EVANS'S ADVOCATE.

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

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The subjoined letter was received by the Great Western, and would have been published yesterday, but was necessarily excluded to make room for the proceedings of the ward meetings:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

LONDON, 17th Oct. 1839.

MY DEAR SIR—You hold recently in by the great Western, and most probably during the progress of the election in New-York, the result of which cannot fail to be very much affected, if not controlled by developments that have been made within the last six months. How can any honest and enlightened man now say, that the Bank of the United States, with the wily *bean ideal* of financial infallibility (Mr. Biddle) at its head, ought to be entrusted with the high and dignified office of regulating the monied interests of our great country? Rest assured, that the Bank of the United States finds no apologists here. The discredit upon their country, occasioned by the protest of the bills of Hottinguer, and the well known fact, that Mr. Jaudon must stop with all powerful aid connected with the severe and humiliating terms to which he has been obliged to submit in order to secure that aid, have produced a degree of wound upon the national pride of all Americans here and in Paris, that excessively vulgar the Bank of the United States are no longer heirs of the position credit so high by which one is usually accorded. All parties, here, unite in condemning the bank, and many a candid wig have already heard speak after this wise—"Mr. General Jackson after all, understood Mr. Biddle and his bank much better than we did." I was in Paris when the bills of the bank were protested, and was very forcibly struck with the shame and humiliation, which all Americans there felt and expressed upon that occasion. An American wig merchant, who had long lived in the French trade, told me, that American credit had received a blow from which it could not recover for years, so that if Americans in Europe felt a little dull, they would not soon forget those who had the management of the bank.

The Great Western, by which I forward this, will carry intelligence, that Mr. Jaudon has been temporarily relieved. It is, indeed, so. But such relief! It need not be administered very frequently to ruin any institution. All here concur, that he has agreed *to bleed* to fall ten per cent; and many sagacious gentlemen contend, that it is fully equal to *twelve per cent!*—You can scarcely conceive the anxiety with which all here, who feel any interest in American character and credit, watched every sign and symptom, after Mr. Jaudon's difficulties were made public. In being well known, that the house of Hope & Co., had taken alarm, and all hope of relief from that source being at an end, it was for several days supposed that the branch of the machine here would wind up, and then, the effect at home no one could doubt. Almost every security in pocket from the United States would bring us New York papers containing the usual sage speculations on the "money market," and delighting us of the glorious and magnificent plans of the Bank of the United States, for propping up the commercial and pecuniary interests of the country. All this to us, when we knew that the bank was actually struggling for life, appeared supremely ridiculous. A gentleman, a friend of the bank, upon hearing one of these "money market" articles about it, exclaimed, with great impatience, "Tell me and better pay for your delay!" One of the most sagacious bankers on the continent asked me a few weeks ago, whether it was possible that the merchants and capitalists of our country were at all influenced by the crude nonsense that generally distinguishes these "money commercial" articles of our New York journals. They are looked upon here and in Paris, as any thing but safe guides.

Well, the reckless balloon credit system of Messrs. Talmadge, Ruggles, Seward & co., has already reached a crisis; already have we ample proof of the sad destiny which awaits us, if we follow their most counsels; I speak advisedly when I say, that the cool clear headed sagacious capitalists of Europe are looking upon the career of some of our state legislatures within the last two or three years with little aside of the Bank and internal improvement madness will be the extreme. They evidently think that we have a much stronger claim to the attributed of enterprise than to that of discretion; and the consequent is, that the credit of most of our states is already sunk to an ebb low enough to make every American, travelling abroad, blush and hang his head. How thankful have I been, while here, that it is not my lot to be charged with obtaining a loan for a state or corporation. For the last year or two American agents for such purposes have swarmed in London and Paris struck as vermin on the banks of the Nile" They have begged and continue to beg most eloquently, consuming the time and in almost any slave. But from what I have seen and heard, I undertake to predict, that many months, if not years, will elapse before the prayer of their petitions will be granted." When shall we be truly and practically independent of England? Not so long as our legislatures without actual means to execute the gigantic plans they originated, and without funds for the interest of the loans they authorize, continue so summarily to pass over all difficulties, relying with so much confidence upon the alternative of "going to London, or Paris, or Amsterdam, and raising the wind there." Many a time and oft, within the last year my American blood with shame, if not with indignation, to see sovereign states begging, and begging and begging in vain, at the doors of low brokers and bankers. When will this humiliating state of things terminate!—Not until men shall learn in our states, as well as individuals, the best mode of preserving credit, is not to test it too severely. Good must and will come out of the present severe crisis. It will lead the minds of thousands to the conviction, that some restraining and regulating power, other than a huge federal bank is necessary to check the extravagances, and prevent the disorders and revulsions to which commerce and currency seem to be now doomed. That the Sub-Treasury scheme will soon, very soon, be adopted, is now just as certain as it is, that after much racking and suffering, the patient is often times induced to adopt the true remedy. I have travelled through most of the European states, and am now more thoroughly convinced than ever, that the main cause of the constant variations in our commercial and financial interests is, our most-ly expanded paper currency. As to respects currency, no other part of the world exhibits such a spectacle as the United States of America now presents.—Already, nearly the whole of our circulation is paper, and though the whole land is covered with a fever of speculation, struggle is to push into circulation more. The appetite for paper increase with what it feeds on." What are the consequences? Your yard stick, to measure the value of property, is six feet long, instead of three high prices, extravagant speculations, panic at home, and loss of credit, if not disgrace abroad. How triumphantly can France now laugh at the financial storm which is shaking England and America. She was never tempted to venture so far out this moment. With no paper circulation under 500 franc notes, she is not subject to the calamities that are constantly befalling our poor simplisteered and Bank fidds brothers.

You will learn the manner in which the bank here has been temporarily relieved. It has been by subscription of capitalists, each taking a share. The very manner in which it was relieved, shows the extremity to which it was pushed. I have heard its liabilities here variously estimated. It is enough to know that they are very formidable. Mr. Jaudon has conducted in such a manner as to gain confidence here, as an individual. Bankers and capitalists openly declare, that in order to re-establish the credit of the institution in London, Mr. Jaudon should be immediately called home, and the made its President. The confidence here in the Philadelphia gentleman, both the late and present ones, seems to be very much impaired.

The suspension of labor upon railways and canals, for want of funds, is not confined to America. I am informed that some have already been, and that others are being suspended in England. The impression here is fast gaining ground, that we American are stark mad upon the subject of internal improvements. Bankers at Amsterdam and in London have told me that the public works already authorised in the United States, are quite sufficient to absorb all the surplus capital of Europe. We have been going on so furiously, that our credit have ceased to be favorites. What a pity, that we had not more men among us willing to stand up, and raise the voice of caution and expositulation against the too rapid strides to which we are gone. Then might we have enjoyed more permanent prosperity at home, and saved our credit abroad.

Yours, &c.

OPPOSITION CONFESSIONS

In the able article on the currency, which we extracted yesterday from the Journal of Commerce, are the following Opposition confessions, which it may be well to remember

1. "We admit the dollar redeemable with specie is as good for any purpose as an irredeemable dollar."

What will Messrs. Clay and Preston say to this, who argued infavor of the latter? Or the Bank of Pennsylvania, the banks deed the currency best when the last specie existed in the country.

2. "A dollar in specie, or redeemable in specie, a good currency for the Government and a bad one for the people."

2 "We have driven our internal improvements too fast."

What says Ritner and Barrows to this in Pennsylvania? What says Wallace and Noble in Illinois?

3 "We have imported too many goods."

What says the ex-President of the immortal Bank to that? who with his disciples, in 1834, insisted that there had been no over trading.

4. "In our own case, what was it that compelled the banks to suspend specie payments? It was precisely that which would result again from a long continued period of heavy money, viz: overaction."

What say you, Mr. Biddle, all who have heretofore railed at the resumption of specie depositors—at the specie circular—at the mode of making transfer—at General Jackson and Mr. Woodbury—at the cause of the suspension of specie payments.

It is now at length discovered, that the true cause was overaction, the same which was assigned to Congress in September 1839, by President Van Buren and the Secretary of the Treasury, and for doing which they were then both abused as incompetent and stupid

5. "It was the possession and use of too much CREDIT that aggravated the disasters of 1837."

Where are the eulogies of the boasted credit system now? The Talmadges, the Rivesses, and the Biddles, who would live and breathe, and exist on credit, and credit alone; and whose well regulated credit system, is now admitted to have been very ill regulated, and to have been used quite too much.

6. "Treasury notes have been very useful already, notwithstanding the opposition they encountered at the outset."

Yes, opposition to the knife—though the notes were limited in amount and character, temporary, and guarded with the most scrupulous care—and rendered necessary as well as convenient in an emergency by the failure of those very banks, to make payment to the Government whose friends opposed the use of these Treasury notes.

At length, however, after the showers of abuse on the administration for the measure, the boon was discovered and admitted, by the leading organ and merchants in this country, to have been very useful.

In a few years more the administration is likely to have most of its abused measures, by the scrutiny of time and argument, so well confirmed by public opinion, as to extort approbation from the most violent of the opposition.—*Globe.*

There is now living in the good town of Middlewich (Eng.) an old lady of the name of Fairhurst, whose claims to the largest family in England must, we should think, be undisputed. She can at this time muster—12 children. 111. grand children!! 78 great grand children!! 1 great great grand child!!! Mrs. Fairhurst keeps a provision shop, and is still able to attend upon her customers.—*Chester Courant.*

IMPUDENCE OF THE RAGGED REGULATOR.

It is now developed to the observation of the whole community, that the bankrupt bank of Pennsylvania, fraudulently styled the United States Bank, has been scheming and scheming, for the last six months, to compel the people of this city to suspend specie payments, in order to provide a pretext for its own contemplated act of insolvency, and to cover it with the cloak of their example. It sold an immense amount of specie to exchange upon Europe, although it had to raise specie at a loss of from 15 to 21 per cent. to send after them. Its agents were stationed in all the principal trading cities of the Union, even to its remotest borders, each with a standing mandate in his hand, to buy up all the Treasury notes and drafts, and all kinds of bank paper, except its own, with the view, first of all, of extorting specie from every conceivable course, and thus compelling payments, and bidding the world defiance.

To accomplish its extensive schemes of knavery abroad as well at home, it secretly exported specie to Europe in every packet that left our port, and by this means not only reduced an immense amount of its stock, which was lying idle at its credit in London and Paris at par and upwards; and at the same time effected a loan from the Bank of England to the amount of $4,000,000, at a long date.—These wicked schemes of this country and our banks of specie; defrauded its stockholders at home and abroad, and paid millions into the hands of its swindling confederates, certain capitalists in London, it needed to make the people forced to redeem even the smallest of its notes.

And now what is its course? Why it is employing all its hireling presses in Philadelphia to throw the whole blame of its suspension, and of the exportation of specie upon the institution that has for years tells these prostituted pints to declare that it is our merchants who have exported specie to the banks of England and France to relieve with our means ere it be too late, the enormous assisted vaults of the Bank of England," and "to increase the enormous amount of useless millions piled up in the bank of France!" Happy and powerful merchants! thus to have it in your power to befriend the Bank of England, and France, and to "increase and uncalled-for kindness to the Bank of France! Yet such is the cool effrontery, the brazen insolence of the editorial retainers of this infamous institution.

The immediate causes of the specie exported, show that it came from Philadelphia, and from that bank. Of the enormous aggregate amount, a very trifling portion only has really been sent on private account; and when the bank suspended payments, or, in other words, failed, and stood a notorious insolvent, the *exportation of specie ceased!* It would not surprise us, however, if its remaining specie were to be nearly all abstracted by its directors and their connections, for none but they know the state of its affairs, and it should ultimately fail to pay twenty-five cents upon the dollar. But to see an enormous swindling factory of this character, fostering the bales of its purchased presses, to belie and insult the honest merchants of this city is intolerable.

New Era.

WHO SAYS THE GOVERNMENT IS BANKRUPT.

The workmen employed in our Navy Yard were on Saturday paid off in specie. Upwards of three thousand dollars were paid out, principally in half dollars. How does this tally with the repeated charge of bankruptcy of the Government and injustice of its officers, so frequently hurled against them by the federal press of this city. The Government, it is true were, compelled to defer the usual time of payment for a few days, but why was it? Not that it had not the means to meet the demands against it, but because the insolvency of our banks, who owed it much, refused to pay any thing but paper, to avoid the injustice and wrong that the receipt and paying out of their bills would impose upon the honest workmen, the Government refused their trash, choosing rather to defer the day of payment, until it could discharge the debt in gold, or in currency that would not subject the receiver to an onerous loss of fifteen per cent. The Government officers took the only course open to them in the matter, and if the workmen who suffered, will but continue in the same good policy, and as far as in them lies preserve their respective amounts from the hands of the broker, they will do much in relieving the difficulty and embarrassment to which the banks have subjected the community.

They pay out no more paper at Portsmouth, Virginia Navy Yard. So says the Old Dominion.—*Phil. Sat.*

HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY.

A gentleman of this city, now on a visit to Kentucky, speaking of his having been upon a deer hunt, with a number of others, states that they were gone only three days, and killed fifteen deer, and wounded several others. One gentleman among the number killed four in one day, and one other killed two. Our Dalmatian killed a fine buck in his tracks, at the distance of seventy-five yards. Among the company were several veterans, and a distinguished ex-Senator of the United States, who killed one of the early settlers now in his eighty fifth year, who displayed the agility and expertness in handling the rifle, of youth in its prime.—*Balt. Amer.*

LEGISLATING ON POCKETS.

In a figurative sense, this practice has been continued so long as to leave the majority of the people no pockets to legislate further upon; but the Post suggests the following literal improvement in the system. "In regard to the prohibition of small notes, we regard it as wholly necessary in the present bad state of our banking system. Small notes add to the evils of an excessive issue of paper, when they banish specie from the market, and thus increase the danger of a stoppage of specie payments. It is true, and has been sagaciously observed by an advocate of small notes, that specie never leaves our pockets. The objections, we admit, is a powerful one; but they who urge it should recollect, that it may be obviated, on their own providing for every thing by law, by an act of the legislature requiring that every man's pockets should be made of good stout well dressed deer skin.—Commissioners might be appointed by law to see that the citizens' pockets were kept in good order."—*New Era.*

WHAT WE WANT.

We do not want to demolish the banks. We have no desire to raze those institutions to the ground. Though this be the common declaration of our antagonists in relation to our course and our opinions it is totally unfounded, and without a shadow of the divinity of truth. What should we gain by a demolition of the banks? What should we gain though every banking house were obliterated from the face of the fair earth? Have the buildings themselves been guilty of a wrong!—Have they been detected in the commission of crime! Have they at all participated in the wickedness, which through them has been noiselessly and clandestinely but not the less oppressively, inflicted upon a long suffering people!—The guilt, and the corruption which have defiled the footprints of their directors—those abandoned exhibitions of incarnate avarice—can they be appropriately attributed to the masses of inanimate stone which merely covered their footprints? Certainly not. What then should we gain by their destruction! What save a character for rapine for violence, and for wrong! should we acquire by such a procedure? Nothing. It were not only an infraction of the law, but of every principle of justice, of honesty and of common right. It were an hideous offence against the peace and privileges of society; and he who would basely lift his finger or his voice with such intent to do evil, might in himself be murder, the fit recipient of a similar outrage. No! we are not revelers in such a sense. We are not disposed to urge on a mob to any act of indiscretion, let alone of crime.—We would accomplish every thing by the wholesome application of the law. Though unctuous, it is generally just: though unequal in its touch it is ponderous in its effects. To suffer, even in a just cause, is better than to triumph through iniquity. Justice to triumph can be permanent that is not based upon the broad ground of integrity, and natural right.

It is not the banking houses, but the banking system of our country, in its present organization, against which we wage an implacable and exterminating war. It is the great but open or national secutcheon; the great obstruction in the pathway of national wealth. It is a mighty incubus, riding over, and depressing the energies of the people; palsying the right arm of the individual enterprise; and annihilating with its Siroc breath the spirit of free and independent trade. Its associations are all demoralising; and no strength of virtue barred but the feeble resolutions of humanity, is brought within the sphere of its attraction, can resist its pernicious influence, or withstand its fatally insidious attacks. Before it fell equally the aged and the young, however, well inclined, dazzled in pursuit of riches by the temptor in their path. The spirit of speculation—that baneful fiend—wrapped it into existence, roams at large, and entwining with its deceitful mirage the beholder, leads thousands to desolation, and pecuniary death.

Such is our present banking system. Founded on fraud, it can never lead to anything but erroneous results. Yet, under any view, too susceptible of fraud, too well calculated for deceit! We want something of an open, ingenious nature, something that like our people and national institutions, trammelled with no special privileges," and can have no rights independent of "the million." We want banks, like individuals, fully responsible. Upon the enormous dollars were paid out, principally in half dollars. How does this tally with the repeated charge of bankruptcy of the Government and injustice of its officers, so frequently hurled against them by the federal press of this city. The Government, it is true were, compelled to defer the usual time of payment for a few days, but why was it? Not that it had not the means to meet the demands against it, but because the insolvency of our banks, who owed it much, refused to pay any thing but paper, to avoid the injustice and wrong that the receipt and paying out of their bills would impose upon the honest workmen, the Government refused their trash, choosing rather to defer the day of payment, until it could discharge the debt in gold, or in currency that would not subject the receiver to an onerous loss of fifteen per cent. The Government officers took the only course open to them in the matter, and if the workmen who suffered, will but continue in the same good policy, and as far as in them lies preserve their respective amounts from the hands of the broker, they will do much in relieving the difficulty and embarrassment to which the banks have subjected the community.

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THE RESULT THE SAME.

"Sylvester's Reporter," a paper chiefly devoted to mercantile and monetary matters, and an advocate of the Whig" cause also, says, in relation to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—"It is now a verred —and the amount of capital which seems to have been absorbed gives credence to the assertion—that the sales of dry goods notes have been made on account of the bank itself; the speculations of the United States Bank on cotton and produce and its consequent losses, necessarily caused it to seek some mode of staving off its liabilities for specie loan for two millions and a half was endeavored to be negociated in Holland, and failed. Its necessities were pressing; and before the failure of the negociation could be learned, it had ventured the foreign exchange market, and was find at length a sudden stoppage for no assignable reason; and, following on its heels, notices to borrowers to pay in instalments in short periods a flood of protnotes is issued to assist these borrowers, as is stated, and the result is, the post notes are protested and the bank suspends after entangling in its downfall those of the Philadelphia banks, and causing no doubt a general suspension of most of the Southern institutions. Such has been the movements of late of the Bank of the United States, developing a system of monop lizing remarkable for its magnitude; the result of all monopolies will be and are almost uniformly the same."

Well, this is what the Democratic Republicans have said all along. To be sure "*the results of all monopolies will be and are uniformly the same.*" It is for those who oppose a National Bank; and we may safely say, without giving offence, why the Federal Whigs advocate a National Bank, when the results "must be always the same?"

And we would ask if *sound* institutions require a "Regulator?" If so, why is it that Sylvester's Reporter, devotedly at the head of its paper, that "the rate of all funds cannot be relied on—the loss of confidence in all institutions except this State (New York) and Boston precluding quotations." New York and Boston are fast to be "regulated" in a suspension.

And why is this? For the sole reason that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania has not the *power* to compel them to do so. Why is any contrivance whatever that swindling monopolists exercise the specie paying banks to suspend, it will do so—and if it had the people's money at it's disposal, as the Federal Whigs desire, it might possibly possess that power.

—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

A very singular case of suicide took place in Cincinnati, last week. The Gazette gives the following particulars.

Unfortunate Suicide.—We are pained to record the death, by his own hand, of Mr. John H. Donaldson, of Lousville, formerly of New Orleans. He was found dead yesterday morning, in his room at the Broadway Hotel, he having shot himself sometime during the night. An Inquest was held over the body by Lewis Davis, Esq. Coroner. The following paper, which with several letters, was found upon his table, explains his motives for the commission of the fatal deed. His body has been deposited in a vault, subject to the order of his relatives.

We have heard of a circumstance, connected with the deceased, which may serve to show the state of his mind. On Saturday last he conversed with a gentleman he stated that his family was shortlived; that his father, three of his father's brothers, and his own six brothers, had all died under *forty six*; that his father on his death bed had predicted that none of the family could survive that age; that he was the only one of the family living; and *that he dreaded this year very much, as he was in his forty sixth year.*

"I have long been tired of life; and now, without money, without friends, and without a single ray of hope to cheer my onward; infamously slandered and persecuted by a set of wretches, whose own black and malignant hearts will vet betray them to the world in their proper characters. my mind is insulted by some (who should have been my friends) without any real cause; surrounded by difficulties of various kinds, which I see not the most distant prospect of ever being able to conquer, I have determed to end my miserable existence at once, by self direction, rather than to live longer, a burden to myself and others.

"Oh! my beloved wife, little do you dream of the heavy blow which is so soon to fall upon your devoted head; little did you suppose that when I left Louisville, two weeks since, I had arrived at the resolution in my mind, as suicide. But yes, I have long contemplated it; and now I complete the dreadful tragedy amongst strangers purposely to avoid giving you the pain of seeing, or being called to offer death. Noble generous-minded woman, may you hereafter find many friends, where I have lately found none but enemies, and may you find in your holy religion, that consolation, you will so much need in your afflictions. God bless you."

"When I came to Cincinnati, I fully expected to receive upwards of $200, in cash, from a gentleman whom I expected to meet here, but from whom I received one cent. I hope therefore, Mr Croom will will pardon me for not having money to pay my bill, until it can be got up from Louisville—meanwhile he can retain my baggage.

"I am a Free Mason, in good standing, and should wish to be buried by that ancient fraternity, if possible.

"May the Almighty pardon me, as I pardon and forgive all my enemies. D.

"I hope the letter addressed to my dear wife, will be conveyed *private*, and forwarded to her without delay; also the other for Mr. Girard.

"I am englishman, and 45 years old.

"Send the letter to my wife, if you please, as soon as possible.

"I took a one oz. bottle full on Friday morning, but it did not even put me to sleep. I now take double the quantity, and hope it will be effectual this time; for life is hateful to me. D.

Another Convert. Pliny Merrie, well known as an influential gentleman in Massachusetts, has renounced Federalism and all its odiousness, and put on the mantle of Democracy. A good example, worthy of imitation.—*Metropolis.*

RESOURCES OF THE WEST.

Few persons, we suspect, throughly realize what are the capacities of the valy of the Mississippi, though every body has been talking and writing about them these twenty years. A writer in the New York Review sets this matter in a most forcible light, as follows:—

"Look at it; in that valley are one million four hundred thousand square miles, or eight hundred and ninety-six millions of acres, while Great Britain, with all its islands, contains but about eighty-six thousand square miles, or fifty-five and a half millions of acres. And what is the character of this vast region? One third of it, at least, is capable of cultivation and thick settlement, and one third is four hundred and sixty-six thousand square miles in extent, about seven times as great an area as all the available land in England, Wales Scotland, and the islands.

"Look at it more minutely, and you find it, from the cleared fields of Ohio and Indiana to the edge of the barren prairies of the Missouri, and from the wild rice swamps of the south, fertile beyond example, almost level, or slightly undulating, and accessible in every direction. Never was there a finer country for the agriculturist; standing at his farm house door, in the interior of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, a thousand miles from the salt water, he may see his produce afloat on its way to New York, or Europe; in a few years five complete lines of water and railway communication will exist between the interior of Ohio and the ocean; four are now in operation. Nor is that country destined to be less eminently manufacturing than agricultural. The State of Ohio, if we may rely upon her geological Mr. Mather, contains as much bituminous coal of good quality and easy access, as all England and Wales; and Ohio, in this respect, is, he thinks, no richer than Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Kentucky; judging from the little that is known, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, are probably underlaid to a considerable extent by this same great mineral treasure. Nor is it coal alone that abounds in the west; from the head waters of the Cumberland river across the Kentucky and Ohio, extends a bed of iron ore 20 miles in width. Tennessee is filled with iron; immense beds were lately opened in Indiana—and nature has not bared of the Missouri mountain of that most precious metal. Already do Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, yearly, manufacture some seven or eight millions of dollars worth of iron articles for export to other points; and lead abounds also; salt is spread with in inexhaustible quantities, lime is universally distributed; and the finest freestone is found in the greatest profusion.

Here then, is a land, the soil and climate of which favor tillage in the highest degree; the interior of which is far more easy access than the interior of any country in Europe; and filled with immense wealth. Within its limits grow maize, wheat, hemp, and tobacco, cotton and rice. It is a land which scarce needs foreign commerce; it is a world within itself, there is scarcely one considerable article of commerce, if we except coffee and some dye-stuffs, which the Mississippi valley cannot furnish. The first flint glass made in America was at Pittsburgh; the porcelain earth found within the limits of that region rivals that of China; the lakes abound in fish, and the burr-stone of Ohio may compare with the best from France.

Now what, in the common course of things, must be the result of this wealth and capability? A great population, a population of not less than one hundred and twenty millions of people; nay, if we base our calculation on the present population of France, of not less than one hundred and sixty millions; that is to say, a population greater than that now living in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and all Germany."

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The curious surgical operation of supplying the loss of a nose was performed at Boston last week, by Professor March, of the Medical College, with complete success. In this case the patient's nose was entirely gone, and its loss was supplied by detaching sufficient skin from the fore head, leaving it connected between the eyebrows, and bringing down, and moulding it into form of a nose, the raw and bleeding surface being cover ed applied to a similar raw surface made upon the margin of the former nose, to which adhesion is effected. The Albany Argus states that the patient is a resident of that city, and sustained the painful and tedious operation with single fortitude, and at its termination rose from the operating table, and walked into an adjacent room, whence he soon removed to his house, and thus far is doing well, and every confidence is entertained of its complete success. This operation is a triumph of the triumph of surgery over the worst of deformities inflicted by disease, and its success reflects the highest honor on the operator, as well as the profession.

It gives us pleasure to annex the following notice of instances of masterly surgical skill, performed in our own city:

Surgical Operations.—We are much gratified to learn that the operations of Lithontripsy, (or crushing the stone in the bladder) was performed with entire success, on Friday, at the Infirmary attached to the University of Maryland, by Professor Wm. N. Baker. The patient was a little girl, about 10 years of age, an orphan from the Catholic Asylum in Franklin street.

Yesterday morning, the operation of Lithotomy, (or removing the stone from the bladder) was performed by the same surgeon, at the same Institution. The patient in this case was a colored boy about ten years old. The stone, which we have seen, weighs 134 drachms, is of the oval form, and is considerably larger than a common hazel nut's egg. The operation occupied less than three minutes and was performed in the presence of the Medical class and a large number of professional gentlemen. The patient is doing well, and has by this fortunate interposition of science and skill been saved from an early death or a life of suffering to which death would be far preferable.—*Chronicle.*

From the Franklin Farmer.

THE NEXT CENSUS—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

We thank Gen McCalla, for an interesting communication as well as our paper the medium of conveying to the public. We have, for two years, urging upon the State Government the propriety of adopting some measure procuring the statistics of population, emigration, exports and imports of State. Much of the information, if by such an act, will be obtained in execution of the act of 1840, taken the next census; and it will prove of value to the legislators of the State, legislating upon the interests of the State, they must at prefer the light of attained *facts to the debatings of* ture.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13th, 1839

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I received on yesterday your paper of the 9th inst. and contained the letter of Mr Noe, to which you ed me, in which he suggested the propriety of obtaining information of the subject of the various kinds of stock in tucky, by the aid of the present census may be appointed to take the next census Your readers generally will no doubt pleased to learn that the instructions the Secretary of State, already issued for the direction of the census taker provides for the very subjects enumerated the letter, besides many other equally interesting to the public. For some past I have been reflecting on the necessity of publishing a synopsis of the instructions, with a view to the facilitating the taking of the census, and insuring greater accuracy in the results. Congress and the executive are both desirous of this as much advantage as possible to the public, in the accumulation, collection and statistical information, collected and exhibit our national resources, and the relative importance of the various branches of industry and production. To be useful, they must be accurate. If it shall be, it will deserve and mislead.

Hoping that you shall can find it convenient to give it a place in your paper, and every Editor in the State may deem it sufficient interest to his readers, to insert it, I have prepared the following abstract from these instructions, in as brief it as possible.

In the first place, the enumeration of *persons* is to be made as upon the 1st of June, 1840, and in an addition to the classes usually enumerated, including slaves and free in the United States, the deaf dumb, blind, insane and idiots; also the number of each family was employed in mining operations; agriculture commerce manufactures and trades; navigation the ocean, canals, lakes or rivers; land professions and engineers.

The interrogatories which relate to statistics of the country extend to the following subjects, viz: mines of the useful metals; coal; domestic salt; grain, mable, &c.—agriculture; horticulture; cotton and wool; fisheries; products of the forest; manufactures of the following trades viz: machinery; hardware, cutlery, firearms and small arms; precious metals also copper, brass, tin, &c.; granite, marble and all other stone; bricks and tiles; cotton; silk; flax; mixed goods; tobacco; hats, caps, bonnets, &c.; leather, tanneries, saddlery, shoes; soap and candles; liquors distilled and fermented; powder; drugs and medicines, paints and dye-stuffs; glass, earthenware and other ware; sugar refineries; oil; spermaceti; tinning; binding; cordage; musical instruments; carriages, wagons, &c.; and ships; furniture; houses, and all other *manufactures* and mechanics arts not enumerated; which in this State will include the important article of weaving. On every one of the subjects of information will be asked, of the quantity raised or manufactured, and its value; *number of persons* employed, and the *amount of capital* employed.

It is extremely requested that every person who will be expected to give answers in the progress of the work, to prepare to render a true account of these subjects within the year 1839. It would be well to be able to state the produce of all the branches of industry for this year, and not including the part of 1840.

As agriculture is the most important item in the list, I will give the points included under that head, for the preparation may be made so as to facilitate the necessary information. The questions are as follows: "What is the number of horses and mules? How many sheep have you? How many swine? Wool? How many gallons of wine last year? How many bushels of barley, of oats, of rye, of wheat, of Indian corn? How many pounds of wool, of hops, of wax? How many bushels of potatoes? How many tons of hay, of hemp, of flax? How many pounds of tobacco, of cotton, of silk cocoons, of sugar? How many cords of wood have you sold? What is the production of your dairy, of your orchard? How many gallons of wine have made? What is the value of the produce made or family goods?

It will be perceived that the list comes almost, if not entirely, every branch of business requiring capital, and requiring information as to the amount employed and the *values* of the productions in most cases; and where that is omitted the operation of the

Hoping that these suggestions may be useful, in drawing the attention of citizens generally, to the importance of making a timely preparation, and the conclusion of the year's business, and giving a correct statement of its amount, which will be called on, in the next year, and that they thereby contribute their portion to the mass of useful knowledge which the government is desirous to procure for the benefit of the

I remain, respectfully yours, &c.

JON. M. McCALLA

THE SENTIMENTS OF ANDREW JACKSON.—The people listen to the voice of Jackson as the most sagacious, brave and patriotic of men. His memorable declaration on the great controversy now before the people is, that in separating the Government from the Banks, we secure to labor its fair reward; every man's pursuit is promoted; the government is relieved from the political influence of the money power: legislation is purged, and the independent feelings of our citizens are cherished.—N. Y. Evg. Post.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

November 21, 1839.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM. Question for debate on Saturday evening, the 23 inst: "Were our first parents happier in a state of guiltless innocence, or after they had transgressed, become penitent, and received the promise of eternal life?"

AFFIRMATIVE. — NEGATIVE.
Jas C. Coleman, — F. T. Hord,
Jas S. Reid. — R. H. Stanton.

☞The above question will be discussed at the request of a highly intelligent and accomplished young lady of this place, and the ladies and gentlemen of the City, as well as strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

MR. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq:—Sir, the office of councilman is one of no light interest, and it is important to the prosperity of our city that we should have men of experience and sound judgement at the head of affairs, you sir, will be supported in the Lower Ward, if it be your wish.

MANY VOTERS.

Maysville Ky. Nov. 18th 1839.

TO PARTS.—Our carrier will give one year's subscription to this paper, for the best *New Year's Address*, to be handed in by the 20th of December.

THE EDITOR. Since our last, the river has risen several feet, and steamboats of every class are now passing up and down.

The Georgia Legislature assembled at Milledgeville, on the 4th inst. All the newly elected officers of both houses are democrats.

Michigan out of pure commiseration for the misfortunes of the federalists, has given them a small majority in the last election—at least, so say the federal papers.

MISSISSIPPI. Not a word yet from Mississippi. We had expected to afford our readers some intelligence of the election in that State in our paper of to-day, but the low waters of the Mississippi have rendered usual communication so irregular, that we have not heard a word.

NEW YORK ELECTION. It will be seen from our extracts, that notwithstanding the democracy have not been able to secure a majority in the Legislature of New York, they have yet successfully resisted the combined influence of State patronage and the Banks, to reduce the Whig majority in the popular branch from *thirty-eight*, to *eight!* This result, we candidly admit, glorious as it is, we did not expect. After having been sadly beaten in every other quarter of the union,—routed and driven from their accustomed strong holds in every direction—it could not have been otherwise expected, than that the Whigs would rally and make one desperate effort to win New York. With the whole patronage of the Government, backed and aided by the immense assistance of the Banks, they have barely retained a majority—scarce enough to keep out of the Senate, perhaps. has a majority of two or three Whigs, making on joint ballot a majority of about 12. Last year in the lower branch alone it was 38.

This result plainly demonstrates that the State is safe, and that the change in the opinion in favor of the administration Mr. Van Buren, is still moving onward with every effect. In 1840 he will carry New York by an overwhelming vote.

The Whigs routed in almost every other State, have barely escaped a similar fate in federal Massachusetts. We are not able to determine from the returns received, whether Morton the democratic candidate for Governor is elected, or not—it is pretty certain however, that the Whig candidate, owing to a few scattering votes, is defeated, it being in Massachusetts a majority to elect. Last year and the Bay State will be safe.

THE CONVENTION.—We cannot think with the Louisville Advertiser, that there exists no doubt why the proposed convention at Frankfort should assemble. On the contrary, in our opinion, it is all important a meeting of that description should be held. The organization of a party depends mainly upon that measure, and we do not believe any efficient co-operation of our friends in the gubernatorial canvass can be secured, without the aid of a convention. It is looked to as the practical mode of insuring a unanimity of action throughout the State, and is sanctioned by the almost custom of the party. It matters not upon whom the nominations may fall, whether upon Mr. Hawes and some equally per somnam, or two other persons in each of the party have his confidence—in either case the convention will be necessary to secure unanimity and effect to the appointments.—Indeed of the Advertiser, seems to intimate that, such a body, representing every portion of the State, would give more force and weight to the nominations it might make, than any ticket could acquire by other means. We, therefore, decidedly in favor of a convention. Have electors, too, to nominate, and if for reason existed for convening at Frankfort this fact alone would render it indispensable.

DR Dyley's lectures continue to command and attentive audiences. His remarkable talents, profound and philosophical acquirements, and ready facility of communicating his thoughts, render his discources entertaining in the highest degree. We have never heard the course of our experience, met with a person of such variety talents. To-day he gave an audience with an interesting historical relation—to morrow he amazes and astonishes by the facility with which he unravels a thorny metaphysical intricacy, or performs a difficult scientific investigation—the day he regales his audience with pleasing imagination upon the peculiar beauties of classic author, or serves up for them, the perpetual feast of nectared sweets, to which no rude sacrilt reigns.

In the facility with which he is enabled to turn from one subject to another, of no matter that contrarity of character. His lecture will be continued, and we commend to the attention of the public.

THE CONTEST. The Whigs are so elated at the idea of not having lost *all* in the late contest in New York, that one of their numbers declaims in the fullness of his enthusiasm "Don't give up the ship!"—where never was a period, except during the summer of 1837, when your prospects were more encouraging as at present." Now we must confess that their prospects are very flattering—*very* indeed Year before last the Whigs carried New York, by about 16,000 majority—last year it was reduced to 10,000—now they boast the miserable majority of about 3000. Truly their prospects *are* flattering! We remember to have read in the writings of one of the British poets, a rather philosophic soliloquy upon an event which had lost to England an important supremacy. After lamenting the humiliation and disgrace which attended the circumstance, and reciting the manner in which the country had been braved and defied to the very teeth by its insolent conquerors—he kindles at the idea, and exclaims with enthusiasm:

"We yet retain
Some small, pre-eminence; we justly boast
At least superior *jockeyship*."

True, they had lost an empire, but it was enough for the poet to know, that those who won, were inferior to the vanquished, in the exalted science of *horse racing*. Though the Whigs have lost 12 or 13 thousand votes, it is still a glorious consolation to know that they did not quite lose *all*! They boast at least "some small pre-eminence"!

But seriously, it is amusing to hear a federal editor talking at this day, of "flattering prospects"—more flattering than at any time "since the summer and fall of 1837." let us see what their "prospects" are: They have lost within the last six months, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Maryland, and New Jersey—states in which the supremacy of federalism had not been doubted. They had acquired in Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Maine, Georgia and S. Carolina temporary ascendency; but those States have been lost, irrevocably lost. In Kentucky their "prospects" look more like prospects of defeat than any thing else. Massachusetts, who is upon the point of desertion: and should these two states abandon them, where, weak, can they look with certainty for a foothold?—*Not a single State in the whole Union can be claimed with any degree of assurance.* Yet, there are those among them, who have the hardihood in the face of such facts, to talk about "flattering prospects."

The result of the election in the City of N. York, is important, not only as indicating the soundness of public opinion at the great centre of commercial and banking operations of this union—but, because it fully illustrates the excessive baseness and hypocrisy of the reasons by which a Whig Legislature were induced to impose upon the City the restricts ons of a *registry law*. The friends of a sound currency, and of restricted banking, were falsely charged with all manner of corrupt and fraudulent conduct in the management of the elections, and it was deemed essential to the permanent ascendency of the Whigs, that the most severe and oppressive restrictions should be thrown around the right of suffrage. It was hoped that the friends of the administration would be weakened by this manoeuvre, in the popular vote. The result shows a different state of things—it exhibits so far as a practical illustration of the matter can be given, the fact, that the Whigs themselves are the losers. They are foiled by their own measures—caught in their own trap.

It was in their own ranks that corruption existed, and their defeat in the late election plainly manifests the fact. The forces with which they were wont to carry the elections in that city, could not pass the ordeal that they themselves had provided. They were cut off by the Registry Law, to a great extent, from the importation of foreign voters—from voting two or three times &c—and the consequence is, that the permanent ascendency of the democracy has been firmly established. So too in Baltimore, where the same foul attempts to trammel the freemen of that City, were attended with like results. There too, in the proud city of the monuments, has the federal scheme of a registry law operated to the effectuation of the ruin of federal and bank supremacy. Will not the leaders of that imprudent party, take warning from these instructive events, and hereafter pursue an honest and more patriotic course.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

By the 3d section of the Act to provide a standard of weights and measures for the several Counties in this State, approved 1st Febuary, 1839, it is made the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth "to contract and agree with the Keeper of the Penitentiary, for making a set of weights for the use of each County, agreeable to a standard furnished by the General Government," and then in the possession of the Governor of this State, and "to make known through the public papers, when the same will be ready for delivery, and the price to each County."

Notice is hereby given to the several County Courts, that I have, on the 8th day of November, 1839, contracted with the Keeper of the Penitentiary for a complete set of weights for each county, at the following price for each, to wit:

Weights, - - -	$12 10
Box, &c. - - -	10 00
	$22 10
Beams, seal, platform, &c.	50 00
Total cost,	$72 10

They will be complete and ready to be delivered to the Agent of each County, at the Penitentiary, by 20th January, 1840.

The above Act does not in terms require the Governor to contract for the beams and platforms necessary to the use of the weights. Presuming that it was not intended by the legislature, that the weights, when obtained by the several County Courts, were to be used as a means to test the weights used by individuals in the counties, I have ascertained from the Keeper of the penitentiary, the price for each County, for the even beam adjusted, platforms, chains and hooks. He will furnish these to each County for $50—making the whole cost to each county, $72 10, Extra weights may be ordered at ten cents per pound.

No standard of measures has, as yet, been furnished by the General Government.

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
Lt. & Act. Gov.

Nov. 12th, 1839.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

About 8 o'clock last evening, the Carpenter's shop at the corner of Maine and Walnut-streets was discovered to be on fire. The fire had barely commenced, and was suppressed before it had caused any damage. The circumstances were such as to induce the confident belief that this was the work of an incendiary. Incendiarism seem to be a fashionable crime this year—four millions of property is computed to have been destroyed by fire during the present year, the greater part of which has been caused by villainous design.

For the Monitor.

APPEAL OF THE CONVICT'S WIFE.

Stay, gaoler, stay, one moment, stay,
And kindly hearmy tale;
I am the wretched wife of one,
Who pines within this jail.

In youth's fair morning he was true,
And stainless was his hand—
Although it was with him whose name,
Now bears the murderer's brand!

But he is not, the guilty thing,
That you have, doubtless, heard—
I know him, jailer, all the thoughts,
That o'er his bosom stirr'd.

I know his feelings, know his heart,
His inmost thoughts are mine—
I know the burning hopes he laid,
On high Ambition's shrine.

I know the love he treasur'd up,
Within his soul's deep cell—
I know each secret of his heart,
I know—I know them well.

And, too, I've read the withering hate,
That in his bosom glow'd—
Oh! with what wild, o'erwhelming power,
Its deadly channels flow'd!

Why shudder thus, and turn away—
I'm *not* a murderer's wife;
Ah! for his innocence I'd pledge,
My hopes of future life!

Dost see this lovely, smiling babe,
With its soft, gentle eye?
Oh, jailer, didst thou never hear,
A mother's anxious sigh?

Didst never *feel* a father's love,
With its deep, nameless spell,
Its pure, bright, spring of tenderness,
Too full for words to tell?

I know thou hast! a voice e'en now,
Is pleading in thy soul:
Oh! listen to its pitying tones—
And yield to their control.

Yes! thou art touch'd—I see it in
Thy thickly-falling tears—
Thou'rt opening, now, these heavy doors—
How's bless thy future years!

I see thee now—my husband—Oh!
Unto thy faithful heart—
I'm willily folded—ne'er again,
In life or death to part!

* * * * * * *

The morn arose—the jailer stood,
In that lone, dismal place—
And on the floor there lay two forms,
Close-lock'd in death's embrace.

And on its mother's faithful breast,
That lovely infant lay;
A smile was on its soft, red lips,
Bright as the moon-beam's play.

With gushing tears the jailer bent,
To raise its little form—
And swore to guard its orphan'd life,
From every earthly storm.

Flemingsburg, Ky. VIRGINIA.

THE ELECTION.

We have at length the result of the recent election. The State reposes in the arms of combined factions, Federalism, Abolitionism and Conservatism. They probably carry 5 or 8 Senate districts, and a majority in that body of from 6 to 8. In the House the democrats have elected 60 members, and the federalists 68, being a federal majority of 8 in that body.

That such a result will be a source of disappointment and mortification to the friends of the democracy, here and every where, we do not doubt. We had cherished the hope—great and unscrupulous as we well know the efforts of the combined opponents would be—that our great State, with the gratifying results and glorious impulses all around her, would have stood proudly, and worthy of her old renown, and in the front rank of the Democratic States. I we have been disappointed in this cemnsummate hope, it is by no means in a spirit and tone of despondency. While every sincere democrat has every thing to animate him in the great changes and triumphant progress of principles in other States, let him not despair of New York.—The fruits of the contest, although a federal majority in both branches, show a great aggregate democratic gain. And this gain has been steadily advancing from the moment the State threw its somerset in 1837. In that year the Federal majority was from 16,000 to 18,000. Last it was about 10,000.—Now it falls down below 3000.

The prodigious effort and applications of means to this district have carried it; a remark that is equally applicable to the counties of Wayne, Onondaga, Oneida, Tompkins, Columbia, &c, while local and unexpected causes have deprived us of Sullivan and Lewis, and possibly divided Oswego. On the other hand the great Commercial Metropolis has resumed its democratic position by a proud and commanding vote and the river counties generally except Columbia show a decided political improvement—Ulster and Dutchess therefore the head quarters of Conservatism; particularly so. It is also a cheering and significant sign that the staunch democratic counties Suffolk, Chemung, Steuben, Otsego, Herkimer, Rockland, Putnam, Madison Orange, Schoharie, &c. have nearly every instance greatly increased their majorities. Cayuga, Yates, Richmond and Westchester which last year gave majorities for federal tickets have returned to their democratic attachments. All the aspect of the election gives assurance that in the great contest of 1840, the Middle and east its electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren.

These are encouragements for the future. And with them let it not be forgotten, that the PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRACY, as promulgated by JEFFERSON, and never departed from without danger—as also the great issues before the people, —for the separation of the Government from the Money Power, and *against* a National Bank and an oppressive State Debt—are founded on Truth and Justice and will assuredly prevail in this State as they have done and will continue to do in other states.

Let the Democracy of the State be true to themselves, and to their cause; and let them bear continually in mind, that in the language of Jefferson, "these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation."

The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith, the letter of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust, and should we wander from them in moments of terror or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

Albany Argus.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of September publishes the address of the Diplomatic Corps at that Court, made by the Queen Regent, CHRISTINA, on occasion of the convention of Bergara, by which the General of Don CARLOS agreed to lay down his arms, and thus terminate the civil war. Major EATON, our Minister at Madrid, was selected by the Corps Diplomatic to offer their felicitations to the Queen Regent upon this happy event. He thus addressed her, in the name of his colleagues:

"MADAM: The diplomatic corps near your Majesty, partaking of the happiness and joy felt by the Spanish nation, at the happy event which has just occurred in the north of this kingdom, beg to present to your Majesty the expression of their lively satisfaction at the speedy termination of war so painful to the bosom of a Queen and a mother. The character of clemency and reconciliation which your royal indulgence has wished to give to the peace which is near at hand, will, we hope, whilst it ensures the duration of that peace, hasten the moment when your Majesty will see the throne of your august daughter surrounded by subjects inspired with an equal sentiment of love and devotion."

To this address her Majesty replied:

"The sentiments which the diplomatic corps have expressed to me on this occasion, sensibly increased the happy emotions which late events have excited.—I sau the more sensible, gentlemen, to your expressions, that I find in them, by anticipation, a proof of the interest which the Allied Powers friendly to the Queen, my daughter, will take in the happy events which promise to establish, her throne, upon the firm foundation of all Spaniards."

The Diplomatic Corps were subsequently invited to dine with the Queen Regent, on which occasion Major Eaton occupied the seat at the right hand of her Majesty.—*Globe.*

(From the Old Dominion.)

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The very institutions which have intoxicated the people, making us little better than a nation of sharpers sp eculators, gamblers and wooden nutmeg dealers, instead of honest, industrious consequences of their own madness and folly, cast it off upon the industrious classes, who never had a bank accommodation in their lives. Bank paper is now ten or fifteen per cent. below par—every dollar in specie will buy one dollar and ten or fifteen dollars of paper, now we ask, is it right for individuals to be compelled to pay this enormous difference because the banks choose to lock up their silver in their vaults, or ship it to Europe on speculation? Would this be submitted to by individuals? Would you pay a broker ten or fifteen per cent. every time you have occasion to use a silver dollar because one of your neighbors cowed you the silver, and could pay you but one dollar? Will any one say that the banks are not as much bound to pay their debts as an individu l? Are they not equally bound to make sacrifices, if necessary to meet their engagements to the public? And yet they will not lift a finger to save the whole community from ruin. Here we see rich corporations, with plenty of money, houses, lands, and what not, quit paying their debts, and allow the holders of their false promises, to make any and every sacrifice, without a single effort to relieve them—and training politicians, and base, degraded, servile presses, justifying the unparalled fraud. We say let the banks *be compelled to pay their debts* by the spur of interest or the scourge of necessity"—let the voice of justice be heard no longer be drowned by the clamour of corporations that can without bodies to be kicked, or souls to be saved.

"THAT ALTERS THE CASE."

Major NOAH, in his Evening Star, announcing the sentence passed upon Dr. DYOTT, remarked:

"The sentence is just, for what is issuing bank notes and shinplasters, without capital to redeem them, but *swindling!*"

The great patron that furnished Major NOAH with "facilities," has issued notes and shinplasters; has purloined the notes of the defunct national institution, and reissued them; has issued and sold post notes, and then protested them; has issued post notes for sale, with months to run, to draw specie from other banks *after* the resolution had been taken by it to stop specie payments; has issued and sold bills on bankers in Europe, with full knowledge that they would be protested; and it has purchased the bonds of States, and converted them into money, and paid the States (when paid at all) in its own depreciated irredeemable paper. And what says the Major to all this? Is it "*swindling!*" and would it be "just" sentence to the penitentiary the authors of this complicated system, in which every variety of ingenious fraud is practised, and by which millions have been robbed? "Ah, no!" says Major NOAH, "it is a safe precedent," which all the banks should follow. There should be a general suspension, that all the corporations which have received six per cent. interest on their promises to pay may make double as much by refusing to pay—by buying up at discount the notes depreciated by their own frauds. This furnishes a fine opportunity for the banks to speculate through their own wrongs, and at the same time it will help customers, the banks' debtors, and throw the loss upon the mass of the people. This is Major NOAH'S morality, and his great patron's.—*Globe.*

Dennis G Orme tried on an indictment for robbing the Bank of the Metropolis has been found not guilty of that crime. That he took the money was fully proved, but he was cleared on the plea of insanity.—*Metropolis.*

GREY EAGLE NOT BROKE DOWN!

A recent letter from the Edi (or (now in his way home from Kentucky) is to the following effect: "I saw Mr. SHOTWELL and Mr. STROUD BURNHAM yesterday at Frankfort, who informed me the Grey Eagle was not broken down, as was supposed. The injury of which he complained at Louisville is in the collin-joint of his left ankle, but the ankle and joint are a little swollen, but not inflamed, and the cannon bone are affected, and his leaders are as sound as ever." This intelligence has excited the utmost gratification here, and will give pleasure to every admirer of the high-mettled horse. It is supposed that Grey Eagle will make a season next Spring at the stable of Mr. Burbridge, and be trained in the Fall.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

John Randolph and Banks. John Randolph always had a mortal antipathy to banks. On one occasion he had a draft upon the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New York for which he wanted them to give him cash. Upon which upon its being refused, he demanded to see the President of the bank. Over the door of the Mechanics' Bank is an arm. and a hand holding a hammer. Randolph took the President of the institution to the door and said, "sir, I advise you to take that hammer out of that hand and put a *razor* in it, then the people will know at once it is a shaving shop."—*Metropolis.*

WASHINGTON.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette, lately delivered an address before some of the Literary Societies of his State, which is highly spoken of, and, no doubt, deservedly. The subject of the discourse was the grand leading principle on which depends the striking difference between the intellectual character of the ancients and moderns. We insert the following extract from the address relative to the "Father of his country:"

"I place not the name of WASHINGTON in comparison with those of warriors and orators of any age. I will do no such injustice to their fame! He, the father of the nation, held power, unsought for greatness and goodness combined, which shed illustrious of any age may glory in acknowledging, without a thought of envy or a movement of emulation. Greatness, and even superiority, I have claimed for and conceded to, distinguished men of every age, when compared with others, but from that comprison the name of WASHINGTON is excluded. Alone in his virtues, and alone his race in their exercise, the pre-eminence which a grateful country asks for his father is acknowledged by all admiring world, and nothing is denied to our country by that world but the right of appropriating to itself the name of WASHINGTON.

"He was a fame formed on a virtue higher even in a patriotism—a that virtue might have required of him what the good of other climes could not have appeared. It was not the love of soil-nor even, alone, the love of those who occupied that soil, that moved him. Of a comprehensive mind, while it understood and resented the *wrongs* of his *country*, included in the remedy the *rights of man*. And when he struck for independence, he felt that though one people only was included in the proclaimed effort, mankind at large were to profit by the blow.

"We appeal to no single field for the fame of WASHINGTON. No one victory, no brilliant series of gallant defence, makes up his military glory. Wherever he appeared, his dignity commanded respect, and his character secured confidence. A single battle, even under *his* command, might have been lost; but the great contest ever tended onward to victory. No individual field decided the adventurous daring of WASHINGTON, while the whole Revolutionary struggle was made successfully by his counsels valor.

"Well may our realms his Fame and wisdom boast—
"His prudence served what bravery had lost.

"The eloquence of WASHINGTON was effective from its evident sincerity, his heart went with every word, and, as a speaker, the clearness of his style, the purity of his diction, and the evident integrity of his intention, if they did not entitle him to the highest prize of eloquence, brought home to the mind that was advocated all the effects that eloquence could produce.

"In the deprivations and sufferings of army at Valley Forge, WASHINGTON exhibited many of the highest qualifications of a military leader; and there, too, he displayed some of the finest powers of eloquence, when he retired from the tumult of the camp, and unheared, except by God and one accidental listner, he invoked a blessing on his fellow sufferers, and dared to solicit Divine aid upon the cause, and that cause alone, which was right. Surely this was an eloquence which must move man by its fervency, and please God by its confidence and truth."

A CRIME AGAINST BEAUTY—*Arrest of the Criminal.*—About two years since, Mr. Hall, Captain of a vessel then in the West Indies sent to this city, by one James Murphy a letter containing a check on the Merchant Bank for two hundred dollars, to be delivered to his wife, Mrs. Hall. It was never received by her; and it subsequently appeared that Murphy had called at the Bank and presented the check for payment but was there told that, as the check was drawn to Miss. Hall's order it must be endorsed by her before it could be paid. Murphy accordingly forged the endorsement to Miss. Hall name, and induced by plausible pretences and specious promises his wife's sister a beautiful girl named O'Neill, in the beginning of the night, (about 9 o'clock) previous to the bank, to go to the Bank and present the check for payment. On offering the check, she was asked if the endorsement was Mrs. Hall's signature, and replied affirmatively, and there is no doubt but that she believed it to be at the time. Upon giving her name and residence, the money was paid to her. The brother-in-law, on receiving the money, made an excuse of business over in New Jersey, and immediately departed; and the next intelligence received from him was by a letter dated at New York, which required his wife to come on to him there immediately, which she did, leaving her sister in this city. A few days after the payment of the check, the forgery of the endorsement was discovered, and Miss O'Neil was arrested on the charge of forgery, and taken before Alderman Badger, where the foregoing facts were elicited. The magistrate was convinced of the truth of the natural and simple story, as to the extent of her unconscious agency in the consummation of the forgery, and one of the officers Mr. Wolff, we believe went to New York to arrest the double distilled villain, who could violate confidence reposed in him, commit a high crime against the laws, and then basely endeavor to place a young innocent and unprotected female in a situation calculated to ruin her character and draw upon her the punishment due to himself alone. The officer, however, did not succeed, but heard that Murphy had embarked on board of a vessel which had sailed for Ireland. Miss O'Neill was finally discharged and voluntarily made the promise to her unworthy brother-in-law should never come in Philadelphia again, she would immediately give information against him. All this as we stated at the Commencement, occurred nearly two years ago.

On Friday morning last, a person or persons called at Alderman Badger's and left a paper that Murphy was in town having arrived the previous evening. But they had not yet left the office, when Miss O'Neill also came in to give the same information as she had voluntarily promised to do nearly two years before. —A warrant was placed in the hands of officer Moffit, who succeeded in arresting Murphy at No. 24 Lombard street, and on a hearing before the Alderman, he was committed for trial. Justice is far reaching, and soon or late will overtake the guilty.

It would seem that Murphy subsequent to his first violation of confidence proceeded on step by step in crime. Since his return from Ireland he has been convicted in New York for larceny, and sentenced to hard labor on Blackwell's Island, from which he escaped a few weeks since in a most daring manner.

U. States Gazette.

SENSITIVE HAIR.

In the hospital of the Royal Guards at Paris, was a private soldier who had received a violent kicc on the back of his head from a horse. The excitement of the hair produced a sensation in one, and could only be kept under by almost continued bleedings, both local and general. Amongst a series of phenomena produced by the state preternatural excitation, the sensibility transferred by the hairs of the head was not the least remarkable. The slightest touch was felt instantly, and cutting the m gave exquisite pain, so that the patient would scarcely allow any one to come near his bea. Baron Larrey, to put him to the test, gave a limit to an assistant, who was standing behind the patient, to clip off some hair without his perceiving it. This was done with great dexterity, but the soldier broke out into a volley of oath s succeeded by complaints, and it was some time before he could be appeased.

Maysville Prices Current,

NOVEMBER 21, 1839.

ARTICLE.		From	To
Bacon, hams,	c	11	10 12
Bagging, long round,	c	11	10 12
Bale Rope,	c		9 10
Bagging,	c		22 00
Butter,	c	11	20 25
Beeswax,	c		20 25
Cotton, Mins.	c		11 12
Cotton yarns, Assorted,	c		12 17
Castings,	c		5 6
Coal, at the River,	c		60 60
Coffee,	c		14 14
Cordage, White,	c		15 16
Manilla and Sisely	c		16 0
Candles, Sperm,	c		55 0
Tallow,	c		15 0
dipped,	c		12 1
Cheese, Ohio,	c		12 1
Domestic,	c		12 1
Flour,	c	bbl	4 50 4 50
Fish, Mackeral, No 1,			10 00 0
No 2,			8 00 0
Grain, Wheat,	c	bush	62 0
Corn,	c		45 0
Hay,	c	ton	10 00 10 00
Hemp, dew-rotted,	c	100 lb	5 00 5 50
Hemp, Jamaica, hat,	c		7 1
Lead, Bar,	c		5 6
Pig,	c		5 6
White,	c	keg	3 00 3 25
Lards,	c		10 0
Linseet tow,	c		9 18
Molasses,	c	gal	35 0
Nails, assorted	c		10 0
Oil, Sperm,	c	gal	1 75 0
Linseed,	c		1 50 0
Potatoes,	c	bush	50 0
Rags,	c	lb	3 3
Rope,	c		8 0
Sugar,	c		8 0
Salt,	c	bush	62 0
Tobacco, Leaf,	c		6 10
Ky. manufactured,	c		20 0
manf'd twist,	c		14 18
Whiskey,	c	gal	43 50
Wool,	c	lb	20 30

R. H. Stanton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Mason, and adjoining counties. ☞Office on Front street, above the Post Office.

CIGARS.

20000 PRINCIPE & Havana Cigars, assorted brands, among which are the SOLDIER, AMARILLO, COLORADO & PAJIZO, just received and for sale by

DOCT. A SEATON.

Corner of Front & Market Street.

Maysville, Nov. 21 '39.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Keepsake; Democratic Almanac, 1840; Young man's guide; Tales of the Heart, by James; Cross' Masonic Chart; Practical Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Lady's Book; Cooper's Spy; Spencer; Mysteries of Bishop White; Memoirs of Wilberforce; Osmin's poems, Simpson's Plea for Religion; Cobbett's English Grammar; Spencer's Fiora's lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic, Practical and Self-explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Mensuration and Book-keeping, being the best Arithmetic in print; Southey's Poetical Works in one volume, Mitchell's Modern Atlas; Mitchell's Ancient and Classical Atlas; Maps for schools; Sigourney's Best Reading Book; Man About Town; Nan Darrell; Mothers Book; Dansel of Darien; Peter Parley's Bible Geography; Sketches of Married Life, Romantic Tales; Trone's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Troops and Soldiers; School Apparatus, complete set in boxes; Conversation Conversation Cards for bashful youths, Johnson of English, Life of Washington, in Spanish, French, and Latin, Brownie of Bodsbeck, Penny Magazine in Volumes half bound and cheap.

For sale at

E. COX'S Book Store.

Nov. 21, 1839.

Horses for Sale.

SEVERAL Fine horses for sale, among them a pair of Carriage Horses. Apply to Jas. C Coleman at Maysville, or to the subscriber at Washington.

Oct 31st. L. R. COLEMAN.

LOTTERY NEWS!!

DRAWING OF

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 39.

34-28-1-39-16-45-27-2-10-42-19-53.

Combination—Ticket in Class of $100, was sold in the above scheme at "Carrelly's Lucky office."

SCHEMES FOR NOVEMBER.

20,000 Dollars!—Mammoth Scheme.—

CLASS 92—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 23. Capitals $40,000, 12,000, 5840, 3000, 5 of 2000, 5 of 1500, 5 of 1250, 5 of 1200, 40 of 500, 50 of 200, 250 of 150, and 64 of 100. Tickets $10 —Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

35,000 Dollars! Brilliant Scheme.—

CLASS 3—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27. Capitals $35,295, 10, 515, 5000, 4000, 3000, 2500, 2250, 2000 1750, 1600, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1250, 1200 50 of 1000, 50 of 250, 50 of 220, 50 of 200, 60 of 160, 60 of 150, 60 of 120, 60 of 100, and 60 of 60. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

CLASS 93—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 30. Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 5000, 3500, 3327, 3000, 2500 $7-40 of 2000, 50 of 250, 60 of 200, 63 of 150, 63 of 100, and 63 of 50.—Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

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

Orders by Mail or otherwise [enclosing cash or Prizes] for tickets in the above schemes will meet with same attention as personal application if addressed

R. CARELLI
Maysville, Ky.

DR. A. SEATON,

[Late of Boston, Mass.]

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets,

Maysville, Ky.

Aug. 6, 1839.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative.

Medicine of great value to mankind obtained equally from the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms, and possessing a double fold power—a medicine, which though designed as a remedy for consumption, is possessed of such mysterious influence over every other disease of the human system, as to effect radical and perfect cures in many cases where all other remedies are inadequate.

Many certificates might be adduced to show that the Sanative has effected the most astonishing cures in almost all the diseases to which humanity is subject; but it is deemed unnecessary, as the great popularity which the Sanative has obtained, recommends it fully to the public. The following is a brief statement of the principal diseases to which it has successfully been applied: Incipient and confirmed consumption, palsy, epilepsy, convulsions, drops, fits, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, dysentary, gravel and strangury, rheumatism, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervous debility, Ague, Weak lungs, spitting of blood, and delirium tremens. Price $2 50 per half ounce.

The above unequaled medicine is at the store of the subscriber at Vanceburg, Lewis co.

TH. S. F. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo

STOVES.

THE subscriber has recently received a full supply of the latest improved Premium Cooking Stoves, of different sizes; and Parlor Stoves, of different sizes of Franklin Stoves, with 7 and 10 plate Wood Stoves also Cannon Stoves and Grates; of different sizes which he will be sold on as good terms as they can be bought in this city. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons knowing their notes or accounts to be due to the undersigned, will please to come forward and settle them, for no further indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH FRANK.

Maysville, Oct 24, 1839-3t

Patent Stove Manufactory,

CORNER OF WALL & SECOND STREETS.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand J. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for utility and neatness has not its equal; for particulars inquire at office 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, 1839-1.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

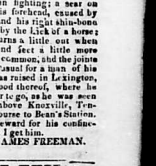
WILL attend the courts of Fleming and the Courts of Law and Chancery for the Counties of FLEMING, NICHOLAS, BATH, and MASON.

They will promptly attend to collections of debts, and other professional business entrusted to their care.

January & Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
Maysville.
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Pant & Bodrick.

Oct 17, 1839-3t

Eagle copy.



$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living Cass county, Georgia, on the 12th day of August last a negro man named JESSE, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 45 or 50 years of age; fully ruptured on the right side; a small piece bit off end of his ears in fighting; where he was raised, he had a scar on one side of his forehead, caused by a blow with a stick; and his right shin-bone has been broken, also by the kick of a horse. The toe on that foot turns a little out when walking, and he has feet a little more crooked and bony than common, and he is one somewhat larger than usual for a man of his size. He is supposed to have been raised in Lexington, Ky., or the neighborhood thereof, where he will doubtless endeavor to go, as he was seen in the neighborhood of Harrodsburg, Tennessee, directing his course to Bean's Station. I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

JAMES FREEMAN.

Oct 31—3t

STOP THE THIEF!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!!

WAS Stolen on the 27th of October, from the subscriber living one mile back of Maysville, a small pocket book containing $50 in Bank Notes, and a small quantity of silver, the bank bills were all of the following dates, viz: one bill of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, dated Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1839, one bill of the

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 amended, that the fees in all cases shall be twenty five dollars, instead of twenty as named in said ordinance. This ordinance shall be force and take effect from and after the 25th day of October, 1839.

Approved 9th Oct., 1839.

RICHD COLLINS, Pres't.

Attest,
M. MARSHALL, City Cl'k.
Oct 17, 39.

Lewisburg Academy.

THE Winter Session of this institution will commence on Monday the 30th instant, 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.

Board 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.

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—He table will always present every delicacy the market affords, and his bar will be well supplied with the choicest wines and liquors.

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

Kirk, Anderson & Sharpe,

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising every thing in the line of Dry Goods, fall and winter wear, both fashionable and substantial, which they will sell low for cash or in exchange for country produce, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the purchasing public.

Sept. 25th, 1839.

New and Cheap Cash Store.

ENGLINE KELLY has just returned from New York, and has now open in the house which he occupied last summer, No 21 Front Street, the third door below John Armstrong & co's Store, a full supply of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS which he will sell as cheap as any extraordinary LOW PRICE and he buys and sells exclusively for CASH, bargains may be expected. He has a large stock of Sattinets Cloths, Cassimeres Cassinetts and Winter Vestings which he will sell *lower* than any *ever* sold at private sale in Maysville.

Maysville Oct 3d 1839.

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. Our goods were bought for *cash principally*, and we pledge ourselves to sell upon as favourable terms as any house in the West, for Cash or Country produce payable in Maysville.

We invite those wishing to purchase to give us a call.

HIRAM T. PEARCE.
ROBERT C. FANT.
JOSEPH F. BRODRICK.

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Ware & Cole, For Sale.

ON the 1st day of October next, I proposed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, my residence in this County, 2 miles South of Lewis, ONE BAY MARE, 7 years old. The property of Joseph D. Graves of the State of Georgia, left in my possession in July 1837, but no wine called for. The Mare now sold to pay the expenses of keeping, &c.

Sep 19th. 21 JAMES F. PATTON.

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. These valuable animals have been bred in the South, and will be attended upon that occasion.

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

THOS. MARSHALL.

Sept. 26 1839—t.f.

N. England Cough Syrup.

THE reputation of which has now become established as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Affections of the Lungs, Perpetuates its fame by the testimonials, DANL. GODDARD, No. 8, Gold street, New York.

In recommending 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 in his extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect—The happy combination of its ingredients, for cases, of which it is entirely composed, are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Larynx and Bronchi.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has not proved a cure, even in diseases for which it is recommended, except in cases approaching to consumption attended with bleeding at the lungs, and "all other remedies had failed, the most decided flattering success had attended its use—Common colds which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, procuring tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping cough it is 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 enveloped in a bill of 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, at cop ropriators, 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 powerful effect of cleansing 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.

Persons using and white teeth are the most valuable portions of your humanity, but how many neglect the attention necessary for the preservation, even when surrounded by all the means we find—among those we know of none more efficient and effectual than the Oasis Tooth Wash—it cleanses and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the mouth and restores the breath. We recommend it to you in 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.

Sept. 19, 1839.

Doctors Sharp & Duke,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the several departments of their profession. They will attend jointly or separately 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. Sharpe at his residence on Limestone street, nearly opposite the Brewery, and upon Dr. Duke at his residence, on Front street.

June 27, 1839.—2m

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, vestings, and trimmings of every description, together with a stock of gentlemen's clothing suitable for ready sales. The goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to please all who may favor them with a call.

They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all the qualities, and will also make to order any jobs with which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the neatest and fashionable manner, and according to the most approved model, at reasonable prices. They prefer themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a share of a liberal patronage.

April 4th, 1839.

NOTICE.

AS I intend quitting exc. I will sell a bargain TWO HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX Acres of land lying on the road leading from Kentucky to Augusta, 3 miles from Kentucky, and four miles from Claysville, where the dam for slack water navigation is now under contract. The land is of the best description: there are eight or ten acres under fence; two hewed log houses, well finished; one of them has a good smokehouse, and all houses, with a good well in the yard, and plenty of stock water; it is deemed useless to give a further description of the land, as purchaser will call and examine for themselves. The premises will be shown at any time; the terms will be made easy to the purchaser; the client title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH ASBURY.

June 20th, 1 39.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having determined to close their dry goods business, are offering their extensive and well selected stock of goods, at cost for cash purchases, at cash cost and charges, for cash or approved paper. The assortment of goods is large and desirable, and affords opportunities 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 having a very extensive town and country custom, the lease of the house will be assigned to any responsible person purchasing the goods on hand.

PAUL & MARTIN REINHARD.

Louisville, June 3, 1839—eady$3.

Fox Springs.

THESE fountains of health, White Sulphur, Chalybeate, and tree stone, are now in full operation. Health and pleasure in the charms and scenery around them, they speak and have spoken, in a voice not to be mistaken by invalids, for health and comfort. The subscriber feels grateful to a generous public who have patronized and sustained him so well since his location at the Springs. There are at present many more improvements than heretofore to visitors—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
Horses,	2 50

Bar Bills as formerly.

The above rates will not be objected to by gentlemen and ladies, who may come in company of others; should any of that class be unwilling to visit the springs in consequence of poverty, to such I will say the rate is required. W'M. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18, 1839.—3$75.

CATSUP.

MUSHROOM, Walnut and Tomato Catsup, for sale by,

F. FRANK.

Feb. 28. 1839.—9n No. 19 Sutton St.

WANTED

10,000 LBS FEATHERS,
1000 lbs. Beeswax,
50,000 lbs. Ginseng,
500 Bushels Mustard Seed,
2000 lbs. Ginseng, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist

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

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparation to go east for a full supply of goods and are now dispatched on those terms we have always dispatched on in past years business. We hope they will call on us speedily and afford us the necessary time.

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

Antiquities.

DELATIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with a Chronological Table of Ancient Events for 1840, the Gem for 1840, Turner's Annual Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Year Book, 1840; Ladies Pocket Book, Almanac, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's daily German Almanac, 1840; Nutt's Botany; Wilcox's History of the Church; Cobbin's Family; The Life of Benefit the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Lives of Mrs. Hall, Harriet Martineau, on the constitution, Walker on the Sabbath, Ornamental Gilt Globes for the use of Schools, Pocket Memorandum Book, Pop's Cure for Stammering, Pop's Conversation Reader, Pop's Conversation Reader, Pop's Conversation Reader