MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

CHARD H. STANTON. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

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Circular.

Lexington College.—Reformed Medical Department.

GREACTLY to an Ordinance recently adopted by the board of Trustees, the ital year course of lectures in this in- will hereafter commence on the third ay in October each year, and continue ty weeks; lectures daily. The spring ummer course will commence on the first ay in April, and continue three months ; each alternate day. The fees to each session, agreeably to the ance, is to be divided in the examination ulties for graduation, and to conferring ees. Note-gives, excepting honorary, are ed entirely at any other time, unless by a ut of the Board.

The requisites for entering the institution a good English education, and satisfac- evidence of a good moral character. In ase to prevent imposition in the matrices ill be required by an act of the board, ry graduate shall have attended three lec- and before a committee appointed for that ose.

The arrangement for the approaching session ollows:

Anatomy and Physiology,

BY T. W. MORROW, M. D.

Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,

BY G. W. CRAYAS, M. D.

Theory & Practice of Medicine & Midwifery,

BY J. B. DAV. M. D.

Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children,

BY I. G. ELLIOTT, M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy,

BY J. R. PADDOCK, M. D.

Fees for the full 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. Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, $10

Fee for each Professor's ticket for the spring and summer course, $5. Graduation fee, $10. Fee of dissecting rooms, $3—optional.

Board, including room, fuel, lights and washing, varies from 1 dollar 87 to 2 dollars 25 per week.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing a letter, post paid, to J. B. DAVIS, M. D. Dean.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAMES MILBOURNE, Pres't.

R. W. COWAN, Sec'y.

Warrenton, Ohio, July 8, 1839.—6. M

Wall Paper.

600 ROLLS Wall Paper of the most fashionable patterns—fine and common

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200 rolls of Passage Papers,
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50 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain

Part of the above will be sold low for Cash or Paper at the market price.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, in one course, by Richardson Clarke on the Multiplication Table; Webster; London Jockey Club; Sheridan's Dictionary; Ready Reckoner; Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Letter Writer; Life of Napoleon; Tome's Cavalry Exercises; Burnet's Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Bonnycastle's Mensuration; Bonnycastle's Algebra; Bonnycastle's Trigonometry

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

In favor of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the License System.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Permit us to call your attention for a moment, to one of the most important subjects that can occupy the human mind; one of paramount claims on this community at present. viz: the deliverance of our country from one of the most alarming and degrading evils that ever infested human society; intemperance, as legalized and supported by the present license system. It is known to you all that intemperance has prevailed, and does still prevail to an alarming extent in this country; that this giant, whose name is legion, has long been stalking abroad, rioting in groans and sighs, and tears, and blood, in our midst; or, like a vast tornado, has swept over the land, prostrating multitudes of all classes and conditions of our countrymen, who, accompanied by a train of evils as innumerable, and incalculable; costing our country more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually; making more than three hundred thousand common drunkards, living in society; sweeping into the drunkards untimely and hopeless grave more than thirty thousand immortal beings; filling our hospitals with more than two thousand raving maniacs, robbed of their senses, the most precious gift of heaven; filling our jails and penitentiaries with nine-tenths of the criminals and debtors that now burthen our land; besides, causing nine-tenths of the pauperism, crime and wretchedness, which it has drained our pockets to support, and shocks our feelings of humanity to behold. But if this were all we might be silent. Go witness for a moment, the miserable huts and hovels of these three hundred thousand common drunkards, and behold the degradation, wretchedness and shame of their suffering wives and children; then trace out in detail the robberies, murder, manslaughters and various crimes, perpetrated by all these crimes, and the anguish of soul occasioned thereby, and you have but an item of the natural evils of intemperance. Now look at the moral effects of this evil upon the community as they will appear at the bar of God; or look every at its effects upon our youth full country, our institutions and government. If the people of this country rule and govern, is it not all important that they the future, be moral and virtuous? How long would it take, according to the present ratio of the increase of intemperance even in Kentucky, to destroy our institutions and government, if virtue and morality are the pillars on which they rest? Washington, the great Father of this country, told us wherein our strength lay, and how we might perpetuate and increase it, while he warned us against this very *morality* that would uprise the worm, as fatal to us as to Jonah's gourd. Shall this farthedly and timely advice of the greatest and best of men, be disregarded? Or will it not, when combined with the natural and moral evils as above stated, or sketched, be sufficient to awaken the slumbering energies of every American citizen, and call forth the efforts of every patriot and philanthropist, in behalf of a country, purchased by the blood of their fathers, and transmitted to them, to be preserved as a sacred legacy for all future generations? Shall we permit individual domestic enemies, nurtured in our own bosoms, to enslave us and our children, and tarnish the glory of our inheritance, now when we are grown to maturity, when our fathers sacrificed a foreign one, and established themselves free and independent, to advantage in their infancy? Surely not.

But, fellow countrymen, if we continue much longer to slumber upon the sides of a volcano that has already emitted much of its burning contents upon us, and is now agitated and awfully threatening, by late disturbances in certain regions, we shall be awakened by its tremendous explosion, when all is lost.—Let us *all* move, and move *now*, and move *together*, to the plain of safety, and security, which opens wide in prospect before us, beyond the reach of the lava, teeming with every indicement calculated to cheer us in our movements, and crown them with success.

But how we can reach that delectable plan of safety, we must vanquish a powerful enemy, we must demolish his ramparts and bulwarks, behind which, he has entrenched, sporting with all our efforts, and derding our attacks. To drop the figure—I mean the Rum Shop, intemperance; by the plan of safety, the temperance principle; by this enemy, the making and selling of intoxicating drinks; by this bulwark or ramport, the present *license system*, against which, our efforts Should now be chiefly directed. So long as the powerful arms of the law of this land are thrown around the retailer of intoxicating drinks, so long as the government continues to support them by taking a share of their profits in each, so long will the evils and curses of intemperance continue to pour like a burning atmosphere upon us, withering and blasting the hopes and prospects of thousands and millions; and so long will the efforts of the friends of humanity, in a great degree, be hindered, if not wholly counteracted.

Now, what we wish you, fellow-citizens, to do on this subject is, to petition your next Legislature to repeal the present license system, and to enact in lieu, instead, such prohibitory laws as in their wisdom they should deem best, so as to put the face of the law against the whole matter, as they have already done in regard to gambling, duelling &c.—and in so long as power will any person be conferred upon any man or set of men, to take away the money, property, character, or lives of their neighbors or fellow-men, by the sale of intoxicating liquors; and if men can be found so reckless as to take the responsibility upon themselves thus to act in defiance of law, they shall suffer its penalties and incur the frowns of an injured community.

I need not stop to detail all the evil effects of the present licence system; incentives, who daily see and feel them as you do. Suffice it to hold to you, therefore, briefly, a few of the many *reasons* why we should petition for a repeal of the whole system.

1st. That whilst we can entertain no doubt that the whole previous Legislation on this subject was designed to restrain and prevent the evil of which we complain, yet it has most signally failed in accomplishing the desired end, as the past and the present abundantly prove.

2d. The public welfare, and not our own individual interest, both require it of us. We all have to bear our proportion of taxes to support the government; we have our rights, and a full proportion of wrongs. Now, whatever has a tendency to lessen our taxes, secure our rights, and diminish our wrongs, is certainly for our individual interests, and the public welfare.—Such would be the effect of the repeal of the license laws. In place of increasing the public revenue, the license laws inflict an enormous tax upon the community; for proof of this, see the statements from the different counties of Kentucky in our last report. As a specimen, take this fact. In one county, four hundred dollars was paid into the revenue during one year, for licenses granted to taverns and groceries; the poor house in the county cost twenty-six hundred dollars; nine out of ten of all the paupers in it came there by intemperance, and were made by the groceries thus paying the four hundred dollars; now, where did the remaining twenty-two hundred dollars come from? Why, out of your pockets—a set of men pay $400 into your treasury for the liberty or permission of their neighbors to take your pockets indirectly, by taxation.—Here is the secret of high taxes, a specimen of gross injustice, tolerated by law. Suppose we take this as an average of the counties of this State, what an amount of money does the license system thus extort from the industrious, sober, and virtuous portion of people of Kentucky. Shall we continue to tolerate this system that destroys our countrymen by thousands, and taxes every dollar we possess, heavily, to pay the gentlemen who do it?

If such an anomaly can be tolerated, let me suppose a case. A clock peddlar goes to your county court, and for $10 obtains license to supply the country with his wares, goes to work, and sells a clock to every man that will have one; the clocks do well at first, but after a time are found useless, and it is ascertained that every family possessing one of these clocks, is infected with the lepracy, even half a dozen of the house are infected with it; nine out of ten of all who have been dealt with, and the doctors bills and other expenses cost $100 each, leaving out all the liabilities of spreading this plague, &c. &c. Would it not be a losing business to license the clock peddlar, even at $100 each, if we could be sure that no more be arranged, that would continue thus to act; And now suppose all the counties in this State had been visited by clock peddlars in the same ratio that they have been by grocerries, how long would you look to sign a petition praying for a repeal of the license law? how long would the Legislature hesitates to repeal a law thus scattering pestilence in the community? But can this be worse than intemperance? When both the public welfare and our individual interest, urge us to petition for a repeal of the license system immediately.

3. The great law of self preservation, and the law of love, we are taught in the gospel, both require it of us. The first teaches us to regard our own lives, and the second, the lives of our fellow men. Whatever has a tendency therefore, to destroy our own or the lives of our fellow men, or whatever grants facilities to thousands in this country to destroy themselves annually or rather, does it not present so many temptations and inducements to men thus to act? Let the petitions of those criminals, who prayed for the destruction of poor Joe Shoup, before they left their prisons, test this; should again commit the same crimes from the influence of liquor when released answer this question. The license laws then, violate, 1. The law of self preservation implanted in all God's creation for a wise purpose. 2. The law of love, as illustrated in the Gospel. 3. The moral law of God, "Thou shalt not kill" directly not be necessary thereto. 4. The law of our country, which punishes murder by killing, directly or indirectly, their fellow men is also violated. See two laws, common and statute. Then, the license laws violate all other laws, human or divine, natural and moral. Shall we continue longer to tolerate a system that violates all laws, under pretence that the public good requires it? Does the public good require that all laws should be violated for the good of some public house keepers? Does the public good really require it. Does the public good really require it. Is the public good faith, or good reputation, at home or abroad, require the license system to be pretended? Or does not the public good, in every sense of the word, require that the license system be repealed, and that we say of it, illium fuit.

3. We should petition for the repeal of the license system, because of the rectitude of the principle. This is the chief and first ground on which we rely for success; it is righteousness that exalteth a people, it is sin that is a reproach to any people, high minded and christian people.—A second reason why we believe we shall succeed, is, the very favorable reception that the petition from one or two counties received at the last Legislature. On motion of one of the honorable members an important committee was appointed by that body, who made an able and favorable report, concluding with two resolutions, fulfilling, if not surpassing, all our expectations at the time. Moved with correspondence and other intercourse, with leading and influential men from different parts of the State, we have ascertained that public sentiment in Kentucky is becoming favorable to this subject, and only needs to be well-directed and concentrated, by way of petition, in order to accomplish the object. When we remember a former Governor, who being dead, yet speaketh on this subject in his message to the people of Kentucky, recommending this principle, and the many important and influential men, who are in favor of it, we confidently expect success. A third reason why we believe we shall succeed, is, the present state of the world, and the facts, and examples, showing the principle to be no longer a theory, but perfectly practicable; so that we do not petition the Legislature to try an experiment, but to follow the example of six or her sister States, the Sandwich Islands and South Africa. Massachusetts, one of the oldest, largest, and most influential Northern States, has repealed the license system, the people have nobly sustained the law, which is now in effectual and efficient operation, a noble example to the world.—The Legislature of Tennessee, on our Southern border, have done the same, and the supreme court has pronounced the law constitutional, which is now operating with salutary effects throughout the State. The Legislature of Mississippi, one of the most Southern States, has passed the one gallon law, and dispensed with the license system. While Illinois, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have so dispensed with the license law, as to refer it to the several towns for their suffrages as to other elections.

Thus have we an example in the Islands of the Sea, on the Continent of Africa, in the extreme Northern and Southern parts of the United States—on each side of us in our sister States; and shall Kentucky, surrounded by such examples, do nothing in so noble a cause? Shall we show a brave and chivalrous spirit no where but on the field of battle? Can we not act in a moral contest, as nobly as in a bloody one? Can we not defend our own fireside, and the genius of liberty equal? Shall we be last to follow on in so noble a cause, and come in at the eleventh hour, when the contest is over, and laurels won by all but ourselves? Or, shall we not show the spirit of our fathers, and fly to the rescue of our country and fellow men? Shall we suffer a set of men, aided by Legislative enactments, to dig the grave of our country, and then pay them to inter her liberty, character and glory with her? Shall we suffer danger to exist in our midst, the spirit of a system that would urge and lead men to sell the last quart, to poison the last soul on the globe, "and in vulture-like solicitude, to wait the moment of their prey, gaze upon the coffins of a whole race, then sober to death? If we can, let us forever lay aside the names of *Patriots, Philanthropists* and *Christians*, and take that of *Misanthropists*.

Permit us, in conclusion, to say, that this is common ground for all lovers of humanity, and of their country, to meet on; this system is a common enemy to all, an enemy that has swallowed up, in the last forty years, liquors, costing equal to the sum total of the property of this nation, and will swallow it a second time in the next forty. To destroy this common enemy, we earnestly call upon all classes and professions in this community, to unite their influence and efforts. Men of all political parties may meet here without difficulty; and christians of all the different denominations my cordially cooperate together. And in the name of our country, humanity and justice, and in the name of our wives and children dear to us and our children, here and hereafter, we call upon each and every man, and beseech them, without delay, to think of this matter seriously, and lend their aid by signing the petitions for a repeal of the present license system.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The following remarks of Mr. Rittenhouse, of Alabama, are the most affecting and beautiful that we have seen in print for a long time. We commend them to the candor of every opponent of the President who may see our paper.—How eloquent, and yet how true:

"Another name yet remains to mention; one that will occupy no undistinguished position in his country's annals. Let other pens than mine, more skilled, trace thy smile when I repeat it—MARTIN VAN BUREN! Gentlemen, it is known to many, to most of you here, that I once, and most zealously opposed the elevation of this individual. I had been led to believe him a treacherous, non-committal and timid politician. Tis true, I was pointed to his congressional speeches, his Chocco Springs letter, and numerous other declarations of his opinions, favorable to southern and Southern rights policies—but these were, after all, mere words and I did not trust them. Yet when the time came to redeem these pledges, and I found them one and all fulfilled, what course, I pray you, was left for me to pursue?—Listen to the slanders, and vituperations, whose yearly messages repeated that hostility to a national bank, which I had been formerly assured was directed only against the Pennsylvan's institution, and would in the end give place to one established in New York? Could I consider him non-committal, who so frankly and early proclaimed himself on the new and denounced sub-treasury? Could I hold him timid, who, assaulted by more enemies, placed in greater difficulties, and subjected to more obloquy than any administration ever yet encountered, has calmly and firmly carried out his policy, and smiled at the vindictiveness of his foes? Though threatened with combinations of ten thousand armed enemies, though perceiving in the hour of his necessities, squadrons of his early friends wheeling by States from his ranks, he dared hold on the march which both consistency and country enjoined. Sir, fare and fellow citizens, I remembered his the sayings ordeals of the olden superstition, burning plowshares in his path, that the darkness of our calamities had obscured. He had sailed, it was said, this sunshine pilot, "these many summers on a sea of glory?" and yet, strange and mysterious as was the thing its stormiest capes, loudly was it prophesied that he would blanch and tremble in the wild latitudes he had reached. But did he tremble? I, sir, was not. I was very friendly view, curiously watched that solitary man in the lone atoms (solitary from his own vast and unshared responsibilities.) and when I beheld, amidst the uproar of the elements and the noise and the menaces of a distracted crew, calmly gazing at the stars, and inwardly directing the wheel, I could not withhold from him the tribute of my admiration, my esteem and my applause. Of humble parentage, endowed with no transcendent eloquence, wearing no solicitous haunts, he has nevertheless with all to dazzle the multitude from their propriety: and the sustained confidence of his countrymen, is no feeble evidence of the justice of his cause. I do not exaggerate his claims, therefore, when I pronounce him, the firm, courteous, and able statesman; the very man for the times; the pure impassionate of principle."

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

1763.—1770.

When the first attempt was made by Spain to take possession of the country on the west side of the Mississippi in 1763 it met with decided opposition from the settlers. Most of them were French, and they were so indignant that a transfer should have been made without their knowledge or consent, that they were determined to resort to arms, in order to oppose the exercise of Spanish authority. They considered it as an insult on their feelings, and as an outrage against humanity, which they were resolved not to submit to without a manly resistance. Nor were these determinations, although made in a moment of irritation, without their effect. The Spanish Governor, who came to take possession, was obliged to make possession of the colony, in consequence of the excitement which it occasioned, was obliged to abandon his design and return to Havana.

The Government of this colony, therefore, proved to be excessed in the name of the French king until the arrival of O'Reilly, who was commissioned by Spain to bring the province into subjection to Spanish authority, and to administer the government. He has arrived, the colonists had become more reconciled to the change from a conviction that it was inevitable. Accordingly the Government was peaceably transferred to him in 1769. But O'Reilly, stimulated by malignity and revenge, determined to punish the colonists for their past opposition, so as to leave an impression of terror on the minds of the inhabitants, and secure their future obedience.

Twelve of the principal men among them were selected as the victims of his resentment, and were consigned to a cruel and ignominious death. Several others, whom he supposed to be less guilty, were doomed to drag out their miserable existance in the dungeons of Cuba. Although these outrages made a deep impression on the minds of the people, the subsequent conduct of O'Reilly as Governor, was very favorable to the interests of the colony; for he adopted a system of colonial Government, which ensured its prosperity, and which was preserved, with little alteration, by his successors.

On the east side of the river, we have intimated the colonist were somewhat restive under the exercise of the new British Government. The uneasiness became especially prevalent under the administration of Col. Reed. The inhabitants were clamorous for a change in the political policy. This he manifested no disposition to grant, but finding his influence to become almost negatory, he left the province; and was succeeded by Lieutenant Col. Wilkins, who arrived at Kaskaskia in September, 1768.

In November of the same year, Colonel Wilkins issued a proclamation, in which he stated that he had received orders from Gen. Gage, Commander-in-chief in America, to establish a court of justice for setting and determining all differences and affairs, which the inhabitants might have among themselves. In pursuance of these orders, he appointed seven judges to settle all matters in relation to real property, both personal and real. They were ordered to meet at Fort Charters, for the first time on the 6th of December following, and afterwards once a month. This was the first, and the last time the judiciary system, yet it failed to give perfect satisfaction, the inhabitants insisting on the right of trial by jury, which was denied them.

The French settlers up to this time had been in the habit of occupying lands in common with the Indians, without securing to themselves the exclusive right and title. Even where their towns and villages were erected, in many instances, the lands were held simply on the consent of the natives, without the formalities of purchase or of treaty. The English, however commenced a different practice. In establishing their authority they had repeated encounters with the Indians, who were often instigated to a contest by the disaffected French. When, therefore, the English authority was fully recognized in a particula district, immediate care was taken to bind the natives to a permanent acknowledgment of the same, by a formal treaty.

The first treaties of the kind were concluded in the southern section, between Governor Chester and the Creek and Choctaw Indians, by which the Natchez district and other tracts were alienated to the English. In this respect the example of the English colonies at the north and east was followed. A new impulse, about this time, was given to the population of the Valley, particularly in the southern section. The contest between the English and French colonies being ended, an interval of peace ensued for about ten years, disturbed only by occasional jealousies and misunderstandings, The Indians, who at first, gave the English some trouble, were soon pacified, and under these auspices, immigrants flocked from the Atlantic colonies to the more fertile West, rapidly increased.—*Prairie Beacon.*

THE BALL IN MOTION.

Tite Federalists can't stop that ball. It rolled in Tennessee, increased our representation in Congress two fold, and gave us a Republican Governor and Legislature. It rolled over Alabama, and the Governor and State Legislature are democratic. It rolled over Indiana, and rolled out of Congress *four* Federalists, and rolled Republicans into their places, and rolled into Kentucky, and gave us two members of Congress where we had but one before. It rolled over old North Carolina, and the delegation of that State in Congress, which in the last Congress stood Republicans and *six* Feds, now stands *eight* Republicans and *five* Feds. It is rolling on—"crushing Error to Earth,"—nor can the Federalists stop it.—*Nashville Union.*

WELL DONE.

Our friends in Rhode Island have done nobly at the late election in that State. They have gained to the amount of one-tenth of the whole vote of the State in two years. A proportionate gain for one year more will leave the Whigs minus. Their proportionate gain has been nearly half that of our friends in Tennessee. One trial more and the day will be theirs. We can well exclaim, well done. A proportionate gain in this Congressional District is all that we ask for.—*Rep.*

From the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle.

A GLOWING PICTURE—AND A TRUE ONE.

A correspondent of the *Cadiz Centinel*, speaking of the evil influence of banking for the benefit of speculators, instead of the industrious and deserving of the people, draws the following glowing picture—and false one—as it relates upon the population of large cities, in supplying means to those bloodsuckers to monopolize the article of FLOUR:

"The population of our large cities is made up of all classes—the rich and poor men—the man in affluence and the man in beggary—the "forehead sweat" man and the man who lives from hand to mouth. Here are congregated the mass of what are call ed poor people—the day-labourer, the mechanic, the mechanic, and thousands of families who depended on the labors of one day for their subsistence during the next. It will readily be preceived that upon such a class the speculators, the human blood suckers, can most easily prey and a few of these laborers or mechanics are able to lay in a stock of provision for the winter. Thus those flour and pork speculators, who are the favorites of Banks store away the stock they have purchased at low prices, and when transportation is closed, so that no more can be brought to market until the next spring, they commence raising its price until they place it at double what it was at first. In this manner, heretofore, a speculator who has a few thousand barrels of flour thus stored away, will make a cool speculation, without any labor, of 4 or 5 thousand dollars in a single season. But there are companies who in this manner store away 15 or 20 thousand bbls., on which they make from 100 per cent profit.

I do not wish unnecessarily to appeal to the sympathies of the People—but facts are stubborn things, and I want my readers to carry their minds for one moment to the city of New York, for instance, and survey the great concourse of poor people there congregated. Thousands of mechanics, laborers and tradesmen and hundreds of widows and orphans, are here struggling to maintain their families.

Suddenly—unexpectedly, and like a thunder clap comes the news that flour has risen to $12 a barrel! Then the day-labor must toil nearly two weeks to earn sufficient to buy his bread for a month—coal goes up to $10 a ton, beef to 10, and butter to 50 cents per pound, and every thing in proportion. The chill blasts of winter are howling around—the days for toil are short, and the dreary nights are long. I need not paint the sequel—you can see the widow with her bleeding fingers toiling all day for a *loaf of bread!* You can hear her hungry orphans cry for food—you can see the scalding tears trickle down the cheeks of all—you can see the care, toil-worn checks of the day-laborer, you can hear the heavy beating of the mechanic's hammer, and see the sweat pour off his rugged brow. Does the money he thus earns clothe and school his children?—Will it even purchase a toy for the little one? No! and Food! food! food! is the cry, and the poor man almost starves himself to feed his hungry babes!

Now, look at another picture. In yon warehouse are stowed thousands of barrels of flour.—Now, Gentlemen, only receive about $7 a barrel—yet it commands $12! Look at that splendid carriage rolling through the street. See that aged widow she has to strain her weary limbs to get out of the way, or be trampled under foot! She has been out her last selling for a loof of bread—she has no work for to-morrow—times are hard—the banks have called in their discounts," and no employment is to be had. What is to become of her starving orphans?

I need follow this heart-sickening train no farther. Such scenes are of daily occurence in every winter, of every year. Such is the plan of operation. Such its fatal effects."

From the Globe.

WHIG PANACEA OF AN UNITED STATES BANK.

The Whig writer from New York to the North American at Philadelphia, says:

"There seems to be a rise of United States Bank stocks at the board, 107 offered and 107½ asked. The post notes of the Bank have been sold to-day at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. We shall be quite glad here when your banks take their succession pipes and pour out.

This must be a pretty institution to regulate others! Obliged to borrow money at eighteen per cent. interest! What fine aid it gives to other banks by putting its *suction pipes* into their pond, and exhausting all their specie!

It has assisted the banks in New York last week by drawing from them over a million of dollars in specie, and has left its credulous friends and eulogists gasping like rats under a receiver from which the air is being rapidly exhausting all the air. We really pity them and their fatuity.

What a panacea to cure distress! and what good cause the satellites of the Bank and of Mr. CLAY have to still cry out in their agonies, "great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

This cardinal measure of the Republican administration is beginning to be understood by the people of the South and West.—Wherever elections have recently taken place there have been great reactions in its favor. It has been thoroughly discussed in these States. The Infidel Democrat, in announcing the glorious result in that State says, "the Independent Treasury was advocated by our party." The North Carolina papers say that such was the fact in that State also. The prospect is, that the Whigs will run on it will become the law of the land. So mote it be.—*Ib.*

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.

We understand, says the New York Express, that Mr Hoyt, collector of this port, has inspected part of the books of the Messrs. Gibson, recently very extensive woollen drapers at Manchester. That house having failed, the books were sent here to facilitate some collections, and as our Collector wished to examine them for some particular purpose, permission was granted him. They are said to contain duplicate invoices of an immense quantity of woollen goods shipped at New York, and will unfold some very extraordinary transactions.—*Republican.*

From the Baltimore American.

THE SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTEAD.

We have already published the leading facts connected with the capture of this schooner by the U. S. brig Washington, off Montauk Point. The New York Sun has a long detail of the circumstances, which do not vary in any material point from what has been heretofore given. It is stated that when the officers of the brig boarded the schooner, immediately on seeing a gentleman in uniform, Sennor Ruiz went up to him and said: "These negroes are my slaves; they have risen and taken the vessel; that is the leader pointing to Joseph) and I claim your protection." The same paper has the following account of the proceedings attending the judicial investigation of the case before the U. S. District Judge for Connecticut:

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

At anchor, on board the U. S. Cutter Washington, commanded by Lieut. Gedney.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 29, 1839.

His Honor Andrew T. Judson, U. S. District Judge, on the bench, C. A. Ingersoll, Esq. appearing for the U. S. District Attorney. The court was opened by the U. S Marshal. The clerk then swore Don Pedro Montez, owner of part of the cargo, and three of the slaves, and Don Jose Ruiz, also owner of part of the cargo, and forty-nine of the slaves. These gentlemen then lodged a complaint against Joseph Cinquez, (the leader in the alleged offence) and the other slaves on board, or such of the above as might be alive at that time. It was ascertained that Cinquez, and 38 others were alive and on the complaint an indictment was framed charging them with murder and piracy on board the Spanish schooner Amistad.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, was brought into the cabin, manacled. He had a cord round his neck, to which a snuff back was suspended. He wore a red flannel shirt, and duck pantaloons.—His appearance was neat, and in cleanliness would compare advantageously with the colored dandy in Broadway. He was calm and collected. Occasionally he smiled with a melancholy but determined expression, but he evinced no fear. At intervals he motioned with his hand that he expected to be hanged, and then for a moment would gaze intensely on his accusers.

Lieut. R. W. Meade, who speaks the Spanish language, both elegantly and fluently, acted as an interpreter between the Spaniards and the court. The poor prisoner did not understand a word in either language, and stood a mute spectator, although interested in the event.

Several bundles of letters were pronounced, saved from the Amistad, and such as were unsealed read. The contents being all commercial can be of no interest to the reader.

The Custom House clearance, dated the 19th May, 1839, was produced. Also another dated 27th June, 1839, all regular.

Lieut. R. W. Meade testified that he was in the boat which boarded the Amistead, and demanded the papers, which were unhesitatingly delivered. Previous to this demand Senor Don Jose Ruiz had given protection for himself and Don Pedro Montes, the only two white men on board. The protection was immediately granted and the vessel brought to New London.

Senor Don Jose Ruiz was sworn, and testified as follows: I bought 49 slaves in Havana, and slipped them on board the schooner Amisted. We sailed for Guanaja, the intermediate port for Principe.—For the four first days every thing went on well. In the night heard a noise in the forecastle. All of us were asleep except the man at the helm. Do not know how things began; was awoke by the noise.—This man, Joseph, I saw. Cannot tell how many were engaged. There was no moon. It was very dark. I took up an oar and tried to quell the mutiny. I cried no! no! I then heard one of the crew cry murder. I then heard the captain order the cabin boy to go below and get some flour to throw to them, in hope to pacify the negroes. I went below and called on Montes to follow me, and told them we had to kill me; I did not see the captain killed. They called me on deck, and told me I should not be hurt. I asked them is a favor to spare the old man. They said no. After this they went below and ransacked the trunks of the passengers.—Before doing this they tied our hands.—We went on our course—don't know who was at the helm. Next day I missed Capt. Ramon Ferrer, two sailors, Manuel Pacheco, and Antonio—saw Selestina, the cook. We all slept on deck. The slaves told us next day that they had killed all; but the cabin boy said that they had killed only the captain and cook. The other two he said had escaped in the canoe—a small boat. The cabin boy is an African by birth, but has lived a long time in Havana. His name is Antonio, and belonged to the captain.—From this time we were compelled to cast in the day: but sometimes the wind would not allow us to weather out, then they would threaten us with death. In the night we steered west, and kept to the northward as much as possible. We were six or seven leagues from land when the outbreak took place. Antonio is yet alive. They would have killed him, but he acted as interpreter between us, as he understood both languages. He is now on board the schooner. Principe is about two days sail from Havana, or 100 leagues reckoning 3 miles to league. Sometimes, when the winds are adverse, the passage occupies fifteen days.

Senor Don Pedro Montes was next sworn. This witness testified altogether in Spanish, Lieut. R. W. Meade, interpreter.

We left Havana on the 28th of June.—I owned four slaves, 3 females and 1 male. For 3 days the wind was ahead, and all went well. Between 11 and 12 at night just as the moon was rising, sky dark and cloudy, weather very rainy, on the fourth night, I laid down on a mattress. Between 3 and 4 was awakened by a noise which was caused by blows given to the mulatto cook. I went on deck, and they attacked me. I seized a stick and a knife, with a view to defend myself. I did not wish to kill or hurt them. At this time the prisoner wounded me on the head severely with one of the sugar knives, also on the arm. I then ran below and secured myself between two barrels, where I laid. (Here the prisoner stated for his small tox.) The prisoner stated after me and attempted to kill me, but was prevented by the intervention of other man. I recollect who struck me, but was not sufficiently sensible to identify the man who saved me. I fainted from loss of blood. I then was taken on deck and tied to the boat Ruiz. After this they commenced to steer for their country. I told them I did not know the way. I was much weak and had lost my senses, so I cannot tell lect who tied me.—On the second day after the mutiny a heavy gale came on. I still steered, having once learned the use of a vessel. When recovered, I steered for Havana in the night by the stars, by the sun in the day, taking care to go no more way than possible. After fifty leagues we saw an American coasting chant ship, but did not speak her. We were also passed by a schooner, but unnoticed. Every moment my life was threatened. I was ignorant of the murder of the captain. Anything of the murder of the mulatto is that I heard blows. He was asleep when attacked next morning the negroes had woke and gone. During the rain the captain was at the helm. They were all glad, and at what had happened. They at first treated me harshly, and but for the influence of others, would have killed me several times every day. We kept no reckoning. We did not know how many days we had been out, but what of the week when the officers came on board. We anchored at least three days and lost an anchor at N. Providence. We had no other anchor. We were treated but as sea they acted very cruelly to me. I had no wish to kill any of them but prevented them from killing each other.

The prisoner was now sent to his cabin, tarry, and the Court adjourned. The schooner the slaves might be inspected and that Antonio when making his deposition might recognize those who had killed the Captain and his mulatto cook.

Adjourned Investigation on board Amistad.

Antonio, the slave of the murdered captain, was called before the Court, and was addressed in Spanish, by Lieut. Meade on the nature of an oath, and he was a christian, and being sworn thus is utilized.

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Lieut. Meade, has been out four days when mutiny broke out. That night it was raining very hard, and all hands left deck. The rain ceased, but still it was very dark. Clouds covered the moon. After the rain the Captain and the mulatto slept on the same mattress, that he had brought on deck. Four Africans came aft, armed with those knives which are used to cut sugar cane; they struck the Captain across the face two or three times: they struck the mulatto after Captain was down. Cut off the head of the first of the slaves that came aft, and all armed in the same way. The man at the wheel and another let down the boat and escaped. I was awake and heard it all. The men escaped before Senor Don Pedro Montez awoke. Jose the man in irons, with the chain, had attacked Senor Montez. Senor Montez thought with them and wanted them to do still. The Captain ordered me to throw some bread in among them, I did so, they were all armed with knives. They killed the Captain and the cook and wounded Senor Montez they tied Montez and Ruiz by the hands till they had ransacked the cabin, after doing so, they hoisted the jib, and then went below. Senor Montez could scarcely walk. The Lieut. the captain and mulatto were thrown overboard, and the decks washed. One of the slaves who attacked the Captain and pickered out two negroes who conspired to kill the Captain and mulatto.)

The examination of the boy being finished, the court returned by the evidence which put it on board the Washington, and after being in consultation an hour came to the following decision:

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, and 38 others, are named in the indictment, are committed for trial before the next Circuit Court at Hartford, to be holden on the 17th day of September next.

The three men, Ruiz and Antonio, the cabin boy, are ordered to give bonds in the sum of $100 each to appear before the said court and give evidence in the above said case, and for want of such bonds to be committed to the county jail in the city of New Haven. These persons were not indicted.

Lieut. R. W. Meade, Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, are ordered to recognise in the sum of $100 each with sureties and give evidence in said case, before the aforesaid court.

The court now finally adjourned, having given an order to the U. S. Marshal to transport them to New Haven.

As we were about to leave the following was put into our hands by Senor Ruiz, with a request that it might be published in all the city papers.

A CARD.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 29, 1839.

The subscribers, Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, in gratitude for the generous and unbounded hospitality received from the hands of a ruthless gang of Spanish buccaneers and an awful death would take this means of expressing, in some slight degree, their thankfulness and obligation to Lieut. Com. T. R. Gedney and the officers and crew of the U. S. Schooner Washington, for their decisive action in seizing the Amistad, and their unremitting kindness and hospitality in procuring for their comfort on board their vessel, as well as the means they have taken for the protection of their property.

We also must express our indebtedness to that nation whose flag they so worthily bear, with a assurance that this act will be duly appreciated by our most generous sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

DON JOSE RUIZ.
DON PEDRO MONTEZ.

A woman who was engaged in washing in upper story window of a dwelling in Baltimore, fell upon an awning below, breaking through it, and falling upon the pavement, without having received any injury.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

September 12, 1839.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

Last week in noticing the age of Mr. Fergus Mc Allister, of the vicinity of Ripley, Ohio, we were made to say one hundred and ten, when should have been one hundred and *two*, only. Former typographical.

We insert to-day, the Address of the North-ern Kentucky Temperance Union to the people of Kentucky. The memorial which accompanied it, has before been inserted in our paper, and our readers are familiar with its contents and objects. It proposes for the consideration of the Legislature, a total prohibition of the license laws of Kentucky, and a modified prohibition of the use, sale and manufacture, of ardent spirits, within the limits of the State.

Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes, on the Green Bank of Kentucky, were put in circulation in this neighborhood during the week past. The filling up and signatures were well and awkwardly executed—the paper very bad—the engraving rough.

The Weather. Since our last, the spell of dry, sultry weather, which has continued lightning influence so long upon us, has broken, and the refreshing showers of water have been copiously poured out upon the land, infusing new life and vigor into the whole vegetable kingdom. It commenced rining on Thursday night last, and continued with slight intermissions, up to Monday morning. This spell of rain, in our country has proved greatly from the protracted drought, and the kind intervention of Providence calls for the gratitude of a thankful people—which has been the scarcity of water in some part of the adjacent counties, that we anticipated, the people have been compelled to haul their thirst from the mantled pools, streams, ponds, and spring having refused to yield supplies. The cattle suffered much and many of them were driven five and six miles for water.

The prospect of electing the democratic candidate for Congress in Mississippi, is decidedly fair, and their success, we believe, is regarded by the most candid of the opposition.

The yellow fever is still raging in nearly the Southern and South Eastern portions—at U. S. Mint, at New Orleans, has suspended operations until November, in consequence the deaths of several important hands employed in that establishment.

We would suggest to our worthy contemporary of the *Metropolis*, that there exists, a very important distraction, in principle, between assigning a servant because of his having actually held office in an unsuccessful candidate, and dismissing one merely because he holds different tenets from his superior. The latter would to be justifiable, the other not—objections were to the unqualified proscription which seemed to be the object of the Editor of the Gazette. We were sorry to see the manner of any person in the offices at Washington, who did not support Mr. Van Buren. This we thought savored too much of despotism, and as we have already seen the effect of harmonical course upon the part of our friends, in the extreme, to which measures have led, we were not disposed to a heading into similar follies

To officers of a superior grade, where the duty of carrying out the important principles of administration in the details of government, lives upon the incumbent, it has allwhere our opinion and desire that such should be filled with the friends of the president. Indeed, it is essential to a proper administration of the government, upon the principles laid down, that such should be the case.

We repine, however, that Mr. Van Buren to stations of the interest of the government, and the success of these peculiar principles which he so signally distinguished his elevation, to jeopard either by entrust-responsible offices of this character, to persons he cannot confide. We are willing that he should be the judge of whatever is and proper in the selection of his subordinates, and would deem ourself cul-ably presumptuous, were we to attempt to dictate to course of policy in reference thereto.

Trial of Dr. Dyott. T. W. Dyott, the banker of Philadelphia, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. He is now seventy years of age, was convicted and sentenced for a fraudulent transfer and concealment of his property in anticipation of bankruptcy. The sentence was light, in our opinion, considering the aggravated character of the offence, and claim exemption from all punishment.

Mr. Ingersoll. As was generally expected, Mr. Ingersoll has defeated the whig candidate in Congress by a very small majority. The whigs thought shows a large aggregate vote, a considerable reduction of the federal majority—last election the Whig majority was 1400 it is not more than two hundred, if Mr. Ingersoll, Rhode Island, though tramelled by the restrictions of the federal party, in marching onward in the work of reform, to the day cannot be far distant, when the party of federalism will be thrown aside as the dark cloud of the Union, we believe, will be thrown under so obnoxious a regulation as to make the right of suffrage, Noble Freeholders, and *to extend sons of free-holders* to the right to vote, and to make intelligence, built up exclusively upon a property qualification, the only one which regulates the right of suffrage. It is not then surprising, that the liberal principles of democracy, do not favor in the eyes of the freeholders, sons of freeholders in Rhode Island.

Clay reached this place on Sunday last, on his way home, after a no-fagging electioneering campaign in the West. He left next morning for Ashland. We understand while here, he assured his friends of his confident anticipation of carrying the Presidential election, and bid them be of good cheer, for the clouds which now lower upon his prospects, are soon, very soon to be dispersed. He thinks that Indiana, though it has, as Prentice says, "shot out from its sphere," will soon return to the ranks of the faithful, and in 1840, must necessarily redeem itself. He attributes its late absence to local causes entirely, and makes no allowance for the operation of a solid and substantial principles, which in truth has been the whole cause of that magnificent moral revolution, which has swept over that gallant State and changed its whole political features. We know not what excuse he gave for the loss of Tennessee—may chance it was a sore subject to allude to, and the recollection of his command to Mr. Polk in the House of Representatives, awakened reflections too disagreeable to be indulged. If he did attempt to account for the disaster which has befallen his party in that State, we are sure he could not with a good face resolve it into the cause ascribed to Indiana.

The Boston Atlas has again thrown a firebrand into the ranks of its party. It will be remembered, that some weeks ago, we quoted this paper with rather more candor than usually distinguished its conductors, frankly told the Whig party, that Mr. Clay was not sufficiently popular to command the support of the people, and for this instance of honesty and fairness, it was severely handled. The party received pretty well in whipping the Atlas back to the traces, and until very recently it has worked with becoming meekness. It, however, has again bolted, and now tells its party plainly, that if they rely upon Mr. Clay as their candidate, they must inevitably be defeated. It recommends a renunciation of the great western Pretator, in favor of some candidate less obnoxious, and points to Gen. Harrison as that person. The sentiments of the Atlas are deemed important, as indicating to some extent the opinions of Mr. Webster and the Northern Whigs, whose organ it is; hence the consternation and dismay which attended the promulgation of such sentiments in such a quarter. That Mr Clay is seeking with great earnestness to obtain the nomination, we do not doubt; but that he will ultimately be the candidate, is the least probable of all human events. The struggle between his friends and those of General Harrison, brightens every day, and is carried on with more acrimony and ill-feeling than ever.—An important division of theirallies, the Abolitionists, at their late convention at Albany, resolved not to support any candidate for the Presidency opposed to the immediate abolition of slavery. As General Harrison is less exceptionable in this respect than Mr. Clay, it is by no means improbable that he will receive the Harrisburg nomination.

Maysville Jockey Club Races. We continue our report of the races over the Beechland Course, the result of the first two days days having been announced in our paper of last week. Up to Thursday night, the weather continued dry and sultry, and the track, consequently, was in miserable condition. On Thursday night, however, the windows of heaven were opened, and the parched earth copiously drenched with refreshing showers. The weather became more pleasant, and the four mile day was delightful.

Third Day, Sept. 5th. A splendid set of cut glass, valued at $300—two mile heats.

Chas Buford's b f, *Sophia Lovell*, by Sir Lovell, dam Eliza Jenkins, 3 yrs 1 1

Jas Simpson's b f, *Rosa Vertner*, by Sir Leslie, dam by Director, 4 yrs, 5 2

Sam'l Shy's ch f, *Barbary Allen*, by Collier, dam Lady Jackson, 4 yrs 3 3

Robt P. Snell's b h, *Woodpecker, Jr.* by Woodpecker, dam by Saxweimer, 5 yrs. 2 4

A A Wadsworth's (W S Donelson's) br c, *Stranger*, by Lance, dam — 4 yrs 4 dist.

E Warfield's ch f, by Sir Leslie, dam Mary Jones, by Kosciusko, 3 yrs 6 dist.

Time, 1st heat, 3m 58s—2nd heat, 3m 58s.

Fourth Day, Sept. 6th. Jockey Club purse, $700—three mile heats.

Dr J M Duke's (W. Webb's) b h. *Lorenzo*, by Bertrand dam by Whip, 5 yrs, 4 2 1 1

W J Stratton's b f, *Duckie*, by imported Sarpedon, dam by Kosciusko, 3 yrs. 3 1 2 2

A. A. Wadsworth's, b. f. *Minstrel*, by Medoc, dam by Buford's Alexander 3 yrs. 3 3 3 r.o.f

R. P. Snell's gr h. *Dary Crockett*, by Hefestion, dam by Mendoza, aged. 5 dist.

E. P. Lee's, (W. Buford Jr's) b. c. *Peter Gatewood*, by Medoc, dam by Pocahontas, 4 yrs. 1 dist.

Time, 1st heat, 9m 7s—2nd do. 9m. 4s. 3rd do 8m 56s—4th, do 9m 31s.

Peter Gatewood, held out only to the third round, and was led off—to die. He was greatly distressed after the first heat, and in consequence freely bled. His owners imagining nothing serious to be the matter with him, unfortunately permitted him to start for the second heat, and fatal was the result. A noble beast never tred the turf, and none we are sure ever lived, whose fate awakened so much regret, or called forth more sincere and ardent sympathy. His obsequies were such as his noble qualities merited. He was buried within the enclosure of the course.

Fifth Day, Sept. 7th. Ladies' Purse $300 two mile heats.

Chas Buford's b f, *Ripple*, by Medoc, dam Belle Anderson, by Sir William, 3 yrs, 1 1

A A Wadsworth's [W S Buford's] br f, *Arabella*, by Collier, dam by Young Gallatin, 3 yrs. 2 2

Dr J. M. Duke's [R Grigsby's] co f, *Rosalie*, by Archy of Transport, dam by Medoc, 3 yrs 3 3

Time, 1st heat, 1m 55s—2nd heat, 1m 57s.

A sweepstake for 2 year olds, which was postponed in consequence of the weather on Saturday, was run on Monday last. The nags entered, were.

Jas Simpson's bl c, *Johnny Gladden*, by Brown Sumpter, dam Betsy Richards.

Chas Buford's b f, *Mary Jane Forman* by imported Sarpedon, dam by Bertrand, and

O. H. Davis' ch c, *Wonder*, by Orphan Boy, dam by Florizel.

The race was won by Jas Simpson's (Maj Tom Marshall's) Sumpter colt.

Parental Advice.—The following sensible article, sent us for publication, is the production of one who we have reason to know, is capable of giving good advice, and one who does not merely preach, but carries out in practice, what she commends to others:

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You will, not, my dear son, take it amiss, if I give you some of my views upon the sacred and solemn responsibilities upon which you are about to embark in becoming a husband.—It is no uncommon thing to see in almost every public print, rules and regulations for the proper fulfillment of the duties of wives, but we do not often hear any thing said about the duty of husbands. It happens to me that men think they have little else to do in the capacity of husbands, than to provide for their wives—see that they do not waste what they purchase—that they pay them all the respect that is due to them as their Lords.

The laws of both God and man, have given you authority over us, and every day's experience proves how willingly we submit to the decree; and so long as that law is exercised with justice and benevolence, I believe it is sensible woman would object to it. But man is a fallen creature, and "has sought out many inventions," and finding himself clothed with authority, with great facility makes himself a tyrant. You will, perhaps, think me a bold judge; but, my dear son, I do not speak without knowledge, and you know that I have age, experience, and much observation on my side—and in speaking thus freely, I seek only to promote your own happiness, and secure, if possible, the life and happiness of her whom you have chosen to be the companion of your future way, be its destiny what it may. It is not likely, neither is it desirable, that you should feel the full responsibilities of a husband in the same light that I do—and if I can in any good degree make you acquainted with the duties and faithful performance of them, I shall have accomplished my ends.

The woman who puts herself under your care as a wife, resigns to your keeping all of her earthly happiness. She surrenders her affections, and with unbounded confidence centres all her future hopes on you. How great, then, is the charge you undertake! Her's is not the mere nourishing and sustaining through life, a woman who is to serve you as a waiting maid, and over whom you are to exercise unlimited authority—it is much different. It is taking to your bosom one who, by that act, becomes "bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh"—your equal—one whose soul is as immortal as your own; one whose heart is as capable of experiencing pain or pleasure as your own—one whose mind is as richly endowed by nature with capacity for the sphere in which she is to move. She is not to be looked upon in any way as an inferior being, although she is undoubtedly of a weaker corporeal nature—a weakness which is the only plea you have for which you derive your authority over her.—For she is rendered, for wise purposes, by her Creator, incapable of buffeting the rough storms of the world, and thus made dependent upon man for that care and protection which he too often grudgingly bestows upon to which in the consummate pride of his nature, he has attached great merit, and with bitterness complains, in too many cases, that to that authority which the law has given him, tyranny and oppression.

But although the Creator, in pronouncing that curse upon mankind in which woman has so much of a portion, has given to man a decisive power over her, yet it has pleased him in his wisdom, to leave her mind unshackled; and has thereby secured to her a blessing of which the power of a tyrant cannot rob her;—and to which even man, with all his boasted superiority, is more indebted than he is willing to acknowledge. For it is not by the power of her mind, that the foundation of that superstructure is laid on which he built his greatness!

And it is thus that the all-wise and benificent Creator, has placed the two on more equal ground than man is wont to admit. There is, therefore room for the exercise of no other power than that of *Love*. Love is the ruling passion of woman, and I am at a loss to conceive, that her affections can be won. If, therefore, you expect to be happy in the married state and desire to render your wife a happy woman, you must let your authority over her be that of love, not of tyranny or despotism. Your words must not be words of command, but the kind and gentle voice of affection. Beware of jealousy; let not the "green-eyed monster" enter into your bosom, for surely God never placed a more cruel passion in the heart. Put it from you as your most deadly foe. It is base as hell, and more cruel than death; many tears and much repentance cannot heal its wounds, when once inflicted upon the bosom of an innocent and affectionate wife.

Nor should you expect her to bear the whole burthen of domestic economy. You must lighten her care by every suitable means,—by providing, as far as your ability permits, every convenience and facility for carrying the business of your house, and such suitable helps as the nature of that business and the health of your wife require. If you are unskillful or negligent, do not reprove her for it with harshness and ill words, but tell her calmly and dispassionately what you think amiss; for, believe me, it is a very mistaken idea that angry words or insulting reproaches are in any way calculated to cure a wounded or ill-health. They do but break her spirits, sour her temper, and make her more and more unfit for the duties of her station; and that woman who is constrained to dread the frowns and reproaches of her husband on every occasion of misunderstanding or error, is laid under strong temptation to act deceitfully and conceal from her husband the true condition of her business. Thus the foundation is laid for innumerable improprieties, and, perhaps, lasting unhappiness

Let your word be as sacred to your wife as to a stranger. Let the state of your business be always understood by your wife, and consult her upon every matter of importance; for so doing you will secure her hearty co-operation in all your undertakings, and prevent her from entertaining wrong impressions of the state of your finances. Never subject your wife to the mortifying necessity of calling on you for every little sum she wishes to spend, but always supply her with money for her own private use according to what you can afford; for it is not only unjust, but cruel and ungentlemanly in a man to place a wife in so slave-like a condition. If a woman is made to feel as a slave how can she act as a free?

Make provision for your household expenses with the same care and punctuality as you do for your own business; it is no excuse, if you are poor, that you should not attend at suitable times to your household necessities lest if you have but little to give it may give that little at the proper time; and if you have nothing, you can say so as well in kind as in ill words, and spare your wife the necessity of bearing both ill-humor and poverty at the same time. It is, I believe, a very common failing among men, that they think sinness is unproperous, to be fretful and ill-tempered in their families; thereby preventing from enjoying the happiness they might possess. It is no uncommon thing to see a man, after his table is supplied, so indifferent to the wants of his family, that he will not after attend to them himself nor provide the means for his wife to do it with—thus she is either compelled to give up business or make use of his credit to sustain them; and then if any misfortune should chance to befall him or his business, the cry is immediately raised that he has been ruined by the extravagance of his wife—while, in truth, the woman has been driven by the neglect of her husband to measures that the husband unjustly condemns.

I do by these, and numerous other similar faults of the husband, that domestic peace is so often destroyed. A woman is so often induced to seek consolation in calling her husband's attention to the smaller concerns of her family that she becomes dispirited and careless—she is deterred from speaking to him upon other subjects for fear of creating dissensions; and, consequently the very vitals of conubial happiness become disturbed. Thus husbands are are the wives, who, while they appear to be enjoying the sweets of domestic peace, are secretly preying upon the happiness of relations until health is impaired, their lives become burthens to them, and they fall early victims to the grave—while their friends would be shocked and astonished if you would tell them they were *murderers!* It is my settled opinion that thousands of women have perstroyed in this little suspected way; and it is for this reason that I have written to you, with the hope that I might prevent my beloved son from becoming like thoughtless men, the destroyer of the happiness of an innocent and amiable wife.

Profit by these remarks, plain as they are, and believe them to be the affectionate warnings of your MOTHER.

From the Globe.

A LUCKY DEVICE.

The Opposition has been constantly assailing the present and past Administrations for appointing members of Congress to office. Now it is that the National Intelligencer has discovered in it one of its fellow prints a new ground for attack against the Administration—that it appoints those to office, who failed to be elected members of Congress.

"How opposite to the Republicanism of Washington (says the Argus) has been the Republicanism of modern days, upon which the rundown and repudiated candidate for Congress in the city of New York has been snatched from the condemnatory sentence of the people, and elevated to the responsible station of Surveyor of that port."

This is exceedingly cunning, and exhibits the foggy adroitness on one medal, whether a man succeeds or fails in being elected, he becomes ineligible.

The Observer & Reporter of yesterday contains the following. The editor of that paper, as well as the editor of the Cincinnati Whig, appear to understand the important contemplated movement—For ourselves, not being well schooled in Chicanery, we acknowledge our inability to unriddle the enigma. But to the articles:

"We find the following article, in the Cincinnati Whig, of Monday last.

The development referred to, leaves no room for doubt. We shall therefore wait until the Kentucky Senator takes the course indicated, before we give our views upon the new scene, and new relations which this important movement may unfold.—*Obs. & Rep.*

ALL WELL AND WELL.—We find the following important announcement in the last Philadelphia Star. We were prepared to hear it, and have only to add, that six years hence a distinguished Western Statesman will occupy the chair of government by acclamation.—*Cin. Whig.*

IMPORTANT.

A movement will soon be made in regard to the *Presidency* that, while it will greatly astonish the enemy, will remove every obstacle to a perfect union in the ranks of the opposition. Our source of information is of the highest authority, and may be relied upon. All will soon be well, and will place the party in the position it never should have abandoned in 1835.—

We congratulate our friends in advance, upon the light of day, which will soon break upon them.—*Phil. Star.*"

Since sending the above to the press, a correspondent handed the communication which will be found following.

NEW BARGAIN.

We find the following article in the Observer & Reporter of yesterday. The dark hints contained in it can not be understood by the signs in the political horizon. Mr. Clay is become satisfied that he cannot be elected President. Hence the agreement is to be, or has been made that General Harrison is to run as the candidate of the opposition at the next Presidential election, and Mr. Clay is to withdraw his claims Gen. Harrison is to serve but one term, and Mr. Clay is to succeed him. We predict that this movement of the Whiggies will meet with the same signal failure which resulted from a similar bargain, "the Bargain and Intrigue" charged upon the same party some years ago; that is, the democracy will pursue their straight forward career of triumph over all the machinations of its enemies.

If the position of the Whig party is to be the same which it occupied in 1836, the, will have to bring out Webster and White again in order to create sectional division in aid of their principal candidate Gen Harrison, to carry the election into the House of Representatives.—*Lexington Gazette.*

Mr. Bradford:—The opposition to the existing democratic administration of the general Government, having already held in St. Louis, a convention and selected candidates for the officers of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and electors of President and V. President, it becomesits friends to set themselves in motion, with a view to its support, and the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Chair, and Richard M. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Union. A State Democrat Convention has been proposed, to take place on the glorious 8th day of January, 1840, and itis to be presumed that this proposition, made at a public meeting of the democratic party, at the Court House in Lexington, will meet the approbation and co-operation of the entire democratic party throughout the State. Without suggesting or entertaining the least objection to any of the other distinguished and respectable gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, I would take the liberty of presenting for the consideration of the democrats of this Commonwealth, the name of Gen. Robert B. McAfee, as suitable candidate to that office. Gen. McAfee belongs to the old stock of Kentuckians. He was reared amongst the hardy emigrants who entered this country with their wives and children, and wrested it from its savage aborigines. He has always adhered faithfully to the political faith which Kentucky, at her birth, derived from her parent State, Virginia—the faith of 1798, and the doctrines of the Jefferson School. In peace and in war, he has always been found at his post, in the service of his native State. He was one of the fighting men during the late war with Great Britain, and has served for several years in both Houses of the General Assembly, and during one term in the office of Lieut. Governor, and his distinguished merit and capacity, attested the attention of Gen. Jackson, who selected him for an important foreign mission to Mexico. Gen. McAfee will consent to be a candidate, if called upon for that purpose by the Democratic State Convention. But the writer of this expresses his own opinion and wishes and those of thousands, without any authority from Gen. McAfee.—*Lexington Gazette.*

We have never seen the distinction between the Democratic and Federal parties more forcibly and beautifully drawn, than in the following extract from a recent speech delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates, by Mr. Smith of Culpepper.

"Our principle, Sir, the Democratic principle must win favor as it is under stood, that it is a principle of humanity, benevolence and love. It seeks to abuse no man, but to elevate all. It seeks to alleviate human suffering—to bind up the broken hearted, and to make us love our brother as our self. It labors to purify the affections and expel from the human heart that selfishness which is the source of such innumerable woes. It teaches without ceasing, the lofty principles of unadulterated philosophy, that every man may be all that the creature should be, who is made after God's own image. It is a principle of renovation and change, with ceaseless efforts for the happiness of man, and bears the same relation to the moral that the christian principle does to the religious world. The principles of both are LOVE, for both seek the happiness of man. The one seeks to perfect the character of man here below; the other in addition to this, seeks to make him fit company for the society of just men made perfect. In fact, the only difference between these vital and glorious principles is, that one is of Earth and the other of Heaven. The principle teaches *than all mankind are free and equal.* Impress this doctrine upon the heart and we must love our brother as ourself. Let us do this and we must have charity and humility, and then, Sir, with our mental faculties, and attainments, the christian laborer has nought to do, but to invoke the regenerating principles of Divine grace. The Democratic principle is the grand moral adjunct of the christian principle and it is the humble duty of every son of Heaven to spread it far and wide. Sir, the foe of Democratic principle is the Aristocratic principle. What are its characteristics? Pride, vain glory and ambition. It turns with loathing and disgust from the toiling millions. It considers the many as only fit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Its affections are of this world, and it goes up into high places and thanks the Lord it is not as that publican. Sir, this aristocratic principle has christianized here? And such is the principle which regulates the political conduct of a very large portion of our whig adversaries.

"Is it then wonderful, Mr. Speaker, that our principles should have borne so on conquering and to conquer? Is it wonderful that under its rule we should have determined, as I have before remarked, "to conquer or die" beneath its ample and imperishable folds."

MARRIED, on Thursday the 22nd ult. Mr. *John Hartley*, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Wm. Fouch, all of Fleming County.

DIED, at New Orleans, on the 26th ult. of the prevailing fever, Mr. William H. C. Mills, late of Louisville, and formerly of this place.

At his residence in Fleming County, on the 25th ult. Mr. Gideon Smith, in the 84th yr. of his age.

In Lewis County, on Tuesday, the 20th ult. Mrs Susan Fearn, consort of Mr. Wm. Fearn.

Maysville Prices Current,

SEPTEMBER, 10 1839.

ARTICLES.		From	To.
Bacon, hams,		9	11
do round,		6½	7
Bale Ropes,		6	7
Bagging,	yd	22	60
Butter,	lb	18	22
Beas-wax,		20	25
Cotton, Mins.		11	13
Cordage, Assorted,		12½	17
Castings,		4	9
Coal, at the River,		9	10
Coffee,		14	14½
Cordage, White,		15	18
do Manilla and Sicily		18	20
Candles, Tallow,		25	30
Mould,		15	40
dipped,		12½	25
Cheese, Ohio,		6½	10
Feathers,		40	50
Flour,	bbl	4 00	4 50
Fish, Mackeral, No 1		3 00	3 25
do 2,		18 00	0
Grain, Wheat,		60	65
Corn		25	30
Hay,	ton	12 00	15 00
Hemp, dew-rotted,	100 lb	5 00	5 50
Iron, Juniata, bar		11	0
Lead, Bar,		7	0
do Pipe,		8	10
White lead,	1 keg	3 00	3 25
Lard,	lb	9	10
Lument tow,		18	25
Molasses,		35	0
Nails, assorted		8	10
Oil, Sperm,	gal	1 75	0
Linseed,		50	0
Potatoes,	bush	50	0
Rags,	lb	3	24
Rosin,		3	0
Sugar,		8	9
Salt,	bush	62½	0
Tobacco, Leaf,	lb	6	10
Ky. manufactured,		20	25
manf'd 6 twist, Ky.		40	50
Whiskey,	gal	45	50
Wool,	lb	20	30

Lewisburg Academy.

THE Winter Session of this instituriee will commence on Monday, the 30th inst. to continue twenty weeks. Mr. E. Webb, the present instructor.

The English language in all its branches, to the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish and other languages are thoroughly taught.

Boarding can be obtained upon very reasonable terms, in respectable families, in the neighborhood.

No student will be taken for a less term than one session.

JOHN HEREW, Pres.

Mason county, Sept 12, 1839.

Maysville Cotton Yarns,

AT PITTSBURG PRICES.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large supply of his well known superior Cotton Yarns, assorted, from 4 to 1000 reed. Carpet Chain, Post Office and Store Twine, Caudlewick and Batting, all of which he warrants to be of superior School.

In peace and in war, he has always been found at his post, in the service of his native State. He was one of the fighting men during the late war with Great Britain, and has served for several years in both Houses of the General Assembly, and during one term in the office of Lieut. Governor, and his distinguished merit and capacity, attested the attention of Gen. Jackson, who selected him for an important foreign mission to Mexico. Gen. McAfee will consent to be a candidate, if called upon for that purpose by the Democratic State Convention. But the writer of this expresses his own opinion and wishes and those of thousands, without any authority from Gen. McAfee.—*Lexington Gazette.*

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and trimmings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable to the season, which they have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order any Jobs with which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the most expeditious manner, and according to the most approved mode, at reasonable prices. They pledge themselves to use every exertion to give good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

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April 4th 1837

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

Drawing of Extra Class 36.

40-22-50-30-37-69-42-6-47-21-22-17.

Capital, $100,000! $5,000!

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

Class A Sept 23d—To be positively drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, Sept 25, 1839 Capitals $100, 500, 25,000, 10,000, 8000, 6000, 6025, 6000, 5000, 4000, 40 of 3000, 20 of 2000 20 of 1500, 50 of 1000, 50 of 500, 62 of 400, 63 of 200, 63 of 150, 63 of 140, 63 of 120, and 126 of 100. Tickets $20—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT AND UNPRECEDENTED SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER

Class 73—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Sept 11, 1839. Capitals $15,000, 10,000, 5000, 1500, 1400, 1300, 18 of 1000, 10 of 500, 19 of 250, 10 of 200, 20 of 150, 50 of 125, and 200 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion, 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Class 74—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Sept 14, 1839. Capitals $30,000 10,000, 8000, 5000; 4000, 3120; 36 of 15000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 50 of 300, 100 of 200, and 55 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 76 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Class 75—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Sept. 18. Capitals $10,000, 10, 000, 4000, 2200; 10 of 2000, 10 of 500, 10 of 250, 10 of 200, and 70 of 100. Tickets $5 Shares in proportion. 65 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Class 76—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Sept 21, 1839. Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 5000, 3500, 2500, 1995; 2 of 1500, 30 of 100, 50 of 250 75 of 2-0, 75 of 150, 125 of 125, and 64 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Class 77—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Sept 28, 1839. Capitals $40,000, 10,000, 6,000, 5000, 3500, 2500, 1980; 2 of 1000, 50 of 250, 60 of 200, 63 of 150, and 63 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

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

D. CARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly advertised by Henry Gutrie, deceased, situated in Adams County, Ohio, and being 3 miles N. N. W. of Manchester, about 12 miles Maysville, containing 237½ acres of land, well timbered and watered, with a dwelling house, stable and barn. will be sold on a credit of 1 and 2 years, upon signing bonds, if application be made to the undersigned.

Also, 3 negro boy Jeffer Stille, one Corn Sheller, and a Cart and harness.

ELIZABETH GUTRIE, EX'X.
JOHN BURNSIDE, EX'R.
of H. GUTRIE, deceased.

Maysville Aug. 22—1w. Ohio.

Eagle insert and charge $1 notice.

PUBLIC SALE.

A Sacring Executor of the estate of William Ivers, deceased, will offer for sale, on Thursday, the 12th day of Sept, at the late residence of said deceased, three miles west of Maysville, a credit of six months, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the following property, to wit—hands—Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Corn in the field and Hay in the stack; Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plows, Harrows, Jeffer or Nine Tooth Harrow, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

THOMAS SMALL, Ex'r.

Aug. 26, 1839—ts

DR. A. SEATON,

[Late of Boston, Mass.]

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets, Maysville, Ky.

Aug. 8, 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, 5 years old, about 15 hands 2 inches high, one hind foot white, some white saddle spots on his back, the upper eyelash of one eye white, he is about 5 feet 2 inches in a fast rate riding horse. When a person goes to ride him, he is quite restless, lays back his ears and stamps about as if he would kick or bite.

I will give the above reward for the horse and the taker of him out of the State, and bring to trial, or $40 dollars for the horse alone, delivered to me and all necessary expenses paid.

Address REUBEN ROWERS, Verdiersville, Orange co. Virginia.

Or, REUBEN J. CLARK, Jr.
North Fork, Mason co. Ky.

☞ FOUNTAIN RODGERS, the suggested thief, is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black eyes and hair, sallow very balchy he did the same night the horse was stolen. He has a brother living in Todd county, Ky. where probably he has gone. I will give the above reward in any of the States in Todd, or adjoining counties, in possession of my horse, through information to me, or secure the thief, so I get my horse, or to those who knows the horse, and thief, and will attend to the same. REUBEN SORRELL.

Aug. 8—1m.

Cash for Wheat.

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

JOSEPH HOWE & Co.

Murphysville, Aug 1-3t.

Piano Forte, for Sale.

A FIRST-RATE Piano Forte just received from Baltimore, of Happiman's manufacture—of Brilliant Tone, easy touch, and elegant finish, and warranted to wear well. Price apply to Miss D. Bartholt on front St. next door to Mr. R. H. Lee's.

WANTED

10,000 LBS FEATHERS,
1000 lbs Beeswax,
20,000 lbs Rags,
500 Bushels Mustard Seed,
2200 lb. Ginseng, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Goods.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist

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

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparation to go east for a full supply of goods and shall probably depend on those of our customers who are in arrears to us on last years business. We hope they will call on us speedily and afford us the necessary facilities.

DAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 5th, 1839.

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

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40-22-50-30-37-69-42-6-47-21-22-17.

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AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

In favor of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the License System.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Permit us to call your attention for a moment, to one of the most important subjects that can occupy the human mind; one of paramount claims on this community at present, viz: the deliverance of our country from one of the most alarming and degrading evils that ever infested human society, intemperance, sanctioned and supported by the present license system. It is known to you all that intemperance has prevailed, and does still prevail to an alarming extent in this country; that this giant, whose name is legion, has long been stalking abroad, riding in pomp and pride, and tears, and blood, in our midst; or, like a vast tornado, has swept over the land, prostrating multitudes of all classes and conditions of our countrymen, accompanied by a train of evils as innumerable, and incalculable; costing our country more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually; making more than three hundred thousand common drunkards—nuisances in society; sweeping into the drunkard's untimely grave, more than three thousand immortal beings; filling our hospitals with more than two thousand raving maniacs, robbed of their senses, the most precious gift of heaven; filling our jails and penitentiaries with nine-tenths of the criminals and debtors that now burthen our land; besides, causing nine-tenths of the pauperism, crime and wretchedness, which it now drains our pockets to support, and shocks our feelings of humanity to behold. But if this were all we might be silent. Go witness for a moment, the miserable huts and hovels of these three hundred thousand common drunkards, and behold the degradation, wretchedness and shame of their suffering wives and children, then trace out in detail the robberies, murder, manslaughters and various crimes, perpetrated by all these criminals, and the anguish of soul connected therewith, and you have but an item of the moral evils of intemperance. Now look at the moral affects of this evil upon the community as they will appear at the bar of God; or look even at its effects upon our youth, our country, our institutions and government. If the people of this country, and government, is not all important that they be sober, be moral and virtuous? How long would it take, according to the present ratio of the increase of intemperance even in Kentucky, to destroy our institutions and government, if virtue and morality are the pillars on which they rest?—Washington, the great Father of this country, told us wherein our strength lay, and how we might perpetuate and increase it, while he warned us against the very *morality* that would upraise the worm, as fatal to us as to Jonah's gourd. Shall this farthenly and timely advice of the greatest and best of men, be disregarded? Or will it not, when coupled with the natural and moral evils as above stated, or sketched, be sufficient to awaken the slumbering energies of every American citizen, and call forth the efforts of every patriot and true lover, in behalf of a country, purchased by the blood of their fathers, and transmitted to them, to be preserved as a sacred legacy for all future generations? Shall we permit an insidious and deadly enemy, nurtured in our own bosoms, to enslave us and our children, and tarnish the glory of our inheritance, now when we are grown to maturity, when our fathers vanquished the foreign one, and established themselves freemen under our Christian tuage in their infancy? Surely not.

But, fellow countrymen, if we continue much longer to slumber upon the sides of a volcano that has already emitted much of its burning contents upon us, and is now agitated and awfully concealed within, by late disturbances in certain regions, we shall be awakened by its tremendous explosion, when all is lost.—Let us all, then, arise, and move now, and move *together*, to the plain of safety, and security, which opens wide in prospect before us, beyond the reach of the lava, teeming with every inducement, calculated to cheer us in our movements, and crown them with success.

But before we can reach that delectable plain of safety, we must vanquish a powerful enemy, we must demolish his ramparts and bulwarks, behind which, he has entrenched, and, sporting with all our efforts, and deriding our attack. To drop the figures—I mean by this volcanic appearance; by the plain of safety, the temperance principle; by this enemy, the making and selling of intoxicating drinks; by his bulwarks or ramparts, the present *license system*, against which our efforts should now be chiefly directed. So long as the powerful arms of the law of this land are thrown around the retailer of intoxicating drinks, so long as the government continues to support them by taking a share of stock in each, just so long will the evils and curses of intemperance continue to pour like a burning atmosphere upon us, withering and blasting the hopes and prospects of thousands and millions; and so long will the efforts of the friends of humanity, in a great degree, be hindered, if not wholly counteracted.

Now, what we wish you, fellow-citizens, to do on this subject is, to petition your next Legislature to repeal the present licence system, and to enact in their stead, such prohibitory laws as in their wisdom they should deem best, so as to put the face of the law against the whole system, as they have so nobly done in regard to gambling, duelling &c.—Not so long, no power will any longer be conferred upon any man or set of men, to take away the money, property, character, or lives of their neighbors or fellow-men, by the sale of intoxicating liquors; nor men can be found so reckless as to take the responsibility upon themselves thus to act in defiance of law, they shall suffer its penalties and incur the frowns of an injured community.

I need not stop to detail all the evil effects of the present license system to citizens, who daily see and feel them as you do.—Suffice it to detail to you, therefore, briefly, a few of the many *reasons* why we should urge a petition for a repeal of the present system.

1st. That, whilst we can entertain no doubt that the whole previous Legislation on this subject was designed to restrain and prevent the evil of which we complain, yet it has most signally failed in accomplishing the desired end, as the past and the present abundantly prove.

2d. The public welfare, and our own individual interest, both require it of us. We all have to bear our proportion of taxes to support the government; we have our rights, and a full proportion of wrongs. Now, whatever has a tendency to lessen our taxes, secure our rights, and diminish our wrongs, is certainly for our individual interest, and our public welfare.—Such would be the effect of the repeal of the license laws. In place of increasing the public revenue, the license laws inflict an enormous tax upon the community; for proof of this, see the statements from the different counties of Kentucky in our last report. As a specimen, take this fact. In one county, four hundred dollars was paid into the revenue during one year, for licenses granted to taverns and groceries; the poor rates in the county cost twenty-six hundred dollars, and out of ten of all the paupers in it came there by intemperance, and were made by the groceries thus paying the four hundred dollars; now, where did the remaining twenty-two hundred dollars come from? Why, out of your pockets—a set of men pay $400 into your treasury for the liberty or permission of taking $2200 out of your pockets indirectly, by taxation.—Here is the secret of high taxes, a specimen of gross injustice, tolerated by law. Suppose we take this as an average of the counties of this State, what an amount of money does the license system thus extort from the industrious, virtuous, and intelligent people of Kentucky. Shall we continue to tolerate this system that disembowels our countrymen by thousands, and taxes every dollar we possess, heavily, to pay the gentlemen who do so?

If such an anomaly can be illustrated, let me suppose a case. A clock peddler goes to your county court, and for $10 obtains license to supply the country with his ware, goes to work, and sells a clock to every man that will buy one; the clocks do well at first, but after a time are found useless, and it is discovered that every family possessing one of these clocks, is infected with the leprosy, even the walls of the house are infected with it; nine out of ten of all these lepers die; look at the doctors bills and other expenses cost $100 each, leaving out all the liabilities of spreading the plague, &c. Would it not be a losing business to license clock peddlers, even at $100 each, or would you not think the court deranged, that would continue this traffic? And now suppose all the counties in this State had been visited by clock peddlers in the same ratio that they have been by groceries, how long would you heist to to begin a petition praying for a repeal of the licenses? How long would the Legislature hesitates to repeal a law so scattering pestilence in the community? But can this be worse than intemperance? When, both the public welfare and our individual interest, urge us to petition for a repeal of the license system immediately.

3. The great law of self preservation, and the law of love, as taught in the gospel, both require it of us. The first teaches us to regard our own life, and the second, the lives of our fellow men. Whatever has a tendency therefore, to destroy our own or the lives of our fellow men, or whatever grants facilities to thousands in this country to destroy themselves annually? or rather, does it not present so many temptations and inducements to men thus to act? Let the petitions of those criminals, who prayed for the licension of groc shops, before they left their prisons, have weight, and again commit the same crimes from the effects of liquor when released answer this question. The licenses laws then, violate, 1. The law of self-preservation implanted in all God's creatures for a wise purpose. 2. The law of love, as illustrated in the Gospel. 3. The moral law of God, "Thou shalt not kill" directly nor be accessary thereto. 4. The law of our own land, which punishes men for killing, directly or indirectly; and, 5. Follow men is also violated. See two laws, or common and statute. Then, the license laws violate all other laws, human or divine, natural and moral. Shall we continue longer to tolerate a system thus violating all laws, under pretence that the public good requires it? Does the public good require that all laws should be violated for the good of some public house-keepers? Does the public good health require it. Does the public good morals? or the public good faith, or good order, at home or abroad, require the license system to be pretended? Or does not the public good, in every sense of the word, require that the license system be repealed, and that we say of it, illiterate Ephraim.

3. We should petition for the repeal of the license system, because of the rectitude of the principle. This is the chief and first ground on which we rely for success; it is righteousness that exalteth a nation in every sense of the word. In this petitioning, we plead the cause of suffering humanity, of our own beloved country, as well as the cause of God—and we base our plea upon the principles of eternal justice, and make it to the representatives of our patriotic, philanthropic, high minded and christian people.—A second reason why we believe we shall succeed, is, the very favorable reception that the petition from one or two counties met with in the last Legislature. On motion of one of the honorable members, an important committee was appointed by that body, who made an able and favorable report, concluding with two resolutions, fulfilling, if not surpassing, all our expectations at that time. Our memorial, by correspondence and other interposition with leading and influential men from different parts of the State, we have ascertained that public sentiment in Kentucky is becoming favorable to this subject, and only needs to be expressed and concentrated, by way of petition, in order to accomplish the object. When we remember a former Governor, who being dead, yet speaketh on this subject in his message to the people of Kentucky, recommending this principle, and the many important and influential men, who are in favor of it, we confidently expect success. A third reason why we believe we shall succeed, is, the present state of the world, and the facts, and examples, showing the principle to be no longer a theory, but perfectly practicable; so that we do not petition the Legislature to try an experiment, but to follow the example of six of her sister States, the Sandwich Islands and South Africa. Massachusetts one of the oldest, largest, and most influential Northern States, has repealed the license system, the people have nobly sustained the law, which is now in effectual and sufficient operation, a noble example to the world.—The Legislature of Tennessee, on our Southern border, have done the same, and the supreme court has pronounced the law constitutional, which is now operating with great effect throughout that State. The Legislature of Mississippi, one of the most Southern States, has passed the one gallon law, and dispensed with the license system. While Illinois, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have so disposed with the license law, as to refer it to the several towns for their suffrages, as at other elections.

Thus have we an example in the Islands of the Sea, on the Continent of Africa, and in almost every Northern and Southern parts of the United States—on each side of us in our sister States; and shall Kentucky, surrounded by such examples, do nothing in so noble a cause? Shall we be less a brave and chivalrous spirit no where but on the field of battle? Can we act act in a moral contest, as nobly as in a bloody one? Or has our patriotism forever fled, and the genius of liberty expired? Shall we be last to follow on in so noble a cause, and come in at the eleventh hour, when the contest is over, and laurels won by all but ourselves? Or shall we not show the spirit of our fathers, and fly to the rescue of our country and follow men? Shall we suffer a set of men, aided by Legislative enactments, to dig the grave of our country, and then pay them to inter her liberty, character and glory forever? Shall we suffer longer to exist in our midst, the spirit of a system that would urge and lead men to sell the last article to poison the last soul on the globe, "and in valtoe like solitude," count over their paltry gains upon the coffins of a whole race, then sober in death? If we can, let us forever lay aside the names of *Patriots, Philanthropists* and *Christians*, and take that of *Misanthropists*.

Permit us, in conclusion, to say, that this is common ground for all lovers of humanity, and of their country, to meet on; the system is a common enemy to all, and has long been a combined spy, in the first forty years, liquors, costing equal to the sum total of the property of this nation, and will swallow it a second time in the next forty. To destroy this common enemy, we earnestly call upon all classes and professions in this community, to unite their influence and efforts. Men of all political parties may meet here without difficulty; and christians of all the different denominations may cordially co-operate together. And in the name of our country, humanity and justice, and in the name of all that is near and dear to us and our children, here and hereafter, we call upon each and every man, and between sun and sunset today, to think of this matter seriously, and lend their aid by signing the petitions for a repeal of the present license system.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The following remarks of Mr. Rittenhouse, of Alabama, are the most affecting and beautiful that we have seen in print for a long time. We commend them to the candor of every opponent of the President, that may see our paper.—How eloquent, and yet how true:

"Another name yet remains to mention; one that will occupy no undistinguished position in his country's calendar. Let vulgar prejudice and unreasoning antipathy smile when I repeat it—MARTIN VAN BUREN! Whatever their towns and villages were erected, in most instances, the lands were held simply on the consent of the natives, without the formality of purchase on of treaty. The English, however enamoured of their great practice, in establishing their authority, have had repeated encounters with the Indians, who were often instigated to acts of hostility by the disaffected French. When, therefore, the English such city was fully regimented in a period, which, in derise, immediate care was taken to bind the natives to a permanent acknowledgment of the same, by a formal treaty.

The first treatice of the kind were concluded in the southern section, between Governor Clinton and the Creek and Choctaw Indians, by which the Natchez district and other tracts were alienated to the English. In this respect the example of the English colonies at the north and east was followed. A new impulse, about this time, was given to the population of the Valley, particularly in the southern section. The contest between the English and French colonies being ended, an interval of peace ensued for about ten years, disturbed only by occasional outrages and misunderstandings. The Indians, who at first, gave the English much trouble, were soon pacified, and under these auspices, emigration from the Atlantic colonies to the more fertile West rapidly increased.—*Prairie Beacon.*

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

1763—1770.

When the first attempt was made by Spain to take possession of the country on the west side of the Mississippi in 1765 it met with decided opposition from the settlers. Most of them were French, and they were so far from thinking a transfer should have been made without their knowledge or consent, that they were determined to resort to arms, in order to oppose the exercise of Spanish authority. They considered it as an insult on their feelings, and as an outrage upon their nobility, which they were resolved not to submit to without a manly resistance. Nor were these determinations, although made in a moment of irritation, without their effect. The Spanish Governor, who arrived in 1766 with a body of troops to take possession of the colony, in consequence of the excitement which it occasioned, was obliged to abandon his design and return to Havana.

The Government of the colony, therefore continued to be exercised in the name of the French king until the arrival of O'Reilly, who was commissioned by Spain to bring the province into subjection to Spanish authority, and to administer the government. On his arrival the inhabitants had become more reconciled to the change from a convention that it was inevitable. Accordingly the Government was peaceably transferred to him in 1769. But O'Reilly, inflamed by malignity and revenge, determined to punish the colonists for their just opposition, so as to leave an impression of terror on the minds of the inhabitants, and secure their future obedience.

Twelve of the principal men among them were selected as the victims of his resentment, and were consigned to a cruel and ignominious death. Several others, whom he supposed to be less guilty, were doomed to drag out their miserable existence in the dungeons of Cuba. Although these outrages made a deep impression on the minds of the people, the subsequent conduct of O'Reilly as Governor, was very favorable to the interests of the colony; for he adopted a system of paternal Government, which ensured its prosperity, and which was preserved, with little alteration, by his successors.

On the east side of the river, we have intimated the colonist were somewhat treated under the exercise of the new British Government. The unwonted became especially prevalent under the administration of Col. Reed. The inhabitants were clamorous for a change in the judicial policy. This he manifested no disposition to grant, but finding his influence gradually to become almost nugatory, he left the province; and was succeeded by Lieutenant Col. Wilkins, who arrived at Kaskaskia in September, 1768.

In November of the same year, Colonel Wilkins issued a proclamation, in which he stated that he had received orders from Gen. Gage, Commander-in-chief in America, to establish a court of justice for settling and determining all differences and affairs, which the inhabitants might have among themselves. In pursuance of these orders, he appointed seven judges to settle all matters in relation to debt and property, both personal and real. They were ordered to meet at Fort Chartres, for the first time on the 6th of December following, and afterwards as often as needed. This was far preferable to the former judiciary system, yet it failed to give perfect satisfaction, the inhabitants insisting on the right of trial by jury, which was denied them.

The French settlers up to this time had been in the habit of occupying lands in common with the Indians, without securing to themselves the exclusive right and title. Even where their towns and villages were erected, in most instances, the lands were held simply on the consent of the natives, without the formality of purchase on of treaty. The English, however enamoured of their great practice, in establishing their authority have had repeated encounters with the Indians, who were often instigated to acts of hostility by the disaffected French. When, therefore, the English such city was fully regimented in a period, which, in derise, immediate care was taken to bind the natives to a permanent acknowledgment of the same, by a formal treaty.

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THE BALL IN MOTION.

The Federalists can't stop that ball. It rolled over Tennessee, increased our representation in Congress two fold, and gave us a Republican Governor and Legislature. It rolled over Alabama, and the Governor and State Legislature are democratic. It rolled over Indiana, and rolled out of Congress *four* Federalists, and rolled Republicans into their places. It rolled over Kentucky, and gave us two members of Congress where we had but one before. It rolled over old North Carolina, and the delegation of that State in Congress, while in the late term stood *seven* Republicans and *six* Feds, now stands *eight* Republicans and *five* Feds. It is rolling on—"crushing force to the earth" nor can the Federalists stop it.—*Nashville Union.*

WELL DONE.

Our friends in Rhode Island have done nobly at the late election in that State. They have gained to the government nine tenth of the whole vote of the State in two years. A proportionate gain for one year, more will leave the Whigs minus. Their proportionate gain has been nearly half that of our friends in Tennessee. One trial more and the day will be theirs. We can well exclaim, well done. A proportionate gain in this Congressional District is all that we ask for.—*Remb.*

From the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle.

A GLOWING PICTURE—AND A TRUE PICTURE.

A correspondent of the *Cadiz Centinel*, speaking of the evil influence of banking for the benefit of speculators, instead of the industrious and deserving of the people, draws the following glowing picture of the operations of one population large cities, in supplying means to those bloodsuckers to monopolize the article of FLOUR:

"The population of our large cities is made up of all classes—the rich and poor the industrious and the honest, the beggary—the "forehanded" man and the man who lives from hand to mouth. Here are congregated the mass of what are call ed poor people—the day-laborer, the mechanic, the merchant, and thousands of families who depended on the labors of one day for their subsistence during the next. It will readily be perceived that upon such a class the speculators, those human bloodsuckers, can most easily prey and few of these laborers or mechanics are able to lay in a stock of provision for the winter. Thus those flour and pork speculators, who are the favorites of Banks store away the stock they have purchased at 5 or $6 a barrel, and when navigation is closed, so that no more can be brought to market until the next spring, they commence raising its price until they place it at double what it cost them. In this manner, heretofore, a speculator who has purchased barrels of flour thus stored away, will make a good speculation, without any labor, of 4 or 5 thousand dollars in a single season. But there are companies who in this manner store away 15 or 20 thousand bbls, on which they realize 75 or 100 per cent profit.

I do not wish unnecessarily to appeal to the sympathies of the People—but facts are stubborn things, and I want my readers to carry their minds for one moment to the city of New York, for instance, and behold the great concourse of poor people there congregated. Thousands of mechanics, laborers and tradesmen and hundreds of widows and orphans, are here struggling to maintain their families.

Suddenly—unexpectedly, and like a thunder clap comes the news that flour has risen to $12 a barrel! Then the day-laborer must toil nearly two weeks to earn sufficient to buy his bread for a month—and goes up to $10 a ton, beef to 10, and pork to 30 cents a pound, and every thing in proportion. The chill blasts of winter are howling around—the days for toil are short, and the dreary nights are long. I need not paint the scene—but even see the widow with her bleeding fingers toiling all day for a *loaf of bread!* You can hear her hungry orphans cry for food—you can see the scalding tears trickle down the cheeks of all—you can see the care, toil-worn cheeks of the day-laborer, you can hear the heavy beating of the mechanic's hammer and see the sweat pour off his rugged brow. Does the money he has, clothe and school his children?—Will it purchase a cheap coat for the little one? No! not no! Food! food! *bread!* is the cry, and the poor man almost starves himself to feed his hungry babes!

Now, look at another picture. In yonder mansion are stowed thousands of barrels of flour—New Orleans only received about 87 a barrel—yet it commands $12! Look at that splendid carriage rolling through the street. See that aged widow the last to strain her weary limbs to get out—see the tear that trickled under foot! She has just paid her last cent for a loaf of bread—she has no work for to morrow—times are hard—the banks have called in their discounts," and no money can be raised. What is to become of her starving orphans?

I need follow this heart-sickening train no further. Such scenes are of daily occurance in every winter, of every year. Such is the plan of operation. Such its fatal effects.

From the Globe.

WHIG PANACEA OF AN UNITED STATES BANK.

The Whig writer from New York to the North American, of the 24th inst., says:

"There were no sales of United States Bank stocks at the board, 107 offered and 107½ asked. The post notes of the Bank have been sold today at the rate of 18 cents on the pound. We shall be quite glad here when our banks take their suction pipes out of our pond."

This must be a pretty institution to regulate others! Obliged to borrow money at eighteen per cent. interest! What wonder it gives weaker banks by putting its *suction pipes* into their pond, and taunting all their specie!

It has assisted the banks in New York last week by drawing from them over a million of dollars in specie, and has left its friends frowning and eulogists gasping like rats under a receiver from which the mammoth regulator is exhausting all the air. We really pity them and their futuity.

What a panacea to cure distress! and what good cause the satellites of the Bank and of Mr. Clay have had of late out in their agonies, "great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

This cardinal measure of the Republican administration is beginning to be understood by the people of the South and West.—Wherever elections have recently taken place there have been great reductions in our favor. It has been thoroughly discussed in these States. The Infinia Democrat, in announcing the glorious result in that State says,"in every Congressional District the Independent Treasury was advocated by our party." The North Carolina papers say that such was the fact in that State also. The prospect is, that at the next session of it will become the law of the land. So mote it be.—*Ib.*

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.

We understand, says the New York Express, that Mr Hoyt, collector this port, has got possession of the books of the Messrs. Gibson, recently very extensive woollen drapers at Manchester. That here to facilitate some collections, and as our Collector wished to examine them for some particular purpose, permission was granted him. They are said to contain duplicate invoices of an immense quantity of woollen goods shipped at New York, and will unfold some very extraordinary transactions.—*Republican.*

From the Baltimore American.

THE SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTAD.

We have already published the leading facts connected with the capture of this schooner by the U. S. brig Washington, off Montauk Point. The New York Sun has a long detail of the circumstances, which do not vary in any material point from what has been heretofore given, and it is stated that when the officers of the brig boarded the schooner, immediately on seeing a gentleman in uniform, Senor Ruiz went up to him and said: "These negroes are my slaves; they have risen and taken the vessel; that is the leader pointing to Joseph) and I claim your protection." The same paper has the following account of the proceedings attending the judicial investigation of the case before the U. S. District Judge for Connecticut:

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

At anchor, on board the U. S. Cutter Washington, commanded by Lieut. Gedney.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 29, 1839.

His Honor Andrew T. Judson, U. S. District Judge, on the bench, C. A. Ingersoll, Esq. appearing for the U. S. District Attorney. The court was opened by the U. S. Marshal. The clerk then swore Don Pedro Montez, owner of part of the cargo, and three of the slaves, and Don Jose Ruiz, also owner of part of the cargo, and forty-nine of the slaves. These gentlemen then lodged a complaint against Joseph Cinquez, (the leader in the alleged offence) and the other slaves on board, or such of the above as might be alive at that time. It was ascertained that Joseph Cinquez, and 38 others, were a-board when the complaint an indictment was framed charging them with murder and piracy on board the Spanish schooner Amistad.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, was brought into the cabin, manacled. He had a cord round his neck, to which a pistol lock was suspended. He wore a red flannel shirt, and duck pantaloons.—His appearance was neat, and in cleanliness would compare advantageously with any colored dandy in Broadway. He was calm and collected. Occasionally he smiled with a mischievous but determined expression, but he evinced no fear. At intervals he motioned with his hand that he expected to be hanged, and then for a moment would gaze intensely on his accusers.

Lieut. R. W. Meade, who speaks the Spanish language, both elegantly and fluently, acted as an interpreter between the Spaniards and the court. The poor prisoner did not understand a word in English language, and stood mute spectator, although interested in the event.

Several bundles of letters were pronounced, saved from the Amistad, and such as were unsealed read. The contents being simple commercial can be of no interest to the reader.

The Custom House clearance, dated the 18th May, 1839, was produced. Also another dated 27th June, 1839, all regular.

Lieut. R. W. Meade testified that he was in the boat which boarded the Amistad, and demanded the papers, which were unhesitatingly delivered. Previous to this demand Senor Don Jose Ruiz had ordered a pistol for himself and Don Pedro Montez, the only arms found on board. The protection was immediately granted and the vessel brought to New London.

Senor Don Jose Ruiz was sworn, and testified as follows: I bought 49 slaves in Havana, and shipped them on board the schooner Amisted. We sailed for Gunnilla, the intermediate port for Principe.—For the four first days every thing went on well; In the night heard a noise in the forecastle. All of us were asleep except the man at the helm. Do not know how things began; was awoke by the noise.—This man, Joseph, I saw. Cannot tell how many were engaged. There was no moon. It was very dark. I took up an oar and tried to quell the mutiny; I cried out! I then heard one of the crew cry murder. I then heard the captain order the cabin boy to go below and get some bread to throw to them, in hope to pacify the crew. I went below and called on Montes to follow me, and told them not to kill me; I did not see the captain killed. They called me on deck, and told me I should not be hurt. I asked them is a favor to spare the old man. They said, no. All of us were asleep except the man at the helm. Do not know how things began; was awoke by the noise.—This man, Joseph, I saw. Cannot tell how many were engaged. There was no moon. It was very dark. I took up an oar and tried to quell the mutiny; I cried out! I then heard one of the crew cry murder. I then heard the captain order the cabin boy to go below and get some bread to throw to them, in hope to pacify the crew. I went below and called on Montes to follow me, and told them not to kill me; I did not see the captain killed. They called me on deck, and told me I should not be hurt. I asked them is a favor to spare the old man. They said, no. All of us were asleep except the man at the helm. Do not know how things began; was awoke by the noise.—This man, Joseph, I saw. Cannot tell how many were engaged. There was no moon. It was very dark. I took up an oar and tried to quell the mutiny; I cried out! I then heard one of the crew cry murder. I then heard the captain order the cabin boy to go below and get some bread to throw to them, in hope to pacify the crew. I went below and called on Montes to follow me, and told them not to kill me; I did not see the captain killed. They called me on deck, and told me I should not be hurt. I asked them is a favor to spare the old man. They said, no. I asked them if they went below and ransacked the trunks of the passengers. Before doing this they tied our hands.—We went on our course—don't know who was at the helm. Next day I missed Capt. Ramon Ferrer, two sailors, Manuel Pagella, and Antonio, and Sebastian, the cook. We all slept on deck. The slaves told us next day that they had killed all; but the cabin boy said that they had killed only the captain and cook. The other two sailors had escaped in the canoe—small boat. The cabin boy is an African by birth, but has lived a long time in Havana. His name is Antonio, and belonged to the captain.—From this time we were compelled to eat in the day; but sometimes at night we would not allow us to steer east, then they would compel us to with death. In the night we steered west, and kept to the northward as much as possible. We were six or seven leagues from land when the outbreak took place. Antonio is yet alive. They would have killed him, but he acted as interpreter between us, as he understood both languages. He is now on board the schooner. Principe is about two days sail from Havana. Its 30 leagues reckoning 3 miles to a league. Sometimes, when the winds are adverse, the passage occupies fifteen days.

Senor Don Pedro Montes was next sworn. This witness testified altogether in Spanish, Lieut. R. W. Meade, interpretor

We left Havana on the 28th of June. I owned four slaves, 3 females and 1 male. For 3 days the wind was ahead, and all went well. Between 11 and 12 at night just as the moon was rising, sky dark and cloudy, weather very rainy, on the fourth night, I laid down on a mattress. Between 3 and 4 was awakened by a noise which was caused by blows given to the mulatto cook. I want on deck, and they attacked me. I seized a stick and a knife, with a view to defend myself. I did not wish to kill or hurt them. At this time the prisoner wounded me on the head severely with one of the sugar knives, also on the arm. I then ran below and secured myself between two barrels, on pin a sail. (Here the prisoner stabbed for his small box.) The prisoner ended after me and attempted to kill me, but was not sufficiently sensible to extinguish the man who saved me. I fainted from loss of blood. I then taken on deck and tied to the mast. Before. After this they commenced a story for their own country. I told them not know the way. I was much frightened and had lost my senses; and I cannot recollect who tied me.—On the second or the mutiny a heavy gale came on, I still secured, having once been part of a vessel. When tied, we recovered, I for Havana in the night by the sun, and by the sun in the day, taking care to go no more way than possible. Before day I begines we saw an American vessel that ship, but did not speak to her. We were also passed by a schooner, but unnoticed. Every day I was ordered and threatened. I know nothing of the murder of the captain. All I know of the murder of the mulatto is that I saw blows. He was asleep when attacked next morning the negroes had washed the deck. During the night I was at the helm. They were all glad, and asked what had happened. The captain treated me harshly, and but for the fore ce of others, would have killed me several times every day. We kept reckoning. I did not know how many days we had been out, but knew it was a week when the officers came on board. We anchored at least thirty days and lost an anchor at N. Providence. When at anchor we were treated well but as they acted very cruelly towards me. I had no wish to kill any one, but prevented them from killing each other.

The prisoner was not sent to his quarters, and the Court adjourned to the schooner that she might be inspected, and that Antonio when making his deposition might recognize those who assisted the Captain and his mulatto cook.

Adjourned Investigation subject to Amisted.

Antonio, the slave of the murdered Captain, was called before the Court, and was addressed in Spanish, by Lieut. Meade on the nature of an oath. He said he was a christian, and being questioned as to his faith.

"We had been out four days when the mutiny broke out. That night I was standing very hard, and all hands be asleep on deck. The rain ceased, but sail is very dark. Clouds covered the sky. After the rain the Captain and the cook to lay down on some mattresses, that he had brought on deck. Four of the negroes came aft, armed with those knives we saw on board the schooner; they struck the Captain across the face two or three times; they struck the mulatto cook. Neither of them groaned. By this time the rest of the slaves had come on deck and armed in the same way. The mate the wheel and another man ran to the boat and escaped. I was sent down below to hail. The men escaped before Senor Ruiz, and Senor Montez awoke. Joseph the man in irons, was the leader; he ordered me to go down and get some bread in among them, I did so; they would not touch it. After killing the Captain and the cook and wounding Senor Montez they tied Montez and Ruiz by the hands till they had ransacked the cabin, after doing so, they untied them, and they went below. Senor Montez could scarcely walk. The boy went to the captain and mulatto were throwing overboard the bodies. I was one of the slaves who attacked the Captain; he has since died. Joseph was one, two of them are now below. (The boy went on deck and picked out two negroes who had conspired to kill the Captain and mulatto.)

The examination of the boy being finished, the court returned by the consurance which put it on board the Washington, and after being in consultation some time came to the following decision:

Joseph Cinquez, Grabeu, Pedro, and 3 others, are named in the indictment, and committed for trial before the next Circuit Court at Hartford, to be holden on the 17th day of September next.

The three girls, and Antonio, the little boy, are ordered to give bonds in the sum of $100 each to appear before the said court and give evidence in the case said case, and for want of such bonds to be committed to the county jail at New Haven. These persons are not indicted.

Lieut. R. W. Meade, Don Jose Ruiz, and Don Pedro Montez, are ordered to recognise in the sum of $100 each to appear and give evidence in said case before the said court.

The court now finally adjourned, having given an order to the U. S. Marshal to transport them to New Haven.

As we were about to leave the following was put into our hands by Senor Ruiz, with a request that it might be published in all the city papers.

A CARD.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 29, 1839.

The subscribers, Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, in gratitude for the most unbounded kindness and generosity received from the hands of a ruthless gang of African buccaneers and an awful death, would take this means of expressing, in some slight degree, their thankfulness and obligation to Lieut. Com. T. R. Gedney, and the officers and crew of the U. S. surveying brig Washington, for their decision in seizing the Amistad, and their unremitting kindness and hospitality in providing for their comfort on board their vessel, as well as the means they have taken for the prosecution of their claims.

We also must express our indebtedness to that nation whose flag they so worthily bear, with a assurance that this act will be duly appreciated by our sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

DON JOSE RUIZ.
DON PEDRO MONTEZ.

A woman who was engaged in washing in upper story window of a dwelling in Baltimore, fell out upon an awning below, breaking through it, and falling upon the pavement, without having received any injury.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
September 13, 1839.
ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

week in noticing the age of Mr. Ferguson Clinine, of the vicinity of Ripley, Ohio, we thought we made to say one hundred and ten, when should have been one hundred and five, only error was typographical.

We insert to-day, the Address of the North-ern Kentucky Temperance Union to the people of Kentucky. The memorial, which accompanied it, has before been inserted in our paper, and our readers are familiar with its contents and objects. It proposes for the consideration of the Legislature, a total repeal of the license laws of Kentucky, and a modified prohibition of the use, sale and manufacture, of ardent spirits, within the limits of the State.

"Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes, on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, were put in circulation in this neighborhood during the week past. The filling up and signature were very well executed—the paper tough and well-calculated to deceive.

Weather.—Since our last, the spell of cold, rainy weather, which has continued with baleful influence so long upon us, has been broken, and the refreshing showers of rain have been copiously poured out upon the parched and thirsty earth, which, in turn, and, infusing new life and vigor into the vegetable kingdom. It commenced on Thursday night last, and continued with slight intermissions, up to Monday morning. This whole region of country had suffered greatly from the protracted drought, and the kind intervention of Providence calls for the gratitude of a thankful people. There has been the scarcity of water in some of the adjacent counties, that we understand, the people have been compelled to drive their flocks and their herds from the mantled pools, and rivulet, and spring having refused to afford wanted supplies. The cattle suffered much and many of them were driven five and miles for water.

The prospect of electing the democratic candidates for Congress in Mississippi, is decidedly fair, and their success, we believe, is regarded by the most candid of the opposition.

MAYSVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES. We continue our report of the races over the Beechland course, the result of the first two days having been announced in our last. The third day's sport, at New Orleans, has suspended operations until November, in consequence the deaths of several important hands employed in that establishment.

We would suggest to our worthy contemporary of the *Metropolis*, that there exists, a very distinct distinction, in principle, between giving a servant because of his having a family held office for an unreasonable length of time, and dismissing one merely because he holds a different score from his superior. The one held to be justifiable, the other not—objections were to the unqualified proscription which seemed to be the object of the people; that it, its avowed hostility to the entrance of any person in the offices at Washington, who did not support Mr Van Buren. This we thought carried too much zeal, and we have already seen the effects a boyish course upon the part of our friends, in the extremes to which measures have led, we warn not the proved by challenging into similar follies.

As editors of a superior grade, where the duty of carrying out the important principles of administration in the details of government, lies upon the incumbent, it has allaid her opinion and desire that such offices should be filled with the friends of the present. Indeed, it is essential to a proper administration of the government, upon the principles laid down, that such should be the case. We opine, however, that Mr. Van Buren, in his solicitude of the interest of the government and the success of those peculiar principles which have so signally distinguished his administration, to demand either by entreaty, or impossible offices of this character, to persons who he cannot confide. We are willing that he should be the judge of whatever is fit and proper in the selection of his subordinates, and would deem ourself cul ably presumptuous were we to attempt to dictate to course of policy in reference thereto.

DEATH OF DR. DYOTT. T. W. Dyott, the banker of Philadelphia, was sentenced to criminal sessions, August 31st to *three* years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. He is now seventy years of age, was convicted and sentenced for a fraudulent transfer and concealment of his property to the injury of his creditors. The sentence has been not cruel? Why is it, that the holders of an incorporated institution, fraud their creditors, even to a greater extent, and claim exemption from all punishment?

RHODE ISLAND. As was generally expected, Rhode Island has elected the whig candidates for Congress by a very considerable majority, though it shows a large aggregate vote, a considerable reduction of the federal party—last election the Whig majority was 1500, now it is not more than two hundred, if so. Rhode Island, though tramelled by restrictions upon the right of suffrage, is marching onward in the work of reform and the day cannot be far distant, when the party of federalism will be thrown aside by the other State in the Union, we believe, is so obnoxious a regulation reference to the right of suffrage. None but landholders, and the *eldest sons of free holders*, have a right to vote, and thus a qualification built up exclusively upon a property basis, is the only one which regulates the right of suffrage. It is not then surprising, that the liberal principles of democracy, do not favor in the eyes of the freeholders, the sons of freeholders in Rhode Island.

CLAY reached this place on Sunday last, on his way home, after a no fatiguing electioneering campaign in Ohio. He left next morning for Ashland. We understand while here, he assumed his old his confident anticipations of success in the Presidential election, and bid the of good cheer, for the clouds which hover upon his prospects, are soon, very to be dispersed. He thinks that Indiana, though it has, as Prentice says, "shot from its sphere," will soon return to the of the faithful, and in 1840, must necessarily elect itself. He attributes its late abdication to local causes entirely, and makes kind of allowance for the operation of solid and substantial principles, which in truth has been the whole cause of that magnificent moral revolution, which has swept over that gallant State and changed its whole political features. We know not what excuse he gave for the loss of Tennessee—may chance it was a sore subject to allude to, and the recollection of his command to Mr. Polk in the House of Representatives, awakened reflections too disagreeable to be indulged. If he did attempt to account for the disaster which has befallen his party in that State, sure we are he could not with a good face resolve it into the cause ascribed to Indiana.

The Boston Atlas has again thrown a firebrand into the ranks of its party. It will be remembered, that some twelve months since, this paper with rather more candor than usually distinguished its conductors, frankly told the Whig party, that Mr. Clay was not sufficiently popular to command the support of the people, and for this instance of honesty and fairness, it was severely handled. The party succeeded pretty well in whipping the Atlas back to the traces, and until very recently it has worked with becoming meekness. It, however, has again balked, and now tells its party plainly, that if they rely upon Mr. Clay as their candidate, they must inevitably be defeated. It recommends a renunciation of the great "Western Orator," in favor of some candidate less obnoxious, and points to Gen. Harrison as that person. The sentiments of the Atlas are deemed important, as indicating to some extent the opinions of Mr. Webster and the Northern Whigs, whose organ it is; hence the consternation and dismay which attends the announcation of such sentiments in such a quarter. That Mr Clay is seeking with great earnestness to obtain the nomination, we do not doubt; but that he will ultimately be the candidate, is the least probable of all human events. The struggle between his friends and those of General Harrison, heightens every day, and is carried on with more acrimony and ill-feeling than ever.—An unprecedented division of the Whig Aristocratic, at their late convention at Albany, resolved not to support any candidate for the Presidency opposed to the immediate abolition of slavery. As General Harrison is less exceptionable in this respect than Mr. Clay, it is by no means improbable that he will receive the Harrisburg nomination.

MAYSVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES. We continue our report of the races over the Beechland course, the result of the first two days having been announced in our last. The third day's sport, Up to Thursday night, the weather continued dry and sultry, and the track, consequently, was in miserable condition. On Thursday night, however, the windows of heaven were opened, and the parched earth copiously drenched with refreshing showers. The weather became more pleasant, and the four mile day was delightful.

THIRD DAY, Sept. 5th. A splendid set out for glass, valued at $300—two mile heats.

Chas Buford's b f, *Sophia Lovell*, by Sir Lovell, dam Eliza Jenkins, 3 yrs 1 1
Jas Simpson's b f, *Rosa Vertner*, by Sir Leslie, dam by Brimmer, 4 yrs, 5 2
Sam'l Sh's ch f, *Barbary Allen*, by Collier, dam Lady Jackson, 4 yrs 3 3
Rob't P. Snell's b h, *Woodpecker, Jr.* by Woodpecker, dam by Saxwimer, 5 yrs, 2 4
A A Wadsworth's (W S Donelson's) br c, *Stranger*, by Lance, dam—4 yrs 4 dist.
E Warfield's ch f, by Sir Leslie, dam Mary Jones, by Kosciusko, 3 yrs 6 dist.
Time, 1st heat, 3m 55s—2nd heat, 3m 58s.

FOURTH DAY, Sept. 6th. Jockey Club purse, $700—four mile heats.

Dr J M Duke's (W. Webb's) b h. *Lorenzo*, by Bertrand dam by Whip, 5 yrs, 4 2 1 1
W J Stratton's b f, *Duckie*, by imported Sarpedon, dam by Kosciusko, 3 yrs. 2 1 2 2
A. A. Wadsworth's, b. f. *Minstrel*, by Medoc, dam by Buford's Alexander 3 yrs. 3 3 3 dist
R. P. Snell's gr h. *Dary Cockett*, by Hefestion, dam by Mendoza, aged. 5 dist.
E. P. Lee's, (W. Buford Jr's) b. c. *Peter Gatewood*, by Medoc, dam by Doublehead, 4 yrs. 1 dist.
Time, 1st heat, 9m. 7s—2nd do. 9m. 4s. 3rd do 8m 56s—4th, do 9m 3 8s.

Peter Gatewood, held out early to the third round, and was led off—to die. He was greatly distressed after the first heat, and in consequence freely bled. His owners imagining nothing serious to be the matter with him, improvidently permitted him to enter for the second heat, and fatal was the result. A noble horse never tried the turf, and none we are sure ever lived, whose fate awakened so much regret, or called forth more sincere and ardent sympathy. His obsequies were such as his noble qualities merited. He was buried within the enclosure of the course.

FIFTH DAY, Sept 7th. Ladies' Purse $200—two mile heats.

Chas Buford's b f, *Ripple*, by Medoc, dam Belle Anderson, by Sir William, 3 yrs, 1 1
A A Wadsworth's [W S Buford's] br f, *Arabella*, by Collier, dam by Young Gallatin, 3 yrs. 2 2
Dr J. M. Duke's [R Grigsby's] ro f, *Roreen*, by Archy of Transport, dam by Potomac, 3 yrs. 3 3
Time, 1st heat, 3m 55s—2nd heat, 3m 57s.

A sweepstake for 2 year olds, which was postponed in consequence of the weather on Saturday, was run on Monday last. The nags entered, were.

Jas Simpson's bl c. *Jimmy Gladden*, by Brown Sumpter, dam Peter Richards.

R Ricks's br f *Mary Jane Fairman* by imported Sarpedon, dam by Pertinax.

O. H. Davis' ch c, *Wonder*, by Orphan Boy, dam by Florizel.

The race was won by Jas Simpson's (Maj Thos Marshall's) Sumpter colt.

PARENTAL ADVICE.—The following sensible article, sent us for publication, is the production of one who we have reason to know, is capable of giving good advice, and one who does not merely preach, but carries out in practice, what she commends to others:

"Yes, my dear, my dear son, take it amiss, if I give you some of my views upon the sacred and solemn responsibilities upon which you are about to enter in becoming a husband.—It is no uncommon thing to see in almost every public print, rules and regulations for the proper fulfillment of the duties of wives, but we do not often hear any thing said about the duty of husbands. It appears to me that men think they have little else to do in the especialty of husbands, than to provide for their wives—see that they do not waste what they procure—that they pay them all the respect that is due to them as their Lords.

The laws of both God and man, have given you authority over us, and every day's experience proves how willingly we submit to the decree; and so long as that law is exercised with justice and benevolence, I believe no sensible woman would object to it. But man is a fallen creature, and "has sought out many inventions," and limiting himself clothed with authority, with great facility makes himself a tyrant. You will, perhaps, think me harsh judge; but, my dear son, I do not speak from theoretical knowledge, and yet I have age, experience, and much observation on my side—and in speaking thus plainly, I seek only to promote your true happiness and secure, if possible, a life and happiness of her whom you have chosen to be the companion of your future years. Be sure of what it may. It is not likely, neither is it material, that you should look upon the superiorities of a husband in the same light that I do—and if I can in any good degree make you sensible of, and prepare you for a faithful performance of them, I shall have accomplished my ends.

The woman who puts herself under your care as a wife, resigns to your keeping all her earthly happiness. She surrenders her affections, and with unbounded confidence, intrusts all her future hopes upon you. How great, then, is the charge you undertake! It is not the mere nourishing and supporting through life, a woman who is to be your wife is a waiting maid, and over whom you are to rule with enhanced authority—it is widely different. It is taking to your bosom one who, by that act, becomes "bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh"—part of yourself, and one whose soul is as immortal as your own—one whose heart is as capable of experiencing pain or pleasure as your own—and one whose mind is richly endowed by God, and with capacity for the sphere in which she is to act. She is not to be looked upon in any sense as an inferior being, although she may be doubtedly of a weaker corporeal nature—a weakness which is the only ground from which you derive your authority over her. For she is rendered, for wise purposes, by her Creator, incapable of buffeting with the rude elements of the world, and thus must rely upon man for that care and protection which he too often grudgingly bestows; and both in the community and in the nature, he has attached great merit, and with lordly consequence, in too many cases abused that authority which the law has given him, tyranny and oppression.

But although the Creator, in pronouncing the curse upon man, has given in wisdom, he has separated a portion, has given to man an unceasing power over her body, yet it has left with him his wisdom, and her mind is unshackled; and has therefore secured to her a blessing of which the power of tyranny cannot rob her—and to which even man, with all his boasted superiority, is more indebted than he is willing to acknowledge. For it is both by the power of her mind, that the foundation of that superstructure is laid on which is built all his greatness!

And it is this that the all-wise and benificent Creator, has placed the two on more equal ground than man is wont to admit—and "woman, therefore, seem but little inferior to other power than that of *Love*. Love is the ruling passion of woman, and it is to true—it is the source of her actions and her sufferings. If, therefore, you expect to be happy in the married state and desire to render your wife as happy as woman, you must let your power over her be that of love, not of tyranny or caprice. Your words must not be words of harshness, but the kind and gentle voice of affection. Beware of jealousy; let not the "green-eyed monster" enter into your bosom. Woman (and God is my witness that my conscience cannot heal its wounds, when in once indicted upon the bosom of an innocent and affectionate wife.

Nor should you expect her to bear the whole burthen of domestic economy. You must lighten her path by every solicitude in your power, as far as your ability permits, every convenience and facility for conducting the business of your family, and be ever ready to the nature of that business and the health of your wife require. If she be weak and or sickly, do not upbraid her for it with harshness and ill words, but tell her kindly and dispassionately what you think she ought to do, and if she be very mistaken in idea that angry words or scolding reproaches are in any way calculated to cure a woman of her faults. They break her down, they sour her temper, and make her more and more unfit for the duties of her station; and that woman who is constantly subject to the frowns and reproaches of her husband on every occasion of mismanagement or neglect, is hardly to be blamed if she grows careless and cancel from her husband the true condition of her business. Thus the foundation is laid for innumerable improprieties, and, perhaps, lasting unhappiness

Let your word be as sacred to your wife as to a stranger. Let the action of your heart ever be always understood by your wife, and consult her upon every matter of importance by a kind word you will secure her hearty cooperation in all your undertakings, and prevent her from entertaining wrong impressions of the state of your business affairs. Let not your wife to the mortifying necessity of calling on you for every little she may wish to purchase, but always supply her with money for her own private use according to what you can afford; for it is not only unjust, but mean and contemptible in a husband to make his wife a slave—like a condition. If a woman is made to feel as a slave how can she act as a wife.

Let your provision for your household be as ample as your means will allow, and punctuality as you do for your own business; it is no excuse, if you have a poor, that you are unable to meet at suitable times to your household necessities—for if you have but little to give you can give that little with a good grace, and if you have nothing, you can say so as well in kind as in ill words, and spare your wife the misery of hearing such ill-tempered reproaches as the same time. It is, I believe, a very common failing among men, when their business is unprosperous, to be fretful and irritated in their families; thereby preventing them from enjoying the happiness they might possess. It is no uncommon thing to see a man, after his table supplied, so indifferent to the wants of his family, that he will neither attend to them himself nor provide the means for his wife to do it with dignity. Nothing more is to be done with her, delicately either compelled to give upon her rights or make use of the credit to sustain her, and in the very misfortune should chance to befall him in this way, the cause, the eye is immediately raised that he has been reduced to the extravagance of his wife; while, in truth, the woman has been deprived of her privileges, and forced into measures that the husband unjustly compelled her.

It is by these, and numerous other similar faults of the husband, that domestic peace is so often destroyed. A woman is so constituted when endeavoring to call her husband's attention to the smaller concerns of her family that she becomes slightly and carelessness, she is deterred from speaking to him on such subjects for fear of creating uneasiness; and, consequently, the wheels of domestic happiness become disorded. And many, running over the wives, who, while they appear to be enjoying the world, in reality, their hearts are constantly harassed by unnecessary vexations until health is impaired, the life of some brothers to them, and they fall early victims to the grave—while their husbands would be shocked and astonished if you would tell them they were *murdered*. It is my settled opinion that thousands of woman are destroyed in this little suspected way; and it is for this reason that I have written to you, with the hope that I might prevent my beloved son from becoming like thoughtless men, the destroyer of the happiness of an innocent and amiable wife.

Profit by these remarks, plain as they are, and believe them to be the affectionate warnings of your

From the Globe.

A LUCKY DEVICE.

The Opposition has been constantly assailing the present and past Administrations for appointing members of Congress to office. But at last, the National Intelligencer has discovered in one of its fellow pints a new ground for attack against the Administration—that it appoints these to office, who failed to be elected members of Congress.

How opposite to the Republicanism of Washington (says the Argus) has been the Republicanism of modern days, upon which the rundown and repudiated candidate for Congress in the city of New York has been snatched from the condemnatory sentence of the people, and elevated to the responsible station of Surveyor of that port."

This is exceedingly cunning, and entitles the foggy discoverer to a medal, as whether a man succeeds or fails in being elected, he becomes ineligible.

The Observer & Reporter of yesterday contains the following. The editor of that paper, as well as the editor of the Cincinnati Whig, appear to understand the Democrat and contemplated movement—

"We find the following article, in the Cincinnati Whig, of Saturday last.

The development referred to, leaves no room for doubt. We shall however, wait until the Kentucky Senator takes the course indicated, before we give our views upon the new scene, and new relations which this important movement may unfold.—*Obs. & Rep.*

ALL WILL BE WELL!—We find the following important announcement in the Philadelphia Star. We were prepared to hear, and have only to add, that six years hence a distinguished Western Statesman will occupy the chair of government by acclamation.—*Cin. Whig.*

IMPORTANT.

A movement will soon be made in regard to the *Presidency* that, while it will confound the enemy, will remove every obstacle to a *perfect union* in the ranks of the opposition. Our source of information is of the highest authority, and may be relied upon. We will soon lay well, and will place the party in the position it never should have abandoned in 1836.—

We congratulate our friends in advance, upon the prospect of success, which will soon break upon them.—*Phil Star.*"

Since sending the above to the press, a correspondent handed the communication which will be found below:

NEW BARGAIN.

We find the following article in the Observer & Reporter of yesterday. The dark hints contained in it can be understood by the signs in the political horizon. Mr. Clay has become satisfied that he cannot be elected President. Hence the agreement is to be, or has been made, that General Harrison is to run as the candidate of the opposition at the next election, and Mr. Clay is to withdraw his claims Gen. Harrison is to serve but one term, and Mr. Clay is to succeed him. It is evident that the movement of the Whiggies will meet with the same rapid inflame which resulted from a similar "bargain, intrigue and management" charged upon the same party some years ago; that is, the democracy will pursue their straight course, and leave the whiggies over all the machinations of his enemys.

If the position of the Whig party is to be the same which it occupied in 1836, they will have to bring out Webster and Willie again in order to create so broad a division among of their principal candidates Gen Harrison, to carry the election into the House of Representatives.—*Lexington Gazette.*

MR. BRADBURN:—The opposition to the existing democratic administration of the General Government, having already held a State Convention and selected candidates for the officers of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and electors of President and V. President, it becomes friends to see themselves in motion, with a view to its support, and the re-election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Union. A State Democrat Convention, which has been postponed, to take place on the glorious 8th day of January, 1840, and its to be presumed that the proposition, made at a public meeting of the democratic party, at the Court House in Lexington, will meet the approbation and support of the entire democratic party throughout the State. Without suggesting or entertaining the least objection to any of the other distinguished and respectable gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, I would take the liberty of presenting for the consideration of the democrats of this Commonwealth, the name of Gen. ROBERT B. MCAFEE, as a suitable candidate to that office. Gen. McAfee has been a tried and stock of democracy. He was reared amongst the hardy emigrants who entered this country while it was a wilderness, and wrested it from its savage aborigines. He has always adhered faithfully to the political principles inculcated by his father, derived from her parent State, Virginia—the faith of 1798, and the doctrines of the Jefferson School. In peace and in war, he has always been found at his post, in the service of his native State. He was one of the leading men during the late war with Great Britain, and he has served for many years in both Houses of the General Assembly, and during one term in the office of Lieut Governor, and his distinguished talents and capacity, attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson, who selected him for an important foreign mission It is hoped that Gen. McAfee will consent to be a candidate, if called upon for that purpose by the Democratic State Convention. But the writer of these observations has his own opinion and wishes and those of thousands, without any authority from Gen. McAfee.—*Lexington Gazette.*

We have never seen the distinction between the democratic and Federal parties more forcibly and beautifully drawn, than in the following extract from a recent speech delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates, by Mr. Smith of Culpeper.

Our principle, Sir, the Democratic principle must win favor as it is understood. It is a principle of humanity, benevolence and love. It seeks to abuse no man, but to elevate all. It seeks to alleviate human suffering—to bind up the broken hearted, and to make us to love our brother as ourself. It labors to purify the affections and expel from the human heart that selfishness which is the source of such innumerable woes. It teaches without ceasing, the lofty principles of unadulterated philosophy, in order that man may be all that the creature should be, who is made after God's own image. It is a principle of renovation and change, with concise effects for the happiness of man, and bears the same relation to the moral that the christian principle does to the religious world. The principles of both are LOVE, for both seek the happiness of man. The one seeks to perfect the character of the human below; the other in addition thereto, seeks to make him fit company for the society of just men made perfect. In fact, the only difference between these vital and glorious principles is, that one is of Earth and the other of Heaven. Our principle teaches that *all mankind are free and equal*. Impress this doctrine upon the heart and we must love our brother as ourself. Let us do this and we must feel love and kindness towards them, Sir, with our hearts thus purified, attuned to love, the christian laborer has nought to do, but to invoke the regenerating principles of Divine grace. The Democratic principle is the moral principle adjunct of the christian principle and it is the bounden duty of every son of Heaven to spread it far and wide. Sir, the fire of Democratic principle is the Aristocratic principle. What are its characteristics? Pride, vain glory and selfishness. It turns with loathing and disgust from the laboring millions. It considers the many as only fit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Its affections are of that cold, hard, grinding nature, that I thank the Lord it is not as that publican. What chance has the christian laborer here? And such is the principle which regulates the political conduct of a very large portion of our whig adversaries.

"Is it then wonderful, Mr. Speaker, that our principles should have borne us on conquering and to conquer? Is it wonderful that under its rule we should have determined, as I have before remarked, "to conquer or die?" Beneath its ample and imperishable folds."

MARRIED, on Thursday the 22nd ult. Mr *John Hatley*, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Wm Footh, all of Fleming County.

DIED, at New Orleans, on the 25th ult. of the prevailing fever, Mr. WILLIAM B. CLARKSON, late of Louisville, and formerly of this place.

On the same day and same place, and the 26th ult. Mr. Gordon Shanklin, in the 65th year of his age.

In Lewis County, on Tuesday, the 20th ult. Miss Susan Fearn, consort of Mr. Wm. Fearn.

Maysville Prices Current,

SEPTEMBER, 19 1839.

ARTICLES.		Price.
Bacon, hams,	lb	11
——— hog round,	"	9
Bale Rope,	"	7
Butter,	"	12
Beeswax,	"	20
Cheese, Mess,	"	10
Cotton yarns, Assorted,		12
Castings,	"	4
Coffee, in the Barr,	"	14
Coffee,	"	14
Cordage, White,	"	15
——— Russia and Sisal	"	18
Candles, sperm,	"	25
——— Mould,	"	15
——— tallow,	"	12
Cheese, Old,	"	12
Feathers,	"	40
Flour,	bbl	4 00
Fish, Mackeral, No 1,		20 00
——— ——— 2,	"	16 00
Grain, Wheat,	"	90
——— Corn	"	45
Hay,	ton	12 00
Hemp, dew-rated,	"	100 00
Iron, Pennsylva. bar,		5 00
Lead, Bar,	"	7
——— Shot,	"	8
Molasses,	gal	30
Nails, assorted	lb	8
Oil, Castor,	gal	1 50
——— Linseed,	"	1 50
Potatoes,	bush	50
Pork, Mess,	bbl	20
Rice,	lb	5
Sugar,	"	8
Salt, fine,	bush	60
Tobacco, Leaf,	lb	6
——— Ky. manufactured,	"	25
——— manufd. twists,	"	35
Whiskey,	gal	45
Wool,	"	30

Lewisburg Academy.

THE Winter Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 23d inst. under the superintendence of Mr. E. Webb, the present instructor.

The English language in all its branches, to gether with the Hebrew, Greek, Latin and other languages are thoroughly taught.

Boarding can be obtained on the reasonable terms, in respectable families, in the neighborhood.

Student will be taken for a less term than one session. JOHN LAREW, Pres.

Mason county, Sept 12, 1839.

Maysville Cotton Yarns,

AT PITTSBURG PRICES.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large supply of his well known *superior Cotton Yarns*, assorted, from 4 to 10's per reed. Carpet Chain, Post Office and Stage Twine, Calcutta Sack and Batting, all of which are made of the best Mississippi Cotton, and warranted fully equal, in all respects to any manufactured in the mountains. Orders left with or sent to the subscriber at the Cotton Factory, or Lee, Rees & Co's Store, will be attended to with fidelity received and promptly attended to.

WM. GOSLING.

Aug 22, 1839—4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Guthrie dec'd, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them forward for settlement properly authenticated.

ELIZABETH GUTHRIE, Ex'x.
JOHN TUNSTID, Ex'r.

Aug 22, 1839-4 1st sett.

Eagle insert and charge Monitor.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, vestings, and trimmings of every description, to which they call the attention of gentlemen in the market. These goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

They intend to keep always on hand, a considerable quantity of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order any job with which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the most expeditious manner, and according to the most approved models, at reasonable prices. They hope by strict attention to our business, to deserve a share of public patronage.

Aug 22, 1839—4t

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

Drawing of Extra Class No. 36.

40-22-50-30-37-09-41-5-47-21-22-17.

Capitals, $100,000! $25,000!

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

CLASS A for 1839.—To be positively drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, Sept 25, 1839. Capitals $100, 000, 25,000, 10,000, 8000, 6825, 6500, 5000, 4000, 10 of 2000, 20 of 1000 20 of 500, 50 of 300, 50 of 200, 50 of 160, 62 of 400, 63 of 200, 63 of 150, 63 of 140, 63 of 120, and 126 of 100. Tickets $20—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT AND UNPRECEDENTED SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER

CLASS 73—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Sept 11, 1839. Capitals $15,000, 10,000, 2000, 1500, 1400, 1138; 10 of 1000, 10 of 500, 19 of 250, 10 of 200, 20 of 150, 20 of 125, and 200 of 100. Tickets $8—Shares in proportion, 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 74—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Sept 14, 1839. Capitals $30,000 10,000, 8000, 6000, 4000, 3150; 36 of 1000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 50 of 300, 100 of 250, and 55 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 75—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Sept. 18. Capitals $10,000, 10, 000, 4200, 3200; 10 of 2000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, Tickets $1; Shares in proportion. 65 Number Lottery: 10 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 76—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Sept 21, 1839. Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 7000, 5000, 3000, 2500, 1940; 10 of 1000, 50 of 250, 60 of 200, 63 of 150, and 53 of 100. Tickets $20—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets in the above schemes to be had at the office of the subscriber, corner of Market and Fourth streets below Bayless & Coleman's Store.

D. CARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly advertised by Henry Gutshaw, situated in Adams county, Ohio, on the waters of Ripley and West Union and 12 from Maysville, containing 272 acres of land, well timbered and watered, 80 acres of which are cleared, and will be sold in one or more tracts and possession given immediately, if application be made to the undersigned.

Also, 3 new Cooper Shops, one Corn Shelter, and a Cistern and Well.

ELIZABETH GUTHRIE, Ex'x.
JOHN TUNSTID, Ex'r.
of H. GUTHRIE, deceased.

Maysville, Aug 22, 1839.

Eagle insert and charge Monitor.

PUBLIC SALE.

A Sacting Executor of the estate of William McDonald, deceased, I will offer for sale, on Thursday, the 12th day of September next, at the house of said deceased, five miles west of Maysville, on a credit of six months, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the following property, viz: Horses and accessories and all arms under $5, such in hand—Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn in the ear, about 300 bushels wheat Wheat, Right of Nine Tons Hemp, Farming Utensils &c.

Sale to commence from day to day until all is sold. THOMAS SMALLEY.

Aug 20, 1839.

DR. A. SEATON,

(late of Boston, Mass.)

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets, Maysville, Ky.

Aug. 8, 1839.

$100 Reward--Stop Thief!

STOLEN from my stable, in Orange county, Virginia, on the night of the 4th of May last, a bay Horse, about 5 years old, with a colored sorrel, six or seven years old, 5 feet one inch high, one hind foot white, some white saddle spots on his back, but not even flesh of one eye, perhaps the right, cut off—he is a fast fast hickey horse. When a pacer he moves his feet very close to the ground, back his ears and stamps about 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 brought to trial, or $40 dollars for the horse alone, delivered to me in Orange county, Virginia, or $25 for any information by mail, so that I can get my horse.

REUBEN POWERS,
Rockfish, Orange co. Virginia.
Or, REUBEN SORRELL,
North Fork, Mason co. Ky.

FOUNTAIN RODGERS, the supposed thief, is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet five inches high, very slender, and walks very long, he fled the same night the horse was stolen. He has a brother living in Todd county, Ky. and a sister in Ohio. Will honest Kentuckians aid me, if the thief is in Todd, or adjoining counties, in possessing my property and bringing him and even Robert J. Clarke, Jr. addressed as above, who knows the horse, and thief, and will attend to the same. REUBEN SORRELL.

Aug. 8—1m.

Cash for Wheat.

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

JOSEPH HOWE & Co.

Maysville, Aug 5-3t.

Piano Forte, For Sale.

A FIRST-RATE Piano Forte just received from Baltimore, of Happisset's manufacture—Rosewood case, easy touch, and tolerable finish, and warranted well in all. Please apply to Miss D. Barthalt on front St. next door to Mr. R. H. Lee's.

WANTED

10,000 LBS FEATHERS,
600 bushels Flax Seed,
1000 Pin Brooms,
20,000 Hoop Poles,
500 Bushels Mustard Seed,

For which we will pay cash the highest market prices in goods to suit the buyers.

J. W. JOHNSON, Druggist

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

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparation to go east for a full 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 speedily and afford us the necessary facilities.

BAYLESS & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

Doctors Sharp & Duke,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the several departments of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and will attend promptly to all calls from the country, as well as the city. Their office is the one heretofore occupied by Dr. Duke, a few doors above the bank, on second street. Night calls will be made upon Dr. Sharp at his residence on Limestone street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, or Dr. Duke at Mr. Morton's, on Front street.

June 27, 1839—3m

To Western Land-holders.

I HAVE a House and a Lot in Washington, connected with Chillicothe, Ohio, and some Stallions that I would trade for land in Illinois, Indiana or Missouri.

Was Mason Co., Ky. GEORGE PEYTON.

Palm Soap.

50 BOXES of No. 1 palm Soap, now on hand for sale at Cincinnati prices. Also, 2200 lbs Palm Oil Soap, just manufactured in the country, of a good quality sold at as low a price as can be bought otherwise. Soft soap can be had at 4 cts per barrel, at the soap and candle factory at the mouth of Limestone.

C. & D. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839—3m.

NOTICE.

I AM intend moving west, I will sell a bargain in TWO HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX Acres of land lying on the road leading from Maysville to Mt. Sterling, adjoining Kennington and 6 miles from Maysville, where the dam for slack water navigation is now contemplated to be. The soil is equal to any in the section; there are eight or ten acres under cultivation; two hewed log houses, well finished; also, two hewed log houses, well finished, and a good spring; also other necessary out houses, with a good well in the yard, and a good stable. It is my desired wishes to give a further description as I intend to purchase well and examine for themselves. I will sell the whole or in one or any tract; the terms of sale will be made known, and reasonable time will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH ASBURY.

June 20th, 1 22—4t.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm, on which I now reside, situated on the Ohio River, 3 miles on the North Fork of Licking, the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike running immediately through the farm.

Two hundred and Seventy-five or Eighty Acres,

about one hundred and twenty of which are cleared and in good order, and in good fence.

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

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

Should the purchaser desire it, I will sell 40 acres of corn and 18 acres of Hemp.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN LAMB

July 25th, 1839—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having determined to close their dry goods business, are desirous of selling off their entire stock of goods, in lots to suit purchasers, at eastern cost and charges, for cash or approved paper. This seems a good opportunity for the trade and affords opportunity to 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 investment is now offered that but a little time, is the stand is probably the best in the city, and enjoying a very extensive town and country custom, the subscribers will be found good and responsible persons purchasing the stock on hand.

PAUL & MARTIN REINHARD.

Louisville, June 5, 1839.—cash $2.

Notice.

THE creditors of Uriah A. Wilson, dec'd are hereby required to prove their claims against said Wilson's estate, at the office on the 30th day of August next, before the undersigned, or before Jas. Taylor, Esq. Clerk of Mason Commissioner in chancery, in a certain suit pending in the Mason circuit court, in which said Wilson is a party, I will attend to the duty, and said Wilson's creditors and creditors are defendants.

J. S. TURNER, Jr. R. C.

Owingsville, Ky. July, 1839.

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,
4 do. green,
4 do. pints,
4 do. half pints,
4 barrels French Tumblers, flat,
2 do. Bottles, assorted,
37 do. Bottles, qts.

Also fine cut and plain Wines, Cordials, Jellies, Decanters, Bowls, Dishes, Molasses Cups, Lamps and Shades, Tea and Coffee Pots, Jars, quart and half—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and see.

J. & J. DUNCAN, Druggist,
August 8, 1839. No. 10 Market street.

Morus Multicaulis.

WE are prepared to contract for the delivery, within the approaching fall of *Three hundred Thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees*,

from 3 to 4 feet high, *warranted genuine and fresh from Nurseries in Delaware and Maryland*. Persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk, will find it to be the most 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 Iron stone, are now in full flow, and are fully equal to the duties, the climate and scenery around them, they speak and have spoken, in a voice not to be mistaken, for the confidence and comfort. The subscribers feel grateful to a generous public who have patronized and sustained them so fully since his location at the Springs. The coming season prom

Enviable Distinction.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances not unwarrantable prejudice against most 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 advertised, it is certainly that most purchased. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen 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 an extensive sale. That they should thus compel professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and peculiar merit.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his *Aperient* Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authentic and daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach, it has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty it circulates through the vessels of the system, it also yellows or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is somewhat formed, and preserved, and it is from these viscera that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. That the stomach may be rendered debilitated in some degree by difficult, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, will be wholly unable to deny. If it be, it will be blind to blame for this! A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and bodily debility, and a general retirement of other evils—but blood is blame for this! Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in a local prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effect, will put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and the consequences, the blood and the liver, are made to be blame for this! Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by a drawn feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchial, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either a severe cough, or that dread fully fatal disease, Consumption, with nodules and suppuration of the lobes, which though finally reaches the heart, is entirely skill can cure. In the blood of the fatal blooming victim to be to be blame! But the Liver, when a sufferer by habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have stilled it as an organ of parallel with the stomach, becomes unable to clear of the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, it is forced back through the skin and eyes, and yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach bilious and excessive quantities. In the minority, the blood to blame! Yes, if the natural organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them, they are to be blamed, and the blood is merely their work and their pass over a guilty.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully delicious APERIENT PILLS,—a wonderful cure of medicines when any have analyzed and recommended them, to the public and the world—in cases which require to clearing of the stomach and bowels, and the 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 each box, viz.:—

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage and degree; Headaches, Costiveness, more particularly the cases incidental to mothers, Fever of Fever and Ague, Incipient Consumptions, Pain in the Side, of the Liver and Stomach, Lowness, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Tremors, Spasmodic affections of all kinds, Hysterics, whether accompanied with inflammatory Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety, Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, and all disorders, bad humors, and eruptions, common of the skin, Fever, Ague, and Fever, and all Intermittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, and all Intermittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, and all Intermittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, and all Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all Intermittent Fever