, when the whole wealth of the party, could be freely laid at the feet of this young prodigy of Whiggery, when it was only necessary to *ask*, and a thousand sources of wealth were made tributary to his wishes. It will be recollected that when the country was in its deepest agony, and the cry of distress went up from every corner of the land, Mr. Menefee's friends were freely supplied with funds, for his benefit, from all quarters of the State. Money, to enable Mr. Menefee to electioneer with, flowed as freely into that district, as the noble stream before our door, does to the bosom of the Ohio river. It will not, and cannot be denied. But, why are the purse-strings drawn so tightly now. Why is it, that Mr. Menefee exclaims *poverty, poverty!* The cause is too obvious to need a word in illustration—the party are sick even to loathing of the disgrace which Menefee, Bell, Wise and others have brought upon it, by their estimation of all good men, and hence, have no anxiety for their return to Congress.

It is said, that a well-bred dog, when under apprehension of being kicked out of doors has good sense enough to leave, without subjecting himself to such an unceremonious indignity. We do not intend to compare Mr. Menifee to a *sagacious dog*, but his recent declination as a candidate for re-election, looks very much as if it were prompted by some motive like this. We dare say, it required but little inquiry to satisfy the Honorable gentleman, of the truth of what we have so often told him,—that *he could not be re-elected.* Scarcely two weeks had elapsed since his return to his constituents, before he deemed it prudent to signify his determination not to run again for Congress. The fact seems to illustrate the virtue of the people, and to show how little they are disposed to tolerate the conduct of such servants as Mr. Menifee. While in Congress, no man pursued a course more repugnant to the will of his constituents, or degrading to the honor of the nation, than he; and notwithstanding, most extraordinary efforts were made by the press to justify his conduct, and puff him into favor with the people of his district, they were not sufficient for the purpose. There is a virtue with the people, which renders them invulnerable to the seductive arts, an intelligence which can never be duped by trickery and management. All the pallisions that ingenuity could offer would never extenuate the infamy of Mr. Menefee's speech in defence of the massacre on board the Caroline, or wipe out the bloody stain upon his hands, occasioned by his agency in the murrydom of the unfortunate Colly. We say again that he could not be re-elected, and moreover, that no whig in that district can hope for success. If there was the least possibility of Mr. Menefee's succeeding, then perhaps as strong as any whig in the district, there cannot be a doubt, but that he would eagerly seek a re-election. He is the man, too, to retire from political life, without *good and sufficient cause.*

The Swartwout and other defalcations, are intended to be made the stock, from whence are to be drawn the materials of electioneering in the summer's contest. For the benefit of those who design to make this use of the misfortune of certain corrupt men, we ask attention to an extract in another portion of this paper, showing in what estimation Swartwout was held by the federal party in the spring of 1837. It seems he was regarded, then, as of sufficient *merit*, experience and talents, to render him suitable for the second office in the government, and hence was formally nominated on a ticket with DANIEL WEBSTER as president, for that office. Yes, SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, the prince of villians, was then looked upon as meritorious enough to entitle him to office the of Vice President of the United States, by the very men and party, who now denounce the administration for its credulity in retaining him in office! In the name of honesty, where is to be thought of men, whose conduct is thus strangely inconsistant! Swartwout was to all intents and purposes a Whig, he associated with Whigs and had their unbounded confidence and favor. When he robbed the Treasury he was a Whig, co-operated with the party, and held a conspicuous place among the influential of its members. Is the administration then to bear the responsibility of *his* iniquity—to be blamed *for his* want of integrity? By the very same, too, with whom he was in daily communion and friendship? A scarning honesty, plausible exterior, and apparent fidelity, enabled him to impose upon the unsuspecting integrity of the executive, until he could no longer conceal his crime. When it becomes known, then are those upon whom he has imposed, visited with a full measure of embittered denunciation for not sooner discovering his knavery. The country knows how his dismissal was received, and how the charge of proscription was rung into the ears of the nation, by his fellow Whigs thoughout the country.

But the *sincerity* of the denunciation which is now hurled at the administration, has been clearly exemplified by the Whigs in Congress during the late session. The President recommended certain measures, in his last message, providing for the punishment of persons who appropriated the public money to private use, and making such an offence felony.—Hitherto, no punishment of a penal character for peculation upon the revenue, was provided for by law, and it was deemed important to the safety of the public money, that such provision should be made. The Senate passed an act in accordance with the recommendation of the President, and sent it to the house. But, the object of the majority there, was not to guard against the dishonesty of public officers—not to secure the treasure of the nation and to prevent any wholesome enactment, which by possibility might contribute to reform. The bill, therefore, was opposed and failed to become a law. The Whig majority of that branch of Congress are chargeable with its failure. Yet, they denounce the President for a want of proper vigilance and caution in not guarding against the dishonesty of his officers! The measure which he proposed, making it a penal offence in any officer intrusted with the public funds to convert them to his own use, attended with confinement in the Penitentiary, and everlasting disgrace, would have been most efficacious in the future security of the revenue. If the solicitude of the federal party for the integrity of the officers of government, and the safety of the public funds, had been sincere, this measure so important and proper, instead of being lost, would have received their sanction and become a law.

THE DISTRICT CONNENTION.

MEETING AT CARLISLE.

At a democratic meeting in the Court House in the town of Carlisle, held on the third Monday in March, 1839, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Convention with delegates from the other counties of the 13th Congressional District, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating a democratic candidate to run at the ensuing August election for Congress: Col. Roberts was unanimously called to the chair, and T. S. Parks appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. Norvell,

Resolved, That it is proper to appoint delegates to such Convention.

On motion of R. C. Hall,

Resolved, That delegates now be appointed, to meet at the Lower Blue Licks on the second Saturday in April next.

Whereupon, The following named gentlemen were appointed said delegates, viz: T. S. Parks, John Miller, John Crough, Wm. Norvall, Dr. Menefee, H. McClintock, B. F. Shankland, Col. Roberts, Moses F. Glenn, Col. Wm. Hamilton, David B. Williams, Neal Ballingall, Thos. Throckmorton, John E. Overby, O. Guffin, Col. John Wilson, James Stitt, James Durrell, Esq. Charles McClanhan, Samuel Kimbrough, Granville Allen, Granville Orr, R. C. Hall, B. F. Edwards, Col. Henry Shulse, Joel Howard, John Shankland, Gen. Samuel Fulton, Ambrose Crouch, B. F. Johnson, Col. Jos. Reveal, Joseph Linn, J. Hopkins, H. D. Johnson, John Craig, Alex. Blair, Jun.

On motion of R. C. Hall, the following gentlemen were appointed a corresponding committee, viz: Wm. Norvall, Dr. Menefee, B. F. Edwards, Joel Howard, Thomas Stephenson, Wm. Berry.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the editors of the Maysville Monitor and Louisville Advertiser, for publication in their respective papers.

HENLY ROBERTS, Pres't.
T. S. Parks, Sec.

From the New York Evening Post.

FROM THE EAST.

The mail of to-day brings no important intelligence from Maine. Gen. Scott was at Augusta on the 17th inst., in correspondence with Sir John Harvey. The correspondent of the Boston Post says, "Sir John is said to be disposed to yield, but not enough to satisfy the authorities of Maine."

A detachment of 200 men, destined to supply the deficiency in Gen. Hodson's corps, left Bangor for Houlton on the morning of the sixteenth.

A Mr. Mantyre, who had the command of the forces on the Aroostook, had surrendered to Col Jarvis, who returned thither for that purpose. The greater part of this force have been discharged from service, and they have mostly returned to their homes. A sufficient number, however, are detained to guard the timber, as in case of any attack or resistance the militia will be in readiness to assist in repelling it.

The Bangor correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, under date of March 16, says:

From an intelligent gentleman from Woodstock, I learn that there is the strongest conviction throughout that vicinity, that this difficulty cannot be settled without a war. They look for a backing out on the part of our State as the only alternative to prevent it; and at the same time, they are fully satisfied that this alternative will not happen. They are however much averse to war, as it would almost entirely destroyed the business of the Province, and much impoverish the people.—As with our own people, however, all these evils give way to the determination that their rights shall be maintained at all hazards.

He is of opinion, however, that Gov. Harvey will not attack our forces, but that he will fortify himself on some portion of the disputed territory, and await an attack from our side. As the spot which he will probably select will be north of the St. John, at or near the Madawaska settlement, were his troops now stationed, while our men will be fortified on the Aroostook, it may be extremely doubtful whether the two parties will yet get within fighting distance of each other. Whether our people will attempt to dislodge them, I do not know; but it is very problematical. There does certainly now appear to be much of boy's play about this business, and looks as though it might end in nothing, as it generally does, in "daring" each other to fight.

FLORIDA.

A slip from the office of the Savanah Georgian contains an account of the death of Captain SERVILE, Rt. Rs. 1st of the 2d Infantry, by Seminoles. He was descending the Miami river on the 28th ultimo, on his way to Fort Dallas, with a part of his company in open boats, when a volley was fired by the Indians, lying in ambush on the bank. Capt. R. immediately struck for the opposite shore, and on reaching it, leaped out on the ground, and turning round to address a few words to his men was instantly fired at by several rifles, three of which took effect, two in his body, and one just above the temple, producing instantaneous death. Lt. Woodruff, Capt. R's subaltern, who was some distance behind, heard the firing, and hastening to the succor of his captain, engaged the Indians for nearly an hour, when he forced them to retreat. He then collected his boats, and having obtained possession of the captain's body, proceeded to Fort Dallas. The Indians were pursued, but as usual, their *perfect* knowledge of the country enabled them to escape.—*Bal. Amer.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have returns from more than three-fourths of this patriotic State. The result is so glorious to the cause of Democracy and the Administration, as to carry consternation into the ranks of the Whigs and Abolitionists beyond the result of any former election record. The assaults on the Executive and Treasury Department, criminating them for the Whig and Conservative defaults, and the complete union of the Democratic and Abolition, were expected to work wonders for the party of Messrs. WISE, GRAVES, PRESTON and Co.

But the people have risen in their might, and we can hear the announce to our friends the gratifying result.

In Portsmouth, the former residence of Mr. WOODBURY, who has been the most prominent object of attack and misrepresentation, the last Democratic gain has been larger than in any other town in the State: it exceeds one hundred and forty-six. That town has likewise changed its Representative in the State Legislature, sending six Democratic anti-Abolitionists, instead of six Whigs; and the Senatorial district, including that town, sends a sterling Democrat by two hundred gain, instead of a Whig.

In Nashua, Mr. ATHERTON's residence, notwithstanding the assaults on him for his anti-Abolition resolutions, the Democratic gain has been eighty-seven votes, and Mr. ATHERTON is re-elected by nearly six thousand majority, or a nett gain over the vote of last year of near three thousand votes.

In Concord, the residence of Governor HILL and Senator HARRIS, the Democratic gain has been ninety-five, and in Charlestown, Mr. HUBBARD's residence, the Democratic gain has been from two sty to thirty; and very large also in the adjoining towns.

So much for deals. Now look to the State as a whole. The Democratic Governor is elected by a majority of six thousand, instead of two thousand, as last year.

The council is far Democrats to one Whig.

The Senate is Democrats to two Whigs, and the Hoe of Representatives a Democratic majority of near forty, instead of twenty-fit.

This is the "sobt second thought" of the Granite State. Let the Old Dominion look to its hardy Democratic sister in the North, and see if it does not see in '98 for proud of the name of *Democrat*, and not like Mr. RIVES, dey the faith, the creed, and the name.

Extract of a lette dated

"PORTSMOUTH, March 14, 1839.

* * * "The Treasury corruptions and the defalcations have been the battle cries, Wise's and Prentiss's speeches have been circulated by thousands. Our people, however, have understood the subject, and the clamors have all redounded to the confusion of the Opposition. It was the most absurd policy to make the attempt to issue the character of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a place where the personal knowledge of him would refute the charges at once. The result of this election in New Hampshire will be gain, I understand, proportionate throughout the State—cannot but be highly gratifying on this quarter, if no other, to M. Woodbury."—*Globe.*

From the Haverhill (Mass.) Dem. Republican.

SWARTWOUT AND THE FEDERAL RECORD.

The following copy from the Camandaigua Messenger of the 27th ult.

"It is but a short time since the Federal press deemed will flattering encomiums on the very man now from they now denounce as a "*runaway sub-treasurer,*" "*friend of the Administration,*" &c. In the spring of 1837 he following article appeared in the Ontario (N. Y.) Repository:

"*Voters of the United States:*

"Allow us to present for your suffrages at the next Presidential election the following name, combining legal knowledge and *warmtile talent of the highest order*, to wit

"*For President:*

"DANIEL WEBSTER.

"*For Vice President:*

"SAMUEL SWARTWOUT."!!!!

When this same Samuel Swartwout was dismissed from the New York custom-house, the Whig merchants of that city presented him with a *service of plate!*—Now what was all the done for? Why these expressions of regard for a man whom they now stigmatize as a "*runaway sub treasurer?*" But the particular regard of the Federalists for Swartwout's character does not merely consist in the fact of his being recommended as a suitable candidate of their party for the Vice Presidency, nor is the compliment paid him by the Whig merchants of the city, but in the fact that he presided at many of their meetings, as well as being named among their list of candidates for Congress. Let the people remember when they read the Whig charges of *corruption against the Administration*, that the GREATEST SCOUNDREL of the country—the man by whom the United States have lost *more than a million of dollars*—is a WHIG, and has received from his *Federal partisans* numerous testimonials of their respect for his character.

"GREAT WHIG MEETING IN THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES."

For some days previously, the above meeting had been advertised in the Whig papers, and it was pompously announced in the morning papers, that Messrs. BIDDLE, WISE, PRESTON, BOND, SERGEANT, J. INGERSOLL, &c. would be present.

But lo! the much boked for day arrived, and what a falling off was there, my countrymen!

Hear the United States Gazette:

"It had been expected that Messrs. Preston, Wise, Bond Sergeant, and Ingersoll would be present, in addition to Messrs. Bell, Naylor, and Randall; but Mr. Wise had left town unexpectedly, and indisposition prevented the attendance of the other gentleman above named."

What! Wise decamped *unexpectedly*, and all the other four, all at one fell swoop seized with *indisposition*. Was it the sickness produced by the news of the New Hampshire election? or some fatal epidemic, like that of the cholera, which attacked four out of five Whig orators, in a single evening, and the fifth escaping only by flight?

We pause for a reply.—*Globe.*

The Federal prints pretend to be quite shocked at the conduct of the President in discharging from office the city Postmaster at Washington, and declare that it is a thing but proper. Oh, that they could see themselves as others see them. How long has it been since the late State Executive exercised his prerogative, and swept the political board of *every* Democrat who held an office in the State? How long has it been, since the present Mejor, followed in the footsteps carried out the same principle?—This we suppose is all just and proper; but for the Democrats to discharge an unfaithful and obnoxious officer, is presumptuous to high treason in their righteous eyes! We applaud the conduct of the Federal Executive, and hope now that he has begun "the good work," he will carry it out. We think he will do it, and will fall far short of the expectations and wishes of his real friends; the people deemed it necessary when they elected General Jackson and his successor, when Federal officers became insolent, corrupt, or negligent, that they should be removed. The mere election of an individual who exercises the Executive power, is but a trifle in comparison with the reform which the people think necessary; and the President, we hope, will dispel all their rosy-hue expectations, and know no wishes, would prove recreant to his trust. Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson, understood the wishes of the Democracy, and acted up to them. They both executed the peoples' will,—both have been reviled and abused by the Federalists, but sustained by the confidence and lasting gratitude of the Democracy of the Union. We hope the Executive will State Executive recollect this fact, and "walk in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, and they will receive the same reward from the Democracy of the State, and the Union.—*Bal. Rep.*

We frequently hear disasters at sea made the theme of conversation, but there are few who are aware of the extent of loss incurred from these source. In an article published in the Sailors' Magazine we find an estimate, from which it appears that at a moderate computation the amount of loss to American's from the perils of the deep during the year 1836 was not less than $5,914,400. Of this sum the greater portion was, it is supposed, sustained by insurance companies, but the value of property not insured must have been very great. Does this statement prove most conclusively the propicity of elevating the moral tone of those who are intrusted with property to such an extent, and upon whose sobriety and good conduct its safety in great measure depends? As a little of noble daring, the pursuit of the mariner is calculated to arouse the most generous sympathies of our nature, and we can never reflect upon the dangers and vicissitudes to which that class of people are exposed without feeling that no little pains are taken to better their physical and intellectual condition. To educate the sailor—to extend the sphere of his rational enjoyments—and to give him intellectual pleasures, ought to be entitled, has always been a favorite object with us, and we have never witnessed the recklessness occasionally displayed by some of these sons of ocean without experiencing sincere regret.—*Balt. American.*

A Shocking Murder.—The details of a murder that has few parallels in the annals of crime, are thus given in the Morgan, Alabama, Observer:

We are informed from private sources, that on last Saturday, a poor man who was moving westward with his wife and three little children, and driving a small drove of hogs, stopped perhaps a crow or two, which was driven by his family, on Cypress Creek, in Florence, and while passing through, met with a citizen of that place, who rode into his flock and caused him some trouble to keep it together, when the mover informed the individual that he was not do so again or he would throw a rock at him, upon which some words ensued, and the individual again disturbed the flock, when the mover, as near as we can learn, threw a stone, which struck the unknown man got off his horse, went into a grocery, got a gun and come out and deliberately shot the poor stranger in the presence of his wife and little children. The wounded man then made an effort to get in some house, when his murderous assailant overtook and stabbed him to the heart with a bowie knife. This revolting scene, we are informed, occurred in the presence of many citizens, who, report says, never even lifted their voices in defence of the murdered man. The blood of a stranger rests upon them; and the cries of a widow and three poor little orphans, among strangers, who suffered a father's blood to be spilt for so trivial a cause, must certainly pierce their very hearts, and send the vengeance of remorse to the guilty soul of such a diabolical murderer.

The Acorn.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permit it to remain undisturbed, it will, in a few months, burst and throw a root into the water, and shoot upwards its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak thus forced into life may on the mantle shelf of a room is a very elegant and interesting object. I have seen several oak trees, and also a chesnut tree, thus growing; but all of them, however, have died in a few months, probably owing to the water not being changed sufficiently often to afford them the necessary quantity of nourishment for the matter contained in it.—*Gardener's Gazette.*

MARRIED, by the Rev. T. N. Ralston, on the 20th inst. Mr. John S. WELLS to Miss Andrina Sanderson; all of this county.

By the same, on the 25th inst, Dr. MERAY W. BROWN, of Missouri, to Miss CATHARINE G. DAILEY, of Mason county.

Palm Soap.

50 BOXES of No. 1 palm Soap, now on hand for sale at Cincinnati prices—Also, 300 lbs of lump soap such as is manufactured in the country, of a good quality and at low a price as can be bought otherwise. Soft soap can be bought at 25 per barrell, at the soap and candle factory at the mouth of limestone.

GEO. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839.-3m.

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

DRAWN NUMBERS, CLASS Number 21.
45-60-70-27-3-57-34-71-20-55-78-18-11.

CLASS No. 22.
59-70-48-42-10-49-11-25-11-3-64.

D. Carrell having succeeded J. G. Kendrick in the lottery business in Maysville, gives attention to all orders that may be directed to him.

He offers the following

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1839.

Class No. 27, for 1839, to be drawn April 3.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	prize of $20,000	is	$20,000
1			5,000
1			3,000
1			1,733
20			1,000
50			500
50			250
162			100

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

Class No 28, for 1839, to be drawn April 6.

GRAND SCHEME:

1	prize of $30,000	is	$30,000
1			10,000
1			6,000
1			5,000
1			4,000
1			2,500
1			2,000
1			1,747
27			1,000
25			500
28			300
200			200
62			100

Tickets $10—Ihares in proportion.

Class No 29, for 1839, to be drawn April 10.

GRAND SCHEME:

1	prize of $15,000	is	$15,000
1			10,000
1			2,000
1			1,500
1			1,400
1			1,113
1			10,000
10			500
10			200
20			200
20			150
25			100
200			100

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

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

Nov. 29th 1838. D. CARRELL.

CATSUP.

MUSHROOM, Walnut and Tomato Catsup, for sale by,

F. FRANK.

Feb. 28, 1839.—9m No. 19 Sutton St.

Picket's School Books.

Cincinnati, January 24, 1839.

THIS is to certify that Pickets' Primer, Pickets' Spelling Book, Class Book No 1 Pickets' Juvenile Reader, Class Book No 2 Pickets' Reader and Definer, Class Book No 3 Pickets' Rhetoric Expositor, Class Book No 4 Pickets' Grammar, Class Book No 5 have, by a resolution of the Board of Trustees and Visitors, been adopted as regular Class Books for the Common Schools of Cincinnati.

CHARLES SATTERLY, City Clk.

We can hardly ask for a higher recommendation of the Class Books prepared by Messrs. Picket, than is presented in the above resolution of the Board of Trustees, in adopting them for the use of the Common Schools in the City of Cincinnati.

Pickets' School Books are published and kept constantly on hand by U. P. James, No. 38 Pearl Street, Cincinnati. Also for sale, a full assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationary, &c.

U. P. JAMES.

Cincinnati, March 15, 1839.

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, cheap,
Pocket Terrestrial Globes, $5;
Keith on the Globes;
Burrett's Geography of the Heavens;
Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and chain;
Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummere and Conway;
Gummere's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Bradford;
Tanner's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.
For sale by

EDWARD COX.

march 15, 1839.

DR. HULL'S

UTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

THIS new instrument for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Weakness, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the public as the means of a perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of performing a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances. It has received the decided approbation of Sir Astley Cooper, of London; Sir Benjamin C. Brodie; Sir James Clark, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; Lecturer on Midwifery to Guy's Hospital; Dr. Rigby, Lecturer to St. Bartholomew; Dr. Granville, Lecturer Hospital; Dr. Ramsbotham, Lecturer to Westminster Lying in hospital; Dr. Sweatman, Lecturer to Middlesex Hospital; Dr. Locock, Physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying in Hospital; also, by Henry Davies, Coupert; Blundell, Lee, Martineau; professors Velpeau, Marjolin, Paul Dubois, Sanson, and others;—and in New York by Professor J. W. Francis; C. S. Bedford, M. D., Professor of Midwifery in University, City of New York; Professor Delafield; Proof. Francis U. Johnston, President County Med. Society, State of New York; Proof James W. Naughton, of Albany; Prof. Hirsch, Prof. Cross Perkins, Prof. Dunn—Dr. Thos. Boyd, Gilbert Smith, Hosack, Stearns, Ludlow, Kissam, Vache, Power, Grayson, Van Rensselaer, and many other distinguished Physicians in the United States.

A. G. HULL, Office 4 Vesey street.

Astor House, New York.

A constant supply of the above instruments, with Dr. Hull's Improved Trusses, for Hernia, will be kept by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10, Market street.

March 11, 1839.

Samuel Word,

Manufacturer of Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c.

AT No. 22 Second street, Maysville, Kentucky, KEEPS constantly on hand for sale, at wholesale or retail, every kind of ware of the description, warranted of a superior quality. Orders from a distance attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Maysville, March 21, 1839.—3

ALBANIAN.

THE large and well formed imported SPANISH JACK Albanian, will stand at my farm in Mason co., Ky., the ensuing year of Washington, and will serve mares at $7 for the season, or $10 to insure a mare to be with foal, or parted with. He will serve Jennets at $30 for insurance. Pasturage gratis for jennets. No responsibility for accidents. The season has commenced and will expire the first week of July.

CHARLES KILLGORE.

Mason co., March 2d, 1839.—4tf.

Tobacco & Hemp Warehouse

THE subscriber having taken the Warehouse & Tobacco Factory, of Wm. B. Mocbee, Wm. Y. & Co., on third street, will continue the Manufacture of Tobacco as formerly, where he will keep a supply of various kinds of Tobacco for sale. He is also prepared to receive and sale Hemp, Leaf Tobacco.

D. SPALDING.

Maysville, March 21, 1839—tf

A Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell on the 1st day of June next, my farm, situated in Adams county Ohio, containing 237½ Acres, of first rate land, well watered and well timbered as any in the same county, lying 3 miles north west of West Union, within 12 miles of Maysville and one half mile from the main road leading from Cincinnati to Maysville, Union; there is on the premises a good dwelling House, Barn and Stable, together with an Orchard and young Nursery ready for transplanting—for from 8 to 10 Acres cleared and well fenced, 30 of which is in clover and grass. Any person wishing to purchase the above farm, will do well to call and examine it before the day of sale, or see the subscriber who resides in Maysville. The terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY GUTHRIE.

Maysville, March 21, 1839.—4tn

The Columbus Statesman and Pittsburg Visiter, will please copy 4tn, and charge Monitor.

Our House.

THE proprietor of "Our House," begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has prepared Tavern sign 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.

BROWN SUMPTER,

THIS FINE STALLION will stand, the ensuing season, at Washington, in this county, probably at the place where he stood last year. He is in fine health and spirits, and will commence the season on the 20th of the present month, and end on the last day of June. See bills.

THOS. MARSHALL.

March 14, 1839.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

THE MONITOR will henceforth be published by R. H. STANTON & BAILE D. CROUGHANS, and will continue to maintain the course in politics with which it first set out. Having abundant reason in the late expressions of popular will throughout the country, to cherish sincerely, and to disseminate more fearlessly those time hallowed principles and maxims of republicanism which the political prosperity of which, the country has so signally enhanced in all that constitutes its true glory, we shall, as of yore, be found battling, at our post, regardless of the assaults of an silly enemy, or the persuasive appeals of smooth-tongued demagogues. But a few months more, and the best friends of the republic were in doubt as to its safety, the schemes of corruption had been successfully repaid; but like the bright meteor which succeeds the severest storm, the clouds of darkness and delusion 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 abberate from the true standard of political truth, in the end they will do justice to their known integrity and patriotism.

Through all the vicissitudes of political storm and sunshine, we are cheered by the reflection, that however adverse it has been to the interest of the editor, he has never swerved for a moment from those just and honored principles, which have but now been so triumphantly sustained through a great portion of the Union. A time sorting and truckling course, would, perhaps, have gained 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 sordid interest or pecuniary gain. We have a trust committed, as it has been, will be our only guide, in every political contest in which we engage; We were actuated by the principles the course we have pursued, and time and circumstances have demonstrated it to be a safe and trusty guide. In the support of the principles, which we appeal to our friends, to aid us in sustaining our establishment. If it is an object of importance with them at all, to maintain a democratic paper at this point, where the state of parties is such that such a was unnecessary contest, we call upon them now to extend a helping hand. We are frank 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 had charge of it, have merited from them. While the friends of the opposition papers consider it a matter of religious importance to sustain the press in their employ, our friends are comparatively indifferent towards those employed in the publication of the Democratic Monitor. It is that that has always given the Whig such a decided advantage over us in Mason county, and keeps us now chained in votes than Egyptian bondage. It is time a different feeling should exist, and we trust it will, and that we shall see it terrifying over the State. The present is an auspicious time to urge the matter upon our friends; for, we do it with the assured confidence that they will not disregard what we say.

We come this prospectus under circumstances of unusual encouragement to our friends, and we assure those who may be disposed to extend their patronage to the Monitor, that our best efforts shall be used to deserve and to rendering the paper worthy their confidence.

TERMS—$3 in advance—$3.50 if paid at the end of year.

Agents for the Monitor.

Maysville,	David Bassett;
Lower Blue Licks,	Ashton Hume,
Millersburg,	Dr A W Bill,
Paris,	James Patton, p. m.
Georgetown,	Dr. Thos. Stevenson,
Carter's Store,	John Carter, Esq.
Mount Carmel,	Jas B Logan,
Flemingsburg,	R R Lee, p. m.
Elizaville,	Garret Cheek, p. m.
Owingsville,	J J Barnes, p. m.
Carlisle,	Joel Bussell, p. m.
Augusta,	W C Richards, p. m.
Dover,	Dr. Hamilton, p. m.
Minerva,	Abram Shultz,
Concord,	J L Boyd,
Clinton Furnace,	R J Thompson,
Lancaster,	B F Gaddis,
Chayville,	Wm. Armstrong,
Alexandria,	Dr. Wm. Lyon,
Aberdeen, Ohio,	Eli Bonham, p. m.
Ranlerville,	John Thomas, Esq.
Georgetown,	B Sharp, p. m.
Dunbarton, Ohio.	Robert Smith,

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are, hereby, appropriated, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Indian department, fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and contingent expenses, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen-hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars:

For pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, nine thousand three hundred dollars;

For presents to Indians authorized by the same act, five thousand dollars;

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars;

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of one clerk in the office of the superintendant of Indian affairs, south of the Missouri river, one thousand dollars;

For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected therewith, viz:

For the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars;

For the Ottawas, four thousand three hundred dollars;

For the Wyandots, six thousand eighhundred and forty dollars;

For the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars;

For the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars;

For the Miamies, forty thousand one hundred and ten dollars;

For the Eel Rivers, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatamies, twenty thousand two hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of Huron, four hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars;

For the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars;

For the Winnebagoes, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Menomonies, thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For the Chippewas of the Mississippi, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For the Chippewas of Saginaw, five thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians, fifteen hundred dollars;

For the Sioux of the Mississippi, forty-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars;

For the Yancton and Santie Sioux, four thousand three hundred and forty dollars;

For the Omahas, three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, twelve thousand five hundred and seventy dollars;

For the Iowas, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, Iowas, Omahas, and Otoes and Missourias, three thousand dollars;

For the Otoes and Missourias, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Kansas, six thousand and forty dollars;

For the Osages, fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars;

For the Kickapoos, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Kaskaskias and Peorias, three thousand dollars;

For the Piankeshaws, eight hundred dollars;

For the Weas, three thousand dollars;

For the Delawares, ten thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars;

For the Shawnees, seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Senecas and Shawnees, two thousand and sixty dollars;

For the Senecas, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Seneca, fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the Creeks, forty-six thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For the Quapaws, four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Florida Indians, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars;

For the Pawnees, twelve thousand dollars;

For the Cherokees, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Ottawas and Chippewas, sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For the Cadduces, ten thousand dollars;

For the following expenditures in the Indian Department, the appropriations having been carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December last, viz:

For blacksmiths' establishments, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and eight dollars and sixty-six cents;

For treaty stipulations, fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-four cents;

For the expenses of treating with the Chippewas of Saginaw, ninety seven dollars and thirteen cents;

For the expenses of Indian deputations, two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars;

For the education of Indian youths, twenty thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents;

For holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, four hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For locating reservations, two hundred and five dollars and thirteen cents;

For purchase of rifles for Pottawatamies, one hundred and twelve dollars and thirty eight cents;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ottawas and Chippewas, forty-three thousand seven hundred and four dollars and twenty-four cents;

For the removal of the Choctaws from Mississippi, nineteen thousand nine hundred and ten dollars;

For the removal and subsistence of Indians, seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy cents;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Miami Indians of the [illegible] of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, viz:

For the payment to be made upon the ratification of the treaty, by a provision contained in the fourth article of the same, sixty thousand dollars;

For the first of ten annual instalments stipulated to be paid by the same article, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars;

For the payment of claims provided for in the fourth and fifth articles, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of valuing buildings and improvements upon the ceded lands, and for the erection of others, as stipulated by the seventh article, three thousand three hundred dollars;

For the expenses of surveying and marking the boundaries of the Miami land in the State of Indiana, as stipulated by the ninth article, two hundred dollars;

For the expenses attending the examination of claims which have accrued since the twenty-third day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the expenses of the commission to examine claims under the treaty with the Miamis, of the tenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, not covered by the former appropriation for that object, two thousand dollars;

For the payment of the Pottawatamies of Indiana for the corn crop abandoned by them upon their emigration west of the Mississippi, which was appraised by agents appointed by the Government, seven hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents;

For the payment to the same Indians of the value of twelve log houses appraised in the same manner, and abandoned as above their removal, six hundred dollars;

For the expenses of the removal and subsistence of these Indians, fifty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of fencing and breaking up ground for tillage for the Omaha Indians, as stipulated by the third article of the treaty with them of eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in addition to the sum of twelve hundred dollars appropriated in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven dollars;

For the salary of the farmer to be supported among the said Indians as stipulated by the same article of the same treaty, eight hundred dollars;

For the balance of the expenses incurred by the commission for the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Sacs and Fox Indians of Mississippi, of October eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, over and above the former appropriation for that object, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the support of a miller for the Sacs and Fox Indians of Mississippi, as stipulated by the third article of the treaty of September eighteen hundred, and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For the expense of procuring rations for these Indians for one year, as stipulated by the third article of the same treaty, over and above the provision heretofore made for that object, fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents;

For the balance of the expenses incurred in examining claims under the second article of the treaty of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven with the Sioux Indians, by the commission appointed for that purpose, over and above the former appropriation for that object, five hundred dollars;

For compensation to a commissioner and clerk to be appointed to re-examine the claims under the last mentioned treaty, the re-exam ination to be made in the Indian country, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For the payment of the expenses of the investigation into frauds practised in the reservations of the Creek Indians for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine five thousand dollars;

For the payment of the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Creek Indians to be applied in payment of claims settled by the accounting offices and to reimburse to other appropriations funds used for the removal and subsistence of these Indians, including outstanding claims not yet settled, eighty-five thousand dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Creek Indians of the twenty-third day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, viz:

To make the payment in stock animals, stipulated to be made by the second article of the said treaty, fifty thousand dollars;

To pay the interest at five per cent. for one year upon the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, pursuant to the stipulations of the third article of the said treaty, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

To pay the claims of the McIntosh party, pursuant to the stipulations in the fifth article of the said treaty, twenty-one thousand one hundred and three dollars and thirty-three cents;

To purchase stock animals for the Creeks removed as hostiles, as stipulated by the sixth article of the treaty, ten thousand dollars;

To meet the expenses of the purchase and distribution of the stock animals, according to the requirements of the second and sixth articles, three thousand dollars;

For the payment to the Cherokee Indians of the value of the improvements upon the Missionary reservation, pursuant to a stipulation in the fourth article of the treaty of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in addition to the former appropriation for that object, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the compensation to the commissioner under the above treaty, in addition to the appropriations of eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-eight for that object, eight thousand dollars to be applied only to the payment of expenses incurred prior to the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight;

For carrying into effect the treaty of the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, with the Chippewas of Saginaw, viz:

For the payment of the purchase money of forty acres of land ceded by the first article of the treaty, three hundred and twenty dollars;

For the expenses incurred in the negotiation of the treaty, one hundred and twenty five dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Great and Little Osages of the eleventh day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For the payment of the annuity stipulated in the second article, twenty thousand dollars;

For the support of two blacksmith establishments, building a grist and saw mill, pay of attendants and assistants, tools for the mills, and the erection of mill houses, seven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For furnishing cows, calves, hogs, ploughs, harnesses, axes and hoes, as stipulated by the treaty, seven thousand three hundred dollars;

For the erection of houses for chiefs, and furnishing wagons, carts, oxen and chains, as stipulated by the treaty, six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars;

For the payment of claims for depredations, thirty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of a commissioner to examine and settle those claims, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the payment of the purchase money for reservations, forty three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;

For the reimbursement of the annuity deducted in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three thousand dollars;

For the payment to the Iowa Indians of the interest at five per cent. upon the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For building ten houses for the Iowa chiefs as per stipulation of the treaty, two thousand dollars;

For the completion of the surveys under the treaty with the Delaware Indians, and for the expenses of locating the Miamis and Winnebagoes, two thousand dollars;

To enable the Executive to purchase from Wapanesh, a Pottawatamie, five sections of land reserved for him by the second article of the treaty of the twentieth day of October eighteen hundred and thirty, four thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of holding a treaty, under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the Stockbridge Indians, two thousand dollars;

For the employment of physicians to vaccinate the Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, five thousand dollars;

For paying the travelling expenses and board while detained in the city of Washington, or the delegations of the Stockbridge, Mansee, and Seneca tribes of Indians, in proportion to the distance they have travelled, or may travel in returning to their respective tribes, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars;

To enable the Secretary of War to have executed under his direction twelve maps for the use of the War Department and of the Senate, showing the position of the lands of each Indian tribe in amity with the United States, one thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of surveying and marking the boundaries between the Indian lands west of the Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of an act passed the twenty-eighth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, entitled "An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indian tribes residing within any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of certain improvements in the Territory of Wisconsin and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the further survey and an estimate of the cost of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and connecting the same by navigable canal or water communication, two thousand dollars; be and the same are hereby appropriated and that the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the construction of roads in the Territory of Wisconsin, to wit:

For the construction of a road from Racine, by Janesville, to Sinipee, on the Mississippi, ten thousand dollars;

For the survey and construction of a road from Sauk harbor, on lake Michigan, to Dekoreee, on the Wisconson river, five thousand dollars;

For the construction of a road from Fond du Lac, on lake Winnebago, by Fox lake, to the Wisconsin river, five thousand dollars;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled, "An act making appropriations for certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin" for a railroad, shall be applied by the Secretary of War, to the survey of the most eligible route for a railroad from the town of Milwaukee, on lake Michigan to such point on the Mississippi river as may be deemed most expedient.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT to repeal the second section of "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office;" approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office" approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT for the relief of umbrella-makers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be refunded, out of the Treasury, to such umbrella-makers as have imported umbrella-stretchers since the passage of the act entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two, all excess of duty beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have paid beyond what such importers have been required to pay, if the provisions contained in the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of said act had at all times since its passage been suspended in the operation in the same manner as they were suspended by the act of the second of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to explain and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, so far as states to hardware and certain manufactures of copper and brass and other article" and by other subsequent acts of like character.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Harris, deceased, being within the limits of the navy yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is authorized and required to purchase certain lands situated within the limits of the navy yard, Charleston, in the State of Massachusetts, said land being the property of the heirs of John Harris, late of said Charlestown, deceased.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the price and value of said land may be fairly and justly estimated, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to agree with said heirs in selecting and choosing three disinterested, discreet, suitable men, who, after being sworn, and having fully examined said land, shall estimate and appraise the same, *Provided*, It can be purchased for a reasonable sum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the appraisal shall be made known to the Secretary aforesaid, and a good and sufficient deed of said same land shall be tendered or given to the United States by the said heirs, that the Secretary of the Navy shall pay and hereby the amount of said appraisal, being the consideration for the premises, out any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 19]

AN ACT making appropriations for building a pier at Throckmorton's extremity of Winnebago lak, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the improvement of navigation of the commerce of the United States, the following sums be, and the same hereby are, appropriated, the paid out of any money in the Treasry not otherwise appropriated, and to be appointed to the following objects:

For building a pier at the northern extremity of Winnebago lake, in the Territory of Wisconsin, the sum of five hundred dollars;

For placing buoys at the mouth of Neenah river, at the heel of Great bay, in said Territory, to mark the channel thereof, the sum of five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT making a cession of land to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon.

Be it enacted, by be Senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated and granted to the Territory of Iowa, one entire section of land, of any of the surveyed public land in said Territory, for the purpose of erecting thereon the public buildings for the use of the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government of be said Territory: *Provided*, That the said section of land shall be selected under the authority of the Territorial Legislature, the seat of Government located thereon, and notice of said selection officially returned to the register of the land office in the district in which the land is situated within one year from the passing of this act: *And provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the selection of the sixteenth section in any township reserved for public purposes; and that in the selection to be made aforesaid, no pre-existing improvement or right to pre-emption recognised by law, shall be prejudiced thereby.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at the time of the selection of the section of land to be made as aforesaid, the contiguous sections thereto have not been made subject to public sale, or being so subject have not been sold at public sale or by private entry, then the land every section contiguous to said selected section, and not so sold, shall be thereafter reserved and withheld from sale in any manner, until the further order of Congress thereon; and nothing herein expressed shall be construed to restrain the said Territory of Iowa, after appropriating a sufficient quantity of land within said selected section for the site and accommodation of the public buildings, from selling and disposing of the reidue of said section in lots or otherwise, for the use of said Territory, in the erection and completion of said buildings.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT for the improvement and survey of certain rivers, and the repair of certain roads in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose herein specified, that is to say,

For the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Suwannee river, and for the survey of the said river, with a view to its improvement, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the survey of Yellow river, Florida, to ascertain the practicability and cost of removing the raft which obstructs its navigability, five hundred dollars;

For the repair, including the alteration if necessary, of the road from Jacksonville, by the way of Garey's ferry, to Newmansville, Florida, five thousand dollars;

For the construction of a road from Jacksonville, to St. Mary's Florida, in part, on the whole upon the route of the existing road, as may be found expedient, seven thousand five hundred dollars; all which sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT granting to the judges of the supreme court of Iowa the same compensation as by law is given to the judges of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the commencement of the next quarter, after the passage of this act, the judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Iowa shall receive the same salary as is now received by the judges of the Territory of Wisconsin.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have determined to receive no more tickets for beef, at their stalls in the Market house, after Saturday next, the 13th inst, except those of the corporation of Maysville, and therefore give notice, that after that time, no others will be received.

GEORGE DODSON,
THOS. GURNEY,
JESSE MARTIN,
JOHN SMITH,
WM. REED,
JOHN MCDANIEL.

Oct 11, 1838.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

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

Watasia.

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

J. W. JOHNSTON,
No. 10, Market street.

Feb 14, 1839.

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 adjoining his dwelling house.

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

Durham Bull for Sale

OR EXCHANGE.

I WILL sell or exchange my Bull Rienzi by Saltan, three years old last May, dec; 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 Pallen, also one half Durham, 1-2 blood cow, 1-2 and a fine bull Calf 5 or 6 weeks old, by the above bull on good terms. Apply at MacKoy's Mills on Lee's Creek, three miles above Dover.

JAMES MACKOY.

Jan. 3, 1839.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from my Farm, in Woodford co. Friday night, September 14, a large bay Mare Bay Gelding, about sixteen hands high, five years old last spring; rather lengthly made; in by order; mane and tail rather short, roached 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 the 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 —$3 *Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Important to Stone Cutters

THE subscriber wishes to sell his stock of Stone, Tools, Tools, headstones, Stones and Tools in this place, with a variety of household furniture, too tedious to mention—on favorable conditions.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

Maysville, Jan 3, 1839.

IRISH POTATOES.

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

1838 Nov 22—tf HENRY GUTHRIE.

JUST RECD FROM PHILADELPHIA, 1 CEROON Sp. P. Indigo,
2 cents Blue Starch,
1 do Epsom Salts,
2 do Allum,
3 boxes Old Castile Soap,
400½ lbs Havana Segars,
9000 do Philadelphia Spanish Segars
200 lbs fine Maccaboy Snuff,
1 box Hare's Honey Dew Tobacco,
8 bbls. Philadelphia Glue,
For sale low, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Dec. 13 1839.

BLANK DEEDS.

Just printed and for sale at this office.

REMOVAL.

MINER AND CRUTTENDEN

RESPECTFULLY inform their patrons and the public, that they have removed their stock of *Boots, Shoes, Findings, &c.*, to Front street, in the store recently occupied by the Office of the "Weekly Advocate," one door above Mr George Cox's store. They have just received 500 pair Connecaut Kip Boots, a very superior article; and have on hand a general assortment of SHOES & STOCK, which will be received 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 usual attention, to merit and receive a continuance.

Maysville, Oct. 18, 1838—3m.

COOKING STOVES, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just fitted a supply of the improved

PREMIUM COOKING STOVS.

The patent of which was obtained last summer, and the sale since has been unprecedented.—Also, a large assortment of other COOKING STOVES. Also, a fine assortment of FRANKLIN STOVES, of different sizes, some with red others without ovens, suitable for wood or coal. Also, a good assortment of COAL GRATES, of various sizes; also, a large supply of COOKING WOOD and COAL STOVES, from different 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—4t

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 the old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

(Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang) home 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 public and returning her thanks for the kindness shewn her during the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges herself that no exertio 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 as comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 25, 1837

HOUSE OF Entertainment,

DAVID BASSETT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the road, nearly opposite his old stand, in Maysleick, where he will be happy to accommodate the public, in the best style. He assures all who have heretofore found him to merit their custom, that he has not relaxed in his exertion to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his usual share of public patronage. With traveling, good performances, are always sure to be terrerewited than good words and he solicits a trial from all public and private passengers.

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

Maysleick, Jan 11, 1838.

To the Public.

JOHN W. PARKER, of Richmond, Ky, has, through the Richmond Chronicle, forwarded to the public agent receiving a note given 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 stating that the note was obtained under *false pretenses.*—Now this is to declare, that so much of his pub lication 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 erade the payment of a just debt, which no man, having any pretensions to principle would have attempted. His negro was on her way to Ohio, and on the ice, nearly across the river when arrested by me.

ABRAM OUTTEN.

The Richmond Chronicle will insert 3t and charge Monitor.

Tobacco.

William B. Mooklar & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

120 BOXES of No. 1 Kentucky Cavendish, Cadiz Cavendish, (Mooklar's brand) which they warrant to be superior to the common Virginia, and equal to the best Kentucky manufactured tobacco. Call and see for yourselves, they offer for sale on accommodating terms

The above article can also be had at Messrs. Janney & Bustoby, Irish & Metcalfe, Leach & Dobyns', and Wm. A. N. Poyntz.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

Just Received.

50 KEGS Fillburgh White Lead,
25 do Cincinnati do do
25 boxes assorted Tumblers,
25 do do Glassware, all kinds,
20 do large Window Glass, all sizes,

For sale low, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov. 21, 1838.

CARD.

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

POWEL CARPENTER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living in Concord, Bracken county, Ky, on Monday night the 3d inst. a dark chesnut *SORREL MARE*, bessy name and tail, shod all round, and about 12 years old—considerably spotted with the saddle. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery and delivery to the office of this paper, or to the subscriber at Concord.

Sept 13 J. L. BOYD.

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, Rags &c.

S. L. BLAINE & CO, will also pay cash for 10,000 pounds clean washed common or merino WOOL, 30,000 lbs. GINSENG, and 10,000 DEERSKINS.

Nov. 26, 1838.

Boots and Shoes.

JUST received 166 pair Gents Boots, of the celebrated Connecaut Kip, which we offer for sale by the case. Likewise a few pair Kip Brogans, Women's Kip Shoes, and superior Shoe Thread and Ball. Likewise expected on the first boat, a fine assortment of Boots, Ladies Gaiters, &c. &c.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN,
No. 12, Front row.

Fresh Drugs,

JUST received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Medicines and Retail Drug Store, No 10, Main cross or Market street, consisting of a tolerable fair assortment of Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

Also, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, for Cash, Frog, Mustard Seed, Glue, &c.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

Maysville, Jan 22, 1839

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $500,000 DOLLARS,

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—also, on life and grant annuities, at a reasonable rate of premium as any office in the West. Persons wishing to insure, will find it to their advantage to call. Office on Main Cross street, a few doors from Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

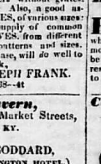
HENRY L. DAY,

Hat Manufacture, Sutton Street,

HAS on hand a supply of Beaver HATS and CAPS of the best quality, which he will be happy to dispose of, on the most reasonable terms. He hopes to be supplied with an excellent assortment of the fall goods, invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Maysville, Nov. 15 1838—4m

Copper, Tin and Sheet Ware,



Respectfully announces to his friends & the public, that he continues to carry on the business at his old stand, on Sutton Street, a short distance below the Market House, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of various articles in the above line of business, and of the best quality, which he warrants to be equal to any manufactured in this place, and which he will positively sell at the lowest PITTSBURG PRICES, and on terms as accommodating as any house in that city, or elsewhere, without exception.

His long and well tried experience, together with a number of years spent in his employ, will enable him to execute orders with neatness and despatch, and pledges himself that his work shall be equal to any manufactured in Pittsburg, for cheapness. Merchants and all others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Cooking, coal & wood stoves

AND COMMON GRATES,

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

Maysville, Sept 4, 1838.

Cash for Wheat.

Being now in possession of the Mill Flour Mills, I will pay cash for Wheat, at times give the highest Market price. I now giving one Dollar per Bushel for Prime Red Wheat.

W. STILLWELL

Feb. 14th, 1839.—tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 8th January, from my farm, in Bath county, a NEGRO man named Hanse, lately the property of Ward of Carter county. He is black, scar on his right eye brow and forehead, is as near 6 feet high as any man of his age, about 5 feet 6 or eight inches high will give the above reward for his delivery or delivered to Lewis Nicholas, on his farm.

HENRY L. THE

January 17, 1839.—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Christmas Keepsake for 1839, Spurzheim's Phrenology, Lectures on Phrenology; Bolmar's Synonymes of Natural History; Marshall's Life of Washington; Cooper's Sea Lions; Work's in 1 vol.; Crabb's English Synonymes; Rolla at Work, Dotto at School, Rollo at Play; Mother's Journal and Home Manual; Howitt's Tales in Verse; Jaytee's Poems; Brownell's Poems; Ancient Prophecy; the Accomplished Lady; Alison's Lectures on Taste; Liston's Practical Surgery; Gisborne's Duties of Female Servants; Cobbin's Private Journal of Baron Stow; Smith's Chancery Practice; Chitty's Commentary; Wistar's Anthology; Life of Middle Age; Polish Orphan; Little Woman as she should be; Mother in Italy, Parley's Gift, Ditto Tales for Children; Ditto of Science; Ditto of Fable; Lectures on Psychology; Bolmar's Phrases; Bolmar's Levivax's Grammar; Midgley; Elements of Geometry; Lacretti's New Latin Tutor; Parley's Tales of the Rocky Mountains; Frosts New Universal History; Parley's Every Day Pieces; Bickersteth on prayer; Outward Bound for Pilgrim, the British Senator; Bunyan's Holy Dying and Holy Living; the Widow; to gether with numerous Law, Medical and School Books, just received and for sale by

E. COX, Front Street.

Jan. 23, 1839. Maysville

BOOKS.

LAKE OF KILLARNEY, by Anna Porter; The Vicar of Wakefield; Blessington's Idlers; Addison's Journey to Italy and Palmyra, with a Sketch of Spurzheim; Phrenological Illustrations; Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland; Wonderful Adventures and Romantic Incidents of Pedro Gamboa; The Mother's Family, by Alcott; Beauties of Washington Irving; Family Polyglot Bible; The Christian, by J. Waterbury; The Trials of Winthrop S. Gilman; Pathway Beyond the Rocky Mountain, Lady Lee's Novels, Cousin Ellen; Lessons in French Grammar, by Bolmar; Lectures on Philosophy; Western Pilot; Bell's Pocket Guide; Ladies Pocket Pastor; Hill's Aspect to Matter of Fact; Hill's Practical Guide, with the latest Improvements in Chemistry, by J. Waterbury; Gift for 1839; Fairy Tales; Fairy Tales in Greek; Erasmus do.; Sacred Harmony in Greek; Sacred Harmony; Bolmar's New System of Book Keeping.

E. COX

For sale by

Maysville, Nov. 22, 1838.

Ten Cents Reward.

ENLED from his service, on the morning of the 9th of 9th instant, before the expiration of his term of service, an indented apprentice to the undersigned, to learn the business of Coopering. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy, as they might expect to be in the service of the undersigned, or for the delivery of the