MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

RICHARD H. STANTON. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." R. D. CROOKSHANKS.

Vol. IX. **Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, October 17, 1839.** No. 22.

[PUB]LISHED EVERY THURSDAY
[im]mediately above the Post Office.
TERMS:
[a] year in advance, - - - - $3 00
at the end of the year, - - 3 50
All arrearages must be paid before any [pap]er will be allowed to discontinue, unless at the option of the proprietors.

[Advert]ising, 16 lines or under, first three [insert]ions, - - - - - - - - $1 50
[each s]ubsequent insertion, - - - 37
[three m]onths, - - - - - - 4 50
[six mo]nths, - - - - - - 8 90
[one] year, - - - - - - 15 00
A deduction of 15 per cent. made on [ad]ditional square

[En]viable Distinction.

[In the] midst of a general, and in many [inst]ances not unfounded prejudice against [most] of the medical remedies of the day [Dr.] EVANS' Pills have the enviable dis[tinction] of an universal approbation. They [are perh]aps the only medicine publicly adver[tised th]at has the full and unreserved testimo[ny of] medical men in its favor, if not the [only] which gives full satisfaction to its [purchase]rs. Dr W. Evans has the satisfaction [of know]ing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC [Pills] are not only regularly recommended [and pre]scribed by the most experienced phy[sicians i]n their daily practice, but also taken [by those] gentlemen themselves, whenever they [feel s]ymptoms of those diseases in which [they] know them to be efficacious. He [knows t]his to be generally the case in New [York, Ph]iladelphia, Albany, Boston, and oth[er] cities in which they have an exten[sive sale]. That they should thus conquer [professi]onal prejudice and interested oppo[sition, a]nd secure the agency of the most emi[nent an]d best informed physicians in the [country] to render them useful to all classes, [must] be fairly ascribed to their undeniable [and] eminent virtues.

[Remarka]ble, however, as this distinction is, it [is eas]ily be accounted for from the intrinsic [virtu]es of the medicine itself. It does not [promise] too much, and it accomplishes all [it] promises. Dr. Evans does not pre[tend, fo]r instance, that either his Camomile [or A]perient Pills will cure all diseases by [merely] purifying the blood, but he certainly [does co]ntend, and has the authority of daily [practice p]ositively asserting that these medi[cines t]aken as recommended, will cure a [great ma]jority of the diseases of the Stomach, [the Lun]gs, and the Liver, by which impurity [of the] blood is occasioned. The blood is [made fro]m the contents of the stomach; has [its c]olor and vitality given to it by the ac[tion of] the lungs, and as it performs its duty [circul]ating through the veins and arteries, [its] yellow or bilious excrement, which [is th]e refuse or worn out sediment, [is secret]ed and discharged by the liver. These [organs] then, are the anatomical mechanism [of na]ture by which the blood is manufac[tured an]d preserved; and it is therefore obvi[ous that] the state of these should be the first [consider]ation of the physician. Now there [are vari]ous causes that will affect and de[range th]ese organs with which the blood has [nothing] whatever to do. Thus the stomach [may be u]tterly debilitated in one moment, by [sudden] grief, disappointment, heat of the [weather], or any other nervous action, and be [rendered un]able to digest its food. Is the blood [to blame] for this? A nervous action of long [continu]ance will produce settled dyspepsia, [head]ache, bile, mental and physical de[bility, an]d a funeral retinue of other evils.—[Is the bloo]d to blame for this? Intemperance, [destroy]ing the coats of the stomach, and [leaving] it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and [an undue] quantity and continuance of purga[tive med]icines by producing the same effects, [renders t]his organ almost out of use for di[gesting w]holesome solid food, and thus im[poverish]ing the blood and the whole system. [Is the bloo]d to blame for this? Again, with [respect to] the Lungs, it is well known that a [col]d, occasioned by damp feet or by a [draught o]f air, will inflame the bronchia, all [thro]ugh the branching air-tubes of the [lungs, an]d create either excessive mucus, or [that dre]adfully insidious disease, Consump[tion, wi]th pustules and suppuration of the [lungs, wh]ich though timely remedies may pre[vent, no e]arthly skill can cure. Is the blood [to blame fo]r this? [The fair] and blooming victim to blame for [this? Is] the Liver, when climate, sedentary [habits, in]temperance, or other prostrating [causes, ha]ve withered it away or paralyzed it [from its fu]nction, becomes unable to carry off [the bile] from the circulation, and instead of [passin]g it through the gall bladder, leaves [it to pass] through the skin in jaundiced and [bilious h]ues, and to rush upon the stomach [in irregul]ar and excessive quantities. Is the [circula]te blood to blame for this? No: [these] organs are never affected by the [blood ti]ll after the blood has been affected [by them]; they are its makers and masters, and [they] rule by their work and their passive u[se].

[Dr.] EVANS prescribes his beautifully [CAMOMILE] APERIENT PILLS,—acknowl[edged by] medical men who have analyzed and [recomme]nded them, to be equal to any in the [world in] cases which require the cleansing of [the stoma]ch and bowels; and his celebrated [CAMOMI]LE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of [nervous i]rritability, stomach weakness, or [general d]ebility.

[These] medicines, which can be purchased [tog]ether or separately, are confidently [recomme]nded for the following complaints, and [direction]s for use accompany them: Dyspep[sia in all] its forms; Bilious and Liver Affec[tions in e]very stage and degree; Female sick[ness, and] particularly the nausea incident [to pregnancy]; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; [all] Consumptions of Declines, whether [of the live]r or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; [Loss of] Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spas[modic Aff]ections of all kinds; Rheumatism, [whether] chronic or inflammatory; Nervous [and Bilio]us Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, [Eruptio]ns, and all blotches; bad humors, [and sallow] complexions of the skin. Restless[ness at ni]ght, and daily irritability and melan[choly; T]he Summer Complaint and Cholera [Morbus, o]r Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms, [Flatu]lency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, [Palpi]tations of the Heart or Head: Chan[ges of th]e Female Constitution; and for impaired [and dis]organized constitutions in either sex, [that ha]ve not been permanently relieved by [othe]r medicines.

[The pur]chaser should be careful to get them [only] at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. [100 Cat]ham street, New York, or of his au[thorized] Agents, as all others are base and ig[noble im]positions. For further particulars, [we resp]ectfully request the public to peruse [other a]dvertisements and medical papers, [which ma]y be depended upon for their strict [and ackn]owledged truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

[In n]ervous diseases, liver complaint, dys[pepsia,] bilious diseases, piles, consumption, [coughs, c]olds, spitting of blood, pain in the [chest an]d side, ulcers, female weakness, mer[curial d]iseases, and all cases of hypochondria[cism, low] spirits, palpitation of the heart, ner[vous ir]ritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus; [seminal] weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, [heartbu]rn, general debility, bodily weakness, [chlorosis o]r green sickness, flatulency, hysteri[cal faintin]gs, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sick[ness, nigh]t mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic dou[loureux,] cramp, spasmodic affections, and those [who are] victims to that most excruciating di[sorder, G]out, will find relief from their suffer[ings by] a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine. [Also n]ausea, vomiting, pains in the side, [limbs, he]ad, stomach or back, dimness or con[fusion of] sight, noises in the inside, alternate

flushes of heat and chillness, tremors watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 CHATHAM ST. N. York.

THE FOLLOWING

INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evns' Medicines.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100, Chatham Street New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

☞MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thank, for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA. THREE YEARS' STANDING. Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by DR. WM. EVANS' Medicine in this complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

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

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

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

☞AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.—Mrs. Mary Dillon of Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Catham st.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows. Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

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

Mr. Solmon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his, to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evan's medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which he says he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office. 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Catham street—Mr. Daniel Spanning of Shrawsbury, Edes Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever until he called on Dr. Evans of 100 Catham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

☞An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Catham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge st. was laboring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evan and placed himself under his successful course of treatment; from which he began to find immediate relief and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.
BENJ S. JARVIS.

City of New York ss.
Benj. S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL Notary Public 96 Nassau.
The above medicine for sale by

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Forth st., Williamsburgh afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months, during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night, and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

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

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

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present, as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

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

PETER PICKNEY, COM. OF DEEDS,

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

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

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

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

Dr. Wm. Evens' Medicines,

For sale by A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky. G. Young, Washington; Patterson and Benson, Augusta; T. E. Redden Vanceburg: Culbertson & Chambers, West Union, Ohio; also by H Parkhurst, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.
DR. W. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUPS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

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

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

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

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

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable AT ONCE to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,

the value & well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still, are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit.

The invigorating and strengthening Pills.
The Directions are as follows:—

Take four of the *Purifying Pills* on the first accession of fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the *Invigorating Pills*, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the *Invigorating Pills* in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur

☞The attacks usually occur every other day

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

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

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

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

These Pills after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, preserving the due tal stream, in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not (as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera; they expel, the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure out of the circulation through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels so that by the brisk and slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the HERB PILLS, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

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

In all cases of Hypochondriacism; Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion. Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup. Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, GOUT, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chilliness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitution as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

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

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is foul or the Bowels constive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve or more night and morning.

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

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Morris of North Sixth street, Williamsburg afflicted for the last five years with the Liver Complaint was completely restored to health by the use of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb pills. Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade languor lassitude, with the other symptoms indictating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she pocured some of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptom and says she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia-five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland of 608 Water street had been severely afflicted with the dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms sickness at the stomach, headache, dissiness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of the stomach after eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the chest, side and back, costivenes, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend to make use of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills according to the directions, for six months was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

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

Capt. J. Davis of the ship William was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating; great pain in the head, vomiting up all his food, heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great languor, costiveness, and so debilitated as to be unable to attend to any business; could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, from which he found great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and recommends every person similarly afflicted to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Billous Affection.

TAKE NOTICE—Mr. Elias Shafer of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for above 27 years troubled with a nervous and billious affection which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills and was consequently induced to make trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out, in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Shafer himself there can therefore be no deception.

SILAS AMBLER.

For sale by A. CASTO, Maysville; Also by L. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati, and all the principal places in the Union.

THE PAINS OF GENIUS.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Envy not the Poet's name,
Darken not his dawn of fame;
'Tis the guerdon of a mind
Free from thralls of earthly kind;
'Tis the fascinating star,
Brighter than the brightest far;
It often glitters o'er his doom
A halo round an early tomb!

The whirlwind brain—and heated brow—
The dreams that torture while they grow—
The soaring fancy overfraught—
The burning agony of thought—
The sleepless eye and racking head—
The haunting terrors round him spread—
Or freezing smile of apathy—
Or scowl of green-eyed jealousy—
Or haggard want, whose lean hands wave
Unto a cold, uncovered grave!
Oh! these must win a Poet's name—
Then darken not his dawn of fame.

APOSTROPHE TO TRUTH.

"Before thy Mystic Altar, Heavenly Truth,
I kneel in manhood, as I kneel in youth;
Thus let me kneell, till this dull form decay,
And life's last shade be brightened by the ray;
Then shall my soul, now lost in clouds below,
Soar without bounds—without consuming glow."

SIR W. JONES.

"THE LION'S ORDEAL."

From *"The Lion; a Tale of the Coteries."*

[We need only premise that *the* "Lion" is Robert Brandon, and that the Lion has written a tragedy, which, rare as is such occurrences on the part of our enlightened and liberal minded theatrical managers, has actual been *read*, accepted, and is on the point of being produced.]

The curtain was up. The play was not historical, for Brandon's ignorance of history surmounted to the sublime point,—and he had not yet condescended, by *cramming*, to eke out deficient resources. Moreover, the manager had bargained that there should be as little pageantry as possible—one new dress for the heroine—and six supernumeraries to figure in a bridal procession, which nevertheless figured in the bills as a

TRAIN OF INEFFABLE SPLENDOR!!!

It was merely a common story of love and rivalry—*hackneyed* was the word which ran thro' the press on the next morning—a story universally agreed by all the knowing translators, and adaptors, and otherwise manufacturers of the legitimate drama, to be deficient in point, and construction, and stage effects. It was a tale of two sisters; the less fair one was betrothed to a young nobleman. The beauty had been *confidante* to her sister's passion a while too long—until she too, loved—and the youth who was fickle and infirm of purpose, discovered this; and, won by her beauty, was faithless to his betrothed lady—who, by way of executing a deep and certain revenge, contracted herself to marry her former lover's ancient and decrepid father, on condition that her dowry should be the son's disinheritance. On this thread hung the story, which—before the *confidantes* had unfolded any part of it in ten "lengths" apiece—Suffield pronounced to be "decidedly shallow." "I always thought decently of Brandon's abilities. Lady Dereham, but this is too . . . "

Here answer was drowned in the applause with which the house greeted its favorite actress.

"Do you see?" whispered Bellenden to Sadgrove, when the stoutness of their gloves had been sufficient tested for a first attempt—"Tooth-ache again to-night. I can see it by the way she holds her mouth. She has it whenever she gets the sulks, you know. In a desperate humor she was this morning, about the contract scene. If I had not encouraged her a little . . . . If we had not between us, cut out . . . Well, we shall see—I'll go round at the end of the act."

The act went off tolerably. The actress and (and as Sadgrove frowningly said "*the play was she*,") was a handsome woman—had one speech of charming poetry, as the modern drama goes—and three new attitudes. Her partisans were uproarous, and those of the second lady—the sister and the slighted one, inasmuch as no new stage finery had been bestowed upon her—were willing to wait till their favorite should have something to do. The world was tolerably benevolent when the drop scene fell; and if not yet "unprecedently interested," had no objection to become so. A good-natured buzz ran throughout the house; and Robert, whose lethargy was leaving him, who had shivered and winced to hear so many notable lines delivered totally without understanding and emphasis—and whose very lips had followed the actors involuntarily—took breath, and, encouraged by the murmur, veatured from the loop-hole of his retreat to peep out, and see how his friends were bestowing themselves.—But his eye at once settled itself upon Old Brandon. Could Ursula be aware of her father's presence? Was that dull fixity of gaze, interest?

* * * *

The curtain rose again—and the suspense increased. The second act was thought to drag a little—the silence, with which the first had been received, was broken by fewer plaudits, and more coughs. The pit had time to become restless,—and when Suffield, who sat obtrusively forward, to snuff, a bevy of youths, who witnessed the operation, followed his example so profusely, that a violent sneezing drowned Robert's own favorith passage—that delicate and poetical speech, which, spoken in a low, melancholy tone by the actress, might, he had hoped, have spoken to—as it was written *at*—one at least, among the audience. But what matter if it did pass unheeded!—Lady Merivale was not there.

"Where is our fair friend?" asked Suffield.

"Kept away by the Ague, I suppose.—They said on Sunday that she had written the play," was Lady Dereham's sarcastic answer.

* * * *

By this time Lady Garston had confided to Colonel Strugglethorpe that she was a little disappointed· "No suitability—not deep, not philosophical—now, is it?"—and Cherry had discovered that the beauty of the Tragedy "was old enough to be a grandmother, and a rum figure—quite a Guy—with all those poodle-dog corkscrews hanging round her head!" And Mrs. Florida had said, "Ah! but I love ringlets Sevigne wise! You Should see Miss Placide, as we saw her at the Bowery:—such an elegant costume—a blue satin waist, and a plume of paddy feathers! Think me on, Belle, to show Lady Garston, Mr.Trossen's piece on Miss Placide."

"Now," said Almond, turning round, as the music was again cu short by the ruthless tingle of the peremptory bell—"Now we come to the crisis. If this scene succeeded . . . . Hush!"

On came the actors and the actress, and the scene began. It was the signing of the contract of marriage between the revengeful lady and the doting nobleman. She was to appear dragging her bewildered sister to the table—compelling her to witness the parchments; and then turning upon her with taunting and triumphant malediction, was to pour out her long hoarded contempt, and rage and bitterness—the two having never exchange confidences since the wronged one discovered the treason. And by the table was to stand like a resuscitated mummy rather than a man, her ancient bridegroom—looking yet older than her own father, who was also present. It was one of those scenes of passion and energy which young, eager writers love to plan, and old, ranting actors delight to play—but from the over-collor, and the over-motion of which the better experienced shrink—a scene which the least excess must make hazardous in representation. It began. "The first woman," with clenched lip, and concentrated eye, and a hoarse, cavernous voice, and an irresolut step, faintly copied from Pasta's in the murder scene of Medea—had disappeared into the inner chamber, and was even now forcing forward the bewildered beauty whom conscious treason was making faulter.—They were half across the stage, when, as the unlucky fates would have it, in grasping her companion's hand the Tragedy Queen, grasped too, a corner of her veil—and this veil had been firmly secured to the ringlets, which had provoked Cherry's remark. It was a "thrilling struggle,"—as one of the papers afterwards described it—Vengeance and Despair being peculiarly emphatic and impetuous; while Beauty overdid even the gawky reluctance which, at the rehearsals, had made Sadgrove sick. At last the former enacted a slatch on the shoulder of the latter totally unforseen and unprepared for, on the part of the victim. Arm and elbow caught in the veil—and in trying to disengage themselves, the veil followed arm and elbow—and the ringlets followed the veil; and horrible to relate! Robert was startled out of the confused feeling—that he and cold of suspense that terrible thirst—that frightful quickness of hearing, which were beginning to increase upon him, by the screams awakened by the sight of Beauty tottering at the place of signature; with Fury towering at her side, pointing, with outstretched finger, to . . . . a perfectly bare pole.—The roar, the agony of mirth was indescribable—Suffield laughed, if Lady Dereham was to be believed, till his stays parted, and Cherry, to whom all that had passed had as yet been but "leather and prunella," shouted, loud enough for the house to hear.— "Now, *that's* famouse, I call it. *Bravo!* Robin! *Encore! en—coro!* Who would have thought he had so much fun in him?".

There was no enduring to witness him any more! The horror—the dismay—the rage—the disgust which seized Brandon might have been struggled with had he not caught Suffield's convulsed attitude—had he not heard Cherry's applause, which provoked another roar—had he not been frozen by a sight of that still, motionless white head—a blessing that it was turned from him ! To have encountered a laugh *there* would have driven him mad!

* * * * * *

Matters grew worse and worse; the initiated whispered that the Tragedy Queen was almost in a state of delirium betwixt tooth ache and a responsibility of the play. Her companions began to lose heart; the violent to rant yet more outrageously by way of defiance—the tame to become hurried, and nervous, and inaudible A thousand sounds, of discontent, and dissatisfaction from loud and heavy-footed men, who tramped up and down, and timid women, who wished to be taken home "before any disturbance began," reached our hero, who was now leaning over the ballustrade of the great stair-cases. in a state approaching insensibility. He was so wrapped up in a hugh cloak, and so little known in person. and moreover, so pale and haggard, and desperate-looking, that no acquaintance was likely to have recognised him; and his old friends were certain to sit the tragedy out to the dropping of the curtain. But a hand was upon his shoulder, and a voice said in his ear 'Well, master Robin!" and he was forced to turn, and sick and shame-stricken as he was, to confront his grandfather. The ironically-familiar greeting meant no tenderness!

"Well, Master Robin, I'm fortunate! just in time to see what a great man you are. How do you like book-making and play-writingh.'

\. . . . .

"O, stop, Lady Dereham—do stop one moment!" cried an eager voice behind them—" was there ever any thing so distressing." No common chance the poor fellow's play had, as they manage things here—so blind to their own interest!—Colonel Strugglethorpe offered to light the stage with his new patent reflectors and they would not—Lady Dereham, I do not think I have yet presented my friends, Colonel Strugglethorpe. We are now going to an electrical meeting: would'nt you like . . . How many do you can you bear in one evening?"

"Why I have had my quota to night," said lady Dereham; "excuse my running away, good night—" and she was gone, pursued by Lady Garston —"We shall meet on Friday—I suppose I may venture to take Colonel Strag . . .

"Well," said Suffield, as they drove off —"Never before did I feel the full force of an abbreviation. But this poor Brandon's play—it is of serious consequence to him. I wonder where he is."

He was at home—haunted by his grandfathers, words and face like a corse.

\. . . . .

"And this was to have been the night of his apothesis!"

ELEGANT EXTRACT—EDUCATION.—We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion, that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerfully as upon the rich man's palace! Have not the cottager's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdue, fragrance, melody and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it in the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a base birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an unborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb.

It is not so. God has not done it.—Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low—rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time, or rank, or circumstances! It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it.—Poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do not stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow chandler's son, that sits up all night to read the book that an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall bind the lightening with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air is common. It ought to be the best school; and in all good works the beginning is one half. Who does not know the value to a community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the common school, for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and it is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory."

Bishop Doane.

PATRIOTISM.

By Benjamin Constant.

Unquestionably the private virtues are worthy of all our veneration; but the services which are rendered to an entire nation are entitled to a still higher estimate. Happy is he who is enable to confer some benefits upon his cotemporaries; but still happier is his lot whose services extended also from them to posterity. Nature has established an elevated relation between succeeding generations; without acquaintance they communicate illumination, and without contract they transmit an accumulation of riches. The mass of useful truths is eternal; and each individual carries to it his particular tribute, in the certainty that no power can retrench the smallest fraction from this imperishable treasure. The friend of liberty and justice thus bequeaths to futurity the most valuable portion of himself; he places it beyond the reach of their injustice, which overlooks him, and of the oppression which menaces him. Commits it to a sanctuary which no debasing or turbulent passion can approach. He whose meditation discovers a single principle, whose hand traces a single truth, whose victorious eloquence founds one salutary institution, may, without inquietude, risk his life in contest with tyrants, or a not less unjust populace: his existence will not have been vain; his thoughts will remain impressed upon that eternal whole, upon which no circumstance can annihilate his influence.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN CINCINNATI.—Considerable feeling has been manifested in the community against John Woodward, so well known under the *sobriquet* of the "Negro Doctor," ever since his examination for beating two insane women. About 10 o'clock on Friday night last some thirty or forty persons, all in disguise, attacked his house and broke open his doors; they then entered and broke the future to pieces. The beds were carried into the street, ripped open, and with other articles, set on fire. The doors and windows of the house were all destroyed, and the weather boarding cut and torn off. A member of the City Council went to the spot, and endeavored to arrest their proceedings, but all to no purpose. The rioters acted with concert and unanimity, and with so much coolness, it is said that their plans must have been previously matured. They offered no violence to the property of any one except the Doctor. They then commenced smashing the windows of an unfinished building belonging to Woodward; but upon being told that the workmen had not been paid, they desisted and retired. On Friday morning Woodward was let out of jail on bail. He returned in the afternoon—some say in the evening—and desired to be re-admitted, having got which, we suppose, that violent proceedings against him would be enforced. His application was refused, and it is believed that he has left the city.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

From the Lexington Gazette.

A letter from acting Governor Wickliffe, of course a circular, contained in the Observer of yesterday, discloses facts of the highest importance to the citizens of Kentucky.

The party which has wielded our State government for years, and involved it in the difficulties of which the Governor speaks, has been in the incessant habit of treating the General Government with being bankrupt. Let them now cast their eyes at home, and see to what the improvident and wasteful course of the Whig administration of Kentucky, has reduced the State—the State rich in every necessary, except wisdom.

The Governor calls upon the capitalists of the State to purchase the State bonds, and thereby relieve his embarrassments, and asks for a meeting of such in this city on the third Monday of the present month.

But it is not the province of the true patriot to refuse to relieve his country, because that country has acted injudiciously, when she is in difficulty, if in his power. Therefore, we hope that those who have ability will meet the views of his Excellency, by taking the State bonds to the amount of $200,000, which he thinks will be sufficient to extricate the State from impending ruin; and then apply the pruning knife to the abuses which have been charged upon the State administration. We subjoin Gov Wickliffe's letter:

DEAR SIR:—I address you upon a subject deeply interesting to the State of Kentucky, and one which concerns you, in common with others of your fellow-citizens, will acknowledge calls for the united action of all who have taken any part in giving birth to the present system of Internal Improvement in Kentucky. My present situation and official connection with the Commonwealth, is one of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. Required by the Constitution to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, for the ensuing year, the first enquiry which presents itself to my mind, was, how are the means to be procured, under the provisions of the law of the last Legislature, to save the public works, the most important of which are now nearly completed. I discovered my distinguished predecessor had, in all that wisdom which ever characterized his public acts, carryed in vain to effect a sale of the State Bonds in the eastern market. The agent, after the use of all the measures which a due regard for the dignity and interest of the State dictated, is upon his return home. The Banks, with a liberality which does honor to their Directory, have extended to the Board of Internal improvement a loan equal to their ability, considering their obligations to the commerce and trade of the country, and the condition of its currency. The means of the Board will be exhausted by the month of December. The locks and dams, particularly on the Kentucky river, unfinished, and in that state, creating positive obstructions to the navigation of the stream. The obligations and debts existing and due to public contractors, both upon the rivers and the roads, uncancelled. The whole system in danger, and the public funds expended, works unfinished; not only lost, but that lost working a greater injury by its consequences. These difficulties have pressed themselves upon my mind, and in my reflections how they could be overcome. I have been pointed to the patriotism of my fellow citizens which has never failed to answer the calls of the Commonwealth, when made, no matter what the emergency or the duty to be performed.

With $200,000 in addition to the funds on hand the present works under contract, and whose completion is so much desired, may be completed, the whole system saved, and the public faith preserved.

The thought has occurred to me that that sum could be raised by a sale of the State six per cent. Bonds, to the citizens of Kentucky, if an effort and an appeal were made to them. I am fully aware that there is not capital in Kentucky seeking an investment of the character proposed as matter of profit; but I am satisfied that there are two hundred men in Kentucky, if they could be convinced and made to understand the wants of their State at the present crisis, who would spare from their private fortunes, one or two thousand dollars each, by becoming purchasers of the six per cent. State Bonds, which I am authorised to sell. These bonds may, in the course of a short time, command a premium; and the purchasers, if they desired it, could easily convert them into money. The effect this would have upon the credit of the State, and the value of her stocks, would be instantly felt, to say nothing of the benefits it must have upon the future Legislation of the Commonwealth upon the subject of Internal Improvement.

I cannot, in this letter, enter into a further discussion of the subject. I now appeal to you, sir, to give your aid, if you can render to your State and to posterity, incalculable benefits, without serious loss or inconvenience to your private fortune. If you concur with me in the views presented, I will be happy to receive a proposal, in conjunction with the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, to meet you and others, to whom I have addressed a similar communication, on the 3d Monday in October next, at Lexington. May I solicit your particular aid to a diet others also to come? We only want the engagement to pay, say one half in January and the remainder in 90 or 120 days. Come and aid us with your counsel if you cannot become purchaser, you may induce others. If I obtain your concurrence, public notice will be given.—Hoping that I may find you favorably inclined to aid me in this effort to sustain the interest of our State, I subscribe myself

Your ob't servant,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

DEATH OF MR. ALVORD.

We regret to learn the death at Greenfield of the Hon. James C. Alvord, member of Congress elect from the sixth district of this State. Much anxiety has existed for several days among his friends in this city, in consequence of his dangerous illness. He departed this life on Friday last, at the age of about 40, universally regretted by a large circle of friends.—Mr. Alvord was elected by a large majority of the voters of his district in the place of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, who declined having a candidate for re-election.—*Boston Bulletin.*

From the New York Evening Post.

When Mr. Van Buren arrived on the 10th inst. at Onondaga, in this state, where he was welcomed by a great assemblage and a cordial greeting, he was addressed by Mr M. D. Burnet in behalf of the people of Onondaga county. The address and reply are published in the Onondaga Standard.

Mr Burnet touched briefly upon the public services of Mr Van Buren in various important stations, particularly in the difficult and embarrassing period which had elapsed since he was raised to the presidency. He spoke of the secret of Mr. Van Buren's success, which he said consisted in strict fidelity to the people, faithful industry and scrupulous rectitude.

He closed with alluding to the ferocity with which Mr. Van Buren throughout the whole of his public course had been attacked by his political enemies, malignantly misinterpreting and misrepresenting his acts, studiously impeaching his motives, and cowering what should be a controversy for principles and measures into a warfare upon the character of the individual. The people, however, he observed, who are the final arbiters on the merits of all public men, had signally rebuked and condemned his calumniators, and had distinguished the object of their attacks by the highest marks of their approbation.

The answer of Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Burnet's address, is so full of dignity and so just in its views, that we cannot forego the pleasure of transcribing it into our columns, were it only as an example to public men who may be led to speak of the attacks upon them by their political adversaries. We copy it also for another reason, namely, to excel enthusiasts given to speakers, leaders and writers of all parties, in the conduct of their disputes.

Mr. Van Buren replied as follows—

Sir: I shall not attempt to disguise from you the deep feeling which your brief but eloquent address has excited in my breast. The manner in which you have alluded to the circumstances under which I entered public life, and to the difficulties with which I have had to struggle—circumstances in which I rejoice at the present day, and of which I shall ever be proud—the notice you have taken of some of the most important passages in my political career, and the very favorable opinion you have expressed of them, in the name of my sincere and honored friends of Onondaga, are all calculated to impress me with the liveliest feelings of gratitude. Of the particular portions of my public life to which you have adverted, it is not necessary that I should say any thing.—The principal facts and their incidents, with the reasons for my course, are all known to you, and to the audience of the people upon my whole official conduct, I am, and shall ever be, ready to submit with cheerfulness.

One point only in your remarks will I make the subject of special comment. It is that in which you speak of the inveterate malignity with which I have been pursued by my political opponents, in the performance of my political duties.—This matter has been frequently brought to my notice in the course of my tour through the State, and to pass it by in silence altogether would, by many, be imposed to indicate a degree of sensibility in regard to it which I certainly do not feel. I will not deny that the time has been when their unremitted and unfounded assertions have given me great pain; but a more correct view of the subject, has wrought a change in my feelings which I do not hesitate to avow. No public man, with honest motives, can fail to desire to satisfy his political friends by his official acts when that can be done without a sacrifice of principle or of character, or to experience regret at being unable to do so in cases where he believes such opinions to have a sincere desire to get at the truth and to improve what is really right. My opinions and feelings in these respects have not changed, and no one would rejoice more than I should if political parties among us could be induced to make their principal contests to the standard of reason and justice, and to consider a previous and careful investigation of the facts and circumstances material, with the determination to be governed in the opinion ultimately formed by the principles of truth and justice, and a regard to the real good of the country. Undoubtedly our political discussions would thus become a blessing to the country—would elevate the character of our institutions, and in every way promote the happiness of the people. But what is it in quite manifest that those by whom the conduct of a public officer is arraigned are resolved to condemn his acts in any event; when they only desire to know which side of a public question he espouses in order to take their own position against him, when all considerations of comity and of right are merged in an absorbing desire to expel him from office, and when nothing so much mortifies and enrages them as that he should devise or adopt measures that redound to the good of the country; in fact when such appears to me an act of inexcusable weakness on the part of the public functionary to suffer what such opponents may say or think of him to give him a moment's uneasiness. It is easy to judge how large a share of the vituperation of the day must fall innoxious at the feet of him whose feelings are properly regulated and balanced by these considerations.

In making these observations I indulge in no asperity, because I assure you, in all candour, that I feel none. Way should I feel any? I have not been injured by the attacks of which I have spoken. No public man who maintained their principles steadily and honestly can ever permanently injured in this country long; which, however long continued, that were regardless of truth and justice. It has been when, from timidity, or from still more unworthy motives, they have allowed themselves to be over-ruled, or drawn from the course which they conscienciously believed to be the right one, that their enemies have completely triumphed.

You have drawn a vivid picture of the detraction and misrepresentation to which I have been subjected at every step in my public career, and no one will accuse you of having overcharged it; and yet the fact remains, that amid these very assaults I have been raised by the people from their own ranks to a station beyond which, as you have well said, no man can rise.—That station I have reached at an earlier period in life, and through perhaps a greater number of important public offices, than any of my predecessors.

What is the inevitable inference from all this? I speak not, of course, of the propriety or impropriety of that elevation. It is not my province to speak of these questions. I refer only to the facts, and for the sole purpose of illustration. It shows us that whilst justice and truth are all powerful, falsehood and injustice serve only to depress those who practice them, and elevate the object they were intended to destroy. Nor are these practices without their present uses. Our country is extensive—the channels of information unequally divided—and the facilities for the dissemination of untruth are great. It is therefore impossible to make the correction in all cases follow the misrepresentation. The evils which a public man experiences in this respect, are not intrinsically, to some extent at least, redressed by the effect of the unceasing assaults made upon him by those whose own principles are not acceptable to the people.

These criminal attacks upon him from the same quarter, are like beacons to those who agree with him in principle in the remotest corner of the land, testifying to them his fidelity and activity.—They know that he could relieve himself at any moment by deserting them and abandoning his principles; and they, therefore they continue to hear the hootings of the common enemy, they know that their confidence is well placed. It is only when those attacks cease that their suspicions are aroused, and seldom, indeed, without ground. It is, and by this consideration alone, that I have been relieved from the uneasiness which it formerly occasioned me.

For the cordial welcome which you have conveyed to me in behalf of my fellow citizens of Onondaga—to your county whose progressive improvement I have witnessed with great interest, and which, in its mineral and agricultural resources, and in the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants, is unsurpassed by any part of the State—and for the kind and gratifying manner in which you have performed the office assigned to you, I beg of you to receive, for them and for yourself, my warmest thanks.

From the Wayne Sentinel.

THE NO-SPECIE PARTY.

"The solvency of a bank does not depend upon the quantity of specie in its vaults"

"Bank issues are in fact nothing more than an exchange of promises."

"Specie in a bank is a matter of money to all intents."—*Palmyra Whig.*

"Let the banks stand at once, and by the return of the Great Western, ship to England all the specie in their vaults."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

This is what we should call "tinkering with the currency" in good earnest—it is the real shinplaster philosophy. Let it be carried out according to the notions of the Whigs, and the energies of our country will be paralized, and her credit and prosperity destroyed. Let the doctrine obtain ground, that money is but a fiction; but a mere promise to pay; that it can be called into existence by the simple fiat of legislation; that a circulating medium need not, of necessity, be based upon the real value of things; and the worst consequences are to be apprehended from such a system of finance," which was more decisively revolutionary than her bloody revolution, will be felt by our now prosperous and happy country.

STATE OF THE AMISTAD CASE.—Many persons do not understand the present state of the case with reference to the Schooner Amistad, its cargo, Messieurs Montez and Ruiz, and the African prisoners. Judge Jenson, after examination on board the U. S. Cutte Washington, ordered Jingus and his comrades, including the little boy Carro, about seven years old, to stand committed to answer to the crime of murder; but as the Grand Jury did not find a bill, under instructions from Judge Thompson, that no criminal charge could be sustained in this country against a foreigner alleged to have committed a crime on board a foreign vessel on the high seas, and as the Judge denied the right to discharge the prisoners under the writ of habeas corpus, the Africans are held, with the consent of counsel, to abide the decision of the District Court. The three girls are held, also, as witnesses.

Lieutenant Gedney, of the U. S. Navy, has filed a libel on the vessel and cargo, *including the prisoners*, for "meritorious services" performed; Montez has filed a claim for the four children as his property; and the District Attorney has filed a similar claim, and a libel, first, on behalf of the United States, at the instance of the Spanish Minister, for the restoration of the Africans to the Spaniards; and secondly, in behalf of the United States, claiming that they are free persons, wrongfully brought into this country, and ought to be returned to their native land.

These libels and claims will be tried at the adjourned District Court on the third Tuesday in November, at Hartford. Meantime the prisoners will be removed to New Haven, and kept in a large house in the suburbs, under the care of the marshal, who is authorised to supply them with sufficient food, clothing, and medical aid, at the expense of the United States.

WHIGGERY BEFORE THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—To-morrow the fight commences in Maryland, and both parties are in the field, eager for the contest. The Whigs were never in better spirits, or more sanguine. Bullmore, the double-shotted blunderer, is safe, thanks to the Registry Law.—*N. Y. Star.*

WHIGGERY AFTER THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

"We record the result with profound mortification and regret."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The New York Herald states the exports of specie from that port to foreign places for the last three months at 3,801,227 dollars.

Duverne, the late carpenter of the Bowery Theatre, has drawn a prize of $20,000 in the lottery.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The reasons for the adoption of the Independent Treasury are briefly set forth in the resolutions adopted by the county convention. It is a measure of so much importance, that we may well be excused for enlarging somewhat upon the view which the resolutions take, that the principles involved may be duly considered in the important election that is now approaching.

The only safe course for the government or the people, is to collect no more money from the people in the shape of revenue, than is absolutely essential to an economical administration of public affairs; and to have collected to be disbursed by the officers of the government chosen by the people and responsible to them for their conduct—and not to be deposited in Banks, to be loaned out to favored individuals by bank officers, who are not agents of the people, and in no way responsible to the government for their acts. It is evident that this is the financial system contemplated by the founders of the government. It is the constitutional mode of collecting and disbursing the public money. We appeal to the common sense of the people if it is not a reasonable policy. Do the citizens of our towns when they have assessed and collected their taxes, deposite them with banks to be used by them as they please, and to be paid out at their convenience? Do they not hire or elect their own treasurers, and hold them directly accountable for their official acts?

FIRST—The Independent Treasury is necessary to secure one official servant of the government. In 1837 we saw the government with more than 20 millions of public money deposited in banks, rendered penyless in a moment by the refusal of those institutions to fulfil their obligations and pay back what they had received on deposite. We saw the government jeered at by the very men who had despoiled it of its treasures, and were then unable to pay over the money with which they had been entrusted because they had employed it for purposes of speculation. The people must never again permit their government to be presented to the world in another such degrading attitude. No; private corporations, and private officers receiving and disbursing agents, amendable to the laws. This purpose the Constitutional Treasury will accomplish!

SECOND—It is also necessary for the future soundness of the banking system. It was stimulated before its explosion in 1837, to immense over-action by a free indulgence with the public money. It in turn stimulated speculation, and the consequences are written in broad and deep lines upon the whole face of the country. Take away this incentive to overaction and the banks will be obliged to confine themselves to their own resources. Their accommodations to the public will then be according to their own ability, and will not depend up n the unstable contingency of how much money they may chance to have on deposite belonging to the government and liable to be called for, they know not when. The amount of government money is ever fluctuating, and its changes the banks cannot consult or control.

THIRD—The *trade* of the country demands an entire divorce of the connection that has existed between the government and the banks. Permission to the banks to use the public money in their commercial operations, notwithstanding it has promoted the interests of certain classes, has ever had a direct tendency to unsettle the markets, and produce extreme fluctuations in prices. When the merchants, through the banks, can obtain the use of large sums of public money, they push importations to excess; and if the exigencies of the government demand a sudden withdrawal of its funds from the banks, the banks are startled—they stop discounting and call upon their customers to pay up—a pressure upon trade is produced, and a panic follows in its train. Trade can never be in a healthy condition when it is stimulated by appliances that are liable to such derangement. When conducted on the resources of the people's safety, the proportion between the demand and the supply will be better observed, and all extraordinary fluctuations will be avoided. The Independent Treasury, if adopted, will abolish the practice of loaning the public money to favored individuals, and will confine the merchants to their own resources, which alone constitute the natural basis of trade.

FOURTH—The *industry* of the country demands the Independent Treasury, because it is a measure whose direct tendency will be to promote the interests of the laboring class in the community. It will maintain the standard of value, gold and silver, which is the measure of every man's labor. When the precious metals from the banks, the currency of the country, labor is sure of its full compensation; but when they hold a secondary place to paper money, the standard of value is unsettled, and labor is liable to the greatest frauds and impositions. The paper dollar may to-day be equivalent to specie, to-morrow it may be worthless; and then labor is cheated out of its just compensation exactly in proportion to the depreciation of the paper. The government proposes, by the Independent Treasury, to recognize nothing as money but gold and silver; and in this particular Mr. Van Buren's financial policy commends itself to every laboring man whose interests are dependent upon a currency always sound and unchangeable. The men who denounce the Independent Treasury as an "odious measure," are they who make their living if not their fortunes by inordinate issues of paper money.

FIFTH—The currency will be more sound and uniform under the operation of the Constitutional Treasury, than it can be under a bank, or any other system yet proposed.

If the government recognise nothing as money but gold and silver, or what is equivalent thereto, all corporations or individuals, issuing paper as currency, will be forced to maintain their credit on the government standard. Depreciated paper cannot then enter into the general circulation. It would undoubtedly curtail the issue of the banks, and diminish their profits to some extent; but so long as they maintain the credit of their notes up to the specie standard, there would be no obstruction to their operations to the full extent of their means.

So long as we must have banks, the people have a deep interest in forcing them to maintain a sound credit; and it never will be such unless the people force them to preserve it—such is the tendency of the system to inflation, because the greater the inflation of the paper currency, the greater the profit to its manufacturers. The Independent Treasury will effect all that the government has power to effect in this direction. The National Government can not touch the State banks directly, and they will be at full liberty to conduct their operations to the full extent of the freedom given them by the power from which they derived their existence. The warfare which the United States Bank is now carrying on by means of Post Notes, ought to convince the State Banks that the Independent Treasury will be far less adverse to their rights, interests, and welfare, than would be a National Bank crowding them out of its way, and employing them as gatherers of specie from the community, for its own sustenance—the servile ministers of its own profit and power.

SIXTH—The challenges require the establishment of the Independent Treasury. To be effected at a low and uniform rate, the currency of the several sections of the country must have uniformity of value. The currency be gold and silver or their equivalent, it will have that uniformity; and where uniformity prevails, exchanges can be always easily conducted by the natural operations of the laws of trade. On those laws they must depend, and not upon the caprice of individuals. The doctrine maintained by Mr. Webster and others that it is the duty of the government to regulate the exchanges, is a preposterous absurdity. We have much better authority than Mr. Webster, that of J Horsely Palmer, governor of the Bank of England for the declaration that however disturbed the exchanges may be, they will always recover themselves most speedily and effectually when left in the hands of the mercantile community, to the natural operation of the laws of trade.

SEVENTH—The Independent Treasury will reduce the power of the Executive. The power of money is immense; the banking system is the agent or rather the representative, of the wealth of the country. When the money power and the political power are united, nothing can resist their combined influence. Mr. McDuffie well said "it would be easier to reason a popular General, with fifty thousand bayonets at his command, than a President with the whole banking system of the country at his control." The possession of public money on deposite, naturally creates a mutuality of interest. It would be regarded as a favor, and would be reciprocated by subservicy to the Executive.

The Independent Treasury divorces at a blow, all connection between the *politics* and the money power of the country. It places the power in the President simply the character which the constitution gives him—that of executor of the laws. He would have no funds to deposite with favorite banks, or withhold from them, just as might best serve party purposes in a contested election. All the funds of the government would be collected and paid out by its own officers. Not a dollar of it could be *loaned* even, but at the risk of the penitentiary.

Though we regarded the great struggle for the establishment of the Independent Treasury to have been decided in the recent elections, yet there may be some in this community who are in doubts as to the expediency of their acting with the democratic party, from the prejudice that has been excited against it, by the misrepresentations of the Administration, by the outcry and clamor of the paper money party about "Sub treasures with legs," and "one currency for the office holders and another for the people," and a whole rabble of such absurd and ridiculous

With no disposition to influence the action of our readers by any considerations but those of *pure reason*, we have stated at some length the inducements that have weighed with us in our own action in relation to it. If they shall remove from the mind of any one a lingering doubt as to the expediency of the policy Mr. Van Buren is pursuing, on this greatest question that can agitate the public mind, it will be gratifying to us, as the cause of truth which we shall rejoice to have made.—[Worcester Palladium.

"All the religion!"—The St. Albans (Federal) Messenger says, that a man introduced himself to Mr. Clay at Port Kent by saying:

"We read of a women by the way side wished to touch the hem of her Saviour's garment. But I want to do MORE. I want to take HENRY CLAY BY THE HAND."

To which blasphemous speech, the Messenger says, Mr. Clay made "a very *modest* and appropriate reply!"

DEPARTURE of the BRITISH QUEEN.

The steamship British Queen took her departure from New York between one and two o'clock p. m. on Tuesday. The Commercial Advertiser of that afternoon says:

The remittances by the British Queen in stocks, bills, and specie, will be about one million and a half. The specie shipped amounts to about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The measure of some of the banks for drawing long bills in anticipation of contingency, has a high rate has been a signal failure. As a precautionary step, the shipment of specie, it was locking the stable door after the horse was stolen, since it came so late that preparations for the shipments of five hundred thousand dollars of specie had already been made; the specie had been boxed up, and insurance obtained. And besides, as we have beforesaid, the bills were too long, and the rate a half of one per cent. too high.

But we are a strange people. The Queen has gone; and four operators are already looking with as much anxiety for the arrival of the Liverpool, as they were for the Western and the Queen.

Thus, with a surplus produce of our own, to the amount of one hundred millions, the product of our teeming soil for six months only, we are calculating from day to day, with trembling anxiety, upon the state of the crops upon this little island of England, and the money transactions of a single Bank in a foreign land.

From the Nashville Union.

N. P. WILLIS—"JOTTINGS DOWN IN LONDON.

He is quite familiar with the highest political dignitaries—with the most renowned in art, science, and literature—with the most splendid in title and wealth—with the most beautiful in the empire of fashion. He sits in the opera box, and chats familiarly with Lord Brougham—rides out with the "beautiful" Count D'Orsay (very bad company we should think)—perambulates with Bulwer—is invited to Lady Blessington's and Lady Morgan's along with the Persian Ambassador and his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge—sits by "Boz," at the dinner to Macready, which is presided over by another royal duke—dines one day with a Whig baronet, and the next with three Tory lords—and, in fine, neither eats nor drinks, rides nor walks, without coming in close contact with some of the "Corinthian pillars of polished society." But one of the best of good jokes remains to be told. Our countryman, Webster, well known, is now on a visit to London, and his great reputation has won for him, there, independently of the usual attentions paid to distinguished strangers, the courtesy and kindness of such men as Brougham, Hallam, Bulwer, and yet he, we are told, is indebted to Mr. Willis for the great favor of satisfying the higher circles that the American states-man, orator and lawyer, Webster *is not Mr. Noah Webster, the author of the dictionary.* This most interesting fact is communicated by Mr. Willis himself in No. II of the "Jottings down in London," and the natural inference will be, let who will imagine to the contrary, that Mr. Willis is a much greater man in London than Mr. Webster is, or can ever possibly be. We confess, when we first read this self-soothing paragraph from the author of "First Impressions in Europe," "Letters from Under a Bridge," &c. we could not suppress something like a smile of derision, and it was difficult to avoid the conclusion either that Mr. Willis's *last impressions* were entirely erroneous, or that his associates in London high life were a much more conspicuous set of ninnies than we had supposed them to be. Can it be that the statesman who has so long shared the supremacy in the American Senate, from the time of the war of 1812 to the present moment, should not be distinguished by intelligent Englishmen and Englishwomen from the highly respectable lexicographer of the same name? We own, if the fact be true, it is most marvellous.

Mr. Willis makes the following very unclassical remark: "Miss Sedgwick is here, *but she seems to need a translator.*" Now, we ask, in the name of charity, why did not Mr. Willis step forward and become the trumpeter of this neglected lady himself? No one better knew her distinguished claims to respect and attention; and he, who could boast familiarity with lords and flirt with duchesses, who could even place the character and qualification of Daniel Webster himself in their true light among London society, could have had no difficulty in trumpeting Miss Sedgwick. Cruel, unkind "Correspondent" only to turn your back upon your gifted countywoman, but absolutely to wound the feelings of herself and friends by publishing to a sarcasm upon her friendless condition! Verily, Mr. Willis must suppose that no misfortune can befall a super woman so great as to be out of the fashion. That the elevated mind of the authoress of "Redwood" and "Hope Leslie" would sink itself, even against the affliction of London neglect, we do not doubt; and that she would be more likely to be contaminated than improved by intimate contact with its heartless circles that society is composed—how frivolous, insincere, vapid, and unprincipled—is abundantly shown by Mr. Willis himself in almost every page of his "Jottings."

GREAT EXPLOSION.

The Westfield Spectator, a Massachusetts print, gives an account of the accident which occurred near the village of Westfield on the 23d instant. Three powder mills were blown up, carrying with them one dwelling house, one barn, and two out buildings, which were shivered to fragments. Yet the most remarkable part of the story is that no lives were lost. The following is the account given by the Westfield paper:

On Monday morning last, at about half past ten o'clock, the powder mills belonging to Messrs. Foot and Gillett, stand about two miles west of this village, were blown up. There were three distinct explosions at intervals of twenty or thirty seconds. The first was the Cylinder Mill, which took short time before put in operation; and the workmen had been but about five minutes previous—and who were at the time working in the Corning Mill, about five rods distant;—and which had been within twenty seconds, giving the men barely time to leave the mill, and throw themselves into the brush twenty twenty feet of it. And strange as it may appear, they escaped slightly injured, one without a mark of injury except from being struck by the powder, the other received a billet of wood in his breast. They had scarcely risen from their hiding place, than the packing house, which contained four or five hundred barrels of powder, exploded, prostrating them again—and leaving a vestige to mark the spot on which it stood. The concussion for several feet around was swept clean of everything. A dwelling house standing near it was unroofed—two sides were blown in, and not even a joist left standing.—The plastering of the standing wall was shaken from them. The partitions broken to pieces, feather beds were "shaken up," and not a person of the six or seven in the house injured.

The concussion was so great that buildings in the village received considerable injury from it. One building, at least a mile and a half from the mills had twenty or thirty lights broken out, and another had one window totally demolished, the glass having carried across the room.—About ten thousand pounds of powder ready for sale, and nearly that same quantity manufacturing was burnt.

We learn from the Natchez Free Trader that four gentlemen of the city of Vicksburg have subscribed $20,000 to the Methodist centenary fund—Judge Lane giving six thousand of that sum.

From "a Summer Residence in a Spanish Lady's Family."

I had the best means of judging of the Spaniards in beauty maintained by their judge I was at this time disappointed. Under my expectations had been too raised by the rhapsodies of travellers, whether the darkness of the Spanish complexion contrasted unfavorably with the fairer hues of the Devonshire and English damsels, I know not; but the large eyes, they seemed to possess little beauty in their eyes. Yet these, between, fair, well-fringed and melting, should give a solitude to the face, which, if it be not beautiful, regular features and sweetness of expression are indispensable. A few might have claim to beauty in any country, swarthy skin, by the by, was by no means universal; I was surprised to see so fair faces amongst a race whose blood has passed into a mixture. Some have been esteemed fair even in Spain having light hair, blue eyes are the characteristics of blondes; these, I was may be supposed, were rare exceptions. But if beauty was not so scarce, grace was abundant; and there were few, from the lady down to the gipsy, who did not walk with elegance, and display a thousand graces in the play of the fan and the swing of the *mantilla.*

I had another opportunity in the sitting, on the Prado, of judging of the beauty, but my opinion was not shaken by what I there saw. In fact, as I walked up and down before the rows of ladies seated on the benches on either hand, the paucity of what an Englishman would call "pretty girls" was striking. All, indeed, nearly without exception had fine eyes and animated expression. The principal defect was the want of that regularity and delicacy of features which characterizes our country women. When the features unite these and a clear complexion with other charms, they are preeminently beautiful. Their forms are generally good, often very exquisite even though rather below than above the middle height; their feet are delicately small and pretty; and as I watched them, peeping in networked stockings and satin slippers, emerging from beneath their *basquine* or gown, as they paraded to and fro, and observed the graceful bend of the head and neck, and the easy flowing gait, I began to comprehend the secret of Spanish beauty, and to see that it consists rather in elegance of figure, manner than in regularity of features; that its fascinations are displayed to advantage in motion than in repose.

But it is not the walk alone of these ones that is so attractive; every attitude every motion, every gesture is graceful in the extreme, and yet subdued in action, for all appears perfectly easy and natural. The grace of the Andalusian indeed, beyond description; it must seen to be understood—it is untaught, and cannot be described; yet I may credit reports of travellers who have visited the rest of Europe, and the Americas assured me that the Andalusians are where equalled in this particular. The contrast between these daughters of south and those of the north is so great enough; even the French Indies, which we are accustomed to regard as models of elegance, are very far behind the Spaniards. All which ten to prove that it is "in the blood," as the nurses say, rather than in any acquired art that produces this exquisite grace. It may arise in a great measure from the proportions of their forms.

The fan is as universal as the mantilla. Rarely is a Spanish woman to be seen without it, even within doors; and she knows how to use it, and has in her hands it becomes a gant as well as a dangerous weapon. The principal auxiliary in the art of intriguing. With it she speaks a language, understood only by the initiated, but which is aided by her looks, she can address a whole sentence to her lover, or to a friend from her mouth; awakening in him, by an emphatic furl or motion of the fan, the liveliest joy or the deepest despair. She rarely allows it to be seen by the idle in her hands; now fanning herself slowly, now rapidly; or closing it in other, and all with one hand; using the apparent unconsciousness the most graceful grace in every movement.

The English Peasantry.—The following picture of the condition of the English rustic, is drawn in Bulwer's style:—

"There is something healthy in the country, pride and pleasure of life. It gives heart to think of the toss in which we permit ourselves to address him. Even in his humanity in its simple sense, there is a sad thought to feel that we despise that all we respect in our species. Yet what is the peasant but a man? Strip off the glittering equipage, or even the cultivated intellect; the mere and material of Nature we eye with scorn, crouch or trample on with disdain. Child of toil, from the grey dawn to the setting sun, we see you bent beneath the yoke—no thought awakened, beyond that suffice to make him the servant of others—the serf of the soil! And yet too, mark how we scroll upon the page half days, how we lavish half the light of life upon the learn half the liberty intended We make the whole of the year a holiday wherein we walk and take our pleasure, to him a place of snares and perils, where he leave his labor for an instant, he may be lost beset by many temptations, ready to ensnare him! And yet, we have no mercy for his errors; the jail, the transportation follows; those are our sole lectures to him and our methods of expostulation. Look on the disparities of the world! Yonder cripples the heart, the blind the mind; they concentrate the thousand lives of one between man and man into the two brief, early ties—servility and pride. Behold the devils laugh out when they have made tell the poor that his soul is as precious and eternal as our own; and yet, behold the grinding drudgery of his life, the spark of that soul can be call forth, when it sleeps, walled around in mud and clay, from the cradle to the grave. Look out a dream to stir the darkness of the poor."

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

October 17, 1839.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM. Question for debate Saturday night: "Would nature, independent of revelation, teach the immortality of the soul?"

Affirmative—Wm. N. Stanton.
Negative—Basil D. Crooksbanks.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—We have intelligence, via Cincinnati, that Ohio, of the complexion of the democracy in Pennsylvania.—A friend who has had the best means of information assures us, that the majority in the House of Delegates already ascertained is not less than 40, and that in the Senate we have a majority of one. *Cunningham*, the famous *Porter of the Rump House* is defeated! So much for the experience of the people under the lauded system of paper credit in the country. It has at length brought them to a proper appreciation of the evils under which they have long suffered.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES. Philadelphia and New York have both been visited by destructive conflagrations, involving the loss of immense amounts of property, as well as the loss of several lives. The first at Philadelphia occurred on the night of the 4th inst, and consumed upwards of forty of the most valuable stores in the City, principally occupied as Warehouses. The loss of goods and other property is estimated at fully $200, with a greater portion insured. The fire at New York took place about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and was not stopped in its destructive ravages, until about thirty houses, principally stores and warehouses, were entirely consumed. The loss is great.

☞The principal forwarding merchants upon the Pennsylvania Canal, have given notice in the Philadelphia papers, that they will not receive goods for transportation either west or west, by the canal, after the last day of the present month.

OHIO ELECTION.—The returns as far as they have been received, show the senate of the state to be as follows: *Democrats*—24 democrats, 10 Whigs. House of Representatives—45 democrats, 13 Whigs.

SUSPENSION.—The Branch of the Bank of Kentucky at this place suspended specie payments yesterday, in pursuance of orders received from the mother bank at Louisville.

Before the Maryland election took place, we were told most confidently by the Whig press, that *air*, and most probably *seven*, of the Whig candidates for Congress would be elected.—We will have their predictions been realized! It is characteristic of the party to brag high before an election takes place, but they invariably have occasion to moan most piteously after it is over. "Groan sinners, groan."

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS OF PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.—Another acknowledgment of the inability of the Banks to redeem their obligations, has again occurred. We will not pretend to say what effect the result of the elections in Maryland and elsewhere, may have had in producing this humiliating event. It is enough to know that the political party by which the wealth of the nation and the influence of the Banks, have hitherto been controlled, were most effectually prostrated in the issue made before the people. The alternative left them, was to join a blow at the vitals of the public, and give them by their *sufferings*, to yield what they could not be induced to do by other means.

The lead was taken in this second suspension, as will be seen by an article from the Baltimore American in another place, at the seat of Mr. Biddle's famous *regulator*, and probably that institution itself. Baltimore then followed, and we can at this moment form no conjecture as to where the thing will end.—Doubtless a general suspension will be the consequence—a resort again to shin-plasters and the ten thousand other miserable shifts and expedients invented by the advocates of the credit-paper system to evade an honest and just redemption of their obligations. We pre-eminently that such may not be the case, but there is very little reason to expect much better. The desperation and madness of the party in whose hands the issue is held, may lead them to the worst extremities, and it will require all the energy and prudence of a abused, insulted and outraged public to protect their designs.

The Philadelphia Gazette, gives as the immediate reason for the course pursued by the banks in that City, the demand which has of some time existed for the exportation of specie to England, produced as is alleged, by the revulsion in the *Opium trade with the City*! The Bank of England was affected by the revulsion to so great an extent, that it actually rested under the disaster, and the balance of trade being against us, demands were made upon that country for specie to a great amount.

NEW YORK BANKS. We copy the following article from the *Evening Post* of the 10th inst. "It will be seen that the Banks of the City of New York have determined not to suspend specie payments:

"The Bank of the United States in New-York refuses to receive the notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. This blow at the credit of the bank comes from a quarter from which the nature of its affairs is understood. One of the wealthiest and most respectable banks in this city this morning received in the Bank of the United States in New York, two drafts on Philadelphia for ten thousand dollars each, payable in Newyork. The answer given to the bearer was, 'we do not redeem in specie.' The rumor is now current that the mother bank has suspended payment.

"We have heard yesterday and since the above was written, that the banks in Philadelphia are determined to suspend specie payments, and that the banks of this city, after the receipt of this intelligence, have unanimously resolved to follow the example. This is an undertaking very serious, and there is no intervention of the banks this afternoon to take measures for sustaining themselves, which we are told they can easily do."

The Times of the same day, is remarking on the extraordinary movement of the Bank of the United States and the banks of Philadelphia generally, says:

"Why questions are asked—What is to be the effect in New York? What will our banks do? In replying to these questions, we assume that the bank of the United States of Pennsylvania has suspended specie payments, and that other banks in Philadelphia have done likewise. We answer that the banks in New York will not suspend their accustomed payments in specie. They are strong and stronger than at any former period. They have been greatly reduced and are small. They have specie in abundance to meet their circulation, if it were all forced in upon them in one day. More than all they are strong in the confidence of their dealers and the public generally. The lesson of 1837 has not been forgotten in New York.

THE GOVERNOR'S CIRCULAR. Who can read the Governor's humiliating appeal to the capitalists of Kentucky, for relief to extricate the finances of the State from the deplorable condition in which the excesses of the federal party have involved them, without the deepest chagrin and mortification? Shame, shame, that the improvidence of a speculative lavish and wasteful political party, to perpetuate its power in the State, has squandered thousands and thousands of the public funds upon wild and impracticable schemes of internal improvement, without having any thing to recommend them, save that some political strength might issue from the appropriations! It is but a part of Mr. Clay's famous "American System," by which he would have involved the nation as irredeemably as his followers have the State, carried out upon a smaller scale, and exhibiting to the full the evils of that most remarkable scheme of madness and folly. But the worst of the matter is, that many of these political spendthrifts are not willing that the embarrassments of the State should stop even here—they would have our Legislature sink the State still further in debt, by a magnificent appropriation to construct a rail road to Charleston. Present whig candidate for Governor, R. P. Letcher, is deeply imbued with this internal improvement mania, and if he should be elected, will carry out most admirably the improvident spirit of his party.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT."—The Maryland election affords a most gratifying instance of the triumph of principle, and has inspired, as it was well calculated to do, the friends of the administration throughout the Union, with increased confidence in the justice of the cause which they have espoused. Maryland has long been classed among the states most furbishly disposed to a reformation of the evils which embarrass the finances of the nation, and until within a very short period, has been deemed among the most firm and decided of the opposition states. That so effective a revolution—such a decided revulsion of popular feeling—should so soon have taken place, is almost a phenomenon; it is at least one of those remarkable circumstances, which at first thought, startle and amaze the public mind.—The nature of her laws, the character of her population, the deep interest which a large portion of her leading men have in the existing state of the banking system of the country, all seemed to indicate, that any other, more simple, just and equal principles of the measures in favor of which the voice of the State has been raised, would not readily have been preferred. But it is otherwise. After a rigid and scrutinizing investigation of the principles of the leading question of the day—the Sub Treasury—the question was put, the administration has chosen to risk its existence before the country—the verdict of the people was made up. It is against the policy which has so fatally involved the currency, the business and the best interest of the nation, in the vicissitudes, fluctuations and changes of a corrupt and corrupt system of banking. It is against the doctrines and dogmas of a party, whose interest is not common with the mass of the people, and whose principles have no affinity with the nature of our constitution.

The people of Maryland have determined the question not without a thorough understanding of all its bearings. It has been warmly discussed by both parties and from the true and only issue before the people.—It was Sub Treasury, or no Sub-Treasury. The friends of the administration risked the contest upon that issue, the opposition as freely acquiesced therein. The result, therefore, is the deliberate will of the people of Maryland made understandingly.—The triumph is one of *truth—of principle*—it is not the conclusion of popular phrenzy or of misled enthusiasm, but of enlightened judgment and patriotic regard for the national interest.

But it is not only in Maryland that a salutary change in public opinion upon the all important subject of securing the national revenues from the mandates of speculation and foul association with the distempered system of paper credit, has manifested itself. Ohio too, has confirmed the hopes of the public, and struck a blow at the evil, that must be still higher in the estimation of every true friend of our country's weal—a blow that will fall heavy upon the drooping head of the faint and exhausted form of federalism. We rejoice with our readers in these auspicious results. They inspire high hopes of the future and promise to all the perpetuity of all we hold sacred as patriots.

From the Pennsylvanian.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!

We subjoin returns of yesterday's election sufficient to enable us to arrive at the general result in the City and County of Philadelphia. In the Country it will be perceived that, thanks to the check given to roguery by the wholesome provisions of the New Election Law, we have carried almost every district, the exception being so slight as scarcely to require notice. In the Northern Liberties, where our opponents by a process which it is unnecessary to explain at present, have been in the habit of pretending to majorities of a thousand and upwards, the real vote is now shewn by a democratic majority of over eight hundred. In Spring Garden, the democrats have triumphed by a majority of about two hundred and fifteen; in this district also the federal ticketers have made it a practice heretofore to give themselves a majority of from three to four hundred. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon this point as we shall probably have occasion to recur to it more fully hereafter. It is sufficient to state that in Philadelphia county we have carried our Assembly Ticket by about 2800 majority, and that the whole democratic ticket for City and County Offices is elected by a large majority. This glorious result is to be at attributed to the fair and honest mode of conducting elections by having Inspectors present from each political party.

In the city, our opponents have succeeded by a greatly reduced majority. Last year the federal majority was about four thousand, and now it is not more than half of that amount. The majority of Speakman over Miller for Mayor is only about 1900. It will likewise be seen that the majority of Col Swift over Mr. Kase for the Mayoralty is no more than forty-nine. These two candidates therefore will be returned to the Councils on Tuesday next, when Col. Swift will be elected Mayor by the Councils for the ensuing year, there having been no choice by the people.

The election yesterday, though great interest was felt in it by the public, passed off in the most orderly and gratifying manner. The fineness of the weather drew large numbers to the polls, but notwithstanding the excitement, we have not heard of the occurrence of the slightest disturbance.

ELECTION RETURNS—TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.

We are still without full returns from Philadelphia County, but the majority for the Country Ticket is not far from the very respectable majority of about 400. The city and county officers are elected by about 2000.

The returns from the rest of the state, as will be seen from the subjoined, wear a truly gratifying aspect. In the Senate district composed of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, Sterigere, the democratic candidate is elected, thus securing a majority in the State Senate.

Pennsylvanian, Oct. 10.

From the Pennsylvanian.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AGAIN SUSPENDED.

The intelligence has doubtless already spread far and wide, but still it may not be superfluous to state for the information of our distant readers and for that of our friends generally throughout Pennsylvania, that the Philadelphia Bank, after the brief interval of little more than a year since resumption, again suspended specie payments yesterday, or in other words, confessed their inability to meet their responsibilities to the public. A meeting of the representatives of these institutions was held on Tuesday evening, at which we understand it was resolved not to suspend, through the suspension did take place on the following morning. The little circumstances, however, connected with the great matter which may agitate the public mind, are comparatively unimportant, except that it may be as well to know that the measure was in contemplation for some time, one dollar bills having been issued immediately by one if not more of the Banks. The main point to be considered is the second suspension following the first with such ominous rapidity.

Circumstances prevent us from dwelling upon the subject to-day as fully as we could wish, but there is one thought at least which irresistibly presents itself. Whatever be the immediate causes which led to this suspension, or whatever the palliations which may be brought forward in regard to it, one thing is clear—either that the banking system is so radically vicious that it will, while amusing the country with delusive shewes of prosperity, it tends constantly to mischiefs of the most discreditable and blighting character, or that under its present form, it is entrusted to those who are utterly incompetent to its management, and have the guardianship of a machine which is confessedly cannot control to the production of lasting good. The subject seems to narrow itself to this. It stands independent of all other considerations, and if it is now to form parties, they can only divide themselves up in the two views of the case which we have presented. Is it necessary for the peace and welfare of the community to demolish the credit system altogether, or are there modes in which it can either be amended or superseded, so that the advantages may be gained without the evils which now afflict us with periodical regularity? Such are the questions upon which the people of Pennsylvania are to form their opinions, that they may be carried into effect as soon as may be consistent with a calm and enlightened judgment. It is no lasty topic of an hour to be lightly or intemperately dealt with; but a matter of deep and enduring concern, affecting both the public and their prosperity. If the act of suspension, the charters of the state Banks will be at the disposal of the Commonwealth, and there is nothing in the character of any branch of its government which is likely to interfere with that course of conduct which may be finally be resolved on as best calculated to promote the general good; care of course being taken not to interfere with individual interests further than may be actually necessary.

To the people, therefore, we have only to recommend calmness and abundant reflection, that every means promising the lasting cure of a disease which now must be boldly treated, not tampered with, may be fairly weighed. If hasty action be avoided, in all we mean that concerns the future, the present crisis may really prove a benefit of no little value. As for the Banks, they will doubtless see that in their present condition, every dictate of sound policy calls upon them to compel themselves within the limits prescribed to individuals, under similar circumstances. To act as if they were not virtually insolvent, cannot but prove a serious error in the present state of public opinion; for there is a great difference of feeling in 1839 from that which existed in 1837; and above all there should be no violation of law, either in the putting forth of a bastard currency to drive the smaller denomination of coin out of circulation, or in any other way. With discretion and care on all sides, present embarrassments may be surmounted with the smallest possible amount of suffering in the end. But the fact is not to be denied that the time has come for looking thoroughly into the whole subject of the banks connected with the Banking system. Palliatives have laid over the day. The public demand remedies.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 4, 1839.

SIR: Since my last, dated at Louisville, I have obtained information, from a source fully entitled to credence, of the plan chalked out for the future by the modest few who aspire to govern not only Kentucky but the Union. Mr. Clay stakes all upon the approaching election in New York. His friends and all the odds and ends of factions are to move heaven and hell to carry the November elections. Nothing else will be the subject matter by what majority—Mr. Clay is to be the nominee of the Harrisburg humbug convention, and will immediately resign his seat in the Senate to make way for Chief Justice Robertson. My informant says Robertson has lately discovered that old Bob Wickliffe is a driveller, and young Robert conceited and unpromising, and that J. T. Morehead is an empty declaimer. This selfish clique have used the old Dudley wealth and industry, and the talents of cousin Charley, B. Hardin and Morehead to build up the party, and divide "the spoils" among themselves. The friends of Judge Owsley, or those who favor the pretensions of that modest and unassuming man, are all put under the ban of proscription. Letcher is to be Governor, to provide for the clique: young Henry Clay is to beat Chas. S. Morehead: Breck is to beat Squire Turner: Hardin is to supersede Anderson, Owsley's son in law, and so on to the end of the chapter. Tyler, Letcher and Robertson, two individuals not above mediocrity, and who have never made a single sacrifice for their country, prescribe better men for themselves. They will say all this is false, and intended to sow discord in the Whig ranks—but in twelve months all I have said will be verified, unless honest men of all parties scatter they contemptible selfish plans of the schemers to the four winds. Mr. Clay has not now nor never had any confidence in the friendship of the Wickliffes, Rowans, Bibbs or Marshalls—(save his nephew, Judge M.) He has no use for them out of Kentucky, and believes himself strong enough to carry Kentucky without their aid. If New York goes this fall for Van Buren, Mr. Clay will pass the Rubicon in August, and give way to the "old imbecile," as they now term the man they packed upon us three years since.

From the LouisvilleAdvertiser.

Height of Impudence—We copy the following paragraphs as specimens of Federal folly and impudence. It is known to the public that the distribution bill provided for a deposite of the surplus money in the treasury with the States. The measure was intended to prevent the accumulation and corrupting in its tendencies, in language, strictly a deposite law, but its advocates very well knew it would operate as a distribution law. It provided, instead of placing the surplus in the custody of the States for safe keeping until the amount might be needed to meet the emergencies of the General Government; but it was intended to secure a division of the surplus among the States, and the payment to each of its proportion, never to be refunded to the treasury of the United States. The words of the bill gave the lie to its advocates, and deceived its opponents. Under the law nearly thirty millions of dollars have been distributed among the States, and this has only whetted the appetites of Federalists for more:

"Kentucky was entitled to $1,911,676 53 of the surplus revenue, ordered by act of Congress to be distributed among the States. We have only received, $1,433,757 39. The balance due and payable by law on the 1st day of January last, is $577,919 13. This sum has been demanded by Col. Davidson (the Treasurer) as long ago as the 10th of May last, and from time to time since. The sub-treasurers of Mr. Van Buren had appropriated the balance on hand to their own use. Have any of the States been paid?"—*Lexington Ky. Intel.*

We have not heard of any State in particular being paid in full; at any rate New York is still in the vocative. The fourth installment may be found in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the head of "extras"—"miscellaneous"—"contingencies"—"incidents" &c., &c. Mr. Woodbury was unwilling to give it to the States, lest they should waste it in internal improvements and such nonsense.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

We sincerely regret that Kentucky has been disgraced, by making a formal demand for payment of nearly half a million of *a surplus* which does not exist. How contemtible Col. Davidson must have felt, whilst writing to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject! "Egad," said he to himself, "I know there is no surplus in the national treasury—the Governor knows it—the members of the Legislaknow it—every body knows it—but I must make the demand, to arouse the self-styled Democrackers, and make them stand up for Clay, who is striving to buy up the people with money to be drawn from their own national treasury. Clay goes for the policy of distribution, because he considers money power, and for this reason Kentucky must place herself in the ridiculous and contemptible and very humiliating attitude of *demanding* a sum of money, the payment of which she cannot enforce—to which she has, in reality, no sort of right, legal or moral!"

Col. Davidson is, we believe, a patriot and a man of honorable feelings, and we regret that, as Treasurer, he should have been required to make a demand so puerile and contemptible. Every citizen of the sovereign State of Kentucky must feel humiliated when he learns she made a *demand* which may not only be disregarded, but cannot fail to be ridiculed by reflecting men throughout the confederacy.

"Pay us the balance of our share of *the surplus*," says Kentucky to Mr. Woodbury. He replies—"You know there is no surplus in the Treasury—that since the bank suspension the Government has been compelled to anticipate its revenue by the emmission of Treasury notes—and that your own banks were allowed time to redeem the money they borrowed locked up in their vaults when they stopped payment. But this is not all. You should recollect that, according to the provisions of the law, Kentucky is now merely one of the temporary custodians of the public money, and may, whenever Congress may direct it, be compelled to restore to the national treasury the amount (1,433,757) which she received from it *on deposite*. This being the true state of the case, she would have first consulted her dignity by refraining from making a demand so groundless and absurd."

It is difficult to imagine how a State could more effectually be little herself, than by de manding of the Secretary of the Treasury a sum of money for which she had no rightful claim, and which she knew the Secretary had no authority to pay. Such political trickery is at once degrading and unpatriotic—calculated to produce ill-feeling, and to weaken the bonds by which we are connected as a people.

Maysville Prices Current,

OCTOBER, 17, 1839.

ARTICLES.			From.	To.
Bacon, hams,		lb	10	12
——, hog round,		lb	9	11
Bale Rope,		lb	8	9
Bagging,		yd	22	25
Butter,		lb	20	25
Beeswax,		lb	20	00
Cotton, Mint,		lb	13	17
Cotton yarns, Assorted,			12	17
Castings,		lb	4	6
Coal, at the River,		bu	12	00
Coffee,		lb	14	00
Cordage, White,		lb	15	18
——, Manilla and Sicily			18	00
Candles, Sperm,		lb	55	0
——, Mould,		lb	15	0
——, dipped,		lb	12	0
Cheese, Ohio,		lb	12	0
Cotton,		lb	10	0
Flour,		bbl	4 00	4 50
Fish, Mackeral, No 1,			20 00	0
——, ——, ——,	2,		18 00	0
Grain, Wheat,		bush	62½	0
——, Corn,			45	0
Hay,		ton	10 00	00
Hemp, dew-rotted,		100 lb	5 00	5 50
Iron, Juniatta. bar,		lb	7½	11
——, Lead, Pig,		lb	7	7
——, ——, Bar,		lb	6	6
Lard,		keg	3 00	3 25
Linnen tow,		yd	18	25
Molasses,		gal	55	0
Nails, assorted		lb	20	25
Oil, Sperm,		gal	1 75	0
——, Linseed,		gal	1 50	0
Potatoes,		bush	50	0
Rags,		lb	3	34
Rice,		lb	3	0
Sugar,		lb	8	9
Salt,		bush	62½	0
Tobacco, Leaf,			6	10
——, Ky. manufactured,		lb	20	25
——, manf'd twist, Ky.			14	15
Whiskey,		gal	43	50
Wool,		lb	29	30

Public Sale of Stock.

HAVING sold my farm I will offer for sale on Friday, the 1st day of November next,

ALL MY STOCK OF HORSES, 95 head of *Cattle, Sheep and Hogs*, together with all my *Farming Utensils; a large Yoke of Oxen*; corn by the bushel, Hay in the stack. The young STALLION, by Lance, by New York Eclipse; his dam by Cook's or Blackburn's old Whip. Among the Cattle are some of the Durham Stock. Also, 60 STEERS, from 1 to 4 years old, among which are some that will do well for feeding this winter. My stock of Hogs are of the Bedford breed.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums over $5 a credit of 12 months will be given—that sum and under, cash in hand. The purchaser to give notes with approved security.

JOHN TRIPLETT.

Oct 17, 1839-ts

AN ORDINANCE.

Amendatory to an Ordinance concerning Victuallers.

BE it ordained by the Board of Council for the City of Maysville, That the ordinance heretofore passed concerning victuallers, be, and the same is so amended, that the price in all cases shall be twenty five dollars, instead of the sum mentioned in said ordinance. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after the 25th day of October, 1839.

Approved 9th Oct. 1839.

RICH'D COLLINS, Pres't

Attest,
M. MARSHALL, City Clk.
ct.17, '39

House and Lot For Sale,

I will sell my House and Lot of two tenements, situated in Limestone street, between Second and Third Streets. The House is frame of good materials, with plain neat finish, with good kitchen, Cisterns &c., all in excellent repair. Possession given immediately. Further description is considered unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the undersigned on the premises. The terms of sale will be—one third down, the remaining one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in eighteen months—the notes negotiable and payable in Maysville Bank.

H. M'COLLOUGH.

N. B. If not sold before the 2nd day of November, I will sell the above property at public sale.

H. M'C.

Oct. 17, 1839-ts

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery for the Counties of FLEMING, NICHOLAS, BATH, LEWIS & GREENUP.

They will promptly attend to collections of debts, and other professional business entrusted to them—Refer to

Lawrence G. Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herbert,
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Faut & Brodrick.

} *Maysville*

Oct 17, 1839-tf
Eagle copy.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle Ky. on the 1st of Oct. 1839—if not taken out within 3 months will be sent to the Genl. Post Office *as dead letters.*

Mrs Julia Adair	William R Jones
Mason Adair	Joshua Jeffreys
Rev Wm G Allen 3	David Kenedy
Granville Allen	G Love 4
James Alexander	Jacob Lyers
Jesse Barry 3	Wm yers
Henry Bramlet	J. Donaughhay 3
George Boatman	John A Moore
Henry I. Bond	Woodson Morgan
Robt Barnes	Henry T Myers
Andrew Burns	Martha Moore
John Clarke	Pawell Robert
Thompson Clarke	Willis Powell
Kellum Callingham	Elizabeth Perrin
Peter Cook	Greenup Quiett
Clerk of Nicholas Circuit Court	John Raymond
John Dotson	Eld John Rogers
John Dale	Thos Scott
H O Dorrell	Saml, Shannon
Elijah Elam	Sobt Shannon 2
Wm Estes	Sheriff of Nicholas
Miss Mary Foster	Wm Thompson
George R Foster	Joseph Small
Mrs Peggy Graves	Harrison Smart 2
Richard S Harvell	Andrew Scober 2
Rich D Henry	James Scott
Wm Hughes 2	Nelson Slain
Reuben Hieves	William Secrest
Elizabeth Ham 2	John W Sharpe
Grason Hughes	Charity Stieys
Wm M Hedrick	Robt West Eagr.
Thos Hamilton	

JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

TO MY DEBTORS.

ON or before the 21st inst. I wish all my Debtors to come forward and make payments, It is not in my power to give longer indulgence.

SIMON NELSON.

Maysville, Oct 3rd 1839-3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Thomas Morford, of Germantown, Bracken county, Ky., hath fraudulently and under circumstances of great bodily and mental infirmity, taken assignments on sundry notes of hand in said county, on the 16th and 18th of October. Persons wishing to purchase any of the fine Stock, will do well to attend upon that occasion.

He has also taken the same, on dispose of, a lot of 2 and 3 year old MULES. They are very superior and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

THOS. MARSHALL.

Sep 26 1839-4.t

N. England Cough Syrup.

THIS reputation of which has now become established as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Affections of the Lungs. Prepared ONLY by the SOLE PROPRIETOR, DAVID GODDARD, No. 8, Gold street, New York.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Proprietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the receipt was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used it himself, and has had the extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect.—The happy combination of vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed, are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed in giving relief to those who have used it according to directions, in cases approaching to consumption attended with bleeding at the Lungs, and all other cases that failed, the most a decided and flattering success had followed its use. Common colds which are generally the effect of sudden change of temperature, will yield to its influence in a few hours, and in cases of asthmatic tightness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, procuring tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping cough it will without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The genuine New England Cough Syrup will be wrapped in a blue printed direction, enclosed in an engraved wrapper, bearing on it the signature of the proprietor in his own hand writing. The bottle will be sealed and stamped on the cork 'New England Cough Syrup.'

The proprietor would add, that he is constantly receiving numerous testimonials of the value and efficacy of this remedy.

For sale, by appointment of proprietors, at Dr. Johnston's Drug Store.

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

The Orris Tooth Wash.

THE Orris Tooth Wash is purely a vegetable preparation possessing the properties of cleaning the teeth and mouth, restoring the gums to a healthy state, and preventing any unpleasant taste or odor in the mouth, whether arising from decayed teeth or a deranged state of the stomach.

Sound teeth and white teeth are the most valuable portions of poor humanity, but how many neglect the attention necessary for the preservation, even when surrounded by all the means needed—among those we know of none more efficacious than the Orris Tooth Wash—it cleanses and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the mouth and renders the breath sweet. We recommend its use to all, young and old.—Boston Morning Post.

The concurrent testimony of the eminent Dentists and Physicians in all parts of the Union in its favor, is conclusively shown by the numerous certificates that accompany each bottle.

For sale at Dr Johnston's Drug Store.

Maysville, Oct 16, 1839.

New and Cheap Cash Store.

EUGENE KELLY has just returned from the New York, and has now open in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Jno. & Jas. Front Street, the third door below John Arnot's strong & co's Store, a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will sell as cheap as any at his EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES and as he buys and sells exclusively for CASH, bargains may be expected. He has a large stock of Brown Cottons Cassimeres Cloth's and Winter Vestings which he will sell lower than any *cash* house in this place in Maysville.

Maysville Oct 3d 1839.

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

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

Drawing of Extra Class, 41.
16-26-49-52-58-70-63-39-50-1-33.

CLASS 79.
24-68-9-22-58-2-7-57-8-12-9-4-41-32-10
9-17-32—prize of $100 in this scheme.

BRILLIANT AND UNPRECEDENTED *SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER*

CAPITAL PRIZE 50,000!!
50 Prizes of $1000!

CLASS B, for 1839.—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Oct 23. Capitals $30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, 1973; 50 of 300, 50 of 250, 65 of 200, 65 of 150, and 65 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 93.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct 23. Capitals 20,000; 50 of 1000; 5000, 2241; 2000, 1115; 50 of 200, and 70 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 94.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct 26. Capitals $40,000, 10,000 6737; 2 of 5000, 5 of 2000, 10 of 1000, 20 of 1000, 30 of 500, 40, of 300, 110 of 250, 126 of 100, and 126 of 60. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 95.—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30. C pitals 12000, 10,000 3000, 1250; 10 of 1000, 10 of 250, 15 of 150, and 200 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery 14 Drawn Ballots.

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

D. CARRELL.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

One door below Clark & Ryan's Warehouse, Market Street,

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, comprising almost every article in the dry goods line, which they have bought for *cash principally*, and are determined to sell upon as favourable terms as any house in the West. Call and see for yourselves, paper 6 months. We invite those wishing to purchase to give us a call.

HIRAM T. PEARCE.
ROBERT C. FANT,
WM. BRODRICK, JR. F. BRODRICK.

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Mare & Colt, For Sale.

ON the 1st day of October next, I will present my Mare and Colt, for sale, at the Court House door in this County, 2 miles South of Dover, ONE BAY MARE AND COLT, The property of Mr. Joseph Dunn, late of the state of Georgia, left in my possession in July 1837, but not since called for. They are now sold for the charges of keeping, &c.

JAMES F. PATTON.

Sep 19th. 2t

Durham Cattle, and Mules FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a choice lot of DURHAM CATTLE, which he intends offering for Sale at the Agricultural Fair to be held at Washington, in Mason County, on the 15th and 16th of October. Persons wishing to purchase any of this fine Stock, will do well to attend upon that occasion.

He has also some fine MULES for disposal, a lot of 2 and 3 year old MULES. They are very superior and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

THOS. MARSHALL.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Maysville, Ky. on the 30th Sept. 1839, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the Gen. P. O. as dead letters:

A

Saml F Ames
Gilbert Adams
Willard G Andrews
Robt Archibald
Robt W Armstrong
David I. Atchison
Aaron Albert
N S Andrews
Jesse Allen
J J Ashby
Garrett Applegate
B

Henry Beasley
John A Beaulion
James Boyd
R Brotherion
James Best
John Bond
Jas R Barker
J H D Bowar, M D
John Bell
Lewis Bryant
Margarett Boyd
John Barnet or
Peter Brystick
Alex Bridgath
John Bridgett
Theodore Brickle
Ignatius Brawner
Mrs A Breeden
Thos Brown
David Brown
David Boone
Miss Mary A Brooks
James Boyle
Chas E Barnes
Henry Blake
Saml C Bowers 2
Erastus Briscoe
Wm H Bolander
C

D Crago 2
Hampton Cox 2
Wm B G Christian 2
George Cummen
Chas A Chambers
Margaret Cahoe
Mrs Anne Chambers
Peter Curran
Wm H Chandler
Enos Clutter
John Convery
Robt Cooper
Patrick Corin-2
Joseph Cushman
Wm Callon
Thomas Chamber
Walter Crooker
Mr Case
Peter Casey
James Craig
Francis Cobb
Mary Cooper
D

George Dodson 3
Mr Davis
D. Dimmitt
D. Dummond 2
Saml Downey
Moses Dimmitt
Jas C Davis
Sebastian Dehna
J R Dunham
J Dudley & M Hopkins
Frederick Dormeo
Jno Davis
Dr G I Dunbar
Jas Dennison
Susan Dimmitt
Robt Dolls
Mrs Duncan or son
Henry Dutton
E & F

Mary Ann Edwards
Alford O Estes-2
Connel Fury
Fullerton & Rino
James Figuans
Elizabeth B Foster
E D Farnsworth
Washington Ford
Andrew Fulton
French & Grines
Robt Fleming
Robt Ashby
David Figgins
Saml Hendricks
Geo or Wm Harding
Mary Holton
Michael Bailey
Joseph Hart
Wm Hilbor
Geo Henderson
John Hagan
Thos Hardin
Thos C Haskins
John Harover
Mary F Holden
Dr B F Hall
James Hunter
Peter Hatcher
I & J

And'w Irvine
Miss Irby & Martin
Enos Ives
Jno Johnston
Jno Jones
Jno T Johnson
Elizabeth Jackson
Dr January
Edwd Johnston
Mrs Ann Jackson
Harriet P Johnson
K & L

Cap Dani Kopp
J A Keith-2
Frederick Kriel
Geo Kelly
F T Wash
O H Williams
W Williams
Joseph Whitmer
Joseph Willis
Miss A E Watkins
Jr N. Watsebaugh
John Warren
Z

Edw. Zingg

Wm Newton

Dividend at the Store, No. 24 Front Street, the third door below John Arnot's strong & co's Store, a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will sell as cheap as any at his EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES and as he buys and sells exclusively for CASH, bargains may be expected. He has a large stock of Brown Cottons Cassimeres Cloth's and Winter Vestings which he will sell lower than any *cash* house in this place in Maysville.

Maysville Oct 3d 1839.

Patent Stove Manufactory,
CORNER OF WALL & SECOND STREETS.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand J. MOORE'S Approved PATTENT COOKING STOVE.—This Stove, for utility and neatness has not its superior; persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of assorted sizes. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839—t. f.

Biggers & Clement,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6. Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Casimers, vestings, and trimings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their 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 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 please, and hope to receive a generous share of public favor.

April 4th 1837

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, Candlewick and Batting, all of which are made of the best Missisippi Cotton, and warranted fully equal, if not superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Orders left with or sent to the subscriber at the Cotton Factory, or Lee, Rees & Dobyns on Front street, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. M. GOSLING.

Aug 22, 1839—4t

PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Doule medium Printing paper,
29 do Imperial do
5 kegs Johnson's Printing Ink,
40 reams large Tea Paper,
10 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards

One set of Wesley's Works, 10 vols. bound, for $10, Temperance Documents, 75 cts; do Reader; Massellons' Sermons; Rambach's Devout Meditations; Watson's Theological Institute; Wesley's Sermons; Benson's do, 7 vols.; Collyer's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.; Tyng's Sermons; Saurin's do.; Blair's do.; Burder's Village do.; Witsius on the Covenant; Topledy on Predestination; Mathew's on the Divine Purpose—and nearly 1600 vols. of Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

E. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Sep. 19 1839. Front street, Maysville.

Mason county Agricultural Society.

WILL hold its Annual Fair at Washington on the 15th and 16th days of October 1839,

PREMIUMS.

For best Stallion 3 yrs old & upwards,		$15 00
do do 2 do		10 00
do do 1 do		10 00
do do sucking colt,		5 00
do Mare 3 yrs old & upwards,		10 00
do do 2 do		10 00
do do 1 do		10 00
do do sucking colt,		5 00
do pair carriage horses.		10 00
do gelding,		5 00
do Bull, 3 yrs old & upwards,		15 00
do do 2 do		10 00
do do 1 do		10 00
do do sucking calf,		5 00
do Cow, 3 yrs old & upwards		10 00
do Heifer, 2 do		10 00
do do 1 do		5 00
do do sucking calf,		5 00
do Fatted Bullock,		10 00
do Yoke of Oxen,		10 00
do Steer, 3 years old & upwards,		5 00
do do 2 do		5 00
do do 1 do		5 00
do Jack, 2 yrs old & upwards,		15 00
do do under 2 years,		5 00
do Jennett, 2 yrs old & upwards,		10 00
do do under 2 years,		5 00
do Mule, 2 yrs old and upwards,		5 00
do do under 2 years,		5 00
do Boar,		5 00
do Sow		5 00
do young Boar and Sow,		5 00
do Ram,		5 00
do Ewe,		5 00
do Plough,		5 00
do Cradle and Scythe,		3 00
do Hemp Hook,		3 00
do 10 yards Domestic Janes,		5 00
do 10 do do Carpeting,		5 00
do 10 do do Linsey,		5 00
do 10 do do Flannel,		5 00
do pair Woollen Socks,		3
do 10 acres Wheat, growth of 1839,		5 00
do 10 do Corn,	do	5 00
do 5 do Hemp,	do	5 00
do 2 do Tobacco.	do	5 00
do man Saddle, Bridle & Martingal		5 00
do Bed Spread—most neat,		5 00

A certificate will be granted to 2nd best animal or article exhibited in every case.

No premium will be awarded in cases where there shall be no competition. unless the judges shall think the animal or article exhibited worthy of a premium.

RULES OF THE FAIR.

1st. All persons desiring to offer stock for exhibition, are required to furnish the Secretary before 9 o'clock A. M. of the day of the fair, with a written statement of the precise age of the animal, its pedigree, colour, by whom bred, by whom reared, (or as nearly so as can be ascertained,) and the name of the owner, the contents of which statement will not be disclosed to the judges until after their decision. The premium will be awarded to the best animal without regard to pedigree.

2d. Those offering domestic articles, or articles of husbandry, will also enter their names and place of residence with the Secretary, by the time above limited.

3d. No person other than a member of the society will be permitted to compete for a premium, without paying to the Treasurer, the amount of the annual contribution of a member.

The premiums will be paid in cups or other appropriate silver ware, unless the persons entitled thereto shall prefer the money.

MARSHALL KEY,
ISAAC LEWIS,
F. T. HORD,
JESSE TURNER,
PETER LASHBROOKE, } Directors.

Att.
H. Taylor, Secretary.
Sept 12, 1839.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.
GEORGETOWN KENTUCKY.

JOHN APPLEGATE takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above well known stand, formerly occupied by Clinton West.—His table will always present every delicacy the market affords, and his bar be well supplied with the choicest wines and liquors.

Georgetown Aug. 16 1839. [4 30] sep. 19.

[illegible], Anderson & Sharpe,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New York a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising every thing in the way of Dry Goods, for fall and winter wear, both fashionable and substantial, which they will sell low for cash or on a credit to punctual customers and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the purchasing public.

Sept. [illegible], 1839.

Doctors Sharp & Duke,

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

June 27, 1839.—2m

DR. A. SEATON,
[Late of Boston, Mass.]

Druggist and Apothecary,

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

Aug. 3, 1839.

To Western Land-holders.

I HAVE a House and a Lot in Washington, some Durham Cattle, and two or three Stallions that I would trade for land in Illinois, Indiana or Missouri.

GEORGE PEYTON.

Was Mason Co., Ky. July 11, 1839.

Palm Soap.

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

GEO. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839.—3m.

NOTICE.

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

JEREMIAH ASBURY.

June 20th, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having determined to close their dry goods business, are offering their extensive and well selected stock of goods, in lots to suit purchasers, at eastern cost and charges, for cash or approved paper. The assortment of goods is large and desirable 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 business is now offered that but seldom occurs, as the stand is probably the best in the city, and enjoying a very extensive town and country custom, the lease of the house will be assigned to any responsible person purchasing the stock on hand.

PAUL & MARTIN REINHARD.

Lousville, June 5, 1839.—eadv$3.

Fox Springs.

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

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

Bar Bills as formerly.

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

W. E. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18, 1839.—$3 75.

CATSUP.

MUSHROON, Walnut and Tomato Catsup, for sale by,

F. FRANK.

Feb. 28. 1839.—9m No. 19 Sutton St.

WANTED

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Drugg'st
Aug. 8, 1839. No. 10. Market S.

NOTICE.

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

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engravings &c; the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Turner's Comic Almanac. 1840; Pittsburgh Mag. Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanacs, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German Almanacs, 1840; Nuttal's Botany; Wilkeson's History of the Colonization Society, 37½c.; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Capt. Kydd; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intermarriage; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary, Opie's Cure for Slander; Schoolcraft's Algic Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Missions to the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Poems, by Halleck; Abbott's Caleb in Town. Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

E. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Sep 26, 1839. Front street.

Lewisburg Academy.

THE Winter Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 30th inst. under the superintendence of Mr. E. Webb, the present instructor.

The English language in all its branches, together with the Hebrew, Greek, Latin 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 LAREW, Pres.

Mason county, Sept 12, 1839.

To Western Emigrants.

I would sell or exchange for property in Mason or an adjoining county, 160 *Acres of good timbered Land* in Pike county, Illinois, situated about 24 miles south-east of Quincy. Also, 160 *Acres excellent Timber Land* in Adams county, Illinois. This tract lies 22 miles due east from Quincy. Each of those tracts are in settlements fast filling up, convenient to Mill streams and Mills. Titles indisputable.

I have also a small Dwelling House, a Blacksmiths shop, and two sets of Tools in Macomb, the county seat of McDonough county, Illinois, which I would lease for one or more years.

For further particulars, call on me at the office of the Maysville Insurance Company.

MATTHEW MARKLAND.

July 18, 1839—3m

Circular.
Worthington College...Reformed Medical Department

AGREEABLY to an Ordinance recently adopted by the board of Trustees, the fall and winter course of lectures in this institution will hereafter commence on the third Monday in October of each year, and continue five months: lectures daily. The spring and summer course will commence on the first Monday in April, and continue three months lectures on each alternate day. The last week in each session, agreeably to the same Ordinance, is to be devoted to the examination of candidates for graduation, and to conferring degrees. No degrees, excepting honorary, are to be conferred at any other time, unless by a special act of the Board.

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

The arrangement for the approaching session is as follows:

Anatomy and Physiology,
by T. V. Morrow, M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,
by G. W. Chevers, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine & Midwifery,
by J. B. Day, M. D.
Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children,
by I. G. Jones, M. D.
Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
by J. R. Paddock, M. D.

Fees for the fall and winter session are as follows: Anatomy and Physiology, $12. Chimistry and Medical Jurisprudence, $12. Theory and Practice of Midwifery, $10. Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children, 16. Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, $10.

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

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES KILBOURNE, Pres't.
R. W. Cowles, Sec'y.

Worthington, Ohio, July 8, 1839.—6. M.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,
CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,
BY THEIR AGENT,
CHARLES B. RYAN,

CCOTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—insure Lives and grant and sell Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the West. Owners of Slaves would find it to their advantage to call. Office on Main Cross street, west side a few doors from Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

Wall Paper.

1600 ROLLS Wall Paper of the neatest patterns—fine and common.

150 rolls Border Papers, for rooms,
200 rolls of Passage Papers,
250 remains Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper
30 do Tea Paper,
100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain,
50 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

Any of the above will be sold low for *Cash* or *Rags* at the market price.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols ouarto, by Richardson: Clarke on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Japha Ink; Sheathing Boards for Engines; James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Puzzler; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Boardon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu. by Bulwer; Chevelry; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by EDWARD COX,
Front st., Maysville.

July 4, 1839.

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,
In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

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

☞Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please apply at our shop near Maysville, or to Messrs. Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

HENRY L. DAVIS
Hat Manufacture, Sutton Street.

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

Maysville, Nov. 15 1838—1m

Plough Factory,

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

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838—tf

Tobacco & Hemp Warehouse

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

D. SPALDING.

Maysville, March 21, 1839—tf

Watasie.

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

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

Feb 14, 1839.

James C. Coleman,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

Morus Multicaulis.

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

(from 3 to 4½ feet high,) warranted *genuine* and *fresh* from Nurseries in Delaware and Maryland. Persons wishing to engage in the culture of that article—now one of the most profitable branches of agriculture—would do well to call. CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, July 18, 1839.

BLANKS
Of every description, for sale at this Office.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

JOHN C. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Main Cross and 2d Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment

of Ware of the best quality,
which he will positively sell at the
PITTSBURG PRICES,

and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in that city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

His long and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants and all others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Cooking, coal & wood stoves
AND COMMON GRATES,

of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale. Maysville, Sept 8, 1836.

Fresh Drugs.

JUST received from Philadelphia,

6 casks Eps Salts,
5 do Saleratus,
4 do Ven Red,
5 bbls. Turpe
4 do Linseed
100 kegs Pittsburg to Lead,
190 lbs Chrome Green,
50 do No. 1 Prussian Blue,
50 do No. 2. do do
100 do Eng. and Am. Calomel,
50 do Ipicacre,
100 do Rheubarb Root,
100 do do Pulv. Root,
100 do Camphor,
300 do sup'r Carb, Soda
200 do Seidlitz mixture,
200 do Liquorace Paste,
160 do do Root,
60 gallons best Copal Varnish,
350 lbs Black Lead,
110 do White Vitrol.
50 do Red Tartar,
700 do Red Lead,
500 do Glauber Salts,
4 Carboy's Oil Vitrol,
2 do Muriatte Acid.
104 lbs best S. F. Indigo,
50 do Carb. Ammonia,
100 do Aqua Ammonio,
500 do Eng. Lampblack,
50 do fresh Cammomile Flowers,
76 do Gum Arabic,
100 do do Asafœtida
1500 do Whiting,
125 do Turkey Umber,
200 do Cream Tartar,
6 groce Blacking, good,
60 lbs Ext Legwood,
50 boxes fine Shaving Soap,
25 lbs. Ref. Liquorice,
50 do Gum Tragacenth,
25 do Egyp. Opium,
20 do Turkey do
50 do Pulv. Jalap,
15 do Gum Gambouge,
50 gallons Sweet Oil,
60 lbs Tartaric Acid.
20 do Cal. Magnesia,
100 do Jujube Paste,
6 doz Chlorine Tooth Wash,
505 groce Vial Corks,
2.5 do Bottle do
100 lbs Cinnamon,
30 lbs Gum Guacum,
200 do Emery, asst,
30 do Gum Benzoin,
25 do White Wax,
20 do Bals Copavia,
6 dozen Henry Magnesia,
3 groce Thompson's Eye Water,
70 doz German and French Cologne,
15 doz Lavender and Floradg Water,
1 groce Ext Sarsaparilla,
1 do do Pink Root.
3 do Farnestock's Vermafuge,
25 oz. Flor. Benzoin,
25 oz. Quinine,
30 do Krisote,
400 papers Wood and Paper Pill Boxes,
2 groce Brandreth's Pills genuine,
4 do Lee's do do
200 lbs Paris Whiting,
3 bbls best Irish Glue,
3 do do Philadelphia Glue,
3 boxes old Castreel Soap,
50 yds. Griat's Add. Plaster,
5 boxes best Honey dew Tobacco,
1 bbl Mac. Snuff,
1 groce do do in 1 lb tin cans,
1 do Scotch Snuff in ¼ lb do
93,000 Spanish Sigar,
26 doz. asst. Paint Brushes,
15 do do Hair Brushes, fine,
6 do do Varnish do
7 groce do Tooth do
4 do do Shaving do
1 do do Cloth do
10 doz asst. Looking Glass Plates,
70 lbs Nutmegs, Good,
3 boxes Marbled Bar Soap,
1 doz. Stethoscope,
3 do asst. Heber Chases Trusses,
1 do Cases dentral Instruments.

Also instruments of all kinds. All the above articles, with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.—warranted pure, will be sold as low as can be purchased in the west. Please call and see, and satisfy yourselves. J. W, JOHNSTON, Druggist.

July 30, 1839. No, 10, Market St.

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,
29 do. prest do. 6 and 8 flute,
4 boxes French Tumblers, fine,
73 do. Viols, assorted,
37 do. Bottles, do:

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
August 8. 1839. No. 10 Market Street.

Glass Ware.

7 PAIR fine Cut Bowls;
5 pair " " Dishes;

Also, fine Pitchers, Champaigns, Tumblers, Wines and Goblets, Jelly Glasses, fine cut and common;

10 boxes, 60 doz prest Tumblers;
20 " ½ Gallon Jars;
5 " 1 " "
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
14 " prest Cup Plates;
20 " 5—6—7 inch plates;
12 " Salt cellars;
40 Boxes, 6 doz. each, common Tumblers;

Just received by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10, Market Street.

May 16, 1839.

☞Eagle copy.

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, cheap.

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

For sale by EDWARD COX.

march 15, 1839

Forte Piano For Sale.

A FIRST RATE, fine toned instrument, for sale. Apply at this office.

May 2nd, 1839.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a Scheme of a LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and application made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Observe the Number, 156.

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

Grand Real Estate & Bank Stock Lottery

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

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

TICKETS ONLY 20 DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1st, 1839. Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers. SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, sole Agents.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession. The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—the Arcade—256 feet 5 inches. 4 lines, on Magazine street; 201 feet 11 inches, on Natchez street; 226 feet 6 inches on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 per ann. Valued	$7000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at 25,000 dollars, valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling-house, (adjoining the Arcade.) No 16, 24 feet 7 inches front, on Natchez street. Rented at $1,200; valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, [adjoining the Arcade,] No 18, 23 ft front on Natchez street. Rented at $1,200; valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, [adjoining the Arcade,] No 20, 23 ft front on Natchez street. Rented at $1,200; valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, No 23, N. E. corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 on Franklin st.; by 427 deep in Custom House street. Rented at 1,500 dollars, valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, South west corner of Basin and Custom House streets; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, and 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin street; 127 feet 10½ inches deep in front on Custom House street. Rented at 1,500 dollars; valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, No 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet 11 inches deep—Rented at $1,000; valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 Shares Canal Bank Stock, $100 each,	25,000
1 Prize—200 Shares Commercial bank Stock, 100 dollars,	20,000
1 Prize—150 Shares Mechanics' and Traders',	15,000
1 Prize—100 Shares City bank,	10,000
1 Prize—100 do do	10,000
1 Prize—100 do do	10,000
1 Prize—50 Shares Exchange bank,	5,000
1 Prize—50 do do	5,000
1 Prize—25 Shares Gas Light bank,	2,500
1 Prize—25 do do	2,500
1 Prize—15 Shares Mechanics' and Trader's,	1,500
1 Prize—15 do do	1,500
20 Prizes—each 10 shares Louisiana State bank. $100 each, each prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Prizes—each 2 shares of $100 each, each prize $200, of the Gas Light bank,	2,000
200 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans bank.	20,000
150 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—no shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered and without any deduction!

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

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 Broadway, N. Y.

June 6, 1839—tDec

Nicholas D. Coleman,
Late of Kentucky,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839.

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that their Stock of Merchandise is now very general, and consists in part of

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

Of the above goods, we have almost every variety; also a great many articles which it is unnecessary to mention. We ask a call from those wishing to purchase. We are determined to sell as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. M. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,
3 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—4

An Excellent Medicine,
For sale by S. Stevenson, Concord, Ky.
And by Garret Chorde, Elizaville.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

A MEDICINE of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a *three fold* power—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the *insatiable grave*.

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

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

Louis Offen Goelicke, M, D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invention of the *Matchless Sanative*—whose healing fiat man justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benificent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they have often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Strumer, one of our booksellers, sold in one month. 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr E. P. Manhattan, grocer, 138; Mr. Jas. Sevier, innkeeper, 158; and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

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

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

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

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

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

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and [illegible] compelled to force down against nature every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible receipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beaf steak, regard her voice. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.'

In burning fevers mock not the patients's instinctive call for cold drink, by simply mostening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure—this is nature.

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I feel in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless, the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued to recover, so that I do not know but *her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.*

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

Orrington, Me., April 20. 1838.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro,' Vt) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefitted by using the Sanative—*Vermont Phœnix*

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro'.*

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

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clarer, Esq., of Brattleboro.

This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it *entirely* in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1839;

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

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

SAM'L CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1839.

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

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

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 20, 1839.

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

Yours in haste,
R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, monroe co., N. Y., March 14, 1839.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold ALL of it—and have came to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1839.

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

Yours truly,
THO. G. FARNSWORTH

Cornwall Post office, Vt., April, 1839.

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

Westfield Post Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1839.

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

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1839.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and *prostrated on her bed*. I will tell you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.
ISAAC RICE.

This medicine is for sale by GARRET CHORDE, Agent at Elizaville, Ky.

Oman's Vegetable Pills.
THE EXTRACT OF BONESET.

Price 25 *cents—Good at all times*

IF you wish to preserve health, use Oman's Boneset Pills. It is sufficient for all who are acquainted with Boneset, to know that it is one of the component parts of this compound. These pills have stood the test of trial, and have proved an efficient remedy for most diseases. This is the season, acrid humors, nervous affections, weaknesses, oppressions, etc., generally become apparent, consequently remove sound health. In all such cases, these pills should be resorted to, as they will give instant relief, thus saving, in most instances, a severe fit of sickness, and not unfrequently, life. No medicine introduced is so well adapted for the preservation of health, for safety and convenience, as the above named. These pills are easily taken, cause no pain or sickness, and universally have the desired effect. They may be taken by both sexes, and all ages, and at all times, being a harmless, yet powerfull assistant of nature.

They may be used by the most debilitated without fear, as they give strength to the body. Those laboring under diseases of long standing have found great relief by the use of this compound. It is well worth a trial—The Boneset Pills, beyond a doubt, are the best Fever and Ague medicine that has ever been before the public. They are warranted a sure cure, if taken according to directions which accompany each box. The virtues of this compound surpass all eulogy, and need be used to be appreciated.

My only request is, that all who have been in the habit of using pills, or medicines of any kind, may call and give the Boneset pills a trial, I being satisfied to rest on the virtues and reputation of my medicine.

N. B. Agents are wanted throughout the United States, for these pills. Thirty per cent is given to all agents, thirty pills in a box, price 25 cents.

Oman's principal Office for the sale of his pills, is on third street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.

☞No apothecary, druggist, or pedlar, is authorized to sell Oman's pills.

For sale at the MONITOR OFFICE, the only authorized place of sale for the above pills, in Maysville.

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has recently received, Parley's Universal History, 2 vols; Fireside Education; Keith on the Prophecies; Combs Phrenology; Coleman's Practical Farmer and Gardener; Adams' New Arithmetic; Davies' Mental do; Popular Infidelity; by Davies; Tone's Cavalry Exercise; Fat Watts Rob of the Bowl; Henry's Assembly Catechism; Picciola; Judd on Baptism; The Baptised child; Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar; Totten's Algebra; Cambecere's Evenings with Napoleon; Jame's Tales of the Passions. the Bench and the Bar; Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, Taylor's Law Glossary; Jack Adams; Mrs. Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada &c; The Bubbles of Canada. Hurley's Greek Grammar; Mitchell's Largest Map of the United States, with an index of every town and village; The Hugunot, by James; Mitford's County Stories; Mosheim's Church History; Elvira; Nevin's Bible Antiquities The Women of England; Captain Kyd, the Wizzard of the Sea; The Prince and Pedlar; Pike & Hayward's Cases of Conscience; The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, by Paulding; Neale Malone; The American in Paris; Sterling and Penruddock; Spirit of the East; Romance of the Harem; Preaching and Hearing; Scott's Infantry Tactics.

May 16, 1839.

Important to Saddlers.

THE subscriber having been appointed the Agent for the Sale of the [illegible] Trees manufactured by P. Hayden & Co, Columbus, Ohio, respectfully informs the Saddlers throughout Kentucky, that he is prepared to sell the same at the following reduced prices:

Side Trees—superior article,	$10 per doz	
Half Spanish,	do	9 do
Fall backs,	do	8 do
Straight heads,	do	8 do
English	do	

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

E A CALDWELL.

Dec 6, 1838—6m