MAYSVILLE LEDGER EXTRA.

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

ARD H. STANTON. — B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

Washington City

L. IX. — Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, June 6, 1839. — No. 2.

HED EVERY THURSDAY,
Editor's office, over the Post Office.
TERMS:
in advance, $2 00
at the end of the year, 2 50
arrearages must be paid before any
will be allowed to discontinue, un-
ption of the proprietors.

Visible Distinction.

ist of a general, and in many
not unfounded prejudice against
he medical remedies of the day,
JAYNE'S Pills have the enviable dis-
an universal approbation. They
ith the only medicine publicly adver-
that the fall and unreserved testimo-
ical men in its favor, if not the
which great full satisfaction to its
Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction
ge that his CAMOMILE or TONIC
is not only regularly recommended
ed by the most experienced phy-
ed in their practice, but also taken
ent families themselves, whenever they
symptoms of those diseases in which
know them to be efficacious. He
ing be generally the case in New
delphia, Albany, Boston, and oth-
ities in which they have an establi-
ed. That they should thus conquer
of prejudice and interested opposi-
ecure the agency of the most emi-
hest informed physicians in the
render them useful to all classes,
be fairly ascribed to their undeniable
ignant virtues.
ge, however, as this distinction is, it
be accounted for from the peculiar
of the medicine itself. It does not
s too much, and it accomplishes all
ntended to do. It does not pro-
nonises. Dr. Evans does not pro-
ences, that either his Camomile
ertient Pills will cure all diseases by
ing the blood, but he certainly
ly, and has the authority of daily
ntinely asserting that these medi-
ers recommended, will cure
ty of the Diseases of the Stomach,
s, and the Liver, by which impurity
blood is occasioned. The blood
ng the contents of the stomach; has
ard vitality given to it by the ac-
e lungs, and as it performs its duty
ing through the veins and arteries,
yellow or bilious excrement, which
erated its relieve or worn out sediment,
and discharged by the liver. These
then, are the anatomical mechanism
ities by which the blood is manufac-
preserved; and it is therefore evi-
the state of these should be the first
ation of the physician. Now there
ny cause that will affect each of
ese organs with which the blood has
whatever to do. Thus the stomach
ntirely debilitated in one moment, by
y grief, disappointment, heat of the
or any other nervous action, and be
unable to digest its food. Is the blood
ed for this? A nervous action of long
nce will produce settled dyspepsia,
ache, bile, mental and physical de-
and a funeral retinue of other evils.—
ould blame for this? Intemperance,
ing the contents of the stomach,
it in direct prostrate weakness, and
ive entity and continuance of dyspep-
ionses by producing the same effect
ce organ almost out of use for di-
wholesome food, and thus leav-
ing the blood and the whole system
ed to blame for this! Again, with
the Lungs, it is well known that a
old, occasioned by damp feet or by a
of air, will inflame the bronchia, all
ard the branching air-tubes of the
and create either excessive mucus, or
ually insidious disease, Consump-
Now, if the lungs are thus affected
hich though timely remedies may pre-
ently skill can cure. Is the blood
ed and blooming victim to blame for
the Liver, when climate, sedentary
intemperance, or other prostrating
ys will cause it to say or parally, and
tention, becomes unable to carry off
from the circulation, and instead of
ing it through the gall bladder, leaves
ass through the skin in jaundiced and
ids, and to rush upon the stomach
ldly and excessive quantities, the
ate blood to blame for this? No:
ul organs are never affected by the
ould after the blood has been adapted
; they are its makers and masters, and
ntly their work and their pa sive a-
.

EVANS prescribes his beautifully
ON APE (ENT PILLS,—each now
medical men who have analyzed and
ended them, to be equal to any in the
this cases which require the cleansing of
which and bowels, and the efficacy of
MILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of
irritability, stomach weakness, or
debility.
medicines, which can be purchased
either or separately, are confidently
ended for the following complaints, and
ous be as accompanying them:—Dyspep-
ly its forms; Bilious and Liver Affec-
every species of hypo; Female sick-
ness particularly the nausea and vomiting
ness, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague;
ent Consumptions of Debility, whether
liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness
of Appetite; Nervous Tremens; Spas-
ns of all kinds; Rheumatism,
chronic or inflammatory; Nervous
Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula,
ness, and all Humours; Bad humours,
pure complexions of the skin; Redness
ot, and daily irritability and melan-
the Summer Complaint and Cholera
y; Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms
ldren; with bad breath; Chlorosis,
Difficulties of the Heart or Head; Chari-
Female Constitution; and for impaired
ve Pills impart constitution; in either sex,
have not been permanently relieved by
medicines.
Publisher should be careful to get them
ne at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No.
hatham street, New York, or of his sa-
Agents, as all others are base and ig-
impositions. For further particulars,
specially request the public to peru-
ous advertisements and medical papers,
may be depended upon for their strict
knowledged truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous disease, liver complaint, dys-
ia, Costive Costiveness, piles, consumption,
h, cold, spitting of blood, pain in the
side, sides, nervous weakness, and
ll diseases, and all cases of hypochondria-
ity, palpitation of the heart, nervous
ity, nervous weakness, flour albus,
ness, debility, constipation, loss of appetite,
hardness, general debility, hysterics, ner-
ous sickness, flatulency, hysteri-
ing, sick headache, hiccup, sick
night mare, rheumatism, asthma, cough
ness, spasmodic affections, and those
ers which is the most exercising dis-
Gocy, will find relief from their suffer-
ce of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine,
s, angers, vomiting, pains in the side,
head, stomach or back, diseases of the
of sight, noises in the inside, alternate
of heat and chilliness, tremors watch-
palsation, anxiety, bad dreams, nausea,
Office, 100 Chatham st. N. York.
THE FOLLOWING
Astonishing Facts, are a-
ent the numerous Cures effected by
Office, 100 Chatham Street New
York, where the Doctor may be consulted per-
sonally or by letter, (post paid) from any part
of the United States, &c. Persons requiring
medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank
Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

☞Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, of the extra-
ordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrat-
ed Camomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills,
in curing dyspepsia, which had long afflicted her
in secret, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dys-
entery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual
debility in the bowels, severe griping, frequent
inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of ap-
petite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse,
and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid
matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense
of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing
down of the parts. Mr. Gouverneur 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
lassitude, fatigue, disturbed rest, nervous
head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and
stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous ir-
ritability and restlessness, could not lie in any
rizontal position without the sensation of im-
pending suffocation palpitation of the heart,
intermittent cough, costiveness, pain of the side,
dumb, drowsiness, great debility and deficien-
cy of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe
is enjoying perfect health, and returns his deep
spair sat on the countenance of every person
interested in his existence exhibiting, till by
cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in
this complaint, which indeed has to purchase
the medicine itself. It does not
pletely removing every symptom of his disease.
He wishes to say his motive for this declaration
is, that those afflicted with the same or any
symptoms similar to those from which he is hap-
pily restored, may likewise receive the same
inestimable benefit.

☞Another recent test of the unrivalled
virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYS-
PEPSIA, TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mr.
J. M. Kenne, 176 Stanton street was afflicted
with the above complaint for 10 years, which
incapacitated him at intervals, for the space
of six years, in attending to his business, restor-
ed to perfect health under the salutary treat-
ment 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 appe-
tite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great
debility and emaciation, depression of spirits,
disturbed rest, sometimes a sense of weight
and pain in the right side an extreme degree of
languor and faintness any endeavour to pursue
business causing immediate exhaustion and
weariness.

*Mr. McKenzie is daily attending to his busi-
ness*, and none of the above symptoms have re-
curred since he used the medicine. He is now
a stout and healthy man. He resorted to myri-
ads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual.
He is willing to give any information to the af-
flicted respecting the inestimable benefit ren-
dered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans'
medicine.

☞An Extraordinary and Remarkable
Cure.—Mr. Jacob Hallsten, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely
restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm.
Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as
follows, Great loss of appetite, violent pain in
the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a gen-
eral spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficul-
ty in breathing, giddiness, fainting, headache,
great depression of spirits, with a fear of some
impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the
heart, the stomach, struggle to have pains in
different parts, great emaciation, with other
symptoms of extreme debility.

The above cure was performed hopeless by
three of the most eminent physicians, and the
dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends,
who entreated every possible attention to
who were in attendance. She has given her
cheerful permission to publish the above facts,
and will also gladly any information to any
inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIA.
Cl'M.—Interesting Case—Mr. William Sol-
omon Green street above Third, Philadelphia,
afflicted for several years with the following dis-
tressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach,
headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart,
loss of appetite and weakness of the stomach
tire, emaciating and general debility, disturbed
rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the pit
of the stomach after eating, nightmare, great de-
spondency, severe flying pains, in the chest
back and side, costiveness, a dislike for social
ty or conversation, involuntary sighing and
weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least
exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent
physicians who considered it beyond the pow-
er of medicine to restore him to health; how-
ever, by the use of Dr. Evans' medicine he is in
very deplorable condition, and having been
recommended by a relative of his, to make trial
of Dr. Wm. Evans's celebrated Pills, he imme-
diately repaired to the office and procured a
package to which he says he is indebted for his
restored health, life, health and friends. He is
now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will
be entitled to every particular as to the astoni-
shing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office,
100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Catham
street—Mr. Daniel Spanning of Shrewsbury,
Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted
with piles for more than 20 years, and had
recourse to medicines of almost every descrip-
tion, also the advice of several eminent physi-
cians, but never found the slightest relief from
any source whatsoever until he called on Dr.
Evans of 100 Catham street, N. Y. and pro-
cured a box of his celebrated Pills, which had
immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect
cure.

☞An Extraordinary Cure performed by
Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Catham st. N. Y.—
Mr. W. W. of 169 Eldridge st. was la-
bouring under a disease, which the ablest
physicians considered incurable, and could find
no relief from any source whatever until he
made application to Dr. Evans and procured
self under his successful course of treatment;
which he began to find immediate relie-
and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism
with a complication of the Limes—cured by
the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chat-
ham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jar-
vis, 13 Centre street Yonkers, N. Y. suffered
for four years with severe pains in all his joints
which were always increased on the slightest
motion, the tendons were preserved in a state of
ness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, bo-
bowels commonly very costive, the urine high
colored, and often produce scanting, unattend-
ed by relief. The above symptoms were also
attended with considerable difficulty of breath-
ing, with a sense of tightness across the chest,
likewise a great want of discharge in the ner-
vous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed
and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.
BENJ S. JARVIS.
Chief New York.
Sworn to, S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth de-
and say that the facts stated in the above
certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects
true.
BENJ. S. JARVIS.
Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
W. P. SAUL Notary Public 96 Nassau.
The above medicine for sale by

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.
Mrs J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph
Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted
for ten years with The Dolorous violent pain
in her head, and sensitiveness, which kept her
in the stomach, and unable to leave her room.
She could find no relief from the advice of sev-
eral physicians, nor from any medicine of any
kind, until after she had commenced using Dr.
Evans' medicines, of 100 Chatham street, and
from that time she began to mend, and feels
satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days
longer, she perfectly cured. Reference can
be had as to the truth of the above, by calling
at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 359 Grand
st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A per-
fect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W.
Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Forth st.,
Williamsburgh afflicted with the above com-
plaint for three years and nine months, during
which time he had to use crutches. His chief
symptoms were excruciating pain in all his
joints, but especially in the hips, knees and
ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards
night, and for the most part all times from the
middle of his back, an obvious thickening of the
fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of
muscular power—For the benefit of those afflic-
ted in the same manner, Mr. Gibson consents
it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceas-
ed, and that his joints have completely recov-
ered their natural tone, and he feels able to re-
sume his ordinary business.

☞Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis
street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted
for ten years with the following distressing
symptoms, Acid eructation, daily spasmodic
pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of
the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could
not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter in-
ability of engaging in any thing that demanded
vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary
idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whim-
sical aversion to particular persons and places,
groundless apprehensions of personal danger
and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of
life, accompanied, at intervals, every night
occasion, the conviction she could neither die
nor live; most miserable life, never was any one
so long, with frequent near hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several emi-
nent physicians, and had recourse to numerous
medicines but could not obtain even temporary
alleviation of her distressing state, till her hus-
band persuaded her to make trial of my mode
of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself
not only capable of attending to her domestic
affairs, but enjoyed the pleasure of a social tea
at present, as she did at any period of her ex-
istence.

Jas. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne
Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December,
1836.

Peter Pickney, Com. of Deeds.

☞A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert
to Dr. W. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated
Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known
the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant,
he as well as thousands since (besides myself)
would have sung in more lofty strains than
on the nervous system. The public utility of
Cowper was blighted in the bud, (and the natu-
ral life, shortened) by the loss of his mental
powers, which made it necessary for him to
seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the
calm retreat gave him physical nature no relief.
If some one then had known the secret of con-
centrating the medical virtues of Camomile,
the world would have been immortalized by
with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering
men.

The above lines were prompted from the ef-
fect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans'
Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,
SHELDON G. GILBERT.
Durham, Green co. N. York.

Dr. Wm. Evens' Medicines,
For sale by A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky.
G. Young, Washington; Patterson and
Brown, Augusta; T. E. Redden Vance-
burg; Oliverson and Co. Chunky, Wes-
Union, Onie; also by H Parkhurst, Cin-
cinnati, Ohio.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.
Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup
for Children Cutting Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hun-
dreds of children, when thought past recovery,
from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is
rubbed on the gums, the child will recover
This preparation is so innocent so efficacious,
and so pleasant, that no child will refuse it, if
its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are
at the age of four months, though there is no
appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup
should be used on the gums, to open the pores.
Parents should never be without the Syrup in
the nursery where there are children, ready
for if a child wakes in the night with pain in
the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by
opening the pores and healing the gums, there-
by preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100
Chatham Street, New York; also by
A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky.

DR. W. EVANS'S CELEBRATED
Fever and Ague Pills.

This widely-extended and most admirable
Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers,
which has already rendered such benefit, and
proved a sure and speedy cure for the most
dreaded disorders, is PARTICULARLY recommended
to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms
occur, it is advisable at once to clear thorough-
by the stomach and bowels. In no wise can
this be better and more inconveniently effected
than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,
the value of which cannot be too highly estimated
medicine have been, and still, are, too prompt
to call for further comment. They tend to
promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and
render the system capable of receiving with
benefit.

The invigorating and strengthening Pills.

The Directions are as follows—
Take four of the *Purifying Pills* on the first
accession of fever, and continue the same nume-
ber every other day, or if preferred, the additional
use of the *Invigorating Pills*, a permanent cure
is obtained.

Take three of the *Invigorating Pills* in the
morning, three at noon, and three in the even-
ing, on the days when the attacks do not oc-
cur.

☞The attacks usually occur every other
day.

☞Price One Dollar a pack containing both
kinds of Pills.

Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment
100 Chatham street, N. Y., Also by
A. CASTO, Maysville.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB
PILLS.

These are composed of Herbs, which exert a
specific action upon the heart, give an impul-
strength to the arterial system; the blood is
quickened and equalized in its circulation
through all the vessels, whether of the skin,
the parts situated internally, or the extremities;
and as all the secretion and a quickened action
of the absorbent and exhalent or discharging
vessels. Any morbid action which may have
taken place, is corrected, and obstructions are
removed, the blood is purified and the body re-
sumes a healthy state.

After a long and most anxious toil and re-
search, having been brought by the Proprietor
to the present state of perfection, supersede the
use of the dangerous calomel, other medicines; and
are so well adapted to be from, that the use
of them by maintaining the body in the due
performance of its functions, preserving the vi-
tal stream, in a pure and healthy state, causes
it to last many years longer than it otherwise
would, and rendering life comfortable, so composed
and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will
appear a blessing, and not (as to many who
have neglected their constitution, or had their
injured by medicines administered by ignor-
ance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are recommended, that by strength-
ening equalizing the action of the heart, liver,
and other viscera, they expel, fix bad, acrid
or morbid matter, which, if left, renders the blood im-
pure out of the circulation, through the excre-
tory ducts into the passage of the bowels so
that by the brisk and light excretions, which
may be regulated by the doses of the HERB
PILLS, always remembering that while the
excretions from the bowels are kept up, the
excretions from all the other vessels of the bo-
dy will also be going in in proportion, by
which means the blood is invariably become
purified.

Speedy perseverance in the use of Herb Pills
will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most
acute or obstinate disease: but in such cases
the dose may be augmented, according to the
inveterate nature of the disease. The Pills being so
admirably adapted to the constitution, that
they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Nervous Complaints; Low Spir-
its, Palpitations of the heart, Nervous Irrita-
bility, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Sterili-
ty, Nervous Weakness, Implotency, Loss of appetite,
Flatulency, Heartburn General Debility, Bodily
Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flat-
ness, Nervous Tremens, Hysterics, Headache,
Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare,
Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Cramp,
Spasmodic Affections, and those who are vice-
tims to that most exercising disorder, Gocy,
the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pain in the Side, Limbs,
Head, Stomach or Bowels, Dimness or Confusion
of Sight, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Feelings of Heat and Chillies, Tremors, Watch-
ing, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms,
will in every case be relieved by an occasional
dose of the Herb Pills.

Also of the most dangerous epochs to females
is at the change of life, at it is then they require
a medicine which will so invigorate their
constitutions, and thus weaken their constitu-
tions as to enable them to withstand the
shock. This medicine the Baron Von Hutch-
eler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of
females, whether the silkous or the delicate
ones, in the community, should never be
without a supply of the Pills, which remove
disorders in the head invigorate the mind,
invigorate the body improve the memory, and
enlarge the intellect.

When the Nervous System has been too
largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing
is better to invigorate and recreate the decay-
ing constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be
taken in the morning and night, when the
Stomach is foul or is Bowels costive, suffi-
cient to produce two or three times. The
dose may be from three to twelve or more
night and morning.

*General Depot for Baron Von Hutcheler Herb
Pills, 100 Chatham, New York.*

*The following are among many cures
performed by Johnson's wonderful efficacy of Ba-
ron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:*

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Moss of North Sixth street,
Williamsburg afflicted for the last five years
with the Liver Complaint, which completely re-
stored to health by the use of the Baron Von
Hutcheler Herb pills. Symptoms; habitual
costiveness, loss of appetite, constant
pain in the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness
of sight, urine high colored, pain under the
right shoulder blade, languor and lassitude, with the
other symptoms indicating a diseased state
of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most emi-
nent physicians, it found only temporary re-
lief, until she procured some of Baron Von
Hutcheler Herb Pills, which effectually re-
lieved her of all the above distressing symp-
tom and says she perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland of 68 Water street
had been severely afflicted with the dyspepsia
for five years, with the following distressing
symptoms sickness at the stomach, headache,
dizziness, faintness palpitation of the heart,
great distress at the pit of the stomach after
eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, cold-
ness and weakness of the extremities, emaci-
ation, nervous irritability, restless, frightful
dreams, flying pains in the chest, side and
back, costiveness, dislike for society or con-
versation, with a great want of a change of ex-
ercise, and completely unable to attend to any
business. Had indeed to many eminent phy-
sicians, who could find no remedy, and despaired
of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend
to make use of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb
Pills, he took one box which gave him great
relief, and by persevering in taking the pills
according to the directions, for six months
completely restored to health and the en-
joyment of his family and friends.

*Dyspepsia, eight years standing cured
by the use of the celebrated Baron Von
Hutcheler Herb Pills.*

Capt. J. Davis of the ship William was la-
bouring under the following symptoms, viz:
about ten to twelve days after eating; great
pain in the head, vomiting up all his food,
heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the
heart, great weakness of the system, great
languor, costiveness, and so debilitated as to
be unable to attend to any business; could find
no relief until he commenced using Baron
Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, from which he found
great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks
was perfectly cured. Recommends every
person similarly afflicted to immediately com-
mence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE—Mr. Elias Shafer of the
town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was so
long and so severely afflicted with a nervous and
bilious affection which for 7 years rendered
him unable to attend to business, and during
the above period was confined almost entirely
to the house. His symptoms were dizziness,
pain in the head and side, palpitation of the
heart, loss of appetite. After expending
during his confinement nearly three hundred
dollars without any permanent relief, he by
accident noticed an advertisement of Baron
Von Hutcheler Herb Pills and was consequent-
ly induced to make trial of them. After using
them about fortnight, he was able to walk
out, in four months he could attend to busi-
ness, and considered his disease entirely re-
moved. Use of above information was given to
the subscriber by Mr. Shafer himself there can
therefore be no deception.

ELIAS AMBLER.

For sale by A. CASTO, Maysville; Also by
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all the principal places in the Union.

From the N. Y. Era.

"OLD IRONSIDES,"

THE U. STATES' FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

BY W. R. KING.

Hail Lion-tamer of the seas,
Thrice victor in the fight!
Long float thy starred flag in the breeze,
Conqueror of England's might.
Thou art our navy's brightest star,
Our country's most lovely dame;
What name's so dear to each brave tar,
As thine—"Old Ironsides?"

For when our country's cause seem'd dark
And clouds portentous hung;
Broadsides of glory from thy bark
A hale'ground it flung.
The Gurriere and Java's red-crossed flags
Submissively came down:
Dacres and Lambert's boasting brags,
They prowess had to own.

A final triumph has been thine,
Old cruiser of the seas,
Fame, brightest wreaths for thee will twine,
Proud victor of victories!!!
For sons of freedom serve thy guns,
And valorous chiefs command;
Columbia's flag floats o'er her sons,
A bold and chivalrous band.

Cyane and Levant's scuppers ran
With Britains bravest blood!
When, nobly 'gainst the rights of man,
Her sons so reckless stood;
But, tired at last, fired their lee gun!
Resistance was in vain;
Brave Stewart laurel wreaths had won,
Amidst a heap of slain!!!

Oh! may thy course be onward" still,
Thy fate be glorious yet!
The past assures us that it will,
Thy dazzling sun's not set!
And future days again are Hall
Enwrapt in victry's smoke;
The Bainbridge conquer'd old John Bull,
And spurned his slavish yoke!!!

Thou bear't the image of a chief,
Whose name and fame, like thine,
Midst others, stand in bold relief,
And brilliantly they shine!
Brave Jackson is his country's boast,
A victor in war—like thee
He vanquish'd Britain's choicest host—
Champion of liberty!!!

God speed thy dashing prow among
The wild surfs laving foam!
Our hopes to sound thy praise are strung,
When thou returnest home.
For where's the ship can boast a name,
So glorious on the wave!
Thy crew's th' adopted sons of fame!
The bravest of the brave!!!

THE CHEAT;
OR THE OLD MAN OUTDONE.

"Well, John, suppose I ask your father any how, his refusal, cannot make things much worse than they are at present.—Here's Robert, he is the cause of the most miserable feelings."

"We must not be hasty, Robert, our situation requires caution; by a little management we may possibly succeed, money is the prompter, it appears to be.—Now don't say any thing to pa about it yet—I had much rather you would not. The best way for us to accomplish our wishes is not to advance too soon."

"Too soon—too soon, Julia. Have we not waited two years and more? and have you not been preaching the same doctrine of "too soon" all the while! Too soon, indeed?"

"Well now, don't be angry; throw that from your countenance, and we'll immediately set about some plan by which to effect what we so much desire. Come, smile away your anger,—the skies of love are sometimes clear."

Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hallowell and she loved him, about four years and more had passed since they had agreed come weal come wo, they would trudge through life together. Two long, long years! Two years would seem to be an eternity to such fondness, and desire and to delay the happy consumation.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Some old inhabitant may remember the firm of Hallowell & Hadington. He was an upright and highly honorable man; but whose pride dwelt was law supreme wherever his power could be exercised.

Robert Moultrie was a clerk in the counting-room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence though far above the pittance allowed for the services of young men similarly situated and amply sufficient to warrant him in assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society which would enable him to presume upon the hand and heart of the rich shipper's daughter.

The character of this young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was as much respected for his talents as he was for his correct deportment; but (*but* is a wicked word) the curse of Gingsukin was on him—*he was poor.*

Robert had been in the counting-room of Mr. Hallowell from he was fourteen years of age, he had grown up in his family and by the side of his lovely beiress who had been promised to a thing of wealth and show; that thing was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at the feet of his beautiful bride, but Robert knew that it the stain of dishonor and Julia had vowed before God he should never call her wife. Mr. Hallowell knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, went and come with her when she visited her friends, and so on; but he never dreamed that the wily Cupid was witching his darts successfully in the bosom of both; and the arrows of the little god was firmly fixed and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the sea of love, too far to proceed or return without each other.

"Do tell me Robert what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance until I have grown melancholy myself—What's the matter boy?"

This question was asked by Mr. Hallowell one day, when he and Robert were in the counting room alone, and if any individual has expressed through a fiery trial, he can have some idea of Robert's feelings when the man whose daughter he loved, was contriving the best plan to get from him the so rat cause of his downcast looks, and addressed him in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deep, however into the secrets of Robert's bosom for him to return a quick reply. Mr. Hallowell plainly saw that something was working upon his mind that made him unhappy, and he wished if possible to remove the cause; he urged a candid revelation of all that afflicted his feelings, and promised his assistance to relieve him, whatever it required. Robert succeeded however, in putting him off for that time, when at their next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she laughing, "you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be; now that was a stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Why did you not? Ha! ha!"

"Julia, do you think he suspects us?"

"Not a whit more than he does the King of the French!"

"Well, Julia, to tell the truth about the matter, I felt you this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affection for each other; and it he refused I was determined to act for myself without further advice; but when I came before him I felt something in my throat choking me, and I was scarcely talk to him about business, much less about love affairs."

The lovers met often; and the voyage from the Indies being threatened it became necessary that they should prepare for the trials that seemed to await them. In short Mr. Hallowell was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness more for the good of the young man, than he cared about the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts. The next opportunity that offered, he repeated his former question and insisted on an immediate reply. Robert sustained a good deal, and at last came out with it:—"I am attached to a young lady in the city, Sir, and have reason to believe she is as much attached to me, but there is an obstacle in the way and—

"Ay, indeed. And does the obstacle amount to more than a thousand dollars? If it does not you shall not want it. I'll fill you up a check now. Have all the parties consented?"

"Oh, no, Sir, the cause of my—the reason—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness is, I am afraid her father will not consent."

"Will not consent! Why? Who is he, refer him to me, I'll settle the matter."

"He is a rich man, Sir, and I am not rich."

"His daughter loves you, does she?"

"I think—I—yes, Sir."

"She says she does, say how don't she."

"Why, I—yes—she—who—yes, Sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?"

"I believe, Sir, he is tol—tolerably well off."

"And he won't consent? By the power of love he must be an old Turk—he won't hey? Here give me his name, I'll soon settle the matter; but step has he my thing against you?—is he acquainted with your character? Does he know me?"

Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession a check for one thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to Parson Green, of the Presbyterian church, and the following advice from the lips of his father-in-law *in perspective*. He was to run away with the girl—to use his (Mr. Hallowell's) carriage, and George, his black waiter, was to drive it, and so forth.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given; and before dark the parties were before Parson Green, whose scruples of conscience were quieted by the introductory letter. They were soon pronounced husband and wife, jumped in the carriage, followed by the blessing of Parson Green, whose fee was a small part of the thousand dollar check. George was directed to drive the carriage to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's, who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told.—The old man thought the joke too good a one to spoil by giving it out to some of his neighbors. Midnight found the jovial assembly destroying the good things aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick so successfully played upon the wealthy relation of the South.

Early in the morning, Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hallowell; the young couple anxious for the effervescence of a fatherly wrath to cover, and the antiquated pair to witness the reception, and to act as modificators on the question. They were met in the parlor by Mr. Hallowell, whose first words were:

"You young rogue, you; little did I know how my advice was to act upon me. Well, Robert," he added, laughing heartily, "you caught me that time; and you deserve to be rewarded for the generosity you have displayed. Here, my boy—my son, I suppose I must say—here is a deed for property worth eleven thousand dollars, and from henceforth you are my partner in business."

A Tournament.—The customs of ancient days, it seems, are about to be revived in Scotland. The Earl of Eglintoun is making preparations for a magnificent entertainment to be given to the Queen at his castle. The county pageant, say the English prints, is designed to equal in all their splendor and splendid say thing seen in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when at Kenilworth castle the Earl of Leicester entertained his royal guest and mistress. "There is to be a week's masquerade and tournament." Three days will be devoted to jilting or charging with the spear and curious lance used three hundred years ago. There will be thirty knights, with their squires, (two to each) and pages. There will be hawking and hunting, feasting and fancy balls; "in fancy dress, can revive the good old times." The most beautiful women of the English aristocracy will be present. The thirty knights are in training for the armour is no little to those unaccustomed to its weight. Those known to have given a pledge to the field against all challengers," are the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Craven, Earl of Willsboro', Lord Forester, Lord Alfred Paget, &c. &c. Several knights will appear as strangers, and challenging the field or particular opponents, will not be known till the tilt is about commencing. The arrangements, costume and ceremonies, are all to be in a strict accordance with the rules and practices of ancient chivalry and for the first time in the last three hundred years, the court of England into be regaled with the magnificent and gorgeous pageantry of a tournament."

Evening Post.

THE COUNTRY BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF SUMMER MORNINGS.

When I sprung up to dress, how light and nimble were my limbs. O! at that age one does not feel the heaviness of the years of which we are made. Our bodies seem all spirit and life; they are ready to leap, to fly; to see all, do all, enjoy all that the glad world has to present before them; and weariness and sleep only come together, and come they do, with a sweetness to which our more very pleasures in after years have no pretence. Wake up I jumped, and threw open that little casement, what an elysium by before me!—The sunshine, the birds singing; the fresh morning glistening in—a balmy, sis full of freshness and dewy odors and all around, the dews glittering on the grass and leaves, the thin mists floating up from the distant meadows; the brook in the valley murmuring on glistening in the sun; the upland sky seemingly to smoke in the morning light; and the lowing of cattle, and the cheerful voices of passing people, giving a life to the whole that made me eager to be down, and out of doors. Every day was a little better and earlier in the cheerful, pure, dewy, sun-shiny morning, and every day discovered some new wonder. There were green herbs shooting up under every hedge; then there came out early flowers, and then the blue and white violets all along the banks as sweet as they are beautiful as if they had been planted in the night by angels from Heaven. Then came primroses—O! those dear old fashioned, faithful, and faintly-smelling flowers!—They have been there again every generation for a thousand years, and shall be for a thousand more to come; there they were peeping out—one, two, three—on some mossy old bank, in some deep dikey lane; there again they stood in a sloping cluster! There I have saw them brightening in thousands the steep side of an old wood; and as the meadows grew green, out came the golden cowslips twinkling with tenderness of their sweetness, and the beautiful anemonies, and the blue bells and a hundred other flowers that are pursued with triumphant hearts, and gathered and carried home, till at length the fields were covered by the advancing year with such a multitude of blossoms that their novelty was lost in their splendor, and we left them alone.—*Selected.*

Spring.—Who does not feel the revivifying effects of this balmy spring time of year?" Old winter, like the Sailor King, William the Fourth, has deceased, full of days, and stormy days and tempests, and the Virgin Spring, like the little Victoria, ascends the throne, young, ardent beautiful, blooming and beloved! Her crown is the first born violet of the season, twined with tender tufts of grass. Her sceptre is a rose-bush, just budding into flower robe, the grass green mantle of the fields. The little spring birds herald her ascent to the throne, and at the sound all inferior nature bows in joyful gladness! The mountain rill bursts at one bound its icy fetters and shouts, for liberty—then rushes to the vale below to meet its summer friends, who bring chaplets of fear and flower to greet her coming, and strew in path with opening blossoms. The sky smiles in gladness from its eyes of azure, as it dashes away the tears and sorrowings of winter—the sun beams fell softer and purer on the earth—twilight lengthens, and seems to linger, loath to leave the world—as lovers bid good night again and again, while each adieu affords

From the Baltimore American.

CHASTISEMENT OF THE MALAY PIRATES BY THE U. STATES SHIPS COLUMBIA AND JOHN ADAMS.

The ship Arabella, at Boston, brings interesting intelligence from Sumatra. It will be seen by the annexed letters, to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, that the U. S. frigate Columbia, and corvette John Adams, under command of Commodore Downes, have inflicted a signal vengeance upon the Malay towns Quall Battoo and Muk Kee, on the Island of Sumatra, for the connexion they were supposed to have had with the piracy and murders committed in their vicinity, on board the American ship Eclipse, of Salem.—Qualla Battoo, the editors remark, was once before visited by one of our frigates, the Potomac, and all her forts demolished. For this reason, or some other, Quall Battoo, on the present occasion, suffered only a moderate infliction. While Muk Kee, a town about 40 miles distant, was demolished and burnt. No lives were lost on the American side, and, it is hoped, not one single human life of the Malays perished. The towns appear to have been deserted in anticipation of the attack.

The necessity of such severe measures is to be regretted; but in dealing with savages and pirates, policy seems to demand a proclamation for the protection of our commerce and the lives of our citizens. We trust the Malays will now come to the conclusion that *their own interest* requires them to restrain their cupidity from being exercised upon defenceless merchant-men which may visit their coast. They probably, until the arrival of the Potomac supposed that America was too remote, or too feeble, to protect its commerce in those seas. It is to be hoped that this delusion is now dissipated, and that hereafter our seamen and cargoes in that quarter, will find the flag of their country a never failing protection.

The bombardment of Qualla Battoo took place on the 23rd of December, and that of Muk Kee on the 1st of January.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. FRIGATE COLUMBIA,
Harbor of Singapore, Feb. 5th, 1830.

I have an antipathy to write a document for a newspaper, but I promised occasioned to send you a letter, and feel induced to do so in view of the pleasure your papers give me, when I am so fortunate as to receive them on our winding track over the oceans of the world. And you will be desirous of knowing what our Squadron has been doing on the west coast of Sumatra, or what we have done any thing, after you shall have received intelligence of the piratical act of the Malays in the robbery of another American vessel and the murder of her captain and one of the crew.

The plot for the attack on the ship Eclipse, Captain Wilkins, was originated at Muk Kee, some 40 miles from Qualla Battoo; and part of the persons who committed this murder and robbery, have been protected by the Rajahs of Muk Kee, and a great proportion of the property and money taken to that place. This, therefore was deemed the principal offending place. We learn that the $12,000 was divided out, and some of it was received at Quallah Battoo and also at Soo-Soo, a place three or four miles from Qualla Battoo, and at both of these, according to the acknowledgements of the Rajahs in the conversation held with them, some of the pirates were residing on our arrival on the coast.

The demand for these man having been made, and compliance being declared to be impossible as the men had escaped after our anchorage, (which however was deemed to be only an excuse to render their refusal to comply with the demand an appearance of a misfortune to them, rather than a decision of their councils) our ships were run in nearer to the shore at Quallah Battoo, and the place cannonaded, with some damage to the town, or rather to the lords, as they were the objects at which the shots were directed.

The ships were then got underweigh and stood for Muk Kee, where the demand for the pirates was made, without the expectation of the Rajahs of that place pursuing any course different from the one adopted by the Rajahs of Quallah Battoo. The demand was uncomplied with, and the consequences, to the proper alternative, (so deemed to be by our Commodore, and I believe quite unanimously the sentiment of all the officers,) followed.

The ships were kedged in, near the town and forts—the town being situated on a small peninsula, and each side of the point indented by the lip of a beautiful little bay, with water deep enough for a seventy first. No boat came near to appearance for an overture. up to the time specified as the limits of forbearance; the Columbia opened her fire upon a neighboring fort, raking the town as she chose, quite the length of it. The first gun of the Columbia was the signal for the John Adams, the beautiful corvette, to let fly her shot; and the loud roar of her cannon reverberated from the mountain sides that nearly swelled the angry little bay, and as the volume of fire and piles of smoke continued to emit from her side, the Columbia slept a moment, which rendered the scene yet more impressive to one conscious that a moment more and her loud and fearful pieces would be opened with their heavy metal and canister, and grape. Her tremendous cannonades, throwing 42lb shot, now boomed in their loud report over the still sheet of water that, the mirror-like surface of the bay, had been broken of its lessons, as if it would favor the purpose of destruction, which seemed to be moving the two dark forms which had slowly floated over its silver surface, to gain a resting place nearer to the golden beach which encased the curved line of the bay.

I was in the mizen-top, a looker-on. The ships, were within a musket shot of the beach, and the town reached to near its edge. The cannonading from both ships continued for nearly half hour. Now, the balls throwing up a cloud of dust as they riddled the bamboo houses or rived in splinters the dwellings of better material; and now, the ball striking the tall cocoa nut tree, perched it as if it a hundred hot irons had been applied to the external coat of its trunk, and sent up a beautiful volume of pale blue smoke, as if it came above the trees from some concealed cottage, embowered in the evergreen foliage of the mountain side; and now, the branches fell [illegible] eight cumine hook, as the tree, *in mazes*, with its spreading top, and with its mingling crash, fell to the ground. One military being was seen pacing with indifference backwards and forwards on the beach, at the right of the town, and only a few yards from the interesting lines of the shot, pouring the cross fire from the broadsides of the two ships; but ere long he disappeared, and was lost in the jungle.

The firing ceased, and the boats, already along side, and concealed from the view of the shore, were manned, as a note was sent up the hill, and led the men to their places. Soon the little fleet, joined by the boats from the Adams, reached the shore, and the men formed on the beach in full view of the ships, and advanced to enter the town at a convenient point. Soon the port fire and the torch were applied to the buildings, and the flames ascended from different parts of the town, until the converging and spreading volumes sent up their spiral and wide spreads, involving every dwelling save the sacred mosque, in the general conflagration.

The force returned to the beach, and a moment more as the flames were rapidly melting to a common ruin and mingling when the whole mass of the buildings the town, involving whatever of treasure and property had been left, they contemplated the wild rage of the sheeted and irresistible element. The bagle now sounded the retreat, to the usual "yankee doodle," of olden and revolutionary associations, and the men disembarked, as "Hail Columbia" sent its national notes over the yet still waters of the bay. In about two hours after the boats had left the ships, the men were again in their places of their decks, having accomplished their purposes without accident, or the firing of a gun.

The inhabitants had retired from the town, and looked from the mountains upon the ruin of their homes.

I have written this in haste, at the moment when our letter-bag is closing to go by the ship, that will bear our letters of friendship and love, and whatever else they may contain.—*Westward Ho!*"

Extract of a letter from on the U. S. ship Columbia, dated

"SINGAPORE, Feb 3, 1830.

"You have, no doubt, heard of our exploits on the coast of Sumatra. We arrived here yesterday, (Sunday,) after a fortnight's passage from that coast. We have sixty-four on the sick list; the small pox is all on board—of which three men have died. The ship has the appearance of a hospital. The scurvy, that terrible disease, made its appearance on board during our last passage, but owing to our timely arrival at this port, it will soon disappear. We sail from here next for Siam to negotiate a Treaty that was left unsettled by the Peacock on her last cruise. We shall probably be home in sixteen months."

THE OPPOSITION.

Federal wrangling seems to be on the increase. Every day renders it more certain that Mr. Clay will be the nominee of the Federal National Convention. Of this the *Antics* seem to be well aware, and express their opposition to it in language which cannot be misunderstood.—Their Clay opponents retort in the most contemptuous terms, and in relation to Harrison use language infinitely more disparaging than any which has been applied to him by his Democratic opponents.

We feel no interest in this family quarrel, and only notice it in order that it may with truth be said that the Pittsburgher is a faithful herald of passing events. It is a matter of perfect indifference to the Democracy, whether they run *one* or *twenty*—whether they unite on *Clay Webster, Harrison*, or *Scarlcout*. The Democracy are *united*, invincible. A distinguished man said that the re-election of Mr. Van Buren would be a mere *waste* of form and not of *contest*." His prediction will be verified.

The confidence of the public in Mr. Van Buren is now stronger than ever, and is hourly on the increase. No President was ever confronted at the commencement of his career, with greater difficulties; but he was found more than equal to all of them, and has won for himself, that which, next to an approving conscience, must be most pleasing to a statesman, the approbation of his country.—Daily Pittsburger.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

The Boston Post says, that out of $14,699 94 paid officers in Salem Custom House, *twelve Whigs* receive $9,262 72, and *eleven Democrats* the enormous sum of $4,707 22!!! This is about the average throughout the United States, and yet Mr. Van Buren turns a deaf ear to his friends when they request him to put *Democrats* on the same footing with *Federalists.—Metropolis*

CONNECTICUT.—The House of Representatives of Con. on Thursday last proceeded to the election of an United States Senator in the place of Denis Kimberly, resigned. The following is the result of the balloting:

For Thaddeus Betts.	103
Ralph I. Ingersoll. - - -	87
Roger M. Sherman. - - -	12
Chauncey F. Cleaveland - -	1
Blank - - -	1
Whole number of votes - -	204

Thaddeus Betts was therefore declared duly elected, on the part of the House. Betts and Sherman are whigs; Ingersoll and Cleveland, democrats.

The senate will probably nominate Roger M. Sherman, in which case, it is stated he will receive the support of the democrats and be elected.—*Evening Post.*

GREAT MEN.—Alexander the Great had a wry neck: William the conqueror, in his latter days, was scarcely able to move from corpulency; Hannibal and Philip of Macedon had but and eye apiece; Cesar and Mahomet were troubled with falling sickness; and the northern hero Odin, is said to have been little else than a compound of disease. Waen Voltaire was first introduced into the Prussian palace, he was desired to enter a closet, where he found a little withered Ogre under the clothes, shivering with ague—it was Frederic the Great.

From the Globe.

THE UNITED STATES vs. S. L. GOUVERNEUR, LATE POSTMASTER AT NEW YORK.

Suit was brought against Mr. Gouverneur for a heavy defalcation in his accounts with the Postoffice Department. He denied his indebtedness; declared in open court, and caused it to be reported in the newspapers, that, so far from being a defaulter, the Department was indebted to him, and by himself and able counsel made a most resistable defence. The case was, after voluminous testimony and long argument, in which Mr. Butler, the district attorney, had to contend single-handed with three or four distinguished lawyers, submitted to a jury, composed of six Federal Whigs, five Democrats, and one Conservative, who, after allowing every claim of the least plausibility set up by Mr. Gouverneur, still found for the defendant, UPWARDS OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and so gave their verdict.

The real character of Federal whiggery has been signally illustrated in this case. Mr. Gouverneur declared that the Federal press charged the Government with persecuting and oppressing him. While the evidence in the case was still unfinished, the Courier and Enquirer, of New York, commenced discussing its merits, with the evident object of affecting the course of justice. Indeed, the paper prejudged the case, and declared beforehand that the United States ought not to have a verdict. The following is an extract from its article, viz:

"In his report of December, 1835, Mr. Kendall makes some plausible admissions, which *appear to us to preclude the possibility of establishing any charge of defalcation on the evidence of books kept after the fashion here described*. He states that the system on which the books of the Department had been kept precludes an expenditure which had been made without authority for a period. When he took charge of the Department, he soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or means could, within any short period, be drawn from its books. There was a debt of $300,000 due to banks; the outstanding acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded $300,000, and a considerable portion of the revenue of the large office's had been anticipated by drafts; a balance of $100,000 was due to sundry persons for twenty years; and, after full consideration, he had closed them *and opened a new set*."

The entire article from which this extract is taken is an outrage upon the judicial authorities, and yet it has found its way into the National Intelligencer, Richmond Whig, and other organs of Federal whiggery, which claim to be the political advocates of the constitution and laws," and of the due administration of justice.

Notwithstanding this direct attempt to influence the course of justice, Judge Betts charged the jury, in order to make a fair charge to the jury, whereupon the leading organ of the "law and order" party in New York arraigns him after this fashion, viz:

"*The Government Case.*—This case was given to the jury yesterday at half twelve o'clock, after a charge from Judge Betts, containing, in our view, much exceptionable matter in point of statement and of law. The case for the Government was put with some acuteness and clearness of argument; but was feebly and ingeniously developed. The defendant's case was feebly and ineffectively presented: and the law of it was, to say the least, somewhat deficient in the elements which should make it the perfection of reason.

The case being still before the jury, the Courier and Enquirer proceeds to give its verdict in the following language, viz:

"When our reporter left the court-room, at about eight o'clock, yesterday evening, the jury had sent in for additional papers in the case, with the declaration that their was no probability of their immediately agreeing on a verdict. Now that the case has been submitted, we are, of course, at liberty to speak without subjecting ourselves to the charge of improper and indecent interference in a pending suit. We feel bound, therefore, in duty to the parties in interest, on the full hearing of the evidence and the charge of the judge, to express our conviction that a more wanton and cruel persecution was never waged, than has been waged by the Government of the United States against Mr. Gouverneur.

"We never knew a more striking illustration than is presented by Mr. Kendall of the vulgar adage—'Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil.' It seems as if he were determined to make up the deficiencies of his predecessor, by preying upon the misfortunes, or imposing upon the generous confidence of his agents. Mr. Gouverneur saved the Postoffice from open bankruptcy, and the Administration from irremediable disgrace. In the course of his efforts he became involved in certain confidential negotiations independent altogether of his position as postmaster, and of which there is abundant evidence, from the letters of Barry, with Jackson's declarations, and the testimony of Colonel Hamilton, that he believed himself to the last farthing. On these negotiations Mr. Kendall has laid the basis of a claim against which cannot fail to result, whatever may be the issue of the present trial, to the discomfiture and disgrace of the Government, and the entire vindication of the defendant."

Nevertheless, the jury, though a majority were politically opposed to the Administration, found a verdict in favor of the Government for upwards of $20,000.

Thus it is with these Federal Whig leaders who are attempting to run the Administration down upon charges of defalcations. The moment the Government attempts to collect the people's money of a defaulter, they become his friends and defenders, call it "wanton and cruel persecution," and declare that it will result "to the discomfiture and disgrace of the Government." They *denounce defaults* but *vindicate defaulters*. They abuse public officers because defaults occur, and abuse them more for attempting to punish and put an end to them. They denounced Major Barry for his lossiness, and denounce Mr. Kendall still more bitterly for his strictness. The one they abused for letting the Department into embarrassment, and the other for getting it out.

Could any thing more clearly illustrate the utter want of principle in the Federal organs? There are saints in the camp to which we purpose refering hereafter.

"THE CREDIT SYSTEM."

We know not when we have seen a more striking illustration of the effects of the modern "Credit System" of Messrs. Biddle, Rives an Co. than is exhibited in the following history of the Bank of Vicksburgh, Miss., extracted from the Vicksburg, (Miss.) Sentinel and Expositor.

With a basis only $120 in specie, what wonders have been wrought by this wonderful system!" The swindling of the planters and others, first by a depreciation of the notes, and then by exchanging for them other paper, which soon became worthless, is but an extreme case of every day "fair business transaction" upon the approved principles of the "system;"

"THE BANKING SYSTEM IN MISSISSIPPI. A brief glance at the history of the Bank of Vicksburg—not the Railroad—will illustrate the working of the system. This bank commenced operations in December—1837, or rather her stock was subscribed in that month; she went into the issue of her paper in the spring of 1838. Her bona fide capital, all told, amounted to the sum of $110 in silver, and one gold eagle, making $120. A few of the leading officers of the Railroad Bank, with the aid of the Texas loan agent and commission merchant, Mr. Orr, succeeded in getting $100,000 out of the Canal Bank of New Orleans, which was paying specie, in order to take the stock in the Bank of Vicksburg. These Canal Bank notes were gobbled to be returned in a short time, unless they were returned to the bank to which they belonged. The Bank of Vicksburgh then commenced to flood the country with post-notes, payable in 12 months, and exchange for these paper, she obtained money, for planters' cotton. The notes of course, depreciated, and have since only been worth about from 70 to 75 cents on the dollar. But the bank having got control of the cotton, she drew on it, and, with these northern funds, despatched one of her directors to Louisville, Cincinnati, &c, with 50,000 dollars to purchase produce, pork, lard, bagging and hoop-iron for the bank, all of which was to be placed in the hands of different merchants in Mississippi and New Orleans, to be sold at the highest prices, rating her on paper among the lowest river money. With this large amount of funds, the agent raised the price of provisions, &c. in Kentucky and Ohio, in a few days, 20 per cent., and, of course, this increase in price was paid by the people of Mississippi. All these facts were disclosed at the examination by the bank commissioners, and may be found in their report.

"But the balance of the history of this bank is still more interesting, as illustrating the injustice and outrage of the system. Though the bank, a few months after she commenced on $120 capital, was able to begin the produce business with fifty thousand dollars capital yet, when her first batch of post-notes became due, last March, she refused to redeem them, and the holders were compelled to take other post-notes of the Railroad Bank, payable at the expiration of another year! Now the Railroad Bat has failed, and the planter, mechanic and others who hold these promissory notes, are, perhaps, forced to sell them to some of the same bank agents at 30 per cent. dcount, or whatever they will command in market. A bare statement of the fact of this case is enough to excite the blush of shame on the cheek of all who feel for the honor, the interest, or the happiness of the State. In any other State would arouse a storm that soon would demolish the foul system."

THE LIMITING BILL.

This is a milder name for the gag bill introduced by Mr. Clay & colleagues into the Senate. It is matter of immenous interest to the people of this Republic, and should be thoroughly examined by every friend of constitutional liberty. For the bill embraces principles destructive of liberty & equality; destructive of the constitution and the Republic itself. Yet in the young Democratic State of Michigan is found a leading political press, the organ of the Whig party in the State—base enough by nature and sufficiently corrupted by Federalism o the old blue-light, Hartford Convention, John Adams stamp, to defend the bill and enforce its claims to become a law. The organ, at first, seemed so look upon to bill as too monstrous for the Whig party of Michigan to swallow, but finally, concluding their calibre sufficient for the dag, the defence is entered into with a neck-or-neckbone plunge. The defence is a column deep, with a finger's depth of editorial scum and froth at the top. The editorial portion speaks of "raising the *senseless cry*" of "tyrant," "usurper," "despotism," "ism," &c., denounces opposition to Mr. Crittenden's bill as a very "*stale artifice*," showing "*a want of honesty or information*," and caps the climax with "*the falsity, absurdity and nonsense* of this new essay of *low and contemptible cunning*."

If the bill becomes t law, it will take from more than sixty thousand of our citizens the constitutional right to hold a free conversation with their representatives on political questions and the qualifications of candidates for office. But let them be stripped of their inalienable right, Federalism decrees it, and if the people raise their voice against the measure, it is a "senseless cry," and the Federal press will teach them to bow in uncompaning silence.—Every man who knows what liberty of speech and liberty of the press are, and knows how the liberty is guaranteed by the charter of our Republic, cannot looking at the bill in question, pronounce its passage as fatal an infraction of the constitution as the people could be cursed with. Yet, condemnation of the bill is the eyes of Federalism, a "stale artifice," and the people must be frowned into silent submission! It is conceivably shown, by a comparison with the constitution, to be in direct opposition to several of the most important provisions of that sacred instrument, but according to the organ of Michigan whiggery, to do so must be stigmatized as a "NEW ESSAY OF LOW AND CONTEMPTIBLE CUNNING."

Since the Advertiser has come out so decidedly, warmly and spiritedly in favor of this proposed gag law, it may not be amiss to look a little further into the matter and see where lies the "want of honesty or information." Suppose the bill to be a law, and Mr. H. G. Wells a candidate for Governor—an elector asks a postmaster whether the candidate is a support of the Crittenden gag law. The questioned can not answer yes nor no, the questioner may be an "INFORMER;" or if the answer should be yes, it is a "WORD" "to disuade" a Democratic elector "from giving his vote for the choice" of Mr. W.—to the power of indictment, and the "INFORMER" can proceed and oblige the catechised postmaster "to pay the sum of five hundred dollars," and have him forever proscribed from all places of trust under the General Government, even from the honorable privilege of being driver of a mail-cool! He has intermeddled in an election, and every person convicted of the offence of thus intermeddling, "by word, message or writing, or in any other manner," shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall "*become disabled and incapable of ever bearing or executing any office or place of trust whatsoever under the United States.*" By passing the bill, Congress would virtually *abridge the freedom of speech and the press*," and seal up or "gag" the mouths of twelve thousand postmasters, and not less than thirty thousand mail contractors and carries—destroying at one blow the influence of the Federal press, fifty-four thousand electors in a single department of the Government. No matter how much the principles of civil liberty are violated—strike out that portion of the constitution which declares "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech and of the press," or trample in the dust the sacred title-deed of freedom and equality; make Congress an untrammelled host of imperial tyrants, instead of the guardians of liberty, ruin through the destructed foundations of our country's institutions; and let the subverted pillars of our proud and glorious fabric crush the people in their fall—Federalism will be found, and will shout in triumph, embodied genious of Michigan Federalists, the Detroit Daily Advertiser, "a want of honesty and information?" Opposition to this new attempt to prostrate the barriers to despotism, by making the control of the Federal press, is already styled, by this Federal organ, a "new essay of low and contemptible cunning," & those who oppose it are unceremonious set down as "POLITICAL JUGGLERS," with "not so much honesty or patriotism to conceal their shame and nakedness."

The defence of the gag law bill, that is introduced to the readers of the Advertiser with so many gentlemanly remarks, is worthy of a little special notice because it is made up of the most shameless and despicable sycophant of another; he might affect to be the friend of the people, and yet betrayed them. He knows that the notoriety he had gained.

VICTORIA.—As every thing about Queen Victoria seems to possess its share of interest, we give the subjoined chit-chat from the Liverpool correspondence of the New York Star. If these stories be true, the youthful Queen should also be the charm of Tartary. Her head is turned with adulation and adventure.

What has long been whispered in the higher circles has, at length, come to pass—that is, there has been a regular dispute between the Queen and her mother. It may need I may be able to communicate the full particulars, at present I shall merely state what is generally received, and I may add, regretted.

You have been aware, from previous letters, that a decided coolness has existed between Queen Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent. For five weeks they had no direct—no personal communication. The Duchess, during that time, never one dined with her royal daughter, but retired to her own apartments, which are in a wing of the Palace most distant from those of the Queen. Once a day, formal messages passed between the two personages, and that was the only communication, which seemed of much affected the spirits and vitally influenced the health of the Queen's mother. A fortnight ago, I told you that a sort of peace had been patched up, and that the Duchess of Kent was engaged to dine with her daughter. This hollow peace has been broken, and things are now worse than ever.

An insult of a very slighting nature was put upon the Duchess of Kent by one of her daughter's most favored and confidential attendants. On a representation of this, the Queen laughed at it. The complaint was renewed, and a very pettish and undaughtedly reply was the result. Words ran high, and were heard by many witnesses, ladies of rank and fashion. The Duchess burst into tears, hastily said "Did I make all my sarrifices for *this* return?" and the Queen turned to her piano and began to play and old English air called "Gramachree, Gramachree, what is the rancour of your tongue?" This mode of conduct may be exceedingly *Queenly*, but it is not very *lady-like*. That such was the exact bearing of Victoria on this occasion, I fear there is no cause to doubt.

The Duchess of Kent thus was forced to do what *she* wished to avoid. She sent for the Duke of Wellington—albeit her political views differ from his—and placed in his hands a written statement of her case. In this, she demanded a dismissal of the lady in the Royal household who had insulted her. The Queen placed her case in the hands of—*Lord Melbourne!* The umpires met, but the Queen succeeded in gaining the point that her attendant should be dismissed or even reprimanded. At last, this demand being a *sine qua non* with the Duke of Wellington on the part of the Duchess, the Queen requested to see him, or rather walked into the room where the Lord Melbourne were discussing the matter. "My Lord Duke," she is reported to have said, "*if my house has become an unpleasant habitation to the mother of my child, I will quit it!*" The Duke did not trust himself to make a reply, and here rests the matter. If this be not a turn-out worthy the filial piety of a Tarquinia, then I know not what is!

These things of recent occurrence show that our young Queen, in a very unwomanly way, is resolved to have her own way. She has taken some dislike to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, to vex him, invited him to dine. Well, he went, and refused to give him the place at table, as the first church dignitary in the Empire, (She being "Head of the Church" and "Fidei Defensor,") he was allowed to remain in the drawing room with the pages, and actually to be the guest to enter the dining room, where, all other seats being appropriated, he had only Hobson's choice, and took his between two equerries, his place of right being next the Queen! Another instance is this: the Hon. Matilda Paget, one of the Queen's maids of honor, grand daughter to the Marquis of Anglesea, and of as high blood, very nearly, as the Queen herself. Well, she was one day late in waiting on the Queen, and Her Majesty was so displeased, as remarked, "I wait upon you, and you are late

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

June 6, 1839.

PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM.

Democratic Nominations!

FOR CONGRESS,

COL. JACOB A. SLACK.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,

CAPT. JOHN CULP.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We deem it unnecessary to give more than an synopsis of the returns so far received, from the Virginia Election. We are happy to assure our friends that the triumph is complete, and the coalition of Federalists and Conservatives in Virginia, is effectually overthrown. Never made extraordinary exertions to succeed in the issue, but *heretofore* has been signal in its defeat. We have a majority in favor in the old Dominion.

Congressional delegation stands as follows:

DEMOCRATS.	FED. AND CONSER.
Wm. W. Lanes,	Henry A. Wise,
J. Hollaman,	John Hill,
Lucas E. Rives,	John M. Botts,
Jas. C. Dromgoole,	Charles F. Mercer,
John Banks,	James Garland.
Walter Coles,	
William Lucas,	
John Craig,	
Lewis Steenrod,	
Robert Ruleman,	
Robert B. Samuels,	
Jno. Tyler, Jr.	

TREASURY WARS.—R. M. T. Hunter. The districts remaining to be heard from in representation, stand last year as follows:

Joseph Johnson, (dem.)
A. Stewart, (dem.)
John Tallisferro, (Fed.)
G. W. Hopkins, (Con.)

All the Senatorial districts have been heard from, and the result is a democratic majority in that body for the administration.

In the counties but 23 have been heard from, and the result thus far stands 53 dems to 56 Feds—the remaining counties are represented last year by 15 dem's and 10 Feds.

WM. C. KEAN, a *Whig* Postmaster in Indiana, has been sentenced to *two* years imprisonment in the *Penitentiary*, for purloining money in letters in his office!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. The House of Representatives by a vote of 54 to 24, have resolved to elect Thaddeus Stevens, the author from Adams County, vacant. In consequence of this decision, Mr Ketlewell; the same county, gave notice, that in pursuance of instructions from his constituents, he would withdraw from the House. He was not understood as resigning his seat, and leave is always was therefore granted him.

Gohanna, the distinguished stallion, which was recently purchased in Virginia at the enormous price of $16,000 passed this place a few days ago on his way to Missouri. The people of that State will regard the services of this veteran as an invaluable acquisition towards the improvement of their stock, and to trust the proprietor (Mr. John Hunter) will be well remunerated for his laudable enterprise.

The Frankfort Commonwealth, upon the authority of the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Intelligencer, undertakes to show that the charge recently brought against Mr. Webster, of having received a large amount of money from his political friends in the Eastern cities, is a "vile fabrication!" The charge was originally made by Mr. Webster's own friends, and if injustice has been done him, he has to thank them for it. But the following from a Whig paper, good bad true, is an admission of the truth of the charge, and will put all controversy upon the subject at rest:

From the New York American.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LOAN AND A ROBBERY.—The "Evening Post," "Globe," and other kindred pitiful, blackguard papers, are *raging* against Mr. Webster, on the ground that the friends of his opinions, in the exercise of their gratitude for his unwearied labors in behalf of the great guarantees of *public liberty and security*, took occasion to loan him money, to relieve him from the necessity of sacrificing property. We have heard that some such proceeding took place the parties of which, being of a totally private nature, we have not cared to scrutinize or inquire into—supposing it the duty of a portion of public journalists to meddle with such matters. These, at most, are but honorable testimonials from private citizens of public servant, whose whole life has been devoted to public good. We think it more benefitting figure, to see the world watch every conduct of public servants, who, enjoying high *power and full pay*, scruple not to rob and plunder *that power* they are selected to protect and guard.

CASUALTY. Byron, a negro lad belonging to the Hon. Walker Reid of this city, while fishing on the Wharf Boat, on Monday evening last, accidently fell overboard and was drowned.

Efforts were immediately made and continued during the evening, to recover the body, but without success. The little fellow was a great favorite with the family of Judge Reid, and the accident, therefore, is much regretted.

AN OUTRAGE. We have heard of a violent outrage committed recently upon the person of a Mr. Call, in Bath county, the particulars of which, if true as related to us, were most atrocious and infamous. We forbear to say any thing further upon the subject as the matter is to undergo judicial investigation.

The following article from the Globe, will show how much credit is to be given to the affidavit of Tench Ringgold, which was produced upon the late trial of Gouverneur, and has since obtained such general circulation with the federal press, as a part of the "astounding developments" produced during that investigation. *Ringgold* was formerly Marshal of the District of Columbia, and was dismissed in 1831, by Gen. Jackson; hence the alacrity with which he has volunteered in behalf of his party, in their resolute defence of Gouverneur, a defaulter to the Government, a traitor to the Government.

RINGGOLD'S AFFIDAVIT.

We are authorized by the Postmaster General to state, that the claim of SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR, late Postmaster at New York, was submitted to President Jackson for his consideration.

We are further authorized to say, that the letters which have since been urged and parried to in Mr RINGGOLD'S Affidavit, been presented to the Post Office Department.

It was in December, 1835, that the New York Post Office was burnt. Then in November, Mr. GOUVERNEUR had returned to New York before the fire; but cause to suspect, it is believed, in January, 1836, had remained until about the middle of March, and was here again in April. In July, 1836, he was suspended.

To enable us to show that Mr. Gouverneur had not even received his account at the time referred to by Mr. RINGGOLD, we have been furnished with the following extracts of letters from the Department to him, viz:

February 6th, 1836: "There appears to be a considerable balance against you, after admitting your general account to your credit and I have no request, that you will without further delay, present any claims you may have to balance it, and the evidence on which you rely to procure their admission."

February 19th, 1836: "If all the credits hitherto claimed by you were admitted, the balance against you would still be very heavy, and I feel it my duty to insist on its speedy adjustment."

February 19th, 1836: "I am directed by the Postmaster General, who is indisposed, to say, that a thorough understanding you seem to have with your accounts with the Department, he requests that you will immediately render them to the accountant, who is instructed to proceed forthwith to the settlement of them."

March 15th, 1836: "I have again to request that you transmit a full account current of *all funds* received by you on account of the Department, other than the revenues of your office, *omitting in detail how they were supplied and rendering vouchers.*"

April 9th, 1836: "I now repeat, and for the last time, the requisition for an account current, and vouchers showing the disposition of the funds alluded to in my letter of the 17th and 23d ult. and all other funds belonging to this department, which may in any manner have come into your hands."

April 20th, 1836: "In reference to the readiness you constantly profess for the adjustment of your accounts, I am compelled to say that the responsibility of delay is exclusively your own; and it is not at all lessened by the matter or manner of your last communication."

May 11th, 1836: "My omission to repeat the calls heretofore made upon you not receipt of the accounts specified, must be understood as at all withdawing or waving them."

And up to July 1836, Mr. Kendall was unable to extract from this "persecuted" man an account current, showing his claims against the Department; and it was long after the transfer of the accounts to the new Auditor's office in that month, before the account made its first appearance.

Now how was it possible that in January or February, 1836, General Jackson could have talked with Mr. Ringgold in our presence about allowing or not allowing claims of Mr. Gouverneur, which were never presented at the public offices until long afterwards, and never submitted to the President at all?

For the Monitor.

TO GARRETT DAVIS, ESQ:

Having introduced yourself to the public, in a style not to be mistaken, by any man of ordinary discernment, you cannot with any share of decency, object to my giving my views of it. I shall occupy your attention, for a moment, on the subject of majorities and minorities. We had supposed the subject worn out in some degree, at least to men who have turned their attention to it: But you have so improved upon it, and being a candidate, we think fit to give a passing notice to the subject. You assume as a political postulation, that as Col. Slack is, in your view, in a minority, that he, forsooth, has no right, to take the field against you, and that, as you assert you can beat him, and our worthy friend Judge Beatty, (who, next to our candidate we wish success, as we think he would appear with some dignity in Congress hall) together; that both ought to yield to the -half horse, half alligator," from Bourbon county. This is certainly sound logic, insmuch, as both being beaten, they yield, as a matter of necessity. As this is a matter yet to be tried, we shall consider it, however, as a modest, gratuitous assumption on your part. If Judge Beatty continues, you are modestly and politically, of opinion, that Slack should retire, because the district has heretofore for a considerable length of time, elected men opposed to democracy, or at least many of its doctrines, which it seems, you consider a nuisance. For instance, that corporations ought not to exist, because they take so much from public liberty and morals: and again, that the county court is a nuisance, and that, if it could be done by law, it ought to be abated. But, Sir, according to your logic, our Congressional elections, of late, in this district, have been incorrect. If I am not much mistaken, our last representative, in your view of the matter, was a minority one. We have also had a minority President, under the forms of the Constitution.—How much arrogance and aristocracy there is in these assumptions of yours, we leave to the good people to pronounce upon. The constitution and laws of the "dark and bloody ground," allow every person possessing the qualifications therein named, to offer for Congress without taking into consideration whether the people of Bourbon "would prefer an aristocrat or tory from that county, to a democrat from the county of Mason." I would suppose in a liberal point of view, that it is immaterial from what part of the District a representative is elected, if he is the choice of the people. Among the many bubbles raised to electioneer on, this is certainly the most singular and absurd in character. It out Herod's Herod! And so we leave it to the political Jackdaws who have assumed the plumage of the peacock, by styling themselves *whigs*. There has not been a rogue tried in this Commonwealth since its formation, who has had so many *alias's* attached to his name, as this at present self-styled Whig party. It is also most true, that these same rampant Whigs, have made every effort, to act aside the name and calling of democracy, and put in the place thereof, piebald, Babylonish names, which men of taste would suppose to have sprung from a federal pig-stye, or from the very gall of federal vindictiveness and insolence. Hard names and abuse, Mr Davis, have ceased to pass for argument, as we think the annals of the oratory of Congress hall, for some time past, will verify. You are pleased with some of the acts of the administration! Most wonderful!—Mr. Van Buren will certainly put on his wig when he hears this most condescending remark. But in the next breath, you figure before your audience in the character of an antiquated hag, attempting to scatter her load-like slime upon her superiors. What question have you raised and discussed, of a beneficial character to the nation? Echo answers, none. What have you done for the country? What particular act have you performed, that you should set yourself up as the censor of democracy? Depend upon it, Mr. Davis, your denunciations against its principles have no more injurious effects, than the rough winds of ocean, beating against the venerable rock of Gibralter! It balances itself upon its own magnanimity, and looks to principle to sustain itself. No one will object to a rational and fair opposition to any administration. All are alike entitled to their opinions, whether good or bad, just or unjust, honest or dishonest, well founded or not—to the acts of the government. It would seem, however, that any thing but a fair and candid opposition has characterised the leaders of federal Whig-ism for years past. If it had not have been for the dark and unhallowed ambition of some of the leading members of Congress, this nation would have been comparatively happy. These men have been bold and indefatigable [« Old Virginia never tires,"] against some of the best measures of the last and present administration. Does the government propose to secure the public revenue by penal laws, federal whig-ism and conservative officiousness, to give it no more graphic delineation, unite their opposing forces, in most respects, to defeat the measure, but from very opposite motives. This conservative junto, hold the same position in Congress hall, that sinners are said to do in the dominions of purgatory, when they pass the threshold of death. We verily believe that federal whiggery rejoices at the losses of the government, as it affords some glimmering hope of fishing up from the "vasty deep" the drowned honors of the Bank of the United States, and furthers their views of ultimately clinching, with unclean and unholy hands, the Presidential chair, and wielding the destinies of the American republic.—Hence the vituperation of democracy in Congress hall. Hence the origin of "Go home, *&c*—a you, where you ought to be," to the members from Mississippi. Hence the refusal to secure the people's money, the public revenue, from the grasp of such dark-souled and dishonest whigs as Swartwout and Price. Hence the attempt, and anxiety to see the government reduced to the nominal situation of bankruptcy.—Hence the abuse of the administration—the attempted villification of every prominent democrat in and out of Congress. Hence the use of the pistol, by the same worthless whig, [his party not caring whether he is killed or not,] to fill families and friends with mourning, and cut off the useful friends of the country, as their political star is culminating in the ascendant. You have joined, Mr. Davis, in this envious and contemptible warfare against the democracy, and the best interests of the only civilized free government on the globe, and we confess you are not wholly unfitted to the task.

NESTOR.

FLORIDA.

We published a day or two since a paragraph stating that there was some prospect of the success of Gen. Macomb's mission, the object of which was to bring about, by treaty, a termination of hostilities with the Seminoles. In the Savannah Georgian of the 23d we have the following additional information on the subject:

Chitto Emathla (Snake Lawyer) and Ochee Hajo (mad Gnat) are the Chiefs brought up by Col. Harney from Cape Florida as representatives of Sam Jones and party and other Indians in the Everglades have been by Col. H to Fort King to see General Macomb, and state that Sam Jones expressed himself highly pleased with the terms of the proposed treaty. Difficulties will not doubt be speedily settled. A number of Chiefs have been to Fort King to see General Macomb, and all are delighted with the prospect of peace.

We further learn from gentlemen from the Territory that it is reported that a temporary line will be drawn from the head waters of Peas Creek (which empties into the lower part of Charlotte's Harbor) to Cape Sable, and that the Indians will be permitted to occupy temporarily the country embraced by this temporary line on the East, and the Gull and Peas Creek on the West and North West. It is supposed that two regiments of troops will be retained in the Territory to protect the settlers and enforce the provisions of the Treaty.—*Balt. Amer.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Shakespeare at New York, brings Liverpool papers to April 20th, and London to the 25th.

The Cotton market is represented as quiet, few sales having been made, some of which had been at slightly lower rates than those of the week before. One eighth to a farthing is the decline quoted.

Accounts from Manchester are gloomy. There are rumors of a change of Cabinet. Great anxiety prevails in Ministerial circles, an anxiety fell, it seems, as much by the Queen as by any one.

LONDON, April 26.

The reports recently current, of an intention on the part of the Bank of England to raise the rate of discounts from this day, have not so far been confirmed. The directors held their usual weekly meeting to-day, but the notice anticipated did not make its appearance. The funds continue with little variation, and business in them inactive—Consols were 93, buyers for money, and 93¼ buyers for account. Bank Stock, 196 to 714 India Stock, 255 to 6. Exchequer bills 43s, to 45 prem.

The proceedings in parliament since the date of our last accounts are without interest.

Queen Victoria held a levee on the 24th ult. at which were presented Mr. M. C. PATERSON, of New York and Mr. CARREL MACTAVISH of Maryland, by Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister.

The ministerial question of France remains in the same undecided state as at the last advices. Up to the 23d ult., the formation of a cabinet had not yet been effected.

Prince Cambridge packet of April 1st, had not arrived on the 26th. Intelligence had been received, however by a private letter from St. John's, N. B., of the termination of the boundary dispute.

Merchant's Letter.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.

Many matters are getting more uneasy in London and it is not thought unlikely that the Bank of England will put up the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Business is very dull at Manchester. Cotton is here 4d lower, and there seems nothing now to keep up prices, but your short crop.

Banker's Letter.

London, April 24.

Transactions in American Stocks are very limited: U. S. Bank shares £24 7s 6d; Alabama Sterling bonds 5s, 90 do, 6's 93; Penn. 5's 90x91.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

April 25th.—The Cotton Market still continues very quiet, only a moderate enquiry, tat is small parcels from the trade; there also a little doing for exportation; prices are 1-8 to 1-4 lower than last week. The sales, for the week, amount to 2500 bales, and to-ay 1000 bales, at a decline of 4d per lb. tom last week's prices. The arrivals since Tuesday, are one vessel from Bombay one Bahia and one Egypt.

From the Baltimore Republican.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Thoverthrow of Federalism in the State f Virginia, has consigned to a grave f infamy, the host of Mozooolers, who have been employed like Vulturs, in feeding on the vitals of the laboring portion of our people. The happy results of this election, will be felt throughout the Rublic:—It will stand as "the leaven, tat is to leaven the whole lump," and as the polar star, by which we shall guide out of the sea of trouble," that has been created, by the selfish and unprinipled course of a heartless opposition. The "Old Dominion," the natural parent of Democracy, has spoken in a most commanding tone and her behest has been obeyed. For a season therefore, every tan will be permitted to enjoy his own ne and fig tree. The fiend of distraiion and oppression has been bound & wcbnll have a respite from the demon spirit of ANOTTRUNKING, ANTI-MASONRY, BANKOCRACY, and the legion herd of insatible cormorants, for the gratification of whose hellish appetites, our people have been subjected to every horror, but that of cial war. We may now expect, the wheelbarrow of Government, like the dewi of Heaven, will fall alike, on the richand the poor," while the firmness, honesty and republicanism of our most excellent Chief Magistrate, furnish a guarantee, that the measures of his administration will protect the honor of the country and advance the happiness of our people. Party spirit shall be driven into ier own dark abode, and we shall dwell with "peace within our walls, and plenteousness within our gates." Loved at home,—honored and respected abroad.

From the Baltimore American.

WHIG BOOTS.

To following article, on the subject of wig boots fits off the opposition very neely. The discription given of them, and the application to our *Split* (and yet Splitting) opponents, is truly graphic of the unhappy condition to which the wrehed Federalists are reduced in this quaier. Their very organs in this City, have replaced themselves at points, and are watcing each other with all the suspicions of old practised rogues.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A few article is being got up for boots calle, Whig boots. They have been shown a pair by the manufacturer who has large order for them at this time. The upper leathr is of the *split* kind, soles quite *thin high* heels, quite *small* toes but very broad heel, the bottom blacked from the heel of the ball of the foot the other part pared off thin, and left the natural *color* of the leather. These boots Mr. Jones thought, were a good type of the party the lightness showing that they were well calculated for *Swartwouting*, the feels a desire to rise in the world without regard to tottering; the toes, type of Whig and Conservatism or point, no prins; the blacked part a type of hypocrisy for letting the bubble burst before the panic had its due effect. On the whole the Whigs could not be in a more uncomfortable condition than in these fancies.—Democrats will not be likely to be found in these uncomfortable boots; the whole are to be made of *split* leather, being a full type of the party.—*Boston Republican.*

ENJOYMENT OF WOMEN.—In every country from Hindostan to Mexico, woman has her certain places. In Italy, in Switzerland, in Germny, England, in Scotland, and morethan all, in civilized and woman-adoring France, I have seen her, in instances without number, performing duties of high and honorable notoriety, with which her heavn-given womanly nature seems to be totally incompatible. That the age of chivalry has passed from Europe needs not be magre evidence that no knight worthy wodd kiss from their scabbards to save the beautiful Maria Antoinette. Travel over Europe, the proofs shall stare you in the face wherever you go. In Munich a woman, does the work of printer's devil. In Vienna I have seen her making mortar, carrying hods, digging cellars, and wheeling firth the clay; and there I have also seen females harnessed with a man, nay, with a dog, and once even with a jackass, to a cart, dragging the same trough the metropolis streets of the metropolis. In Dresden she saws and splits wood, drags coal about the city in a little wagon, and wheels catables for miles through the highways to market in a huge barrow.

In all these places, in France and Italy, may you note her with a basket and scraper, hastening with all speed to monopolize the filth just fallen upon the public roates. In France females do vastly more degrading and out-of-door work than in England, and in Paris, they are in as great request as the mirrors themselves. A woman harnesses diligence horses.—A woman cleans your boots as you rest them on her little stand at the Point Neuf. At the theatre it is a woman who sells you your tickets, and other women who take charge of the boxes. At many more business offices it is a woman who does the business.—Would you bargain at Chantics for a load wood, it is a female with a woman. Would you be conveyed publicly to the south of France, you receive your right to a place in the Coupee from a woman. There is no shop of whatever description, in which a woman is not a dominant. There is indeed hardly a department in which she does not seem to be chief manager.—*London and Paris Ade.*

DIED, On Monday night last, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Woods in East Maysville, Mr. MATTHEW CLARK, of Natchez, Mississippi. Mortal remains were interred with Masonic honors.

At Maysluck, on Thursday the 23d of May, Mr. WM. ALLEN, a soldier and patriot of the revolution, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was a consistent christian, and highly respectable citizen.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a Scheme of a LOTTERY, which for liberality and unexampled merit, warrants us in declaring it to be superior to all in the history of Lotteries. Prize to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket, and the vast number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and paid, will, we doubt not, give general satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for ticket—when the prices are all sold, blanks only remain—and the Capitals are all receive out of the Wheel. We, therefore, emphatically say, delay not! but at once resolve and transmit to us your order, and the money, and receive our prompt attention. Letters to be addressed and application made to

SYLVESTER & CO,
156 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Observe the Number, 156.

$700,000! 500,000!! $25,000!!!
6 prizes of $20,000—2 prizes of 15,000.
3 prizes of $10,000.

Grand Real Estate & Bank Stock Lottery

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY 20 DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the act. To be drawn in Tallahassee, Florida, December 1st, 1839. SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers. SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, Agents for the Managers.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 to 100,000, in number of the Scale of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize—the Arcade Building, No 5 Dauphine, 4 lives, on Magazine street; 101 feet 11 inches, on Natchez street; 151 feet 6 inches on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 per ann. Valued at $700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel—162 feet on Gravier street—Rented at about; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at 25-000 dollars; valued at 500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling-house, (adjoining the Arcade,) No 16, 26 feet 7 inches front, on Gravier street. Rented at $1,200; valued at 24,000

1 Prize—Dwelling house, (adjoining the Arcade,) No 18, 23 ft front on Natchez street. Rented at $1,200; valued at 24,000

1 Prize—Dwelling house, No 23, N. E. corner of Basin and Custom House street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 60 on Franklin st.; rented at $1,600 per ann. Valued at 32,000 dollars.

1 Prize—Dwelling house, South west corner of Basin and Custom House street; 40 feet 7 inches on Basin, and 93 feet 7 inches on Franklin street; 127 feet 10 inches long, on Custom House street. Rented at 1,500 dollars; valued at 30,000

1 Prize, Dwelling house, No 339, 34 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet 11 inches deep—Rented at $300, of the Gas Co'. 15,000

1 Prize—250 Shares Canal Bank Stock, $100 each, 25,000

1 Prize—250 Shares Commercial bank Stock, 100 dollars, 20,000

1 Prize—150 Shares Mechanics' and Traders', 15,000

1 Prize—100 Shares City bank, 10,000

1 Prize—100 do do 10,000

1 Prize—100 do do 10,000

1 Prize—50 Shares Exchange bank, 5,000

1 Prize—50 do do 2,500

1 Prize—50 Shares Gas Light bank, 2,500

1 Prize—25 do do 1,250

1 Prize—15 Shares Mechanics' and Traders', 1,500

1 Prize—15 do do 1,500

20 Prizes—each 10 shares Louisiana Bank stock, $100 each, each prize $1,000, 20,000

10 Prizes—each 2 shares of $100 each, of the Gas Light bank, 2,000

200 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the Louisiana, 20,000

200 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans bank, 20,000

150 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes, $1,500,000

Tickets $20—no shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheel. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the Tickets the Six Hundred Prizes, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to them, and the fortunate holders of the Tickets will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered and without any deduction!

☞Extract from a recent Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and other of the British Provinces, are requested to insert the above, as standing advertisement, until the first of December next, and to send their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & CO.
155 Broadway, N. Y.

June 6, 1839—Dec

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

DRAWN NUMBERS, CLASS NO. 42.
54-45-13-73-12-18-67-53-36-37-23-61-59-17.

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

He offers the following

Brilliant Schemes for June, 1839.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

Class 46—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., June 8, 1839. Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 1,500, 1,400 and 10 of 10,000. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 88 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Class 48—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. June 15,—Capitals $75,000, 25,000, 15,000, 10 300, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000 3,903, 3,500, 1,250, 2 of 2,750, 3 of 2500, 20 of 1000, 30 of 500, 40 of 300, 50 of 400, 100 of 200, and 100 of 200. Tickets $20—Shares in proportion. 78 Number lottery—14 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.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of GOSS & CHRISTY, and the public that their Stock of Merchandise is now very general, and consists in part of

Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Groceries, Brushes & Dyestuffs.

Of the above goods, we have almost every variety, and we shall be able to keep up the necessary to mention. We ask a call from those wishing to purchase. We are determined to sell upon bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,
No 47, Market street, Maysville.

June 6—28

Magnetism, Magnetic Electricity and Galvanism.

DR. SCHMIDT has successfully treated with the above as safe and certain remedies, in the following nervous and inactional disorders. In Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Sciatica, Lumbago, Asthma, Cramp of the Stomach, Nervous Headache, Hysterics, Deafness, either rheumatic or nervous; Weakness of the whole body, partial or complete Lameness after apoplectic fits, Stiffness or Contraction of any part of the body, Epilepsy, St Vitus' Dance, in disease where the circulation of the blood is suppressed or affected, Cold Extremities, Irregular or Suppressed Menstruation.

Dr. SCHMIDT intends to remain a short time in this city, and may be consulted every day, from 8 till 10 o'clock, at No. 3, Nelson's Hotel, Front street.

June 6, 1839.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

A MEDICINE of more value to man than all the vast mass of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, obtained *quietly* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, with this peculiar attribute of power—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of the wonderful virtue of curing diseases of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the *inevitable grave.*

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop; and for infants a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of giving a half or quarter drop.

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

Lon's Gifen 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*—a boon, which has just lately claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy, CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and has proved itself the Cure par excellence *Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benefactor, and to hand down to posterity, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy in their pastoral letters—a medicine, at sight by which, tears they have often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of mind into joyfulness.

Such is the demand for this mighty healing restorer in Germany, that, in the short space of one year, our Brewhouses, sold in one month 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr E. P. Muhlenberg, sold 96 phials, Mr. Ehrhardt, sold 72, and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the department, has sold less than 100 per month since the commencement of the sale.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Muhlenberg at its head, offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Some of the cures before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of the medicine, and persevere 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, is as than a phial has reached the disease—the patient is at once, either rendering fatally or successfully, 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 claim it in such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether land or water, Boatmen and others, or connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to numerous maladies which they can see silently preying upon their constitutions, while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and the Sanative will do the rest. In general nature, every medicine which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often impudently recommend.

NURSES! Is there a person in all creation, (the dolts and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must not hesitate to do the very reverse. If she here strictly to her fashionable precepts. If the sick lie in the patient water, porter, or hock, and if the sick lie in the patient water, porter, or hock, and if the sick lie in the patient water, porter, or hock, and if

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas for making the boundary between them was concluded and signed at Washington on the twenty-fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eighhundred and thirty-eight which convention is word for a word as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, for marking the boundary between them.

Whereas the treaty of limits made and concluded on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight between the United States of America on the one part and the United Mexican States on the other, is binding upon the Republic of Texas, the same having been conferred in to a union when Texas formed a part of the said United Mexican States:

And whereas it is deemed proper and expedient in order to prevent future disputes and collisions between the United States and Texas in regard to the boundary between the two countries as designated by the said treaty, that a portion of the same should be run and marked without unnecessary delay:

The President of the United States has appointed John Forsyth, their plenipotentiary, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed Memucan Hunt its plenipotentiary:

And the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. 1. Each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of twelve months from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, at New Orleans, and proceed to run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where the river enters the Gulf of Mexico, to the Red river. They shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ART. 2. And it is agreed that until this line shall be marked out, as is provided for in the foregoing article, each of the contracting parties shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in all territory over which its jurisdiction has hitherto been exercised, and that the remaining portion of the said boundary line shall be run and marked in such time hereafter as may suit the convenience of both the contracting parties, until which time each of the said parties shall exercise without the interference of the other, within the territory of which the boundary shall not have been so marked and established, the same extent to which it has been heretofore usually exercised.

ART. 3. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the term of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals. Done at Washington, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, in the sixty-second year of our independence of the United States of America, and in the third of that of the Republic of Texas.

[L. S.] JOHN FORSYTH.
[L. S.] MEMUCAN HUNT.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective exchanges of the same were exchanged at Washington on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by Aaron Vail acting Secretary of State of the United States and Anso Jones, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, 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 convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be faithfully fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, this third day of October 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:
A. VAIL, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Anniversary

OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Confidence Lodge, No. 53, Maysville, Ky. will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on Monday, the 24th inst. Neighboring Lodges, and all transient brethren, in good standing are invited to join in the celebration.

By order,
J. W. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Maysville, May 9, 1839.
Eagle insert till day and charge Monitor.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,

HAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order.

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

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 Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and that possesses *three fold power*—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is presumed of a superior excellence, for many diseases of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures in many whom they had resigned to the grasp of *the unshiable grave.*

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop; and for infants a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking, are with each bottle.

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

Louis Of a 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 that may justly claim for it, a place, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy, CONSUMPTION, in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filed the stream in the Medical Medicine, and which will be the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the memory of a kind and Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so plainly portrayed even by those of the clergy in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they have often become the happy instruments of restoring health and joy into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Steutmer, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being more than the quantity C. F. Manhattan, grocer, 123 Mr. Jas. Sevier, linkeeper, 108; and not a single agent who has made returns of money in the Lexington, 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 ordered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take the first dose, and if these 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, the patient has not exceeded the dose—and, in no other case, whether consulting fatally or successfully, has the patient used more than one bottle.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a most fatal antidote, though the inventor does not claim it with such probability.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and unhealthy lives, are exposed to various insidious diseases which may be silently preying upon their constitution, while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh—and this is the most beneficial use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in lieu of tea and coffee) whatever the appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down against nature, every medley which the heterodox Doctors said and kindest nurses often impudently recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, the doctor and nurse only (if at all) and what we would profit by herbalists, we must address strictly to her infallible receipt. If the herbs for the patient water, and the food the appetite creates, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

In burning fevers mock not the patient's instinctive call for cold drink, by simple mostening (?) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a sweet of water, and let him drink a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure—this is nature.

From Thomas George, Esq. Orington, Me.

"My wife has been considerably unwell in the habit for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but was always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, except the prepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and for a time, well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her decline was partially obviated, there was no cure. I bear testimony to the skill of Dr. Fitch, and the composition, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and seemed to decrease and decay, yet, as wellas myself, we calculated she would not continue but a short time, he had nothing but sleeping powders to give her for rest, when, providentially, I fell in with Dose Sanative Drops, and lo!ugh she was altogether bedridden, the first dose she took parcel or some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to our direction, her appetite was soon so far that to a rudiled appetite, and she continued to recover, so that I do not know but *her health is now as good as it has been since we came into the Sugar-Camp.*

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

Orington, Me., July 7th, 1838. TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE, sold by DUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro, Vt; by sufficient many cures of disease, as eloquently as the skill of Fitch, commend the power of other remedies. The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been cured, and benefitted by using the Sanative.—*Vermont Phoenix.*

(☞ *Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro.*

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. But, she has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with *consumptive* complaints.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838. THOMAS CROSBY.

Certificate from Henry Clarke, Esq., of Brattleboro.

This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted all the medicines I could procure, but one bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which received it *entirely* in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to perfect health.

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838;

Certificate from Samuel Cutting, Esq, of Guilford, Vt.

I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with a severe cough, side pain, back and with general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines from various Physicians in Boston, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the 4 bottle of the *Matchless Sanative* which medicine has *greatly* relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone, has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay. SAMUL CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

Dr. Rowland—I said a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF 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 are in the same situation.

Yours respectfully, &c.
THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a most decided effect in removing a cough in town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for four or three 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 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have cause to be confident 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 convinced the most prejudiced of its efficacy. 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 cure, and in many instances it has almost performed a *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the amount of 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, and whenever I can procure it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot send for the packages fast enough to meet the call. You will send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail 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. ORRIS 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 abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it had scarcely my faith in its efficacy. We have some persons who are able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time of commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and *speechless 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 means for 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 inoffensive 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 determined to be "killed according to rule," like the people of old who "would have" a king to rule over them." But, thanks to the circulation of newspapers, which is the general diffusion of knowledge, which enables nineteen twentieths of THE PEOPLE to read and to judge for themselves—now we no longer believe in swallowing that deadly mineral, Calomel, professing to cure—but universally leaving us in a worse condition after its use.

We no longer believe in the absurd notion that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise provision of Nature; it will cure, it requires the assistance of purgative medicine to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is 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 they prescribe the just proportion of the dose, to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Hear what persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well know the qualities of these Pills.

BRANDRETH'S 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 used by itself or along with other medicines. It stands infinitely before all the preparations containing any of Mercury. Purgative properties are alone of considerable value—for those pills may be taken daily run any risk, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Marrow dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the noxious effects of that BARBAROUS PILL. THE TEETH are not loosened, the gums and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation and strength in the movement of the body. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY, for they cure opposite diseases. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIARRHŒA and CONSTIPATION! They cure DISPEPSIA and CONSTIPATION! They cure FEVER and AGUE! They cure all these *apparently* opposite diseases, because they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, and when taken as directed, they will cure and RESTORE. Four years this medicine has now been before the people of the United States, and in that time has introduced it has superseded all other remedies.

25 cents per box with directions.

Beware of counterfeits.

Principle Novum made agents.

Each of Dr. Brandreth's Agents have an *engraved certificate.* The certificates are renewed regularly; therefore when over twelve months old they no longer guarantee the genuineness of the medicine.

Remember druggists are never made agents.

S. TOUSEY,
99 Fourth street Louisville, general agent for Dr. Brandreth.

THOMAS NOLIN, Market street is the only authorized agent for Maysville.

(☞ 99 Fourth street, is the only place in Louisville for the sale of the genuine pills.

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

In the vicinity of Maysville, Ky.

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 ease of construction this powerful assured cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of Jno. Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

(☞ Persons wishing to purchase the above Cow will do well to apply at our shop near Maysville, or to Messrs. Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

Glass Ware.

7 PAIR fine Cut Bowls,
5 pair do do Dishes,

Also, fine Pitchers, Champagne, Tumblers, Wines and Goblets, Jelly Glases, fine cut and common.

1 dozen Gilt pint Tumblers
20 " ½ Gallon Jars,
20 " ¼ do do
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
10 doz Pint Cup Plates;
20 " 5-6—7 inch plates;
13 Salt cellars;
47 Boxes, first cut, common Tumblers;
Just received by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
May 16, 1839. No. 10, Market Street.
(☞ Eagle copy.

Plough Factory.

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

DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

HARDWARE!

B. B. REYNOLDS.

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

CASTINGS, NAILS, STEEL, &c.

No 20, Market street,
Maysville, Ky.

On hand, a full assortment of TOOLS of all kinds.

(☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his stock; as he pledges himself to sell at Cincinnati prices, or as low as can be purchased in the West

April 4, 1839.—3

NEW GOODS!!

S. L. BLAINE & Co

No. 2, THOMPSON'S NEW MARKET PARKET,

HAVE just received and now not opening a neat and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods; which they will sell at their usual low prices, or exchange Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Rags, Tallow, Flaxed or Beeswax.

Maysville, April 11 1839.—4

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, with chees,
Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Keith on the Globes;
Burnett's Geography of the Heavens;
Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and chain.
Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibon, Gummere and Conway;
Gummere's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beatiful Engravings, by J. Bracford;
Tanner's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.
For sale by
EDWAR COX.

march 15, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm of R. GOBBYNS & CO. either by note or book account, are requested, *for the last time*, to call and settle the same at the counting room of Lee, Rees and Dobyns, on or before the first day of March, for, after that time, all notes and accounts remaining unsettled, will be placed into hands of A. A. WADSWORTH and STEPHENSON, for collection.

R. G. DOYNS.

February 28, 1839.

TOBACCO.

50 Boxes, Cavendish,
70 Keg's & Twists, No. 1.
40 do Spun,
On hand and for sale at the Factory of
D. SPALENG Jr.

Feb. 29th, 1839.—3m.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Atkinson and Pilsey, expires by mutual consent—we therefore take indebted to the firm, will come forward and settle with the same—and all who have accounts standing, will present them for payment.

DAVID ATKINSON,
JOHN M. COHOUN.

May 9th, 1839.—3t.

COAL.

A SUPPLY of the best Yohogany Smithing coal, for sale by

O. H. DAVIS.

Maysville, May 2nd.—1m

CATSUP.

MUSHROOM, Walnut and Tomato Catsup, for sale by,

F. FIANK.

Feb. 28. 1839.—9m No. 19 Sutton St.

Hemp and Clover seed.

40 BUSHELS HEMP SEED
25 bushels CLOVER SEED. For sale by
J. & HUSTON.

Maysville, 18th April, 1839.—3m

Palm Soap.

50 BOXES of 50 lb. Palm Soap, now on the Levee, and for sale at Cincinnati.
Also, 3000 lbs of lump soap such as is manufactured in the country, of a good quality for sale by the boat or retail, at Cincinnati wholesale. Soft soap can be bought at $1 per barrel, at the soap and candle factory at the mouth of Sycamore.

GEO. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839.—3m.

Just Received.

50 KEGS Pittsburgh White Lead,
25 do Cincinnati do do
25 boxes assorted Tumblers,
25 do do Glasses, all kinds,
99 do large Window Glass all sizes,
For sale low by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov. 21, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Arthur, dec'd, are requested to make payment without delay. And those having claims against the same to present them in time and as the law requires, or they will be barred.

W. A. S. ALLEN, Ex'r.

April 11, 1839.—3t.

GREAT BARGAINS.

FRESH GOODS:

PROCTER & TUREMAN, have just received and now offer for sale, a full and FANCY DRY GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting in part of the following articles:

CLOTHS—Sup'r Black Wool-died Blacks, Blues, all shades and qualities: Browns, invisible, Forest and Green: Russian, Purple, Adelaide, Steel, and Cadet-mixed.

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

SATINETS—A general assortment—all colours and qualities.

SUMMER CLOTHS—Marino Casimeres *CASSIMERES*—Fancy and qualities: Fancy and superior articles: Cashseretts—very superior quality—all colours; superior Black Woolen Cashsmerett—superior Drab. de Ete, for summer cloths &c.

SUMMER WEARS—Brown and white Linen; Linen Drillings; Linen Drills, striped: Wh'te and brown. French Linens—all qualities: German do:—all qualities: Mexican—mixed: Brown Osnaburg: Blue Drills, Beaverteiner, Water Repellant Cloths, Blue Nankeen superior Foochong and Georgia Nankeens—various widths.

LINENS—Irish Linens—Grass Bleached superior Table do., Damask Table do.; Damask Table Cloths; Damask Cloths; Brown Russia do.: Towel and Bird Eye Diapers; Brown and Black Hollands: Russian & Barnsley Sheetings—4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 12-4: Linen 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 Jaconets: Swiss Jaconets: Brilliant, Plain and Crape Lawns: 6-4 drapery Muslins.

DOMESTICS—3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 7-8 brown Sheetings: 3-4 Shirtings: 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 7-8 Bleached, do: 4-4 American Long Cloths: 4-4 English do: 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 and 7-8 Ticking: 3-4 and 4-4 striped and plaid Apron and furniture checks: Brown and blk Drills: Blk and cold Cambric: Selesiaand Satin Jeans: Satinets.

PRINTS—Blue Merrimacks: American colours—all qualities: fine assortment of British Printed Calicoes—various—good, assortment, French Cambs—superior quality: for furniture Prints—all qualities; French Curtain Muslins.

GINGHAMS—2-3 and 3-4 Cold and blk Glazed Ginghams: 3-4 and 4-4plain Chambre do: 4-4 striped mulrtonds: Plain Muslins and Lawns: Mousline de Orleans—fine article: Mousline de Lyons: Chelley & Co.

SILKS—Blk Gros de Naples: Blk Gros Italian and Poult Soie—all qualities and widths: Poult de Soie, Gros de Naples, Gros de Afrique, plain and striped and Honnet Silks, of all descriptions; blk and blue blk India Satins—double and single width: Levantine; rich figured Satins—various colours and qualities in patterns; rich wat'd and figd Silk Satins—Satins, strp'd shaded—in patterns; Brocade Satins; rich Satin Ladies—new style; Pl'd and figd Silks—superior plain and figd White Satins; Pondicherry—a new article—very superior quality; Gros Grain Silks—various qualities; Silk Velvets; blk blue blk and colored fancy Silk and Gauze Shawls; rich cold'd Silk and Gauze Shawls—various qualities and sizes; Silk Blond do; Twisted Silk Sashes—assorted.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Bandannoe, Flag, Pongee, Madras, Verona and Britania—all qualities; Linen Cambric, Plain and Hem Stitched; Linen Cambric Embroidered—very superior quality.

CRAVATS—Blk and blue blk Silk and Satin—all qualities; Plain, White, Bishop, Leeon and Lancelot.

RIBBONS—Taffetas, Gauze, Satins and Brocades; Plain, Satin Edge—new style; Pl'd and figd Silks—superior plain and figd White Satins; Pondicherry—a new article—very superior quality; Gros Grain Silks—various qualities; Silk Velvets; blk blue blk and colored fancy Silk and Gauze Shawls; rich cold'd Silk and Gauze Shawls—various qualities and sizes; Silk Blond do; Twisted Silk Sashes—assorted.

BELTS—Pr'n, Blk, Wht. and Fancy—all colours and qualities. French Kid Gloves; Canton Cottons and Cuffs—very fine article—well assorted.

HOSIERY—Wht. blk and cold'd Silk—all qualities: wht. blk and cold'd Silk knotted; blk and wht. Cotton—well assorted.

GLOVES—Wht. Kid, Silk and fancy coloured—all qualities: Picnic, Mohair and Silk—blk and fancy colors; Laced Top; blk Picknic Mohair Gloves and Mitts; Gloves and Mitts—all colours; long Kid do.—wht. and cold'd Gentlemen' Back. Beaver, Hoskin, Berlin sided Gauntlets, Tanners—3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20d

200 half boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
190 do do 10 by 12 do do
50 boxes flint tumblers,
100 kegs White Lead in oil,
200 dozen. Hoes and garden hed corels,
100 do do do plough lines,
10 doz. Trot lines,
50 boxes Virginia and Kentucky Cavendisl Tobacco,
6000 lbs. German Steel,
5 cases Spanish flies blister steel,
100 lbs. Engish do do do
100 lbs Cast Steel, Sanderson and Brother
Vices, and Anvils. Sheet Iron, &c.

All of which will be sold at market prices, or exchanged for approved country produce, such as Bacon, Hemp, Feathers, &c. &c.

JANUARY & HUSTON.

Maysville, 18th April, 1839.—3m

Watasia.

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

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

Feb 14, 1839.

Ten Cents Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the night of the 9th instant, Isbern Tucker an indented apprentice to the tanning and currying business. The said boy is about 16 years old, five feet high, rather fair complexion, cloth ing not recollected, but had on a neat suitof jeans, when he left home. The said Sebern Tucker was bound by the county court of Nicholas, until 21 years of age to learn the above named business. Therefore, all persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as they might expect the law to be put in force against them. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky, but no additional expenses paid.

ANDREW COUCHRAN.

Feb 18, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has recently received, Eli Farley's Universal History, 2 vols; Fisher's Outlines of Universal History; Combs Phrenology: Coleman's Practical Farmer and Gardener; Adams' New Arithmetic; Kirk's Arithmetic: Pepsine Infidelity, by Davies; Tone's Cavalry Exercise: Far West; Rob of the Bowl; Henry's Assembly Catechism; Paper on Dueling; Tales of the Peerage; Tissed child; Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar; Totten's Algebra; Cambecorte's Evenings with Napoleon; Tales of the Peerage; Tales of the Bench and the Bar: Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, Taylor's Law Glossary, Kirk's Arithmetic; Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada &c; The Bubbles of Canada, Wyley's Greek Grammar; Mitchell's Largest Map of the United States, with an index of every town and village; The Hugenot, by James; Milford's County Stories: Mothiem's Church History; Elwing; Sevier's Bible Antiquities; The Women of England; Captain Kyd, the Wizard of the Sea; The Prince and Pedlar; The Ex Dyvorsyl's Chase of Conscience; The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham; The Pauldings; Neale Malone; The American in Paris; Ten Thousand a Year; Spirit of the East; Romance of the Harem, Preaching and Hearing; Scott's Infantry Tactics.

May 16, 1839.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839.

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. Lazan & Dosrss, on Main Cross street, No. 17, where he is prepared to receive and forward any description of produce, 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,
40 do Laguira 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 hds. N. Orleans Sugar,
4 do Clarified do,
20 bbls Loaf Sugar,
2 Tierces Rice,
9 bags Pepper,
20 bbls N. Orleans Molasses,
15 doz. Patent Painted Buckets &c.

all of which he will sell on as good terms as any? ouse in the place.

WILLIAM FICKLEN.

April 4, 1839.

Kirk, Anderson & Sharpe,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New York a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been adapted to the present Spring and approaching Summer, consisting of every thing that can be found in a well conducted Dry Good Establishment in the place or elsewhere. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, and request those wishing to purchase, to examine their stock before doing so.

JOHN L. KIRK.
ELY D. ANDERSON.
SAM'L. K. SHARPE.

Maysville, April 16,—1838.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

JOEN C. PEPPER,

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to carry on the business of Tinning, Copper smithing and Sheet Iron Working, at the old stand, on the corner of Market and Second Streets, a little below the Bank; towards the east, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Ware and the best quality of Tin, which he will positively sell at the lowest PITTSBURG PRICES, and on terms as accommodating as they can be purchased in that city, or elsewhere, without exception.

Hireling and well tried experienced workmen are employed in the number of experienced workmen employed in his shop, and he will execute orders with neatness and despatch, and pledge himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship or cheapness. Merchants and all others who may purchase, are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Cooking, coal & wood stoves

AND COMMON GRATES,

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

Maysville, Sept. 5, 1838.

Oil House.

THE proprietor of the Oil House, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to serve up in the best style of the table, during the season, and hopes his friends will give him a call. The house will be constantly supplied with fresh oysters during the season.

Nov. 8, 1838.—4m.

DR. HULL'S

ULTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

HIS new instrument for the relief of Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, or external uterine Hernia, is recommended to the objectionable Pessary, in cases of prolapsus, needed to be afflicted as the means of permanent relief, and cure, in all cases of prolapsus, performing a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances. It has received the sanction of many Physicians, and is now in use in Louisville; Sur. Benjamin C. Brodie; Sur. Clark, Physician to the Queen; Dr. Adam, Lecturer on Midwifery; Dr. Lee, Physician to Guy's Hospital; Dr. Sweatman, Lecturer in Middlesex Hospital, and senior Accoucheur to Queen Charlotte's Lying in Hospital; Dr. Henry Davies, Consort; Blundell, Lecturer on Midwifery, Surgeon Keates, &c. &c. Dr. Ramsay, Professor of Midwifery, Sale of Medicine, Paris and Accoucheur to the Duchess Dowager of Orleans; Professor Dugas, Paris; Dr. Bois, Sasson, and others—and in New York by Professor J. W. Francis; Dr. C. Beck, Dr. C. Delafield, Professor Mott, Professor Hosack of New York; Professor Dalafield; Professor Clinic U. Johnston, President County Medicine; Laurence Hull, Pres. and Sec. State of New York; Proof James, Mc Naughton, Company; Prof. March, Prof. Cyrus Perkins, Dunne—Dr. Thos. Boyd, Gilbert Hull, Clerk, Stearns, Ludlow, Kissam, Vache, Ferguson, Van Rensselaer, and many other distinguished Physicians of the Union.

A. G. HULL, Office 4 Vesey street, Astor House, New York.

A constant supply of the above instrument with Dr. Hull's improved Trusses, for sale will be kept by

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

March 14, 1839.

One Cent Reward.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of AMOS KNAPP, an indented apprentice to the subscriber, living in Hinkston, who ran away on or about the 20th March. He is about 18 years of age, five feet high, light complexion with sandy hair when he left, had on a suit of jeans. He is from Marietta, O., and may have for a home Persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as all such will be responsible according to law.

JOSEPH NOWLIN.

April 18—3t*

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, living near Sharpsburg, the 10th inst.

DARK BAY MARE,

Black mane and tail, five or six years old, about 15 hands high, unshod, mane fell over the left side. Any person taking the mare from Ohio, and will doubtless return the person returning said mare to me will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN S. BUCKWORTH

April 18—3t

New Corn Mill.

THE undersigned, having recently put up a CORN MILL, in Mr. Stanley's Mill, near the Bagging Factory, respectfully announces that he now prepared to supply the citizens of Maysville and vicinity with fresh CORN MEAL, at a reasonable price. He is also prepared to grind Corn and Wheat together, for stock feeding. They can be used this food, either for horses or cattle, and is much more wholesome than corn alone. The third, and the food is highly nourishing. The very lowest prices at which they can be offered, for cash.

(☞ Farmers are informed that he will exchange meal for corn into meal, or one fifth or grind alone for one-sixth.

JOSEPH H. METCALF.

Maysville, Feb. 7, 1839.

BLANK DEEDS,

Just printed and for sale here.