MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

CHARD B. STANTON. — B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

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CERTIFICATES.

☞ MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE AND APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 191 Bowery: Diseases, Chronic Dyspepsia, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, frequent flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foul matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞ ASTHMA. THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms Great hunger, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and pain in the chest, cough, expectoration, cough and difficulty of breathing, particularly in the recumbent position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Dr. R. Brandreth gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person acquainted with his existence or hopeless state. The incident be noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to make his testimonial for this declaration, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily relieved, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

THE SYMPTOMS WERE:—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side an extreme degree of languor and lassitude rendered endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a stout healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual.—He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

☞ AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.—Mr. Mary Dillon of Williamsburgh, corner of Fremen and North streets, considered restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

THE SYMPTOMS of the distressing case were as follows:—Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, great debility, sense of burning heat in the stomach, and the whole system, accompanied with a fever, which in the evening, occasioned by damp feet or by a cold, would rise to the blood heat

From the Ohio Statesman.

DANIEL WEBSTER—MONSTROUS EXPOSURE.

We have heard it asserted for a year past, that the great expounder of wise politics, DANIEL WEBSTER, instead of acting the part of a grave Senator of the United States, was nothing more than a retained or feed lawyer for a clique of importing merchants, who paid one-half of which are no doubt subjects of the British crown—That he was yearly paid by them large and extravagant sums of money in addition to his eight dollars a day which he received out of the Treasury of the Union. This subject is now put beyond cavil by the exposure of the recent sum paid, by one of their own Editors.—The New York Herald says:

"Fairness—we say—fairness. We hear that the friends of the Hon. D. Webster have contributed $15,000 to pay his debts of $45,000, and give him $20,000 to make a trip to Europe this summer.—Boston contributed $15,000.—New York $10,000—and Philadelphia $20,000.—This is what we call solid friendship.—Mr. Webster, however, deserves it all—they ought to round up the present to $100,000, and then say their prayers.—N. B.—We shall publish a list of the subscribers in a day or two."

We venture to assert that nothing in the annals of history can be compared with this for corruption. It is the most shameless fact that has yet come under our notice. The purchase of a dozen members of Congress by the United States Bank, justly aroused the energies and indignation of the American people, and the result was as might have been expected. But here is the strongest evidence, that whig members of Congress receive thousands and tens of thousands yearly, as fees from the Bank and mercantile power, to oppose the Democracy of the country, and advocate their special interests. We call upon the agricultural and Mechanical interest of the country to look to their interests and rightly to reflect seriously upon this severe and dangerous state of affairs, and calculate the future consequences to their republican government if they are not instantly rebuked by the stirring voice of an outraged and indignant people.

The offer of a Thousand Dollars in Britain by a whig of Louisiana County, to a member of our Legislature a few years ago, resulted in a long and intensely interesting investigation, and the Rev. Wigs who offered the bribe was brought to the bar of the house and reprimanded. Our Legislative halls must be purified, and the people must be satisfied that their Representatives are worthy of their confidence, or our Government will soon be overturned by anarchy and confusion.

We have no objections to Mr. Webster's going to Europe—his pine ples are undoubt more in accordance with those of the rotten and depraved oppressors of that country than of the republican citizens of this; but this purse of $35,000 is such a fine nest-egg that he has received from the same quarter. Let the people think of it

THADDEUS STEVENS.

This person who has made himself so notorious by the part he took in the scenes at Harrisburg last winter, is not likely to slip into his seat in the House of the Pennsylvania Legislature with quite as much ease as he imagined. It is for a long time to take his seat, on the ground that the present organization of the House is illegal, but finally regretting this step, a meeting of some of his constituents was called at Gettysburg, to give him a show of propriety for his abandonment of his intermination, and at the solicitation of this meeting he was *prevailed* upon to present himself at the House on Wednesday, asking to be permitted to take his seat as a member. When this request was announced, Mr. McElroy offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas Thaddeus Stevens, a person elected from Adams county, claims a seat in this House, and whereas, if ever the said Stevens has had a right to act as a member on this floor, he has forfeited that right by acts in violation of the laws of the land, by contempt to the House, and by a virtual resignation of his character as a representative of Adams county. Therefore,

Resolved, That his admission as a member be postponed for the present, and that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the claims of the said Thaddeus Stevens to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and whether he has, if duly elected, forfeited his seat by misconduct.

Upon the second reading of this resolution a warm debate sprung up, and a substitute was offered allowing Mr. Stevens the privilege of defending himself before the House, which substitute was lost by a vote of 24 to 40. A substitute was then moved that Mr. Stevens "be a duly elected member of the House," which was also lost, by a vote of 25 to 39. Mr. Fisher then suggested that the friends of Mr. Stevens should not vote to all upon the preamble and resolution; whereupon many of them left the House; and there not being a quorum present, the House adjourned.—*J.*

The following appears in a whig morning paper:

"General Porter, of Pennsylvania, has been suing for a libel against him. The Harrisburg Chronicle says that Porter, the prosecutor, was allowed to give testimony in his behalf. Among others, he swore to was that he (Porter) was an honest man. Very modest!"

Thus the idea of being honest has come to be spoken of as an utter absurdity. The *very* name of a Democrat, it seems, is held up in the whig prints as the most ridiculous thing in the world. They treat it with as much contempt as a veteran rake treats the notion of female chastity.

But this is not the only remark that we have to make on the passage we have quoted. It is untrue in two important particulars—it contains a falsehood of commission and another of omission. It is false in affirming that Governor Porter instituted the prosecution for a libel; and it is false in omitting to state that the jury, composed of men of both political parties, were unanimous in returning a verdict which fully vindicated his character from the aspersions cast upon it with a view to defeat his election by destroying his reputation.

The history of this affair is briefly given in the following article which we copy from the *Trenton Emporium*.

"Our readers will remember, that while General Porter was a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, among a variety of charges, that of perjury—the highest of all crimes, was brought against him and published in every federal paper in Pennsylvania, and in a number in New Jersey. A gentleman in Allentown, Pa., in order to give the slanderers an opportunity to prove their charges, instituted a suit and had the instigator bound over to answer to a charge of libel. The grand jury found a true bill, and the trial came on during the 5th ultimo, before the Honourable John Banks, and his associates, all of whom had received their appointments from Gov. Ritner. The jury was composed of men of both political parties. The federal party were invited to substantiate their allegations—they were permitted to introduce what evidence they pleased, and to take any latitude they might deem necessary to prove the charges of perjury. But with all these advantages, they signally failed. The jury retired, and in a short time agreed upon their verdict, which they brought into court, finding the defendant *guilty in manner and from as he stood indicted.*"

HON. THOMAS L. HAMER

Having some time since placed the name of this distinguished individual before the notice of the Democracy, to run in 1840, for the Vice Presidency, we have recently received a polite communication from him requesting that his name be withdrawn. The political course of Mr. Hamer, as set forth in this letter, places his character, if possible, still higher in our estimation to retire to private life, and pursue the humble but honorable avocations of his profession—he cannot now be induced by the emoluments and honors of public office, to change or swerve from his determination. Mr. Hamer has ever taken a leading stand in the defence of sound republican principles, and in the darkest hour of our country's political degeneracy, stood out against the storm in defence of her democracy.

But we will have insert the letter and let speak for itself; such a noble, good and substantial reason, he has declined at this time to go into the National Convention, and proves to the world that he is not ambitious for public distinction.

Cambridge, O., April 20th, 1839.

Sir:—It is now about eight or six months since I resolved to retire from public life, for a season—perhaps forever. During that period, my friends have urged me to become a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives, and for a seat in the Senate of the United States. Acting, however, in accordance with that resolution I could not consent to do either. I declined being a candidate; and although my name was used to some extent, I do not think it did injury; yet my personal friends know that it was so used without my assent or approval. To them, and to all who have declined my promotion, to those, or to other responsible stations, I feel deeply grateful for the kindness they have manifested in my behalf. I shall at all times be ready to furnish more substantial evidences of my gratitude, than may be found in mere empty professions of a blasted esteem.

I have now, without business or office to retire and still in existence; and nothing has occurred to change my determination, I cannot consent, without a change, to be brought forward as a candidate for any office in the gift of the people. Mr. desire is to remain a private citizen, pursuing my professional avocations and attending to my own affairs. Under this obligation, therefore, by withdrawing my name from your columns, as a candidate for the V. Presidency, as I cannot, under any circumstances, agree to have my name presented for the office of the distinguished office, at the coming election.

With many thanks for the complimentary manner in which you have spoken of my qualifications and public services,

I remain your obt. servant,

And Obt. servant,

THL. L. HAMER.

Editor of the Democratic Spark, Xenia, Ohio.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE.

The Supreme court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision in favor of the "Old School," and against a new trial.—The court moved notice of it. It is copied from the Philadelphia National Gazette.

This morning Chief Justice Gibson read the opinion of the court on the motion for a new trial in the Presbyterian Church cases. The opinion was brief, considering the mass of testimony, and the length of argument submitted by the counsel, stating, for the most part, merely the conclusions to which the court had arrived, without going into the reasons leading to such conclusions. It decided that the "concinding resolutions," as they are called, passed by the general assembly of 1837, were not only constitutional, but also just; that they were not to be considered in the aspect of judicial sentences, but as a legislative act; that they did nothing more than dissolve the four synods, which it was conceded the assembly had a right to do; that the act being within the power of that body, its reasons for performing it could not be inquired into by civil tribunal; and, as the consequence of all this, that the persons claiming to be commissioners from presbyteries within the excluded synods, to the assembly of 1838, had no color of right to seats in that body. Further, the court decided that while on these grounds the proceedings of the New School had been unjustifiable, they had been in themselves entirely irregular, even on the supposition that the excluded commissioners had been entitled to seats; that Mr. Cleveland had no right to put a question to the house; that it was evident that a separate organization was intended by the New School, and that the jury had given a verdict utterly inconsistent with the evidence.

Judge Rogers dissented from the opinion, declaring in a few words his adherence to his original judgment. A new trial was awarded.

The young are slaves to novelty; the old to custom.

True love is more frequent than true friendship.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Visiter furnishes the following reminiscences relating to the early history of Wheeling.

The Zanes, the first pioneers of Western Virginia, made a settlement on the present site of Wheeling, as early as 1769. From that period until the Peace in 1772, it was the case with all the first settlers of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the adjacent regions of Ohio, they were almost continually harassed by the Indians, who stole or killed their cattle and horses, destroyed their crops and murdered the settlers whenever an opportunity presented. At the time of the Peace the settlers rejoiced in the hope of a respite from the continued watching which was necessary to preserve their lives and property. But an unfortunate event soon renewed all the horrors of Indian warfare.

This event was the murder of the noted Cheat Constalk & his son Ellinipsco at Point Pleasant. The Chief having prolonged his stay at the garrison, where he had gone on peaceful business, in the full confidence of—protection, the sons of the son were excited for his safety, and he crossed the river to learn what had happened to his father. While there two men arrived that a hunter from the Fort had been slain by Indians lurking behind the bank. Notwithstanding their protestations of innocence, the Chief and his son were immediately put to death. Indian vengeance was awakened, untold suffering to the whole region was the consequence. The news reached Wheeling and the garrison were warned to be on their guard. Nevertheless there was no great alarm of Indians lurking in the vicinity. One morning as two soldiers from the Fort were passing along the road one of them was shot while the other was allowed to return to carry the tidings. Capt. Mason, the Commander of the Fort understanding that the Indian force was small, marched against them with only fourteen men. He was drawn into an ambush of more than four hundred Indians, and most of his men were immediately slain. Capt. Ogle retreated, but with twelve men from the Fort who shared the same fate. Out of the twenty-six only three escaped and two of these badly wounded. Early the regards was among the Indians, and the result was the garrison with instant extermination if they resisted, but learning the determination of the garrison to hold out to the last, he retired. The Indians continued for some time in the neighborhood of Fort, doing all the injury in their power.

There is on record the interesting anecdote of sister of Col. Zane, which occurred about this time. The Indians were stealing around the fort and the soldiers were beginning to be disheartened, for their ammunition was nearly expended. There was a plenty of powder at the house of Col. Zane, which was situated a few rods from the fort, and the soldiers volunteered to go and fetch it. The Indians were stationed when she set out, and did not fire, merely exclaim "squaw! a squaw!" but when they saw her returning with her apron filled with powder, they saw her object and poured a shower of balls upon her; but she fortunately escaped to the fort unhurt. It is said she had just returned from a Philadelphia boarding school. We believe the boarding school misses in these days possess the spirit of their grandmothers.

At this time the town of Wheeling was a village of no more than thirty houses; now it is one of the most flourishing of our western towns.

POMPEII.

Pompeii is not a city, that is, not a monument of crumbling and mouldering decay; it is only a forsaken city. That the inhabitants had time to fly, and bear with them the greater part of their possessions, is sufficiently evident; but a few seem to have recently gone to our notice in a manner that readers their fate more impressive and affecting.

Here in this villa, (the skeleton hands grasping coins, and jewels, and his coffer full) was found the skeleton of a master, stricken in his flight, and a slave lying at him with silver and bronze vasses; then below the shrieking family below, to a subterranean passage, and there perished, slowly perished, the skeletons of them, mistress, and handmaids and faithful servants.

Here is a sadder thing—in a little circular roofed seat by the wayside, a kind of travellers resting place or spot where friends would walk, and talk, and chatting in the shade, here was found the skeleton of a woman, and an infant skeleton in her arms, (safely may the antiquary write, a daughter) and two children by her side; precious, precious, beyond all other, I ween. Perhaps she waited for her lord she loved, or for her poor handmaid, or perhaps the car was to return and take her.

Here again, near a portico, was found some miser fleeing with his heavy, strong wrapped hoard—the guide tells you it was a piece of lead; and here in her temple, was found other skeletons of men who stand to guard or worship her revered image; and here, in a prisoner guard house were found skeletons fastened and secured in rocks.

However, any attempt to describe Pompeii comes not within the compass of my plan of ability. Here we follow the antiquarian with silent and thankful attention. We are taken by him, into the forum of ancient Romans, their temples, schools, theatres;—led along their streets introduced into their houses, and the distribution and use of their apartments, the laying out of the gardens, we see their places of feasting, and that of repose.

You stand before their shops, and put you hand on their little counters of marble, one whereof has the stain of a goblet's bottom, and where you lean, hundreds of feet have trained, in their times, to take a drink, perhaps of vinegar and water, a draught common among them and most grateful to the thirsty. You walk along the raised footway, and marked, in the carriage road the worn wheel tracks; you cross at the stepping stones and think of the toga: you step at the open street where street's meet and cross, and look for the damsels who came crowding with their urns to the convenient wells.

The bake house, the wine shops, and the cook's shops, exactly similar in plan to those I have seen in Mocha, and Djidda, with stoves and large vessels for boiling and preparing food, are all to be found in this silent city. You pass among the colums of many temples, you enter the hall of judgement, and walk up between its corinthian colums, and look with inspiration on the raised tribunal, and think about impartial decrees; you go into the theatres, and then on across a square, to the noble amphitheatre, and ascending to the top, gaze out, and forget every thing but the bright beauty of the scenery; turning to descend, you see where the civilized Roman sat in ease, while the Numidian lion tore the frame of his captive (e, perhaps the brave blue eyed Decian; or frowning upon his youngest son; who at first visit to the games, would look at times with a tender eye dimmed by a tear, but not degraded by allowing it to fall.

The sun declines; your coachman looks impatient, you may get in, take off your hat to the coffee-house, and come in and calm you, and reeling back with a full feeling of delighted satisfaction are driven home.—*Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy.*

From the Whig and Spar.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A BOY AND A WHIG.

Whig—What is your father?

Boy.—He is a Democart.

W.—What are you?

B.—I am a Democart, too.

W.—What do you mean by Democrat?

B.—I mean a friend to liberty, sir.

W.—You are mistaken, sir. The Democrats are enemies of liberty; they are loco-focos; they are wicked men. Can you tell me my lad who dem are?

B.—I don't know what you mean by loco-focos. But I have in my reading took *loco pocus*, and the book says it is tricks of the Hadsjugglers; and father says Federalists are call *loco-pocus* because they try to deceive and cheat the people by tricks and deception. And, sir, democracy is liberal and free government. Father says it is a government where all men are free and equal; the rich and the poor have equal rights under democracy, and nobody has any exclusive privileges.—Dem chicky, sir, ain't federalists.

W.—Why, my lad, you seem to be very flippant for a youngster about federalism. Can you tell what it is?

B.—Yes, I should think I might.—It is opposed to liberty and republican government. Father and Uncle both say Federalists are aristocrats and monarchists, are enemies of the people. They want to have a king and make the people slaves.

W.—Boy, you are considerably mistaken—General Washington was a Federalist.

B.—I don't believe that. General Washington was a patriot and friend to his country. I read in the newspaper a little while ago, a letter of Gen. Washington, and it was against banks and paper money, and the federals are in favor of both of them. Besides, father gave me Washington's Farewell Address, and I read it, and it is against what the federals are doing now.

W.—Well, sir, can you tell who are federals, about whom you are so ready to speak?

B.—I can tell you who was the first federal.

W.—You can! Well, my lad, who was he?

B.—The *Devil* was the *first* federal.—I read in the book the other day how he was and how he became so could see the federals in sin. Because the democrats won't believe rule that sent to destroy he country. Besides, sir, the prince says the Devil is the father of liars, and as the federals lie about politics, the Devil must be their father. And, sir, I have read, too, that he is the father of deceivers. When he went into paradise, he changed into the form of a serpent, to deceive Eve, and lied to her about the apple. Federals change their names and lie to the people to cheat and deceive them, and, sir, as the devil is the father of deceivers, he must be the father of federals. The devil is always doing mischief, and so are the federals.

W.—Hem were not so young, I should call you a saucy little impudent dog.—There ain't any federals now, there are nobody but Whigs and Democrats or loco-focos infidels.

B.—Very well, sir, I ain't mad, sir, but I tell you what it is, *Whigs are federals in disguise.*

W.—You young puppy, how do you make that out?

B.—Father says I must always speak the truth and stand up for my rights, even if I suffer and get whipped for it, and, sir, I shall; and now I tell you that whigs are federals. I have read in the papers, and in histories, that Daniel Webster, and Edward Everett, and Harrison G. Otis, and all the people that went to the Hartford Convention, were federals in old times; and now sir, they all *pretend* to be whigs. Besides, sir, the man that lives next to father, used to be a federalist, and now he is a whig, and all the old federals are whigs.

W.—You are a mighty knowing boy!

B.—Sir!

W.—I say you are a remarkably wise child, a little loco-foco, a radical little brat, a real pigmy mobocrat, a disorganizer in pantaletts.

B.—I don't know what you mean sir; but father says when my mates call me bad names, and use low and vulgar language, I must answer them and go right away from them immediately. Good bye, sir.

W.—It beats all. These little villians are poisoned with this odious democracy in their very cradles. We shall never have a good government until we put a stop to such work, and *our common schools* are afraid will be the CURSE OF THIS COUNTRY.—Children have got so they know as much as their sires, and even poor men pretend to have opinions and want hear to the rich at all.—If a stop is not put to such licobinism, society will be overturned, and the property of rich people will be divided among the poor.—Who'd thought that little saucy imp knew so much. We have got into terrible times; the country will certainly be destroyed at this rate. The rising generation are all growing up be radicals and infidels.—Shocking!

Unjust resentment is always the fiercest.

Envy cannot exist in perfection without a secret esteem for the person envied.

A VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA!

W. daily receive communications from our friends, in the South and South west all of which speak of the onward course of Democracy; and the glorious triumph of our principles, is looked to with perfect certainty throughout all the country. So will it always be, when those who fight for *principle*, are left untrammelled by such is are actuated solely by personal considerations. Let the "true grit" but once show off their cockades, and we need not to play the traitor at any moment, and they will present an undivided front, that will strike dismay and confusion into the ranks of those who would make them their tools and slaves, and betray them. The following extract shows the state of the cause in Halifax, N.C. and the prospects of that unflinching, sterling Democrat, the Hon. J. A. Bynum: "The cause in this place is doing finely. I hear, every day, of the new *accessions* to our ranks, and there is *not the least doubt* of the triumphant re-election of our faithful representative, J. A. Bynum."—*Baltimore Republican.*

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—It appears, that the fearful ravages of steam upon the Ohio and the Mississippi are not yet at an end.

We learn from the N. O. papers, that the George Collier left that port on the 4th inst. for St. Louis, and that, on the next day, within 80 miles of Natchez, the piston rod gave way, breaking the forward cylinder head, and carrying away the boiler on the larboard side. Persons, all on deck, were scalded, 25 of whom died during the day and 5 others were not expected to live. None of the cabin passengers were injured.

The N. O. Picayune, in its account of the catastrophe, says:

Twelve of the unfortunates were buried in the neighborhood of the disaster.—The Geo. Washington shortly came along on her way down and took the survivors of Collier in tow. The other fourteen, who survived but a few hours, were interred at a wood yard near to this city.

We visited the ill-fated boat yesterday, and the sight that met our eyes was truly heart-rending. The survivors lay about on pallets—the flesh boiled down off their bones, as it were; some issuing the most piteous moans—others, unable to utter even a groan. There were those among them partially consoled by the soothing care of friends; and more who had none from whom to seek sympathy but strangers.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, April 27.

DARING AND ATROCIOUS MURDER!

One of the most daring and outrageous acts of villany in the annals of crime, was perpetrated a few miles from our town on Wednesday last. Mr. C. Warren, of Russellville, Ala., who had visited our State on business and was almost an entire stranger here, left town on the day mentioned soon after dinner. He was journeying in company with a friend, who had gone four miles on his way, on the Military road, was waylaid and shot dead instantly—two bullets being put through his head. It would seem, from all the circumstances, that the fiends who perpetrated the deed in human shape, who perpetrated this dark and damning act, in the open face of day, must have been riding by the side of his unsuspecting victim, at the time, and that he was shot down by him, to shoot him down. This is rendered not only probable, but almost certain by the wounds inflicted on the murdered man. The right side of his head was pierced by a bullet, immediately below the ear, and so near was the pistol when it was fired that the powder and powder wads were distinctly visible over the wound of the side of his face. This wound did not produce immediate death; the unfortunate man fell from his horse, and the murderer dismounted, drew another pistol, and shot him through the temple above the forehead, evinguishing life instantly. Such is the manner in which, a post mortem examination would induce the belief that the murder was committed. Money was no doubt the object, and the sole object for which this deed of fiendish villany was perpetrated; but it is believed that the perpetrator was foiled in his design, and that he left the murdered victim of his cupidity, no richer than he was before. Not a cent, it is believed, did he get from Mr. White. It seems to be the general impression that he was mistaken in his man—that it was his intention to murder and rob a different individual, one somewhat resembling Mr. White, and who was known to have a great deal of money about him. This gentleman was travelling the same way with Mr. White, and was but a few miles behind him, when the deed was done.

Mr. White, we are told, was a gentleman of high respectability—an honest, industrious and worthy citizen. It was his design, we believe, to settle among us, and he had made some arrangements for that purpose, previous to his departure.—He was a man of family—had a wife and nine children, who are now no doubt, anxiously awaiting his return, but

Alas! nor wife, nor children more shall he behold,

Nor friends, nor sacred home.

As soon as this daring and atrocious murder was made known in town, one general burst of indignant feeling was produced. The citizens immediately assembled at Bob Conner's tavern, in order to devise means for arresting the murderer. The sum of $1,210 was subscribed in a few minutes as a reward for his arrest and conviction. Two companies started off in pursuit. It is said that they have got on the track of the murderer, and that there is a strong probability that he will be arrested. A gentleman happened to be in the woods near a swamp, not very far from the place where the murder was committed, when heard the report of the pistols, and a short time after, saw a man riding through the swamp, in some haste. He did not see him, but received no reply. This was no doubt the murderer, and the description given of him will be clue a which will lead the company in the pursuit.

The body of Mr. White was brought to town the evening of the murder, and was interred the next day, with all due respect, a large number of the citizens joining in the procession to the place of interment.—*Democrat.*

A Card.

We, the subscribers, passengers on board the steamboat "North Star," from Cincinnati to St. Louis, having been eye witnesses to the conflagration and destruction of the steamer "Wm. Glasgow," in the Mississippi river, fifteen miles from the mouth of Ohio, respectfully represent, that, in our opinion, during this tremendous and heart-rending catastrophe, Capt. Chenoweth, and other officers of the North Star, in order to relieve the sufferers on board the consuming wreck, made very great exertions, and placed themselves, at the moment danger, by running alongside of the Glasgow, and taking on board her passengers, and landing them safe on the Illinois shore, one fire, until forced by the flames and safety of their boat to abandon her.

The cause of the burning boat at that time was decidedly apparent, there being still a great many left on board, who (except a few who got ashore by the aid of a rope) were left without alternative, namely, leaping into the river. Fortunately, so far as we can learn, there was but one instance of death. We appreciate the conduct of Capt. and other officers, for their humanity and kindness, exhibited towards the sufferers, who were almost all entirely lost destitute, having lost all their property and money; by taking them on board, and doing every thing that could consistently be done for their comfort.

We could bestow state, that so far as we could observe, every assistance was rendered, and every exertion made that could be done by the Captain of the Glasgow, to save the lives of his passengers.

Dr J. Stickel,	Hennepin, Ill.,
Zebulon Harrison,	St. Charles, Mo.
Rev David Lloyd,	Hamilton, N. Y.
W. M. Kincaid,	Piketown, O.
J. H. Parker,	do
Rowland Brown,	S. Charleston, Ohio.
Thos. Asbury,	Cincinnati, O.
Chas. D. Larrier,	do
N. B. Smith,	do
Frank, dau.	do
Chas. Frank,	Lawrence, Ky.
J. W. Smith,	Johnstown, Pa.
Z. K. Harmon,	Portland Me.
John Anderson,	Ohio.
Michael Steiger,	Lancaster, Pa.
John Wolf,	do
H. F. Conner,	Peru, Ill.
John S. Cobin,	Champaign, O.

Steamboat North Star.
April 24, 1839.
St. Louis Bulletin, April 26.

A Card.

The undersigned, passengers on board the steamboat "Wm. Glasgow," on her late disastrous trip from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, take the pleasure of tendering their grateful acknowledgements to the Captain of the North Star, for the very humane and magnanimous conduct pursued towards us, on the occasion of our present peril.—And when we take into consideration the distress and confusion that prevailed, we cannot but admire the presence of mind that you incurred for yourself, your passengers, your property, &c. we deem it our duty to give publicity to your distinguished kindness and humanity, with a hope that others may be stimulated to imitate your noble example.

We wish to express our thanks to Capt. Littleton and the crew of the Glasgow, for their indefatigable exertions in delivering the passengers, baggage, &c. from the wreck, as soon as the fire was discovered, and our appreciation of his conduct as an officer during the trying scene, for the exertion he has displayed to succribe to the highly combustible material on a portion of the lading, and to the heroic manner in which he led on his crew, or inattention, on the part of the officers or crew.

In conclusion, it gives us pleasure to say, that our whole intercourse with Capt Littleton during our passage, tends to inspire us with the utmost confidence in his power, and to beget a lasting esteem for him as a man.

J. J. Harrison,	Virginia.
Benj E. Bondy,	Illinois.
M. M. Moore,	Missouri.
J. Hall,	Vermont.
S. G. Ralph,	Virginia.
Franklin Harris,	Ohio.
Andrew Langher,	Pennsylvania.
Charles Thompson,	Kentucky.
John E. Pattingal,	New York.
G. Bailey,	do
Hugh McBride,	do
Seth Ogden,	Mississippi.
Nathaniel Nesbit,	Ohio.
J. Barcus,	Pennsylvania.
J. Scarsland,	do
Edward Cuthbert,	New Hampshire.

St. Louis, April 25, 1839.
May 16—tf

New Commission House.

WILLIAM FICKLIN,

HAVING permanently located himself in Maysville Ky., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Duncan, on Market street, No. 17, where he is prepared to receive and forward produce, on the reception of property confided to his care; and he hopes, by prompt attention, to give general satisfaction. He has just received from New Orleans

94 bags Rio Coffee,	
6 do Laguna do	
15 do Java do	
100 kits Mackerel, No. 1,	
100 do do No. 2,	
20 boxes Herrings, No. 1,	
100 do Raisins, M. R.	
15 kegs N. Orleans Sugar,	
1 do Clarified do,	
2 tubs Loaf Sugar,	
2 Pierce Rice,	
9 bags Pepper,	
20 bbls N. Orleans Molasses,	

He also has received from Philadelphia and New York, a large and general assortment of STAPLE and fashionable Dry Goods and Fancy DRY GOODS adapted to the present Spring and approaching Summer, consisting of every thing that may be found in any store, whether of the town, here or elsewhere, all of the latest, most substantial, and substantial kind—and all of which will be offered on terms to do any accommodation in the place or elsewhere. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, and request them wishing to purchase, to examine their stock before doing so.

JOHN L. KIRK,
ELY D. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL K. SHARPE.

Maysville, April 18, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has recently received, Fisher's Elements of Universal Peace; Fireside Education; Keith on the Prophecies; Combe Phrenology; Coleman's Practical Farmer; Cobbett's Emigrant's New Zealander; Davies' Mental do; Popular Infidelity; by the vice; Tone's Cavalry Exercise; For Week's Order Book; Henry's Scripture Catechism; Pierce's; Judd on Baptism; The Blessed child; Northumer's Hebrew Grammar; Cotton's Hebrew Lexicon; Evenings with Napoleon; James's Life of the Passions; Beach's and the Bar; Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella; Taylor's Law Glossary; Jack Adams; Mrs. Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada &c; The Bibles of Canada, Wisley's Pocket Grammar; Mitchell's Largest Map of the United States, with the index; Lady Fowlers and Village; The Hugenot, by James; Allibone's Country Stories; Hoshiem's Church History; Elvira; Nevin's Bible Antiquities; The Women of England; Captain Kyd; the Wizard of the Sea; The Prince and Pedlar; Pike & Hayward's Cases of Conscience; The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, by Paulding; Neale Dalton; The American in Paris; Starling and Pearsdock; Spirit of the East; Romance of the Harem; Preaching and Hearing; Scott's Infantry Tactics.

May 16, 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 fire, against FIRE or LIFE, on Dwellings and grain and sell Annuities, on the most reasonable terms. Office in the Market house, opposite the Bank of Maysville, where they can be found at all times, when not absent on business.

Maysville, Feb. 8, 1838.

Important to Sadlers.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agent for the Saddle Tree Factory, manufactured by P. Hayden & Co. of Ohio, respectfully informe the Saddlers of out Kentucky, that he is now prepared to furnish them with the following reduced prices, viz:

Half Spanish,	$ 50 per pair
Full backs,	50 do
Full heads,	50 do
English	50 do

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

Dec 6, 1838—6m R A CALDWELL

HENRY L. DAVIS

Hat Manufacturer, Sutton Street

HAS on hand a supply of HATS and CAPS of his own manufacture, which he will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He will also be supplied with an excellent assortment of Hats, which he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Hats, which he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Hats, which he keeps constantly on hand a large

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

May 23, 1839.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM.

Democratic Nominations:

FOR CONGRESS,

COL. JACOB A. SLACK.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

CAPT. JOHN CULP.

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM—Question for debate on Saturday night: "Should the testimony of an individual who believes in the existence of God, be considered incompetent in a court of Justice?"

AFFIRMATIVE. Joseph B. Reid. NEGATIVE. Rhichard H. Stanton.

For the Monitor.

Mr. Editor: A large number of the voters of the North Western part of this county, desire you to announce Lewis Martin, Esq. as a candidate for Road Commissioner. They assure their fellow-citizens of other parts of the County, they could not vote for a more suitable or worthy person.

MANY VOTERS.

☞As our carrier *eloped* on Saturday morning last, any of our City subscribers who may not receive their papers, are requested to call at the office for them.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. It may not be amiss, as this number of our paper is the first of another volume, to remind some of our patrons, of their indebtedness to this office for subscriptions and job work. A large amount of such debts stands upon our books, and we should be highly gratified to furnish receipts to those from whom they are due. All such we value the pleasures of a quiet conscience, we feel assured will not disregard this notice.

The New Orleans Bee says that the Cotton crops in the Northern part of Mississippi are represented to be in a very prosperous condition, and that the planters anticipate larger crops this season than they have had for several years.

The relations between Great Britain and the United States have assumed so favorable an aspect, that the appointment of a special Minister, provided for by the late act of Congress, has been deemed unnecessary. The negotiations upon the subject of the boundary, will be continued at Washington city, and we have every reason to hope, will result satisfactorily to both parties.

The River at this place is now very low.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. The May number of the Messenger is upon our table—its contents are replete with interest and evince more than ordinary taste and judgement. Mr. White is determined that his periodical shall maintain its deservedly high reputation.

ROBBERY OF THE EXPRESS MAIL. By a slip from the Nashville Union of the 12th, we learn that a lad named Wm. Gill, employed as rider upon the express mail route near Mount Pleasant, has been arrested and committed to Prison for robbing the mail on the 21st and 22d of April. When charged with the offence—"even confession of his guilt, and concealed the plunder" he had taken, it contained of a large number of letters from the South, containing bills of exchange and checks to the amount of $120.000. He will be tried in September.

The Postmaster General has authorised an investigation of the recent charges made against the Postmaster of Louisville, of fraud in the management of his accounts with the Department. It is thought Mr. Campbell will be fully exploited of any intention of crime in his official conduct.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. In our next we expect to be able to furnish our readers with some intelligence from Virginia. From the tone of the administration papers in that State, we are lead to believe the victory will result in favor of the constitution and Mr. Van Buren. The elections take place to-day.

THADDEUS STEVENS, the leader of that infamous faction, which attempted to subvert the Government of Pennsylvania, and prevent the will of the people from being carried out at the inauguration of Governor Porter, has been defeated by the Senate of that State to be forfeited his seat in that hot-bed.

His agency in the revolutionary proceedings of his party last winter, was the cause of his defeat. The vote stood 40 to 30.

The following letter from Wm. T. Buckner, Esq. of Bourbon county, is published to prove the statement alluded to on its face—"we are not mistaken, the statement, or something similar, was made in the speech of Mr. Davis, when last here, and we are happy to have it in our power by the publication of Mr. Buckner's letter, to correct any impressions it may have left upon the minds of his audience:

NEAR NORTH MIDDLETOWN, April 21st, 1839.

Gentlemen—Your letter of yesterday's date has been received, in which I understand a brief and explicit reply. You inform me that Mr. Davis has stated, not only in private conversations, but in a public speech, delivered in Carlisle, that I declined being a candidate for Congress, at the solicitation of the administration party—that I was urged by many considered by me to be in the party in this district.

Upon what authority Mr. Davis has made the statement, I cannot conceive, as I have never at any time, given any such reason, or other bearing the slightest resemblance. The only reason given, was, that the delicate, and declining state of my health, which has prevented my leaving home, when one occasion for a few hours, for nearly nine months past, was a bar to my become a candidate for any public station whatever.

Even if the sentiment Mr. Davis attributes to me was admitted to be correct, when applied as a general rule, to be observed scrupulously by both the contending parties, throughout the Union, to apply it to the democratic party, leaving their adversaries free and unfettered, would be perfectly suicidal, and absurd, except one in a state of mental delirium, could entertain or express such opinion.

Upon the subject of bringing out a candidate for Congress was first agitated by the administration party, in this county, I felt much desire to see that the democratic party, even at late day, were about to cast off the fetters which had pervaded their ranks for several years past, and when consulted on the expediency of the step they were about to take, I immediately advised that a simultaneous movement, should take place throughout the district, and a suitable candidate selected without a moment's unnecessary delay.

I have been personally acquainted with Col. Slack, who has been selected by the Convention, and announced as candidate, for seventeen or eighteen years past, and have ever considered him to be a democrat of the purest principles upon whom we can rely with perfect confidence in times of *trial*, and I flatter myself that every friend of the Administration, in the District, will rally with alacrity to his support.

With high respect and esteem,

Your most obedt. servt.,

WM. T. BUCKNER.

Messrs. W. Norvell, Joel Howard, J. N. Menefee, B. F. Edwards and W. T. Berry.

We understand that in the lower part of this District, Pendleton and Bracken, a very large number of copies of the Paris Citizen, containing the speech of Col. Menminger, the South Carolina delegate to the Kentucky legislature, have been circulated, and as is alleged, by Mr. Davis. If this be true, then that gentleman upon the subject of the Rail Road Bank, is certainly acting with unpardonable duplicity. When in this neighborhood, he takes especial pains, to feign great indifference upon that subject. In a speech made some time since in this county, he declared that so little interest did he feel in the success of the project, that he did not "care a six-pence" whether the Legislature chartered the company or not. We were aware that Mr. Davis in the early part of the canvass, had made some strong speeches in favor of the Rail Road Bank, but could hardly have conceived that his future course would have been signalized by such a want of consistency.

For the Monitor.

TO GARRETT DAVIS, ESQ:

Sir—In addressing you, on the present occasion, I am actuated by no other motive, than to let the people of this district know something of the manner, mode, intrigue and trimming, with which you have conducted the canvass. We democrats are led to believe, that when any man offers for office, it is his bounden duty to treat the people with candor and respect. Have you done so? We shall see in the sequel. Some of the stories with which you have aimed to amuse your auditors, are so extremely chaste, that they are good samples of *Ad cap tandum vulgus*, on paper, at least. We may perhaps, before we are done with you, give a sample, for the edification of those, who have not been so highly favored, as to have heard your harangues. For the present we take up other matters. How comes it, sir, in the county of Mason, where the Charleston Rail Road scheme is justly unpopular, you affect great indifference about it: when in the county of Pendleton, and other parts of the district, you are actively engaged, if I am rightly informed in giving publicity to Col. Menmenger's speech, of the 5th of April last, on that absorbing subject? Perhaps we may find a clue to this jesuitical course of conduct. The members from Bracken, Pendleton, Nicholas and Bourbon, like many others, were gulled to vote for that bill. It was but natural that you should use them, and they you. Hence the packages of the Paris Citizen, which have found their way through the district, containing that gentleman's speech. It does finely to electioneer on in Pendleton, as it is calculated to sustain the member from that county who for aught I know, is decidedly popular, whilst he in turn, for your favors, may scamp to cast a favorable glance to your election. Such may be the fact with members of the other counties.—That representative carries at the mast-head, however, or at least pretends to do so, democratic principles. This course then, is calculated for your mutual benefit. It is expected that if that gentleman is a democrat of doubtful water—

He will not be in your debt,
For services *to be bet*.

When the good people of Pendleton s'all be well informed upon these matters, you will no doubt, reap your share of admiration—for they may overlook these matters, as slack-water navigation is going on in that county, at an immense expense, for which posterity will stand indebted to eastern capitalists, and those of he "*fast anchored Isle.*" I had rather be a "dog and bay the moon," than to play off "Forrest Snap Newcraft," upon an honest people, in political shadbing. There is something so low in it, that it is offensive to the meanest and basest of mankind. Sir, the people of this district or a majority of them, have for years, been deceived, by the most contemptible intrigue and misrepresentations. The rights, privileges, property, and money of the people has been gradually wasting from under them for years, to sustain corporations and speculators. Indeed the gentry who have maintained this posture of things, have voted money out of the pockets of the dear people, that they might riot in swindling, speculation and extravagance. Such has been the barefaced and impudent stand assumed by this class of men, that they have asserted a kind of exclusive right to the public money, and through *that*, to the public lands. Democracy resists these acts of political atrocity, and public robbery, with integrity and sternness, and submits to it with that queer kind of grace, with which a felon submits to be hanged at Tyburn. Sir, the constitution of Kentucky has been made a tool of, for party purposes, and for the most de ad ing avarice—in the creating of corporate powers.—Even the county court of Mason, has become, (with some honorable exceptions) the plant tool of corporations.—Contrary to the constitution and with an effrontery not very difficult to be accounted for, have taxed the people for the benefit of turnpike roads. Yes! the people too, submit to this tax, of this politico-quasi legislative machine, so that the people of this once proud commonwealth, are taxed without the consent of their representative, in the Legislature assembled. Our fathers of the revolution we think, would not have for a moment submitted to this glaringly unconstitutional act. Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus passes away the glory of the world.

You are in favor of a great regulator of the coin of the United States, that is to say a revival of the charter of the defunct United States Bank. We are happy to believe, should the people unfortunately elect you, you and your friends will not have sufficient force, to again dagger the American constitution. That bank in its origin smelt of fraud, and still continued to do so, until President Jackson evicerated it with his constitutional stiletto. According to democratic principles, no man is fit to represent the people who will sustain, so villainous an institution. What! regulate the coin of these republican States—by a corporation! What! make a corporation to fill the pockets of dandies, beaux, lazy spendthrifts, speculators, and needy and hungry politicians and newspaper publishers!! who as Swift said of one Sargent Bettisworth,

Are worth as much as their sweat is worth.
Regulate the currency!! *Mirabile dictu!!!!* Wonderful to relate!! And commerce, too. Biddle, that now low and succumbing money monger, who owes his ears to the Temple of Justice, made use of the funds of his Bank to purchase cotton bales, and speculate thereon, having forsooth, as good a right to do so in a commercial point of view, as General Jackson had in a military one, in defence of "*Beauty and Booty*" in his illustrious defence of New Orleans. Is experience nothing, Mr. Davis? Are the people always to be dealt with, as if they had empty heads, as well as pockets? We think the people have decreed the fate of that shaving shop, and that they will still say, amen! be it so!

WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The New York Express has been furnished with the following letter, received in that city via Jamaica. It confirms the report recently published of the victory of the Civilian Army over that of the Protector. It is probable that the city of Lima has been taken by the victors.

LIMA, January 22, 1839.

The army of the Confederation, commanded by the Protector in person, was entirely destroyed by the Chili Peruvian army at Tungay on the 20th inst. The Protector and several of the Provincial officers arrived at Lima on the 24th inst., and have since gone to the South. We expect the Chilians daily, their advance-guard having been seen for twodays within fifteen leagues of the city. No opposition will be made to their entrance.

The castles of Callao have a garrison of lastly provisioned for a seige. Most of the foreign merchants (ourselves amongst the number) are embarking as many of their goods now at Callao as they can before the easterlies are invested.

The goods to our consignment will be deposited on board the American brig Richard Alsop, J. E. Eagle' master, to remain in the bay of Callao, or proceed to Chorillas as may be determined on hereafter.

We consider the destruction of the Federal army at Tungay (for it is complete) as a death blow to the confederation, and hope it may lead to a general pacification of the State comprising it, and a peace with Chili. Its immediate effects will be to remove the seat of War from North Peru. The Castles of Callao are the only fort which can be held by the Protector, and they will probably be reduced in a few weeks. In a few days we shall probably be able to judge of the probable result of this decisive and unexpected defeat of the Protectoral army.—*Amer.*

From the Washington Globe.

SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a special minister to England at present, and we are permitted to publish the full wing extracts from the correspondence between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. STEVENSON as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject.

[EXTRACT.]

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been appriised that, among the proceedings of the Congress of the United States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision the undersigned has the honor of acquaintng his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which has heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has now the honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and see in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed respectfully to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending a pplication, and the existing embarrassments to which the two countries are now placed will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston, and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confidant hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own Government, but that it will be found conducing to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatable with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

[Signed] A. STEVENSON.

23 PORTLAND PLACE, March 30, 1839.

[EXTRACT.]

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments; and her Majesty's Government hastens to reply to that communication in the same spirit and with the same frankness. The President is desirous of knowing who her such a mission would be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to receive any person sent upon the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantage would arise from transferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United States. But Maine has refused to agree to a convention, and cannot hear of recurrence to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question; the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavoring to trace upon the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end; and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of the commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two Governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a speedy answer will be expected from America, upon, not the proposal, which in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would unavoidably excite on both sides of the Atlantic and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States, before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be created which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President: and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication. (Signed,)

PALMERSTON.

To

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

DRAWN NUMBERS, CLASS NO. 38.
75-49-35-74-18-53-65-39-63-29-66-3.

CLASS 39:
33-46-27-1-66-55-40-30-21-56-70-47-10.

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

He offers the following:

Brilliant Schemes for May, 1839.

Class No 42, for 1839, to be Drawn *May* 25

GRAND SCHEME:

1	prize of $40,000	is	$40,000
1	" 12,000		12,000
1	" 6,000		6,000
1	" 5,000		5,000
1	" 3,000		3,000
1	" 2,500		2,500
1	" 2,000		2,000
1	" 1,765		1,765
1	" 1,600		1,600
1	" 1,500		1,500
2	" 1,250		2,500
2	" 1,200		2,400
20	" 1,000		20,000
20	" 500		10,000
20	" 400		8,000
40	" 300		12,000
50	" 200		10,000
100	" 150		15,000
100	" 91		9,100

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

78 *Number Lottery*—14 *Drawn Ballots.*

Class No 43, for 1839, to be drawn May 29.

GRAND SCHEME:

1	prize of $10,000	is	$10,000
1	" 9,000		9,000
1	" 2,000		2,000
1	" 1,150		1,150
1	" 1,000		1,000
10	" 1,000		10,000
10	" 250		2,500
10	" 200		2,000
10	" 150		1,500
10	" 120		1,200
105	" 100		10,500

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

95 *Number Lottery*—12 *Drawn Ballots.*

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

D. CARRELL.

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of Manufacturing *Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs*, of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, they deem it necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they will assume cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of Jas. Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for their statement.

☞Persons wishing to purchase the above articles will please apply at our shop near Maysville, or at Messrs. Lee, Rees and Dehaven's, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839.—3m

Glass Ware.

PAIR fine Cut Bowls;
1 pair " " Dishes,
Also, fine Pitchers, Champagne, Tumblers, Wines and Goblets, Jelly Glasses, fine cut salt cellars;
16 boxes, 60 dez preet Tumblers;
20 " 4 Gallon Jars;
20 " 1 " " "
25 dez quart and pint Jars;
14 " preet Cup Plates;
20 " 5-6-7 inch plates;
12 " Salt cellars;
40 Boxes, 6 dez. each, common Tumblers;
Just received by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
May 16, 1839. No. 19, Market Street.

☞Eagle copy.

Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, in all its branches, in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country.

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

Anniversary

OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Committee Lodge, No. 52, Maysville, Ky. will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on Monday, the 24th of June, Neighboring Lodges,

An Excellent Medicine,

For sale by S. Stevenson, Concord, Ky.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

A MEDICINE of more value to man than the vast mines of Golconda, or even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, obtained from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and that possesses *three fold power*—a medicine, which, though *Nature* has ordained for consumption, yet nobody is possessed of a more certain influence over any diseases of the human system—a medicine which has been valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of *insatiable death*.

Those of the Sanative for Adults, one drop for children a half drop; and for infants a single drop of which is sufficient, explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

Price—Two dollars and fifty cents per *half ounce*.

Louis Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invention of the *Matchless Sanative*, whose healing fame may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally proved its power over great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has so nobly filled the chasm in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have admitted cause to bless the benificent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed forth by some of our clergy in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers; by which means they have often become the happy instruments of changing death-beds into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of minds into joyfulness.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Stumpf, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 117 pints, being more than six packages! Mr E. P. Manhattan, grocer, 158, Mr. Jas. Stevens, tinkerer, 191, and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patent is directed to take five or six bottles and if those do not cure, persevere in the use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a third has removed the disease—and, in no other case, whether accruing fatally or agreeably, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such pretensions.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether but or cold—all operatives and others concerned with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious miasmas which may be silently preying upon their constitution, while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh"—indeed, even an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat nothing but what his appetite, perfect, or rather the appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down against nature, every meller food, which, though good for a hearty man, is often improperly recommended.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the only one, we greatly fear, in reality) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible receipe. If she says "eat, drink and be merry," we do well to obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, regard her voice. In other words—follow your appetite, perfect, or rather the appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

In hectic fevers meek not the patient's instinctive call for cold drink, by simply moistening, (1) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a pitcher of cool water, (2) a tea, a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure—this is nature.

From Capt. George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

Why wife has been considered a consumptive habit for twenty-two years, attended with severe coughs, and always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a cold on and was confined to her bed, and distressed for breath. I immediately sent upon one of our best Physicians, who at indeed attending upon her, I was well satisfied, with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, for doctor told me she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing, but strong cordials to support her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was alloged her fulfilmes, the first drop she took stopped some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored, she relished a good deal, and she continued to recover, so that I do not know but *her health is now as good as it has been since we lived, say for years.*

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself well.

Orrington, Me., April 20 1838.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUFTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro, Vt) has effected many cures of diseases which defied all other means, and baffled the skill of the learned and the power of other remedies. The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now offer fairly by before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to them as having received great benefit by using the Sanative—*Vermont Phoenix.*

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro, Vt.*

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of your Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced FAR'S ANY BELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle and says that his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the *Sanative* and to nothing else—Many others who have taken it make, also, astonishing statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a very decided effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for four years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, monroe co, N. Y., March 11, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold ALL of it—and have none on the condition that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has rendered it the most esteemed of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved a great benefit—and one case in particular where it performed a *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post office, Vt., April 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very *highly esteemed* in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

Westfield Post Office, N. Y. Feb 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot need out the packages you say is one the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price and postage on the Sanative. Dont mail to send it by mail, as it will come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. CURTIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing cough*, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with *palpitation of the heart*, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have received a number of letters tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has effected cures when those who have bought it had scarcely by faith in the Sanative. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her room and *groaning on her bed*. I will tell you more when I see you. Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC RICH.

At the present Season

It is of the greatest importance to CLEANSE and PURIFY the body, as not only health, but LIFE depends upon its purity. The application of the principle of purgation being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

It has no longer to contend with the blind prejudices of the greatest portion of the public it is only with those few who are still wedded to the old and according to rule, like the people of old who "stuck to the rule of three pence." But, thanks to the circulation of newspapers—thanks to the general diffusion of knowledge, which enables nineteen twentieths of THE PEOPLE to read and think for themselves—we are no longer believe in swallowing that deadly mineral, MERCURY, professing to cure—but universally leaving us in a worse condition after its use.

We no longer believe in the absurd notion that inflammation of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflamation is a wise ordinance of NATURE; a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicine to ease her of the oppressive burden which she groans under, and that, instead of strong pulse, it wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS require no skill in their administration; the printed direction only has to be observed, and the proper quantity of pills, according of the dose, to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these Pills.

BRANDRETHS PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sodoritic or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for three pills may be taken daily for any reason, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the mis-

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece, was concluded and signed at Lon-

don on the——— day of December twenty-second

ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; which treaty is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece.

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Greece, equally animated with the sincere desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States; of extending also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them; and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity, equally beneficial to both countries; have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, and for that purpose have appointed Plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States of America, Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near the court of Her Britanic Majesty, and His Majesty the King of Greece, Spiridion Tricoupi, Counsellor of State on special service, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, near the same court, Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Saviour, Grand Cross of the American order of Isabella, the Catholic, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The citizens and subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, may, with all security for their persons, vessels, and cargoes, freely enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted.—They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all ports whatsoever of said territories; to rent and occupy houses and ware-houses for their commerce, and they shall enjoy, generally, the most entire security and protection in their mercantile transactions, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances of the respective countries.

ARTICLE II.

Greek vessels, arriving either laden or in ballast, into the ports of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, and to whomsoever the cargo may belong, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or any authorities, or any private establishment whatsoever; and, reciprocally, the vessels of the United States of America arriving either laden, or in ballast, into the ports of the Kingdom of Greece, from whatever place they may come, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

All that may be lawfully imported into the Kingdom of Greece, in Greek vessels, may also be thereinto imported in vessels of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

All that may be lawfully exported from the Kingdom of Greece, in Greek vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if exported in national vessels.

And reciprocally, all that may be lawfully exported from the United States of America, in vessels of the said States, may also be exported therefrom in Greek vessels ——— other or higher duties ——— or denomination ——— ever than if exported in ——— vessels.

——— differences as may arise between the ——— crews of the vessels belonging ——— interests are com- ——— ter- ——— or in those which might be made by companies or agents, acting in its name, or under its authority, any preference to importations made in its own vessels, or in those of a third power, over those made in the vessels of the other contracting party.

ARTICLE VII.

The two high contracting parties engage not to impose upon the navigation between their respective territories in the vessels of either, any tonnage or other duties of any kind, or denomination, which shall be higher or other than those which shall be imposed on any other navigation, except that which they have reserved to themselves, respectively, by the fifth article of the present treaty.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall not be established in the Kingdom of Greece, upon the products of the soil, or industry of the United States of America, any prohibition, or restriction, of importation, or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties, be established upon articles of like nature, the growth of any other country.

And, reciprocally, there shall not be established in the United States of America, upon the products of the soil, or industry of the Kingdom of Greece, any prohibition, or restriction, of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties, be likewise established upon articles of like nature, the growth of any other country.

ARTICLE IX.

All privileges of transit, and all bounties and drawbacks which may be allowed within the territories of one of the high contracting parties, upon the importation or exportation of any article whatsoever, shall likewise be allowed on the articles of like nature, the products of the soil, or industry of the other contracting party, and on the importations and exportations made in its vessels.

ARTICLE X.

The subjects or citizens of one of the high contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on the coasts belonging to the other, but not wishing to enter the port; or after having entered therein, not wishing to unload any part of their cargo, shall be at liberty to depart and continue their voyage without paying any other duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever for the vessel and cargo, than those of pilotage, wharfage, and for the support of lighthouses, when such duties shall be levied on national vessels in similar cases. It is understood, however, that they shall always conform to such regulations and ordinances concerning navigation and the places and ports which they may enter, as are, or shall be, in force with regard to national vessels, and that the custom-house officers shall be permitted to visit them, to remain on board, and to take all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent all unlawful commerce, as long as the vessels shall remain within the limits of their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XI.

It is farther agreed, that the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, having entered into the ports of the other, will be permitted to carry themselves back to unloading such part only of their cargoes as the captain or owner may wish, and that they may freely depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts or charges whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be marked upon and cleared from the manifest exhibiting the enumeration of the articles with which the vessel was laden; which manifest shall be presented entire at the custom house of the place where the vessel shall have entered. Nothing shall be paid on that part of the cargo which the vessel shall carry away, and with which it may continue its voyage to one or several other ports of the same country, there to dispose of the remainder of its cargo, if composed of articles whose importation is permitted on paying the duties chargeable upon it, or it may proceed to any other country. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, must be paid at the first port where they shall break bulk, or unlade part of their cargoes; but that no duties, imposts, or charges of the same description shall be demanded anew in the ports of the same country, when the vessels might afterwards wish to enter, unless national vessels be, in similar cases, subject to some ulterior duties.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the high contracting parties grants to the other the privilege of appointing in its commercial ports and places, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, who shall enjoy the full protection and receive every assistance necessary for the due exercise of their functions; but it is expressly declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct with respect to the laws or government of the country in which said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, shall reside, they may be prosecuted and punished conformably to the laws, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended Government, which shall acquaint the other with its motives for putting thus acted; it being understood, however, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be exempt from all search, and shall be carefully preserved under the seals of the consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, and of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places, shall have the right as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in

crews of the vessels belonging ——— interests are com- ——— ter- ——— ARTICLE XIII.

——— Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the court of London, and Prince Michel Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Greece, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, Therefore, be it known, that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

GREAT BARGAINS.

FRESH GOODS:

PROCTER & TUREMAN, have Just received an additional supply of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

CLOTHS—Superfine Black Wool-died; Blacks, Blues, all shades and qualities: Browns, invisible, Forest and Grass Greens; Roman, Purple, Adelaide, Steel, and Cadet-mixed.

CASIMERES—Black Wool-died; Blacks, Blues, Drabs, Cadet-mixed; Light-mixed; Striped and Plain, all colors and qualities.—Also a few very superior Buffs.

VESTS—A general assortment—all colors and qualities.

SUMMER CLOTHS—Marino Casimeres of different patterns and qualities: French do. superior article: Cashmerettes—very superior quality—all colours; superior Black Woolen Cassimeres: superior Drap. de Ete, for summer cloths &c.

SUMMER WEARS—Brown and white, grays, Linsey-Linsey Drilling; plain and striped: Wh't and bro. French *Linens*—all qualities; German do.—all qualities: Mexican—mixed: Brown Cassimeres: Blue Drab Beavertines, Water Repellant Cloths: Blue Nankeen: superior Feochong and Georgia Cassimeres—low width.

LINENS—Irish Linens—Grass Bleached—superior Table do., Damask Table do.; Damask and double Damask Table Cloths: White Russia do.: Towel and Bird Eye Diapers; Brown and Black Hollands: Russian & Barnsley Sheetings—10-4, 11-4, and 12-4: Bed Checks—5-4: superior Linnen cambrics and Linen Lawns.

MUSLINS—Plain Jaconett, Cambric, book Swiss and India Mull Muslins. Figured Book and Swiss Muslins: Corded and Striped Jaconet: Satan striped do.: Bishop, India and Crape Lawns: 6-4 drapery Muslins.

DOMESTICS—3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 7-8 brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-8 Bleached, do: 4-4 American Long Cloths: 4-4 English do: 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 and 7-8 Tickings—all qualities: 3-4 and 4-4 striped and plaid Apron and furniture checks: Brown and Silk Drills: Blk'k and colo'd Cambric: Selesian-Satin: Paper Muslins.

PRINTS—Blue Merrimacks: American colours—all qualities: fine assortment of British Prints: French Prints—narrow, such assortment, French Cainta—superior quality; Furniture Prints—all qualities: French Curtain Muslins.

GINGHAMS—2-3 and 3-4 Colo'd and bl'k Glazed Ginghams: 3-4 and 4-4plain Chambre 3-4, 4-4 striped, undressed do: Plaided Blue lins and Lawns: Mousline de Orleans—a new article: Mousline de Lyons: Challeys & Ginghams: Scotch Ginghams: Linsey: Italian and Poult Soie—all qualities and wid ths: Poult de Soie, Gros de Naples, Gros de Afrique, plain and striped: Poult de Soie, Gros de Afrique, plain and striped: Poult de Soie, Gros de Afrique, plain and striped: Poult de Soie