MAYSVILLE LEDGER.

RICHARD H. STANTON. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." E. D. CROCKSHANKS.

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Circular.

Wesleyan College...Reformed Medical Department.

GREECALY to an Ordinance recently adopted by the board of Trustees, the second winter course of lectures in this institution will hereafter commence on the third Monday in October of each year, and continue five months: lectures daily. The spring or summer course will commence on the first Monday in April, and continue three months: lectures on each alternate day. The last term of each session, generally to the same exercises, is to be devoted to the examination of candidates for graduation, and to conferring the degree, excepting honorary, are conferred at any other time, unless by a vote of the Board.

The requisites for entering the institution are a good English education, and satisfactory evidence of a good moral character. In lieu of the present imposition in these particulars, it is provided by an act of the Board, that every candidate for admission shall be examined before a Committee appointed for that purpose.

The arrangement for the approaching session is as follows:

Anatomy and Physiology, by T. V. MORROW, M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, by G. W. CARVESS, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine & Midwifery, by J. B. DAY, M. D.
Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children, by J. G. JONES, M. D.
Materia Medica, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by J. R. PAROCK, M. D.

Fees for the fall and winter session are as follows: Anatomy and Physiology, $12. Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, $12. Theory and Practice of Midwifery, $10. Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children, $10. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, $10.

Fee for each Professor's ticket for the spring and summer course, $5. Graduation fee, $10, (of dissecting rooms, $3—optional.) Board, including room, fuel, lights and washing, varies from 1, dollar 87 to 2 dollars 25 per week.

Further information may be obtained by addressing a letter, POST PAID, to J. B. DAY, D. DEAN.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES KILBOURNE, PRES'T.

R. W. COWLES, SEC'Y.

WORTHINGTON, OHIO, JULY 8, 1839.—6. M.

Wall Paper.

600 ROLLS Wall Paper of the latest patterns—fine and common.

Rolls Border Papers, for rooms,
Rolls of Passage Papers,
Remains Medium and Crown Wrapping

Do. do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do. do.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

☞We lay before our readers, agreeably to promise, the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of working mechanics, held at the Court House in this city, to take into consideration the injuries sustained from the establishment of manufactories within the State Prison. These manufactories have been introduced on an enlarged scale within the last four or five years; and the State is under contract to give the convict labour to certain companies at from twenty-five to forty cents per day, for some years to come—and although the system is wholly of whig origin, it is not our purpose to treat it as a party question. The great majority in this country are at all times willing to do what is right. The subject needs only to be freely and dispassionately discussed—the evil understood—and the remedy will be applied.

THE OLD POLITICAL CONTRACT-OR.

By this title all will recognise Mr. Clay. He who once gave the Presidency to Mr. Adams for the office of Secretary of State; and who now offers to his followers, a *Bank of fifty millions*, for the Presidency. As he is now, by the general consent of the whig or federal party, their only Presidential candidate; and as his old bargain with Mr Adams took place before many of the present voters had arrived at manhood, we give below, for their information, Mr. McDuffie's speech explaining the circumstances and terms of that celebrated contract.—Mr. McDuffie's speech was delivered in the Lower House of Congress, on the 21st of March 1826, being the next session after the bargain. It will be read as a specimen of powerful eloquence, and its effect, when delivered, will be remembered by many thousands, whose bosoms it excited to that just indignation against the contracting parties which accomplished, their overthrow three years after. Mr. McDuffie said—

"It must frequently happen in the progress of public affairs, that men who have stood opposed each other on some questions, may be brought and honestly brought to co-operate upon other questions. But this sort of union between public men, without any stipulation or arrangement, is very different, essentially different, from such a coalition as I coalition as I could bring no. I will take leave to present to the gentleman from Massachusetts, a hypothetical case of coalition between two politicians—a case, however, for which I am more indebted to history than imagination—and to ask him whether that is one of the political combinations that he would regard as a patriotic "union of counsels?"

I will suppose the Election of the President to have devolved upon this House, and that the voice of the nation had given one of the candidates a decided prominence, and thrown another of them, a member of this House, out of the competition. I will suppose even that the person from whom the President is to be chosen, neither the highest nor the lowest on the list, to be a cold, calculating politician, shaping his political course, assuming his political principles, and forming and breaking off his political connexions with an exclusive view to his own personal aggrandizement: I will suppose him, by pursuing this artful and calculating course, to have obtained successively, the confidence of all parties, and, finally, even the countenance of mine. I am purpose, that in all the vicissitudes which mark his political tergiversations, he steadily continued to approach his object, never, or faltering, by each successive change, to gain in power what he lost in principle; and, finally, I will suppose that, according to the code of his political morality, the government of a nation is a business of bargain and arrangement and combination among the leading politicians—the whole essence of political honesty consisting in a faithful performance of contracts. I will suppose that the individual I have described should offer the Executive embrace to a member of this House, who had been for eight years his personal and political enemy, denouncing him, without either delicacy or dignity, in the Halls of Legislation, the Courts of Justice, and through the public journals, and declaring on a former occasion, that he would not even serve with him in the same cabinet, because he was an "*apostate Federalist*."—Suppose at the moment in question to be a man notorious for the looseness of his morality and the versatility of his political principles; always prepared to accommodate his doctrines to the temper of the times, yet bold, and daring, and reckless in the prosecution of his schemes of ambition; in a word, sir, I will suppose him to be a political gambler, regarding politics as a game, and power as a prize to be won by mere juggling and dexterity, yet skilled beyond all other men to do wise his ambitious purposes, by a confident and imposing manner, and to "assume a virtue when he has it not." I will suppose, sir, that, after the meeting of the Congress by which the President was to be elected, this member, holding the highest station in the House, and notoriously possessing a great and decisive influence in the election, should, for five or six successive weeks, maintain a profound and mysterious reserve on the subject—and, surely, for the purpose of making up his judgment either as to the *qualifications* or the *claims* of the candidates, but *seemingly* for the purpose of making it apparent to all parties, that he "held the balance" in his hands, and that no man could be elected without making terms with him—or, in plain English, for the purpose of "holding back for a bargain."

During this period of suspense, and doubt, and artifice, I will make no supposition as to the midnight consultations, the awkward advances, the mutual declarations of returning confidence, and intended support and advancement, carried backward and forwards by the agency of busy and pragmatical ministers—which preceded and led to the consummation of that portentous and disastrous conjuction in political astrology—a coalition of political enemies—in which each makes an offering of his own feelings and principles, and both make a common offering of the principles of the Constitution and the most sacred rights of the People. But, sir, as the gentleman from New York, (Mr Storrs) upon some principle of association about which I have no right to ask him any prying questions, has been pleased to allude to the breaking up of the Council of *Pandemonium*, after it had been resolved that Satan should undertake the perilous voyage for the purpose of seducing our first Parents from their allegiance; I will take leave with his permission, to give a few additional touches to the picture which he has left unfinished. Satan, it seems, had collected, had but just commenced his journey, when he was arrested by the barrier of Hell, secured by gates "thrice threefold and "impenetrable," and guarded by Death who, to oppose his progress, stood firm, "fierce as ten furies, terrible as Hell, and shook a dreadful dart." "On the other side, incensed with indignation, Satan stood, unterrified." "Each at the head levelled his deadly aim, their fatal hands no second stroke intend." But, lastly for the innocence, the purity, and the happiness of our race, *Sin* interposed her mediatorial offices; the combatants, who had scowled till "Hell grew darker at their frown," were *suddenly reconciled* and both seemed equally pleased." Satan disclosed the object of his enterprise, designed for their common benefit, and held out to Death hopes of future advancement. Death dropped his weapon, "grinned horrible a ghastly smile, to hear his famine should be filled." Yes, sir, *they formed a coalition*. Sin, the portress of Hell, was the instigator, and "from her side the fatal key, and instrument of all our woe, she took: was a sudden, open flew the infernal doors," never to close again; forth went "the adversary of God and man," and *man was lost!*

Sir, I shall leave it to others to trace out the resemblance, if resemblance there be, between this infernal coalition, and any thing that has been recorded, or remains to be recorded, in this history of this Earth. But, as I have attempted to draw the picture of a political coalition, I cannot refrain from an humble presentment of two politicians suddenly relaxing from frowns to smiles, and rushing from blows to embraces, I have no sort of objection, being at least, but a very indifferent painter, to write the names under the respective likenesses—With this view, I shall lay aside the brush of the painter, and take up the pen of the historian.

But, sir, as it now occurs to me, I will here notice a remark made by an honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreling) and which gave uneasiness to this part of the subject. He complained that I assailed the caucus; and was pleased to add, that the People could not be duped into the belief that a Convention was any thing better. I will hereafter, in the proper place, examine this question directly from the People, is as different from a caucus of Members of Congress, as a mountain stream is from a stagnant pool. It is the coalition and the caucus that I assail; and, if I succeed, it is plain that former is certainly the worst. In reference to these, if the gentleman will allow me to quote his favorite author, Doctor Ollapod, I would say "thubaub is thubarb still." The gentleman has shown me for sympathy, in the melancholy fate of King Caucus. No, sir, he has no right to come to me for sympathy. Let him go to the Administration, who have dethroned his King. *They* should at least pay a decent respect to his memory ere a should it be—

"With one suspicious and one drooping eye.
In equal scale weighing delight and dole."

If the ghost of that fallen Monarch should ever come at midnight and remove the gentleman's curtain,

"To tell the Secrets of the prison house
The tales of horror, but lest thy soul,"

it would certainly say to him,

"The serpent that did sting thy Monarch's life,
Now wears his crown."

Yes, sir, and that serpent is the coalition; which I now propose to dissect and examine by a plain matter-of-fact analysis.

Disclaiming any allusion to the motives of any member now upon this floor, I assert it as a fact, that the present Chief Magistrate was elevated to the Presidency against the known and undoubted will of a clear Constitutional majority of the People of this Union. If the present Secretary of State had not perseved in opposing his election, and thereby distracted the vote of the Western States, General Jackson would have received the electoral votes of Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri, which, added to those he actually received, would have given him a number "twice fifty," finally, within a month—a little month," "O! most wicked speed to post with such dexterity" to merciticious bonds—"*they married!*" Mr. Chairman, I pronounce it to be a bold, wicked, stroke the spirit of the Constitution, and the voice of the Nation, unequivocally expressed, concurred to "forbid the banns."

It is not, nor it cannot come to, proof. Tell me not of the infamy of Lord North's celebrated coalition with Mr. Fox. There, to be sure, there was the same combination of adversary elements in the political compound; but the spirit of the Constitution was not violated; nor the voice of the Nation contemned and defied.

Mr. Chairman, as I feel quite exhausted, both by bodily effort and bodily indisposition, I shall detain the Committee with but a few additional remarks. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) had been pleased to say, that, if he entertained the opinions I have expressed of the corruptibility of Congress, he would not proclaim them here; but would take the responsibility leave of a recent Republic, and fly to the shelter of some paternal despotism. Highly as I respect the gentleman, I must be excused from pursuing the course he has suggested. I am very differently constituted, perhaps, from most of my fellow-citizens; prompts me not to fly from difficulties, but to meet, and, if possible to conquer them. My maxim is, "never to despair of the Republic." It is true, sir, I do not like the signs and fashions of the times. I believe that "something is rotten in the State of Denmark." But, if corruption has insinuated itself into our political system, it is the duty of every patriot to stand his ground, and endeavor to exterminate it, and the cause of it.—As it is certain that this coalition between Liberty and Power, in its worst form, must have occurred at some time, under our present political organization, I regard it as a fortunate circumstance, that it has taken place at this early period of the Republic, when the youthful vigor of its constitution can sustain the remedy, and throw off the disease. Twenty years from this time, the disease would probably have been incurable, and the contest hopeless.

Now, I have the most thorough confidence of ultimate success: for though, to use the language of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the battle may be lost, yet, and lost here at this time—and when I see the whole organized power of the Administration arrayed against a proposition that can only passby two thirds of our votes, what else can I expect? I will not adopt the desperate resort of flying to the Emperor of Russia, or the Grand Sultan of Turkey, to unbosom my griefs and disappointments, No, sir. I will appeal to that great tribunal, by which, I think, all our proceedings on this subject are to be reviewed. I will proclaim to the People that their liberties are in danger, and must be inevitably lost in the grossest corruption, if this House be not divested of its habitual agency in the election of the President. And I here solemly devote myself to this great reform, pledging myself before this House, and this Nation, that I will never intermit or relax my exertions, either in Congress or out of it, until the right of choosing the Chief Magistrate shall be restored to the only safe depository of that power—the people of the U. States."

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sunday, P. M.

The Rochester Democrat of Thursday informs us of a serious row which took place a few miles from Cobourgh, Upper Canada, on Monday last, between a party of some fifty men, who had been landed from a schooner above the town, and a number of the inhabitants of the place who had set out to oppose them.

The party from the schooner is said to have crossed over from the American side but this does not appear, by any means, certain. No lives were lost in the conflict which ensued, and some six or eight were taken prisoners.

The case of fraud on the revenue, which has been before the U. S. District Court, at Boston, for the last week, was brought to a close on Friday last, when a verdict in favor of the United States was returned.—The general features of the case, are as follows:—

Thos. Boutwell, Jr. a large importer of woollens, was very intimate with James Campbell, a Deputy Collector; he never entered any importations without the assistance of this Deputy, and the package sent to the appraiser's as a sample of each invoice, was always of a particular kind, viz: the package of the highest cost in the invoice.

The officers suspected some design, and seized an invoice of 15 packages of woolens. The package was sent to the appraiser and found to be correctly invoiced, and the residue one third at least below real value. On referring to the books of the Custom house it was found that Mr. Boutwell had made at least twenty one entries, by the assistance of Deputy Campbell, in every case by the highest cost package of each invoice.

The goods at issue are supposed to have been part of those 21 false and fraudulent entries. The proper marks, tags, and numbers were unscathed on the rest of the pieces, and the boxes in which they were placed, were singularly gouged and cut, apparently with a view to erase the means of tracing the goods.

Judge Davis decided that the government had made out a case of "probable cause" of fraud, and, this place the burden of proof upon the claimant to produce satisfactory evidence of the origin, and show that they were regularly imported, and that the allegations in the information, were false.—Having failed to do this, the goods are of course legally forfeited. Their value is about $10,000. We have no local news of any kind to-day.

From the Baltimore American.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE TEXAN TROOPS AND THE INDIANS.

The following highly interesting letter to the editors of this paper, was received yesterday by the steamer *Velocipede*, from Red River.

Natchitoches, July 25th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed you will herewith receive an official report of an engagement which took place on the 15th instant, and a letter from general Rusk, dated the 17th instant, seventy five miles north-west of Nacogdoches, Texas, between a large body of the Cherokees, Cadodos and other Indians, and the troops under the command of brigadier general K. H. Douglass; from which it will be seen that the Indians were defeated.

Taken from the Red Lander, a newspaper published at San Augustine, Texas, dated July 20th, 1839.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Carter, July 16, 1839.

To the hon. Sydney Johnson, secretary of war.—

SIR—On yesterday the negociation on the part of the commissioners having failed under your order, the whole force was put in motion towards the encampment of Bowles, on the Neches. Colonel Landrum crossed on the west side of the Neches, and marched up the river, the regiment under colonels Burleson and Rusk moved directly to the camp of Bowels.

Not knowing it, it seems, that we had abandoned.—Their trail was ascertained, and a rapid pursuit made. About six miles above their encampment, in the vicinity of the Delaware village, at the head of a prairie, they were discovered by the spy company, under captain Todd's company, led by general Rusk. The enemy displayed from the point of a hill Gen Rusk moloned to them to come on—they advanced and fired four or five times, and immediately occupied a thicket and ravine on the left.

As we advanced, the lines were immediately formed, and the action became general. The ravine was instantly charged and dislodged on the left by colonel Burleson and a part of his regiment; the rest of Burleson's regiment were led by lieutenant colonel Woodleff. A portion of general Rusk's regiment charged at the same time—and another portion took a position on a point of a hill to the right, and drove a party who attempted to flank us from that quarter.

Thus instantly driving the enemy from the ravine and thicket, leaving eight on dead on the field, that have been found, and carrying off as usual their wounded, as was seen by our men.

Our loss was two killed, one wounded mortally, and five slightly, to wit:—D. H. Rodgers, of Capt. Tipp's company; John Crane, of Harrison's company; H. P. Cronson, of same; Hooper, Pat. Smith and Ball, of Burt Wilson's command James and Ball, of Burt Wilson's command James Anderson, of Captain Lewis's com pany; Solomon Albright, of Capt. Vansickle's company; Geo. S. Daughter, of Capt. Box's company, slightly.

Capt. Landrum was not able, having so much further to march, to participate in the engagement, but has been ordered to the morning. All behaved so gallantly, that it would be invidious to particularize. The action commenced about an hour before sunset, which prevented pursuit. Most of their baggage was captured, 2 kegs of powder, 25lbs. lead, and many horses, cattle, corn, and other property. By order of

K. H. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier General Commanding T. A.

A letter from Gen. Rusk, dated 17th inst., has also just reached this place, in which he remarks—"We have had another engagement to-day with the Indians, who occupied a very strong position. The contest lasted and a half, when we charged and drove them from their station, in which, however, they sustained considerable loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. *Bowles* was found amongst the dead."

Their number was very considerable, I think 5 or 600. Our loss was 2 men killed and upwards of 20 wounded, amongst whom are my brother and Major Augustine, of Santa Augustine county. We are happy to learn that every precaution has been taken to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and thereby prevent protracted war. We shall anxiously await further intelligence from that quarter and will endeavor to keep our readers promptly and correctly advised on this important subject.

P. S. All the above news is corroborated by persons direction Nacogdoches. (Texas,) to this place.

From the Metropolis.

THE POSITION OF EUROPE.

There is a cloud on the horizon of Europe. We can see the gleam of its lightnings. Turkey, instead of Belgium, will be the battleground of the contending armies. The war between the Sultan and Mehemen Ali, is but the first act of the drama. Before the curtain falls, we may witness many scenes of interest. We may see the black eagle of Prussia floating in amity by the standard of the Prophet—the hereditary foes of the Muscovite and the Ottoman, fighting against the united forces of the old hereditary enemies, England and France. The almost unnaturally long general peace of Europe is about to yield to a war, arising from new combinations of interests. The old continent has become plethoric, and *needs* bleeding. Men are as pugnacious now as ever—as fond of blood—and the sovereigns of Europe *must* go to war to prevent insurrection at home.

The movement of Turkey against Egypt is evidently sanctioned by Russia, or rather secretly instigated by her. The darling project of that power will sooner or later be accomplished. The time will come—must come—when the wild Tartar, instead of the Don will revel in the luxuries of the Seraglio. The present amity of Nicholas for Sultan Mahomond, is hollow and hypocritical. The Russian's love is for the Bosphorus, not for the Nile. The splendid intrigues of Turkey have at last succeeded. Mehemet Ali, through the private management of the Russian cabinet, has been once more emboldened to oppose the power of the Sultan. One point gained. The Sultan, fearful of another Navarino affair, waits for the encouragement of Russia, before he seeks redress. He receives that encouragement, and France and England immediately side with Egypt!

It will in reality be a war, *not* between the Ottoman Porte and Egypt, but between England and Russia. The ambitious eye of the latter power sees a wide horizon. It looks across the Bosphorus, into the Mediterranean—into the Indian ocean. It looks, too, to the rich plains of Indian; to Circassia; to Persia; to the whole Eastern world. The treasure is there, and the heart is there also. The time seems to have arrived for striking the grand blow; and England would act wisely by submitting to circumstances, and allowing Russia to take her own course. *A general war in Europe will emancipate the Canadas!* It is a matter of no consequence, as far as results are concerned, whether the battle-ground be south or north of Mount Hæmus.—*New Era.*

MR. CLAY.—The New York Evening Star says the Globe, is exceedingly pleasing of Mr. Clay, for exercising his right as a private citizens of visiting the State of New York. We are unable to say how it is that we, who see the Globe every day, have not discovered that it was so extremely pleasing in Mr. Clay. The abuse of Mr. Clay in that paper which is so much complained of has certainly not amounted to a tythe of that which has been heaped upon the President of the United States for "exercising his right as a private citizen" by visiting the State of Ohio, which is his native State, in which are all his private interests, and which he had not before visited for nearly three years.—But to abuse the President of having had the temerity to visit his native State, even after so long an absence was, in the estimation of the editor of the Star, not only excusable, but highly commendable; but to say any thing disparaging of Mr. Clay for having gone to New York, where he has private interests and associations to call him, whether for electioneering purposes or for the gratification of mere curiosity, is pretendedly regarded as great outrage against the rules of propriety.

The Star, says the Globe, no objection, we take it, is not so much directed to the visit itself, as to the reception which Mr. Clay has met with in every direction—a reception at once cordial and enthusiastic." Indeed! And is it really true that the people of Ohio, by the present Administration cannot be induced to aid them in the accomplishment of their own sinister ends, and desire the elections of a President who will, and who regard Mr. Clay as an "available candidate" to effect their purposes, have given to him "a reception at once cordial and enthusiastic?" Why, really, it is quite wonderful.

Hear again. "He does not travel like Mr. Van Buren, at the public expense." O no. It is only the Whig city authorities, as in the case of Buffalo, who pay his expenses, while the Whig city authorities, as in the case of Hudson, refuse himself, in accepting of the same for the President. That is the difference. Again. "He has no pageants, no royal ceremonies, no troops of office holders or office hunters in his train." None of the Whig office holders under Governor Seward, we suppose, would venture to pay their respects to Mr. Clay. That would be too undignified for them to be guilty of; and yet we suspect that none of the organs of the party will undertake to say they did not. But those who attended upon Mr. Clay would, of course, accept of office under him, in case he could be elected to the Presidency; and yet we think it very probable that they would not refuse to imitate the example of Mr. Clay himself, in accepting office as he did, under Mr. Adams, by means of a bargain if it could be accomplished.

And again. "Like a true republican, he takes the usual public conveyance," instead of travelling in his own. Of this we know it is very anti-republican for a man, and particularly a public man, to have and to use a conveyance of his own, instead of taking the usual public conveyance.

In sober seriousness, the remarks of the Star on the subject are perfectly ridiculous, and partake as largely of mere baldverdash as any thing we have recently seen.—*Baltimore Republican.*

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

We copy the following from the National Intelligencer, in which paper it appears as a communication from a traveller:

So many, and so conflicting, have been the accounts and conjectures respecting the defeat of Braddock, and the army he commanded in 1775, that the real causes have been lost in mist. As I am not confined to any regular plan of historical narration, the following is given as it was given to me:—

In January 1824, I met James Ross, Esq. of Western Pennsylvania; whom I had known from my infancy. While recalling scenes long past, and which, from his much advanced age and experience, Mr. Ross knew so much better, the defeat of Braddock was mentioned, and on that subject he observed, "I can relate what was related in my hearing by the father of his country,' and then proceeded:

"In that part of war which consists in watching an enemy," observed Gen. Washington, "the Indians are perfect masters. The army commanded by Braddock was watched carefully by some Indian spies and some French soldiers trained to Indian manners. Independent of Indians, there was in Fort du Quesne no force at the time, which could inflict any probability of success, oppose the advancing British and Provincials, and the French commandant in the fort had expressed the necessity of either retreat or surrender.—By accident, rather than from any design concerted, there were, at the time, about about the fort four or five hundred Indian warriors. Of the French garrison one officer, of inferior rank, strenously urged that for the honor of the French arms, some resistance ought to be made. This young officer consulted the Indians, who volunteered to the number of about four hundred." With difficulty, the young hero obtained from his commander permission to lead out, to a certain limit, such French soldiers as chose to go to the adventurous enterprise. Of the French about "thirty" volunteered, and with these four hundred and thirty men the gallant Frenchman marched to meet more than threefold their number.

"In the meantime, every remonstrance by other colonial officers, and by Washington himself, was rejected with insult. Braddock advanced, as if determined on destruction and was suffered to proceed not a mile from the enemy desired. Once in the snare, defeat and death to near one half of the whole army, with her infatuated general, was the result.

"When the victory was reported to the commander at Fort de Quesne, his transports of joy knew no bounds; the young officer received with open arms, loaded with the most extravagant honours, and in a few days sent to report the victory to the Governor General of Canada. But behold! when the despatches were opened, they contained a criminal charge, not of omission in his office of paymaster, and other charges equally criminal. Under these charges this injured man was tried, broke and ruined. So matters rested until, in the Revolutionary war, the subject of Braddock's defeat happened to come up in conversation between Gen. Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. In this conversation the real facts were stated to Lafayette, who heard them with unequalified astonishment; but with his powerful sense of justice, determined to do all in his power to repair what he considered a national act of cruelty and injustice, he took and preserved careful notes, and on his return to Europe had inquiries made, and published in a work, full of wit, poetry and wretchedness, broken down by advancing years and unmerited obloquy.—The affair was brought before the Government of France, and, as the real events were made manifest, the officer was restored to rank and honorable employ.

I do not remember to have reported the exact words of Mr. Ross, nor did he pretend to give verbatim the expressions of Gen. Washington, but as to the general facts there is no doubt of their truth, and the only doubt I have is whether the conversation between the two commanders on the inside and outside of Fort du Quesne? Another fact I believe founded on truth.—When I was removed by my parents to this country, a popular report was that Braddock received his mortal wound from a man by the name of Fausett.—When my father was removing with his family to the West, one of the Fausetts kept a public house to the Eastward from small near where Uniontown now stands as the county seat of Fayette, Pa. This man's house we lodged in about the 10th of October, 1781, twenty six years and a few months after Braddock's defeat, and there it was made any thing but a secret that one of the family dealt the death-blow to the British General.

Thirteen years afterwards I met Thomas Fausett in Fayette county, then, as he told me, in his 70th year. To him I put the question, and received the plain reply; "*I did shoot him.*" He then went on to insist that by doing so, he contributed to save what was left of the army. In fact, in my youth, I never heard the fact either doubted or blamed, that Fausett Braddock.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM SHIPS.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, the Great Western left her Pier, and nearly 2 o'clock the British Queen followed. The Great Western was off Staten Island, at the quarantine ground before the British Queen got out of the East River. The ships have had superb berths in the Piers built for them at the Government Work House, where they have been agreeably located both for the convenience of passengers and of cargo. We understand that the three companies in London, Boston and Liverpool, have a contract to have berths for a number of years,—and that after May next, no ship will leave them for England, but every ten days. They are now moored by Piers in the city, which can accommodate these Leviathan visiters.

Prodigious masses of people crowded the Battery, and the wharves and piers on the East River, to see the Steamers off. The number was legion—the roofs of the houses were pretty well loaded in New York, but in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Long Island, it appeared to have had a whole view of this display. The multitude from the roofs of houses, in tolerable situations, that there has been any thing like it in New York for a long time. The hillsides of East Bay, which overlooks the City of East River and the Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, &c., must have decorated their parlours and gardens for the roofs of their Houses. The heights were lined with people. The Steam Boats in the harbour made a magnificent show as an escort on the occasion. How many of the Steam Boats were, it is difficult to say, for at the East River seemed to be full of them, but conspicuous among the Neptune, which, it is said, has hundred persons on board at the Streaming with flags, and as we saw live with persons, the whole scene was ed a picture of uncommon beauty.

Any thing like an estimate of the number of persons who were viewing the departure of the Steam Ships would be uncertain conjecture, but we saw the crowd that thronged the Piers, the Ships were, was immense, very much doubt whether any every City of late years, has attracted such a multitude of gazers. The Piers were literally thronged with people, of their timidity, that they, with the dren pretty well filled the Piers, and surrounding Wharves where the were. Business was for a time suspended,—and so much were the nation absorbed, that for a time City seemed to be quite deserted.

The rapidity with which the Queen was got off, is amazing. She has had but three working days, small part of Thursday, but the work on her has been unremitted. Her hatches were closed, and she was sunk her deeper in the water. The extraordinary efforts have been made put her punctually upon the line established, and her consignees, her agents her officers have been remarkably full. The complete stowage of her, has been amusing and novel, there has been no remission day. Coal and Beef, Ice and Baggage and Merchandise, have been literally huddled on board, with pidity,—and if one thing can be out after another, the workmen must been wonderful in the preservation der. It is no easy job to send Astor House 3000 miles on the three days.

We have not heard of any accidents notwithstanding the crowded the Harbour. The Steam Boat broke her shaft and was towed up by the steamboats Liberty and Washington.

The Great Western passed Sandy Hook, yesterday, at P. M. and was towed by the steamers Arrow and Pasha filled to overflowing with passengers Britisc Queen left the River at attendedby the steamer Neptune crammed with passengers. The Great Western, Captain Hoyer, also steamers in handsome style as far the Essex, which was returned steamers.

The Great Western passed Sandy light, all sails set, 1-4 to 3 o'clock Queen passed 5 minutes before. They have not seen any report in jurisdiction, but the most important of news from the other side for have wagers will be,—which are

N. Y. Ex

THE WEDDING FINGER.

There are few objects among the ductions of art or contemplated with lively interest, by ladies, after a age, as the wedding ring; this the theme for poets of every kind, geniuses of every wing, from the duckling to the solar eagle. The inquiry was tell the origin of the with which it is connected, and pe why a ring is round; and account circumstances concerning the of the circlet, on the most conclude dence; but amidst all that has be or written in reference to the believe the more lovely part of the mystic matter—the taper ness this ornament—has been overlo this is rather curious, as there is belonging to the ring finger which peculiar manner an appropriate blem of matrimonial union. Ac celebrated anatomist:—"It is finger where two principal nerves ing to two distinct trunks sent from the radical nerve, as is ap from the radical nerve, as is ap finger, the middle finger, and the side of the ring finger; while nerve furnishes the little finger and other side of the ring finger, at the the extremity of which a real anat place. It seems as if it were in Nature to be the matrimonial *Saturday Courier.*

The New York Federal papers that the banks were engaged in exp their specie. The British Queen Western, and packet-ship Liverpool ed out over a million of dollars, those verabious papers had the impu to contradict the *fact*.—*Metropo*

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

August 15, 1839.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

☞ The Races over the Beechland course near this City, will take place on Tuesday the 3rd of September, instead of the 10th, as advertised in our last paper. The change has been made to accommodate the Louisville course. The Louisville Journal, Cincinnati Gazette and Lexington Observer, will please notice the change and correct the Advertisement.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—Though we have not reflected as much in the congressional elections in this state as we had reason to anticipate, it is conceded on all hands, that we have achieved a considerable addition to our strength in the legislature. If our gains have not been sufficient to change the majority in that body, they will at least enable us to effect more than we have hitherto done. Our party will be enable to wield more influence upon measures of state Legislation, than it has done for years. We have gained as far as heard of twice, a member in each of the counties of Boone, Bracken, Bath, Montgomery, Nicholas, Lewis, Fleming, Bath, Montgomery, Nicholas, Madison and Scott, and lost one in Harrison. We shall probably be able to count a gain of 10 or 12 throughout the state.

The following is the vote of Mason as certified by the commissioners of the election:

	Washington	Lewis	Mayville	Germantown	Minerva	Orangburg	Total
Davis,	251	168	232	126	123	64	974
Stark,	134	147	146	55	48	29	539
Payne,	170	178	269	129	81	54	881
Bell,	84	12	19	11	89	19	185
Rudy,	115	148	116	23	57	18	476
Fleming,	237	204	218	115	113	70	1057
Reed,	243	148	247	113	125	47	923
Rogers,	193	151	113	57	52	64	600
Franklin	146	67	139	48	31	76	527
McKinin	35	145	70	16	1	1	258
Hanna	21	0	0	11	139	1	172

CONGRESS.

	Whigs.	
1st District*	not heard from,	
2d do	Phillip Triplett,	
3d do	J. R. Underwood,	
4th do	Sherrod Williams,	
5th do	Simeon H. Anderson,	
6th do	Willis Green,	
7th do	John Pope,	
8th do	W. J. Graves,	
9th do	John White.	
10th do	Richd'd Hawes,	
11th do	L. W. Andrews,	
12th do	Garret Davis,	
	ADMINISTRATION.	
13th do	*Wm. O. Butler,*	

*In the 1st district, represented by J. L. Murray in the last Congress, there were two democratic candidates, Murray and Boyd, and one Whig, Patterson. On the 7th Boyd and Patterson were running close, and it was generally expected that Boyd would be elected.

SENATORS ELECTED.

In the Senatorial district, composed of Mason and Bracken, THOMAS Y. PAYNE, Esq. of this city, is elected by a majority of 402 votes over Capt Culp. Col. BY's endorsement at the close of the polls on second day.

JAMES GUTHRIE is re-elected from Louisville and Jefferson county, after a very animated contest, by a small majority over Col. F. Johnson.

Maj. DANIEL MONGAN is re-elected from Fleming county, by a majority of 144 votes over Thomas Porter, Esq.—both Whigs.

SAMUEL HANSON is re-elected from Clarke & Estill.

JAMES HUGHES, (Administration,) is elected from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Henry and Oldham, in the room of Elijah F. Nuttall, Esq. whose term of service had expired.

G. CLAYTON SLAUGHTER, (whig,) is elected from Nelson county, without opposition, in the room of Stanley Young, Esq. whose term of service had expired.

ANDREW RULE, (administration,) is elected from the Senatorial Districts composed of the counties of Floyd, Morgan, Pike and Perry, in the room of Samuel May, Esq. whose term of service had expired.

ALFRED ANDERSON, (administration,) is elected from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Green and Hart, without opposition, in the room of William T. Willis, Esq. resigned.

SAMUEL B. JESSUP, (whig,) is re-elected from the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Christian and Todd.

REPRESENATIVES—WHIGS.

Mason—Thomas M. Forman and Henry R. Reeder.
Bracken—David Brooks.
Greenup—David Trimble.
Bourbon—Brutus J. Clay and Reuben Lighter.
Fleming—John M. Botts.
Pendleton—Jacob Hughes, Richard Pindell and Jas. G. M'Kinney.
Harrison—Dr. Innis.
Franklin—Charles S. Morehead.
Clarke—Huston and Estill.
Louisville—Read and Butler.
Jessamine—Mr. Wake.
Woodford—Thomas F. Marshall.
Shelby—James C. Sprigg and John Logan, Jr.
Marion—Clement S. Hill.
Lincoln—Hayden J. McRoberts.
Boone—John Cave.
Washington—Richard H. Cole.
Nelson—John Rowan, Jr., and William Elliott.
Simpson—Davis S. Hammond.
Barren—Asa Young.
Madison—Squire Turner.
Knox and Harlan—Greenville Adams.
Gerrard—Abner G. Daniel and Jesse Yantis.
Hart—Doctor Barrett.
Breckinridge & Hancock—Nicholas V. Board.
Pike—Thomas B. Redd.
Daviess—Warner Crow.
Logan—Benjamin E. Gray and James W. Irwin.
Clay & Perry—John C. Wilson.
Allen—Thomas Sutton.
Warren—James Hines and Isaac Smith.
Butler & Edmonson—W. Chowan. 43

ADMINISTRATION.

Lewis—Thomas Marshall.
Bath—John C. Mason.
Montgomery—Charles Glover.
Fleming—H. D. Burgess.
Nicholas—Moses Glenn.
Jefferson—Meriweather and Churchill.
Harrison—Hugh Newell.
Scott—George W. Johnson and Fabricius C. McCalla.
Anderson—John Draffin.
Grant—N. Stephens.
Oldham—Newton Lane.
Pendleton—Samuel F. Swope.
Mercer—Ludwell C. Cornish and Wm. Davices.
Estill—Isaac Mize.
Barren—James G. Hardy.
Spencer—James W. Stone.
Henry—Joseph Lecompte and John G. Taylor.
Madison—John Speed Smith.
Campbell—John A. Goodson and Ezra K. Fish.
Floyd and Pike—Thomas Cecil.
Owen—Joseph W. Rowlett. 26.

INDIANA.—"Contrary to all reasonable calculation," as the Whigs say, the cause of democracy" has swept over Indiana like a tornado." Two years ago, the democratic party were enabled to elect but a single one of the seven representatives returned from that state—now the foundations of federalism are swept forever away, and its followers have scarcely a resting place in that glorious commonwealth.

SMITH (V. B) has defeated Dunn in the Madison District by a large majority.

Dr. J. W. Davis (V. B.) has beaten Ewing, the late member, badly. A letter from him yesterday morning, says, his majority is about 1500.

WICK in the 6th district is elected over Herod by a considerable majority.

CARR (V. B.) has succeeded in the N. Albany district by a very large majority.

Howard (V. B.) is said to be elected.

PROFFITT (Whig) in the Evansville district is reported to have beat Owen V. B.

One district remains to be heard from.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Nashville Union after hearing from all the counties in the State but four, sets down Polk's majority for Governor at 3,598. The Legislature has a majority of from 16 to 20 democrats. In the Last Congress the representation stood 3 democrats to 19 Whigs—the following is the result of the present election, and shows again of three members:

ADMINISTRATION.	WHIG.
Cave Johnson,	John Bell
Aaron V. Brown,	Wm. B. Campbell.
H. M. Watterson,	C. R. Williams,
Hop. L. Turney,	J. W. Crockett,
J. W. Blackwell,	Wm. B. Carter,
A. McClellan,	J. L. Williams,
	M. P. Gentry,

The aggregate majority of the administration candidates is about 10,000, while that of the 7 Whigs elected is only about 4600. Tennessee is thoroughly regenerated.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We have received partial returns from North Carolina, from which it is certain that Mr. Stanly (Whig) in the 3rd district has been re-elected, but by a somewhat diminished majority.

CHARLES SHEPHERD (democrat) is re-elected in the 4th district by a large majority.

JESSE BYNUM (dem) is re-elected in the 2nd district by a majority of 306 votes—last election his majority was but 72—democratic gain 234.

In the 6th district, there were two democratic candidates, HAWKINS, the late representative, and HILLARD, both firm friends of the administration. Partial returns render it almost certain that Hawkins has been re-elected.

In the 1st district, SAWYER (dem) is opposed by RAYNER (Whig,) and the returns received, embracing two counties, place Sawyer 97 votes ahead. In the remaining counties, when Sawyer ran last year, his majority over Moore was 525. He is no doubt elected.

ALABAMA.—We have returns but from one district in Alabama, the Huntsville District, which shows that Chapman (V. B.) has been re-elected to Congress.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Before the elections in the West, parties in the House of Representatives stood 90 democrats to 89 Whigs, allowing to the Whigs the whole of the delegation from New Jersey. But giving to the administration, five of the six representatives from that state, which will assuredly be done, as they undoubtedly received a majority of the popular vote and were defrauded out of their certificates by the whig authorities of New Jersey, and parties will stand 95 democrats to 84 whigs. The returns received from Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, warrant us in assuming the following as the result:

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Kentucky,	2	11
Indiana,	6	4
Tennessee,	6	7
	14	19

This gives to the administration 109 and to the whigs 103. The states yet to hear from, will probably stand as follows:

Alabama,	4	1
N. Carolina,	7	6
Maryland,	4	4
Mississippi,	2	0
R. Island,	0	2
	17	13
	109	103
	126	116

Majority for the administration 10.

Upon the question of the Sub-treasury, the administration majority will be increased by the votes of a part of the Georgia delegation, who, in our estimate have been enumerated as whigs, but who have expressed their determination to support that measure.

TENNESSEE & INDIANA REDEEMED!!

We confess, that in reference to the elections in the West, we had confidently anticipated a considerable gain in the congressional representation; but we had scarcely dared to hope for such overwhelming and decisive revolutions as those which have plucked from the crown of whiggery, two of its brightest, most valued jewels—Tennessee and Indiana. The complete and perfect re-action which has been manifested in the recent elections in these states, by no means the result of any sudden or adventitious impulse—no wild and unregulated enthusiasm, hurrying the people into the support of measures, which in cooler and more rational moments their better judgments would condemn—but the result of sober, patient and calm investigation of the respective principles and policy of the two great political parties of the day. Both in Tennessee and Indiana, the leading principles and measures of the administration, particularly the great measure of a dissolution of the union of bank and state, underwent the most searching and minute scrutiny in all the discussions of the candidates. Perhaps no period of our national existence, have any measures or principles of the government been more elaborately and patiently investigated before the people. In Tennessee, these discussions have been kept up with most unflagging zeal for more than twelve months, and the people have had time and opportunity sufficient for a full and complete understanding of the questions in all their bearings. Their judgement is, therefore, formed upon mature and ample consideration, and the result is, hence, more to be valued.

Our cause, just and righteous as it is, has never suffered from a manly and liberal investigation of its principles. The more light that is thrown upon its measures, the more certain are they to command the admiration and approval of the public will. Not so, however, with the policy and conduct of the federal party—the more the leading characteristics of that "component," which, in the language of a great oracle of federalism, is cemented by a sympathy of hatred to all men of purer and better principles than themselves," are known to the public, the lower they sink in the estimation of the people.—Hence it is, that where we are met with discussion and investigation, we are always triumphant.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The question of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of England, is about to be brought up in the British Parliament, upon a motion of Mr. HUME to enquire how far the pecuniary transactions of that institution contributed to the difficulties in the manufacturing, commercial and monetary affairs, of the nation in 1825 6 and 1836-7. The motion is made in anticipation of an application of the Bank for a renewal of its corporate powers, and proposes to bring up for immediate investigation and discussion the whole question between the people and that institution. The course of the Bank of England, as appears from statements sufficiently substantiated, has been strikingly analogous to that of the United States Bank; and judging from the tone of some of the more liberal of the British prints, has awakened strong prejudices against it among the people of England. It is charged with having materially contributed to the distresses of the two various periods; and the charge is not without strong justification in the admissions of the Bank itself. At the present period of commercial embarrassment, the question will awaken more than ordinary attention.

NEW PACKETT.—A new and beautiful Packett has just been placed in the trade between this place and Cincinnati, called the "MAIL," and under the command of that experienced and accommodating master, Capt. MOLEN.—She is a double engine boat, and perhaps is as beautiful a model as any to be seen upon the Ohio. Her accommodation are of the most commodious and convenient order, and taken all together she will prove a decided acquisition to the facilities of intercourse with the Queen City.

JACOB ROWDAY, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the creditors of T. W. Dyott, was taken on the 3rd inst before the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after an examination of the evidence, acquitted.

It is stated in some of the eastern papers, that Geo. M. Dallas, minister to Russia, has obtained leave to return home, and is expected in September next. Mr. Cambreleng, who is now upon a visit to England, it is said, will succeed Mr Dallas as representative at the court of St. Petersburg.

"OFF IN THE STILLY NIGHT."—Our slumbers were broken on Saturday night last—would they were often broken by the same means—by the exquisite melody of this beautiful song.

"When roses,
Like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,
And stole upon the air."

Beneath—no, not beneath, but near our window, some young amateurs from Maysleick, had assembled to delight the *fair* denizens of that vicinity with the delicious luxury of a serenade, breathed in strains as soft and melodious as the Æolian. Well did they execute their gallant task, and could they have heard but half the fine compliments that were showered upon them by many a grateful fair one, sure we are, it would not be long ere they returned again to renew their delightful revelry. And when they do, may we be there to *hear.*

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.—The British Queen and Great Western, which sailed from New York on the 1st inst, took with them about $600,000 in specie. The Packet for Havre, which sailed the same day, had also about 200,000 dollars, taken principally from the banks. A decline in bills of Exchange, due to causes, prevented a much larger quantity from being sent off. The best bills could be had in abundance at 9½ premium.

The Louisville Advertiser of Thursday, referring to the recent election in that city, says, "The election which closed last evening was the most corrupt we ever witnessed." Every friend of good order and morality, cannot but regret the evils which have almost insensibly crept into the popular elections of our country. Instead of being conducted with the dignity and decorum worthy the exalted character of the privilege, it is too frequently the case, that every attendant circumstance, is calculated to weaken the respect of the good for all that is valuable in our peculiar system. The rivalry of contending parties, is salutary when under the restraints of prudence; but it happens, unfortunately, that we are too prone to promote by extraneous aids the excitement of this contest, rather than to avail ourselves of mild and conciliating means for allaying it. Personal ambition and interest hold too prominent an influence over our conduct, and contending parties are too apt to overlook the dictates of true patriotism, in their anxiety to advance those selfish objects. The practice of treating at elections, is among the most pernicious, if not the very worst of the causes which contribute to disgrace our elections. More evils spring from this one source, than from almost all others united.—It is impossible to conceive the enormities to which the practice leads. Happy will be the day for our country, when the people can be induced to frown upon a system so repulsive to every moral and patriotic motive. If a voter were told when invited to drink with a candidate, that his object were to purchase his with a dram, there is no man so degraded but would resent with merited indignation, the imputation upon his integrity.—Yet his vote is the object, and though approached under the guise of friendship, his suffrage is nevertheless purchased by a drink of liquor. Shame that such things should be.

THE THEATRE.—Mr. Rogers is here with a small corps of performers; among them Miss Johnson and Mr. Baily, whose excellent representations of *Ancient Statuary* are well worth seeing. Miss Johnson is an exquisite *danseuse*, and the way she delights her audience is the right way—all see have to find fault with her about, is, that she does not dance often enough.

DR. FRANKLIN.—The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind, great as it was, the faculty, which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men—the generator, in truth, of all his power,—was good sense—only plain, good sense—nothing more. He was not a man of genius: there was no brilliancy about him; little or no fervor; nothing like him; little or no fancy; and yet, by the sole, untiring, continual operation of this humble, unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science—more in council—more in the revolution of empires—(uneducated, or self-educated, as he was)—more for five hundred others might have done: each with more genius more fervor, more eloquence, and more brilliancy.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

BOOKS.—Let us consider how great a commodity of doctrines exists in books which are in arrears to us on last years business. We hope they will call on us especially and afford us the necessary facilities.

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

$100 Reward--Stop Thief!

STOLEN from my stable, in Orange county Virginia, on the night of the 4th of May last, my RIDING HORSE, a beautiful light colored sorrel, six or seven years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, one hind foot white, some white saddle spots on his back, the upper eyelash of one eye, perhaps the right, one off-foot is a little rate riding horse. When a person goes to ride him, he is quite restless, lays back his ears and stamps as out as if he would kick or bite.

I will give the above reward for the horse and thief if taken out of the State, and $10 for the thief, or $40 dollars for the horse alone, delivered to me and all necessary expenses paid, or $20 for any information by mail, so that I can get my horse. Address

REUBEN POWERS,
Verdiersville, Orange co. Virginia.
Or, REUBEN J. CLAKE, Jr.
North Fork, Mason co. Ky.

☞ FOUNTAIN RODGERS, the supposed thief, is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black eyes and hair, stutters very bad, he fled the same night the horse was stolen. He has a brother living in Todd county, Ky. where probably he has gone. Will honest Kentuckians aid me, if the thief is in Todd, or adjoining counties in possession of my horse, through information to me, or Reuben J. Clarke, Jr. addressed as above, who knows the horse, and thief, and will attend to the same. REUBEN SORRELL.

Aug. 8—1m.

Look out for a VILLIAN!!

The people of Kentucky, and the citizens of the county generally, are cautioned to beware of a villanish scoundrel by the name of WILLIAM C. BIGHAM—he is said to be a native of Kentucky, but for a few years past resided in the town of Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi. Perhaps he may be found at present, in Hinds county, 1838, he was arrested on a charge of Grand Larceny.—It was clearly proved that he feloniously stole, took and carried away, about $300, *from the Wardrobe of his best friend*, who was at the time asleep in the same room where the deed was committed. He is no common thief, for added to the moral turpitude of stealing he is in this case infinitely branded with the blackest ingratitude. Owing to the phraseology of the Mississippi Statute, not having been strictly complied with by the gentleman who drew the indictment, this only doubtful and abandoned sinner, escaped from the clutches of the Law, and forthwith wended his way back to Kentucky, to prey upon the property of the unsuspecting citizens of his native State.—The undersigned, several times said to him, in the presence of a jury, and by a sense of duty to make this statement to the public—said Bigham is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a swarthy complexion; slender built dark eyes black hair—he is learned, or rather pretended to learn the carpenters trade in Mississippi: Perhaps he may alter his name: Join us fellow-citizens of Kentucky, and "Lash the rascal naked through the world."

LEMUEL EDMONDS,
Jailor of Hinds co.
WILLIAM F. DAVIS,
ALLEN PARTRICK,
JOHN L STUBBLEFIELD
THOMAS B. BALLARD,
SPENCER BANKSTON,
THOMAS G. SMITH,
S. BOGGS,
N. B. WARD,
JOHN STEWART,
JEREMIAH DAVISON,
J. B. FAIRCHILD.

*The sufferer by the above named larceny.

July 11th 1839.—$10 pr.$

Cash for Wheat.

WE will give cash for 5000 bushels of Wheat delivered at the Murphysville Steam Mill, on or before the 20th August.

JOSEPH HOWE & Co.

Murphysville, Aug. 1-3t.

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers, 20 do. prest. do. 6 and 8 flute, 4 boxes French Tumblers, flute, 73 do. Viols, assorted, 37 do. Bottles, &c.

Also fine cut and plain Wines, Cordials, Jellies, Decanters, Bowls, Dishes, Molasses Cans, Lamps and Shades, Lusterns, Flower Vases, Jars, squat and tall—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and see.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,

August 8, 1839. No. 10 Market Street.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF METHODISM.

The quarterly conference of the Methodist Church have resolved to hold a Centenial celebration of Methodism in their Church of this City on the 24th & 25th of this month.

Arrangements are made for several appropriate addresses to be delivered on the occasion by strangers.

E. K. RICKETTS Sec.

Maysville Aug. 12.

THEATRE,

Last night but One,

MISS JOHNSON'S

BENEFIT,

On which occasion will be presented,

Three new Pieces.

Great variety of SONGS & DANCES, and (last time) the representation of MARBLE STATUES,

by Mr. Baily & Miss Johnson.

For particulars see Bills of the Day.

Aug. 15. 1839.

MAYSVILLE RACES,

WILL commence on Tuesday, September 3rd, and continue five days.

First day, a sweepstake for 2 year olds.—Subscription $100 half forfeit. Seven subscribers to start and declare.

Second day, Proprietor's purse, $500. Three mile heats.

Third day. 1st race—A splendid sett of Cut Glass, value $300. Two mile heats.

Second race. A sweepstake for three year olds. Subscription 100 dollars, half forfeit to name and close the 3rd day of September.—Three or more to make a race.

Fourth day. Jockey Club Purse, 700 dolls. Four mile heats.

Fifth day. 1st race—Ladies' Purse 200 dolls. Mile heats.

Second race. A match for 100 dolls. aside, between James Shumate, b. c. 4 years old by Sumpter, and B. Kirk's br f. 2 year old, by imported Sarpedon, mile heats.

W. J. STRATTON, Prop'r.

Aug. 8, 1839.

DR. A. SEATON,

[Late of Boston, Mass.]

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets,

Maysville, Ky.

Aug. 8, 1839.

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparation to go east for a fall supply of goods and are wholly dependent on those of our customers who are in arrears to us on last years business. We hope they will call on us especially and afford us the necessary facilities.

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

Fresh Drugs.

JUST received from Philadelphia,
6 casks Epsom Salts,
5 do Saleratus,
4 do Pan Red,
5 bbls. Turpentine
4 do Linseed Oil,
100 kegs Pittsburg White Lead,
100 lbs Chrome Green,
50 do No. 1 Prussian Blue,
50 do No. 2. do do
100 do Eng. and Am. Calomel,
56 do Rhubarb,
100 do Rhubarb Root,
100 do do Pulv. Root,
100 do Camphor,
300 do sup'r Carb. Soda,
200 do Sedlitz mixture,
200 do Liquorice Paste,
100 do do Root,
60 gallons best Copal Varnish,
250 lbs Black Lead,
116 do White Vitrol,
50 do Red Tartar,
700 do Red Lead,
500 do Glauber Salts,
4 Carboy's Oil Vitrol,
2 do Muriatic Acid,
164 lbs best S. F. Indigo,
50 do Carb. Ammonia,
100 do Aqua Ammonia,
200 lb Eng. Lamplaick,
50 do fresh Chamomile Flowers,
76 do Gum Arabic,
100 do do Assafetida,
150 do Litharge,
151 do Carb. Magnesia,
156 do Manna Flake,
200 do Senna India,
100 do do Aleo,
500 do Yellow Ocher,
500 do best Putty,
150 do Whiting,
125 do Turkey Umber,
200 do Cream Tartar,
6 gross Blacking, goof,
60 do Best Lucifers,
50 boxes fine Shaving Soap,
25 lbs. Ref. Liquorice,
50 do Gum Tragacanth,
25 do Egyp. Opium,
20 do Turkey do
50 do Pulv. Jalap,
15 do Gum Gamboage,
50 gallons Sweet Oil,
60 lbs Tartaric Acid,
20 do Cal. Magnesia,
100 do Jujube Paste,
6 doz. Chloride Tooth Wash,
556 gross Vial Corks,
225 do Bottle do
100 mats Cinnamon,
30 lbs Gum Guacum,
200 do Emery, asst.,
100 do Gum Benjamin,
25 do White Wax,
20 do Bath Copaiva,
6 dozen Hog. Magnesia,
3 gross Thompson's Eye Water,
76 doz German and French Colognes,
45 doz Lavender and Florida Water,
1 gross Ext Sarsaparilla,
1 do do Pink Root,
3 do Fancy Cook's Vermufuge,
25 oz. Hor. Benzoin,
25 oz. Quinine,
30 do Iodine,
400 papers Wood and Paper Pill Boxes,
2 gross Brandreth's Pills genuine,
4 do Leet do do
200 lbs Paris Whiting,
3 bbls best Irish Glue,
3 do Jaffrey's Patent Glue,
3 boxes old Castel Soap,
50 yds. Grant's Add. Plaster,
5 boxes best Honey-dew Tobacco,
1 bbl Mac. Snuff,
1 groce do do in 1 lb tin cans,
1 do Scotch Snuff in 1 lb do
93,000 Spanish Segars,
26 doz. asst. Paint Brushes,
15 do do Floor Brushes, fine,
6 do do Varnish do
7 groce do Tooth do
4 do do Shaving do
1 do do Cloth do
10 doz asst. Looking Glass Plates,
70 lbs. Nutmegs, Good,
2 boxes Gilded Razor Soap,
1 doz. Stethoscope,
3 do asst. Ether Chases Trusses,
1 do Female Instruments,

Also Instruments of all kinds. All the above articles, with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.—Accurately put, will be sold as low as can be purchased in the west. Please call and see, and satisfy yourselves.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

July 30, 1839. No. 19, Market St.

WANTED

10,000 1000 bushels Flax Seed,
1000 lbs. Beeswax,
20,000 lbs. Ginseng,
500 Bushels Mustard Seed,
2000 lbs. Ginseng, for which the highest market price in goods will be given, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist

Aug. 8, 1839. No. 10. Market St.

Doctors Sharp & Duke,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the several departments of their profession. They will attend particularly to all calls from the country, as well as the city. Dr. Sharp at his residence on Limestone street nearly opposite the Brewery, and upon Dr. Duke at Mr. Morton's, on Front street,

June 27, 1839.—3m

To Western Land-hoo!

HAVE a Home and a Lot in Washington Durham Cattle, and two of Stallions that I would fetch for land in Indiana, or Missouri.

GEORGE PETT

Washington, Mason Co., Ky. 3 July 11

Miss De Barthe,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Maysville, that she is prepared to give lessons on the Piano Forte, either at her dence, Front Street, a few doors above Eagle Cotton Factory, or at the houses of her pupils. Her mode of instruction has been attended with most gratifying success in Baltimore, and the numerous testimonials in her possession sufficiently attest.

July 11—3t.

Palm Soap.

50 BOXES of No. 1 palm Soap, for sale by the subscriber, at Cincinnati prices. Also, 3000 lbs of lump soap such as is manufactured in the country, of a good quality, sold at as low a price as can be bought at any wise. Soft soap can be bought at $3 per kegs, at the soap and candle factory at the mouth of Limestone.

GEO. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839.—2m.

NOTICE.

AS I intend moving west, I will sell a SIXTY-SIX acres of land lying on the road leading from Kenton town to Augusta, one mile from Augusta, and four miles from Maysville, where the dam for slack water navigation is now under contract. The soil is equal to any in this section: there are eight or ten acres under fence; two hewed log houses, well finished; smoke house, stables and other necessary out houses, with a good well in the yard, and plenty of stock water: it is deemed needless to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. The premises will be shown at any time; the terms of sale will be made known, and a sufficient title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH ASBURY.

June 20th, 1 39.—tf.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL sell my farm, on which I now reside, seven miles South of Maysville on the North Fork of Licking, on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike running immediately through it, containing

Two hundred and Twenty-five or Eighty Acres,

about one hundred and seventy of which are plough land, equal to any in the county.

The whole farm is enclosed with a good fence, and contains a sufficiency of excellent timber—a small orchard of excellent fruit, and is supplied with an abundance of never-failing water.

TERMS—One half in hand—the balance on one and two annual payments. Possession given the first day of October next.

Should the purchaser desire it, I will sell 60 acres of corn and 18 acres of Hemp.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN LASH.

July 25th, 1839—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having determined to close their dry goods business, are offering their extensive and well selected stock of goods, on lots to suit purchasers, at eastern cost and charges, for cash or approved paper. The assortment of goods is thought desirable, and we invite the attention of buyers to supply themselves at a price that will give satisfaction.

To any person wishing to engage in the dry goods trade an opportunity for business is now offered that but seldom occurs, as the stand is probably the best in the city, and enjoying a very extensive town and country custom, the lease of the house will be assigned to any responsible person purchasing the stock on hand.

PAUL & MARTIN REINHARD.

Louisville, June 5, 1839.—endw3.

Notice.

THE creditors of Uriah M. Wilson, dec'd are hereby required to prove their claims against said Wilson's estate, on or before the 19th day of August next, before me at the Bath circuit court clerk's office, as Commissioner appointed in a certain suit, depending in the Bath circuit court, in which the said Uriah M. Wilson's Ex'rs is complainants, and said Wilson's heirs and all creditors are defendants.

A. S. TURNER, Jr. M. C.

Owingsville, 11th. July. 1839.

Stock Farm For Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-house in West Union, Ohio, on Saturday, the 17th of August next,

Three hundred acres of first rate land, finely watered and timbered; within three miles of the town, and five of the Ohio river; admirably calculated for a stock farm. One fourth of the price must be paid down, and the balance in one and two years.

T. C. FLOURNOY,
D. J. FLOURNOY.

July 18—4.

Morus Multicaulis.

WE are prepared to contract for the delivery, within the approaching fall of

Three hundred Thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees,

(from 3 to 4½ feet high,) warranted *genuine* and *fresh* from Nurseries in Delaware and Maryland. Persons wishing to engage in the culture of mulberries, and the rearing of the precious silk, will find it profitable branches of agriculture—would do well to call.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, July 18, 1839.

Fox Springs.

THESE fountains of health, White Sulphur, Chalybeate, and free stone, are now in full operation. Equitive in their qualities, the climate and scenery around them, they speak, and have spoken, in a voice not to be mistaken by candidates for health and comfort. To the subscriber feels grateful to a generous public who have patronized and sustained him so freely since his location at the Springs. There are at present many more inducements than heretofore to visitors—first, the order in which they are kept; second, the roads, not bad but not least, the reduction in board; to wit—

For single persons per week, $5 00
Children under eight years of age, 2 50
Servants, 2 50
Horse, 2 50

Bills as formerly.

The above rates will not be objected to by gentlemen and ladies, and I do not desire the company of others; should any of that class feel unable to visit the springs in consequence of poverty, to such I will say, nothing ever.

W. E. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18, 1839.—$3.75.

To Western Emigrants.

I would sell or exchange for property in Mason or an adjoining county, 100 *feet of good timbered Land* in Pike county, Illinois, situated about 24 miles south-east of Quincy. Also, 100 *feet excellent Timber Land* in Adams county, Illinois. This tract lies 22 miles due east from Quincy. Each of these tracts are in settlements fast filling up, convenient to Mill streams and Mills. Title indisputable.

I have also a small Dwelling House, a blacksmithing shop, and two acres of Ground in the county seat of McDonough county, Illinois, which I would lease for one or two years.

For further particulars, call or address the office of the Maysville Insurance Co.

MATTHEW LAMBERT.

July 15, 1839—3m.

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W. E. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18,

Invisible Distinction.

If the merit of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only prescribed and recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those persons themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have a large active sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the medical profession, and the patronage of physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans' Pills are intended, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, and yet they have been pretended, and have the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is drawn from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and is purified and made to circulate through the veins and arteries. If it is yellow or bilious excrement, which may be formed into a mass and easily collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. There are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other powerful agent, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will generally settle the system with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a bunnel retinue of other evils—is the blood to blame for this? It remonstrates by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of stimulative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with respect to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchial, or down throat, or the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with purulent matter and ulceration of the lobes, which through timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood to be blamed for this? Or the Liver, when it does this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered the energy of its action, and with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of secreting it through the gall bladder, takes it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluid, and to rush upon the stomach in irritation and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, quite rather the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and if it merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS,—acknowledged by physicians and by all parties and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and in cases where CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage and form; Costiveness in cases, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumption of Decline, whether from Coughs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Piles, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all Skin Diseases; Pimples and coarse complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Sums Complaint; Colic; Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitation of the Heart or Blood; Changes of Female Constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get the genuine Dr. W. EVANS' APERIENT PILLS, No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or of his authorized Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which are intended to speak upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, cough, colds, spitting of blood, pains in the chest and side, dizziness, female weakness, menstrual disease, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, floor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, costiveness, costiveness or green sickness, dyslunery, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, bilious, sick-ness, night sweats, rheumatism, asthma, dry cough, nausea, cramps, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from the use of Dr. Evans' Pills.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, back, and stomach or loins, costiveness, dim vision of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors watchings, agitation, anxiety, hard and distended stomach.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 CHATHAM ST. N. YORK.

THE FOLLOWING

INVESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evns' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100, Chatham Street New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally 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.

☞MOST CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient or Invisible Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 191 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasmodic Pains in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, lassitude, frequent vomiting, loss of flesh, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid mucus, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of weakness and lassitude, and intolerable tenderness of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞AFFIDAVIT. THREE YEARS' SUFFERING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schoy Hill, afflicted with the above disgusting malady. Symptoms Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous ness-sick, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation pulpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and lire despaired of every prospect of every prospect interested to his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Evans' Pills, and under this complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in complete and perfect recovery, and he is now alive. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or similar complaint should not, as he was, be hasily prejudiced, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mr. J. M. Kenne, 176 Sussine street was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which was accompanied with a cough, and every period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

THE SYMPTOMS WERE—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, increasing pain in the stomach, costiveness, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, nervous irritability, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side so extreme degree of languor and faintness, sometimes a violent pain in the stomach causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a stout and healthy man, and is perfectly free from all remedies, but they were all ineffectual.—He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the invaluable benefit collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. There are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other powerful agent, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will generally settle the system with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a bunnel retinue of other evils—is the blood to blame for this? It remonstrates by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of stimulative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with respect to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchial, or down throat, or the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with purulent matter and ulceration of the lobes, which through timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood to be blamed for this? Or the Liver, when it does this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered the energy of its action, and with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of secreting it through the gall bladder, takes it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluid, and to rush upon the stomach in irritation and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, quite rather the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and if it merely their work and their passive agent.

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