State Rights.

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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A liberal deduction of 15 per cent. made on the yearly.

Additional square

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Sam'l Kennedy, Esq.
Otho Hughes P. M.
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Cynthiana, Ky. David Rassett,
Augusta, Ky. Andrew Cameron
Ashland, Ky. Wm A Withers
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Mt Sterling, Ky. Hardin Rogers
Mt Vernon, Ky. Dr E Logan
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Cincinnati, Ohio Eli Davidson P M.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS, is now in operation.

CHARLES B. RYAN, Agent.

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

Maysville, February 8, 1838.-tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK, Door below Clark & Ryan's Warehouse, Market Street,

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of foreign and domestic goods, comprising almost every article the dry goods line. Our goods were bought for cash principally, and we pledge ourselves to sell upon as favorable terms as those in the West, for Cash or approved country months. We invite those wishing to purchase to give us a call.

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

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Diggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS, Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fresh assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of every description, together with a stock of gentlemen's clothing suitable for the season. These goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to make good bargains as can be had anywhere. They intend to keep always on hand, a complete supply of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order any article which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the most fashionable manner, and according to the most approved mode, at reasonable prices. They flatter themselves to give every attention to, and hope to receive a generous share of the patronage.

April 4th 1837

Dr. England Cough Syrup.

THIS reputation of which has now become established as the most safe and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Affections of the Lungs. Prepared only by the sole proprietor, DAVID GODFREY, No. 8, Gold street, New York.

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

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed in giving relief. Diseases for which it is recommended; even cases approaching to consumption attended with bleeding at the Lungs, and other all other remedies had failed, the most distressing cases have had attended its use.—Many cases which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its use in a few hours; when used in asthma, shortness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, gives immediate relief, procures a good night's rest and sleep. In whooping cough it is with a trial. 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 full direction, enclosed in a engraved wrapper, bearing on it the signature of the proprietor in his own hand writing. Each bottle will be sealed and stamped with the red "New England Cough Syrup."

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

Sold by appointment of proprietors, at W. Johnston's Drug Store.

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

The Orris Tooth Wash.

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

Sound teeth and white teeth are the most valuable ornaments of humanity, but how many neglect the attention necessary for the purpose, even when surrounded by all the means and appliances for procuring some thing pleasant and effectual than the Gum Arabic. It cleanses and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the mouth and sweetens the breath. We recommend its use to all, young and old.—Boston Morning Post.

The unbourrest testimony of the eminent Physicians in all parts of the Union, and Physicians in all parts of the Union, is decisively shown by the numerous certificates that accompany each bottle. For sale at Dr Johnston's Drug Store.

Maysville, Oct. 14, 1839.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

JOHN C. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Market Cross and Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the best quality, which he will positively sell at the PITTSBURG PRICES, and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in that city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

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

Cooking, coal & wood stoves AND COMMON GRATES, of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale.

Maysville, Sept 8, 1836.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative.

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

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 general popularity which the Sanative has obtained, recommends it fully to the public. The following is a brief statement of the principle diseases to which it has successfully been applied. Incipient and confirmed consumption, paley, epilepsey, venereal, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, hysterics, gravel and strangury, diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervousness, Ague, Weak Lungs, spitting of blood, and delirium tremens.

Price $2 50 per half ounce.

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

TH. S. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo

Patent Stove Manufactory.

CORNER OF WALL & SECOND STREET.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand J. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE Cook Stove, for utility and neatness has not its superior; persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of reserved sizes, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-t. f.

Fresh Drugs.

JUST received from Philadelphia, 6 cases Epo Salts,
5 do Cavarata,
4 do Pan Red,
5 bbls Turpentine,
4 do Linseed Oil,
100 lbs Pittsburg White Lead,
190 lbs Chrome Green,
24 do Prussian Blue,
50 do No. 2, do do
100 do Eng Red, Am. Calcined,
26 do Litharge,
100 do Rheubarb Root,
100 do do Pulv. Root,
100 do Camphor,
300 do sup'r Carb. Soda
200 do Sulphur mixture,
200 do Liquorice Paste,
160 do do Root,
62 gallons best Copal Varnish,
555 lbs Blue Lead,
147 do White Vitrol,
50 do Red Tartar,
700 do Epsom Salt,
592 do Glauber Salts,
4 Carboy's Oil Vitrol,
2 do Muriatic Acid.

164 lbs best S. F. Indigo,
50 do Carb. Ammonia,
103 do Supr Ammonia,
59 do Eng. Lampblack,
50 do fresh Cassia buds Flowers,
76 do Gum Arabic,
100 do do Assafœtida
1500 do Whiting,
125 do Turkey Umber,
200 do Epsom Salts,
25 lbs. Ref. Liquorice,
50 do Gum Tragacenth,
25 do Egg's Opium,
20 do Turkey do
50 do Pulv. Jalap,
15 do Gum Gamboage,
59 gallons Sweet Oil,
60 lbs Tartaric Acid,
20 do Calc. Magnesia,
100 do Jujube Paste,
6 doz Chinese Tooth Wash,
506 gross Tuft Corks,
225 do Bottle do
100 mats Cinnamon,
2 lb. Gum Guaiacum,
200 do Emery, asst,
20 do Gum Benzoin,
25 do White Wax,
20 do Bals Copaiva,
6 dozen Henry Magnesia,
400 papers Wood and Paper Pill Boxes,
2 groce Brandreth's Pills genuine,
4 do Lee's do do
2 lb. Paris Whiting,
3 bbls best Irish Glue,
3 do do Philadelphia Glue,
3 boxes old Castile Soap,
50 yds. Grist's Add. Plaster,
5 boxes best Honey-dew Tobacco,
1 bbl Blac. Snuff,
1 groce do do in 1 lb tin cans,
1 do Scotch Snuff in 4 lb do
23,000 Spanish Segars,
26 doz. asst. Paint Brushes,
15 do do Hair Brushes, fine,
6 do do Varnish do
7 groce do Tooth do
4 do do Shaving do
10 do do Cloth do
10 doz asst. Looking Glass Plates,
70 lbs Natmegs, Good,
3 boxes Marbled Bar Soap,
1 doz. Stethoscope,
3 do asst. Heber Chases Trusses,
6 do Cases dental Instruments.

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

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

Republication.

BE it further ordained, That any person who shall have a Stove Pipe passing out through the wooden part of any building in the city, shall cause the said pipe to pass through a sheet of iron or tin; or to be surrounded with brick so as to leave six inches all around between the pipe and wood; and the pipe shall extend at least four feet from the outer part of the wood work of the building, and any person transgressing this ordinance shall be fined five dollars for each day he so transgresses.

Extract from an ordinance passed 12th March, 1832. M. MARKLAND, City Cl'k.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen for the City of Maysville, That each and every fire builder or owner of a house and lot in the city, (whether the same be occupied by himself or tenant,) be and they are hereby required to have good leathern Fire Buckets attached to their houses in some convenient place, where they can be obtained in case of fire, and any person failing or refusing to comply with the requisitions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar to be recovered for every week he, she, or they may be without the same after the first Monday in June next; and that the number of buckets to be so furnished such house, shall be one for every two fire places.

Extract from an ordinance passed 3d March, 1839. M. MARKLAND, City Cl'k.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen for the City of Maysville, That the ordinance on the subject of Stove Pipes, and the ordinance on the subject of Stove Pipes passing thro' the wooden part of buildings, be and they are hereby repealed in this city for two weeks in succession

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That H. I. Daviaho, and he is hereby appointed, as warden of the fire department in the lower, and S. B. Nicholson as warden of the fire department in the upper wards; and that the wards so to the fire departments, shall be divided By Fatton's Alley. And that it shall be the duty of said wardens of the fire department in their wards, to attend to the enforcement the two aforesaid ordinances. And they shall report to the council, the persons who have the requisite number of buckets, and those that have them not. And report the names of those who have them not to the Mayor, that the fines may be inflicted on them after due notice being given to procure the buckets as aforesaid. And they shall report to the Mayor every person who shall violate the ordinance on the subject of stove pipes.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That hereafter in every instance where satisfactory information is given to the council, that buckets have been lost as a fire that shall hereafter take place, that the city will pay one-half the expenses of replacing the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That the said wardens of the fire departments, shall attend and see that the Engines, and Hooks and Ladders are kept in good order, and report to the Board of Council twice a year, and shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be fixed by their report, or report made.

Adopted 27th Nov, 1839.

JNO. SHACKLEFORD, Pres. Protem.

Attest,

M. MARKLAND, City Cl'k.

Dec 5, 1839.

A Second supply of Winter GOODS!

JUST received at KELLY'S CASH STORE a fresh, Fresh Stock of which will be sold as usual at our exceedingly low prices.

Also, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing and Blankets OVER COATS, which will be sold lower than can be bought (the same quality) in Cincinnati.

Maysville, Nov. 26, '39.

Newton Cooper,

OF the late firm of Nicholson & Cooper, continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS.

At the old stand, opposite the Eagle Book Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly filled.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of *Cooking, Coal and Wood Stoves.*

Maysville, Nov. 28, '39-1y.

STOP THE THIEF!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!!

WAS Stolen on the 27th of October, from the subscriber living one mile back of Maysville, Ky. eighteen pieces of gold (Sovereigns.) My clerk was broken open, and the money taken therefrom by a man named *EMANUEL IMMELL*, who generally goes by the name of *Jackson*; he is about five feet 8 inches high, of dark complexion, large mouth, thick lips, dark hair and black eyes, there is one or two small warts under the right eye; he has two letters, L. I. marked with Indian ink on his left arm; there is also an anchor marked with the same, on his left hand; he wore away a broad rimmed black hat, negro cassinet pantaloons, and a blue cloth coat, the bottom of his shirt tail is cut off his left. I will give the above reward for the thief and money, or any part of the money, or thirty dollars for the thief.

JOHN M. CALHOUN.

Nov. 7, 1839.

☞ The Tri. Saturday Courier and New Orleans Sun insert to amount of $3 each, and charge Monitor office.

R. H. Stanton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

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

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery for Fleming, Mason, Lewis, Nicholas, Bath, Lewis & Greenup.

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

January & Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herlist,
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Chenault, Trent & Brodrick.

Maysville

Oct 17, 1839 -tf

Eagle copy.

M. Markland,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

WILL regularly attend the Courts in Mason and the adjoining counties. Office on the Cross street, next door south of the office of he Maysville Insurance Company, second story.

Nov. 28, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

WILL make Collections and Remit to order

THE VISION:

A POEM, COMPOSED FOR THE CARRIER OF THE MONITOR

On the 1st day of January, 1840.

Almighty God, who hears the lowly pray,
Assist my humble lay
To sing thy gifts, which through another year
Bespeak thy love, thy wisdom, and thy care.
As thus I prayed, I felt my eyelids close,
My senses slept—I sunk in soft repose:
A Vision came—I saw an angel bright,
Blazing with radiant and celestial light,
Before me stand—with kindest looks he spoke
And with these words, the awful silence broke;
"Arise—thy prayer is heard, not only so,
More than thou asked, much more thro' me
thou'lt know:
Not only past, but future times I'll show."
Me he upraised, and soaring then on high,
On wings expanded, darted through the sky,
Until I spied a mountain's verdant crown:
There he descended slowly, buoyant, down.
"Behold," he said, "mark what I reveal,
And see what glories, future times conceal!
Behold that form upon the Ocean's plain,
And see COLUMBIA, mistress of the main."
A female form then met my wondering view,
Drawn in a car, along the briny blue,
By Sonning steeds, while all the Poetian crew,
Tritons, and Naiads, with deep resounding
shells,
Made ocean echo from its deepest cells.
Upon her brow, a crown of stars she wore,
While nymphs attendant, streaming banners
bore
Of every clime, and earth's remotest shore.
Firmly, she grasped, a trident in her hand,
Symbol of power, dread emblem of command:
She spoke: "O All nations hear,—and when
ye hear, obey.
The sea is mine, and subject to my sway,
From pole to pole, my sovereign banner reign,
And prove me queen, and mistress of the
main.
To every land—my commerce ranges free,
From every land—a tribute comes to me;
Power and wealth, and glory all I own,
I rule the seas, I rule the waves alone."
My soul transported, with the glorious sight
Which showed my country's future sovereign
might,
I praised my God, and humbly did implore,
She might be thus till time should be no more.
"Thy honors are false! thy country yet will
fall!
Behold the cause, the fatal cause of all!"
The angel said—when quick before my eyes
The pageant changed, and other sights arise:
A wasted form, engrossed my sudden view;
Alas, how wan, and how did tears bedew,
Her haggard cheeks: her long disheveled
hair,
Hung loosely down; and ah, her mournful air,
Proclaimed a heart from which all hope was
driven,
Of peace on earth, perhaps of rest in heaven.
See! see! she lifts her eyes, but not in prayer,
Oh hear that sigh, which so denotes despair.
The truth was told—"twas needless more to
scan,
A victim she—to cruel, heartless man!
Oh my soul grieves—and tears flow free,
Of beauty, grace, displaying every grace,
To see and mark, the dreadful, mournful
change.
To see how tears, and sunken eyes derange,
What heaven had made so lovely and divine.
I cried, "Give deed, oh God, was ever
mine"
The angel said, "To man was woman given,
The best, most precious, dearest gift of
heaven:
A radiant angel, God the father gave,
To man in woman, but man a slave
To his unholy, foul, and base desires,
To such as vice, and only vice inspires,
Would make, what God designed as pure and
chaste:
And cheat himself, and all his treasure waste,
Behold your Stage"—but here the angel's
tears,
Prevented speech—"For ah, what there
appears!!!"
Resuming words—"Behold the wanton dance
The base—the curse—the *moral death of
France*
Woman for gold, compelled by men to show,
What e'en above both modesty, and shame
It makes us weep—*although* in heaven blest,
To see Brezshard, Augusta, or Celeste,
To see those charms, *almost* what angels
claim,
Exposed to crowds, to infamy, and shame.
Your country's lost—for man will use his
power,
To cheat himself, and for the fleeting hour,
Exchange his hopes, for joys in skies above,
And sell his passion, all for bliss of love.
For holy joys, the Almighty—woman gave,
Whom man has made a victim and a slave.
Avenge her cause"—"Avenge I will—let
fall the flash,
Of thunder, oh my God!"—I heard the crash
Of worlds in wreck—"Avenge," all nature
cried,
"Avenge her cause,"—"Avenge," all earth
replied:
"Vengeance is mine"—upon the billows tost,
I saw COLUMBIA, struggling—drowning—*lost.*

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE FRIENDS.

At a lively pleasant party, towards the close of the fall of 18—, I was introduced to Charles N——. It was at the house of an intimate friend of mine some little distance out of town. We had a ball in the evening, and I recollect were uncommonly gay. I never was in better spirits than in moving through a country with the pretty Miss T——; we both delighted in the appearance of one part of the figure. There is something very agreeable, at times, in these mutual mistakes. When we had set down after the first cotillion, my wandering attention was arrested by a young gentleman whose countenance I had not observed. He was apparently about twenty-seven years of age; his figure was thin, but fine; his features were regular, his eye dark and expressive, and but for the gloom that rested on his pale countenance when I first beheld him, I should have called him eminently handsome. But in that gloom there was so much of mental suffering, and so much of absolute wretchedness—such an absence of all hope, and such a shade of settled despair; that you became uneasy while you contemplated it, and turned away as an inspirer of painful thoughts. I felt the melancholy to be contagious, and began to chat and laugh with a group near me to draw off my attention from that gloomy brow and compressed and sunken lip; but in vain. My eyes involuntarily returned, as under the influence of fascination; and even while I talked with some appearance of earnestness to the lady who sat next to me, I could not avoid giving a stealthy glance at the young stranger. There he sat as I first remarked him—near a window, and somewhat retired from the rest of the company; his head rested on his hand, which was white and then pazed through his rich, dark hair—from habit as it were, for he was evidently in a reverie, far from the present scene and its hilarity. The bright eyes of little beautiful women sparkling with animation and joyous excitement, attracted him not—The soft, half wanton whisper, and laughter tone of festal mirth, were equally unheeded. A lady was called upon to entertain the company with music. I was delighted to see her sat down to the harp—the loveliest of instruments—it shows off a fine voice and a fine arm so well.—She commenced a sweet and plaintive air. It was an old fashioned strain that I was fond of when a boy. The deep swell of music appeared to have a powerful effect upon the young stranger.—He started from his reverie—roused himself, and seemed determined to make up for his inattentiveness to politeness by striving to be agreeable. I never saw a more sudden change in an individual. I would scarcely have recognized him, so altered was his countenance and manner. He began a spirited conversation with a sparkling-lipped little girl, he had not before condescended to notice; offered her his arm, and they joined a group around the fair harper. I observed him. It appeared to me that his high gaiety was unnatural—unlike his—his good. It was not the free flow of heart-felt joy. Probably it appeared there more so to me from contrasting it with the gloomy expression that first caught my notice. His deportment was now elegant and graceful; and his attentions were by no means unacceptable to the lovely creature who was hanging to his arm, nor to those who joined her for a share of the handsome young gentleman's conversation. This pleased me, and I listened interested me, and when the music was over I desired my friend to introduce me. He immediately complied; and the stranger was introduced to me as Charles N——, an English gentleman who had just arrived from a tour through the country. Young men are soon acquainted; especially where there is a congeniality of sentiment and feeling; and it was not long before we were engaged in an interesting conversation. His language was elegant and polished. His address easy and gentlemanly; he had travelled over the greater part of Europe, and his mind had stored with information; his observation had displayed in the whole of the world, and, on literary subjects and refined elegance of taste. I was much pleased with him and he was decidedly a superior man. When he grew animated on some subject that particularly interested him, and his eyes kindled, and his countenance shone with a transient enthusiasm, I thought him one of the most captivating beings I had ever beheld. But then there was that return of melancholy depression; and when he had worked up to an excitement on any favorite effusion of poetry or romance, his countenance would settle down into an expression of exhaustion—a repose of gloom, which seemed natural to it. And the necessary reaction of an unusual excitement: then by a painful effort he would endeavor to keep up his share of the spirit of the conversation, and beam forth with some brilliant stroke of wit or lively sarcasm, and be mirthful for a moment; but I soon perceive that he possessed a keen sence of the ridiculous and that at a time when his mind was freer and his heart calmer, he must have been a most entertaining companion. I was convinced that there was some hidden, grief that lay like an incubus on his soul, and shut out all employment. I felt a powerful sympathy for him—a desire to alleviate his melancholy—not unmingled with a curiosity as to the cause. I kept near him during the remainder of the evening; I exerted myself to appear cheerful; I endeavored to lead him into conversations on topics in which I thought he would feel an interest, and to prevent the mind from receiving rest in itself, and feeding on its own dark thoughts; I tried to draw him into the dance, but without effect.—"I will enjoy it more by looking on," said he, with a faint smile—"I am affraid," said he, "my dancing days are over." He sighed. I rallied him about such a bachelor declaration in a fine-looking young fellow to whom the girls were waiting to be gracious, but I saw it gave pain, and ceased.

We stood off before the company broke up, and as it was a beautiful moonlight night, with a fresh, bracing air, we agreed to walk home. He took my arm, and I accompanied him to his lodgings. Our conversation was of a mixed nature; the pleasure we had met,—the current news of the day; and there were long pauses; and each one appeared to be absorbed in his own meditations. Some of the topics

From the Globe.

MEN, NOT PRINCIPLES.

This is the appropriate motto of the Opposition. Their avowed object is success, by what men, or what means achieved, it matters not. They proclaim that it is of no importance who is their candidate for the Presidency, provided he be *available*, which is the sole qualification demanded. The facility with which they adopt or drop a candidate, would be amusing, were it not culpable. They are wholly regardless of his opinions; in fact, take little pains to inquire into them. Hostility to the Republican Administration is their sole bond of union, and stands in lieu of all those cardinal principles upon which an honest and consistant party can alone ground itself.

But their indifference to principle is even more flagrant. They are willing to take a man whose doctrines, in every important particular, coincide with those of the Administration which they attack, and for holding which, it has for years been the object of their unrelenting hostility. This is manifested in the late election of Speaker. They proclaim as a triumph the choice of a gentleman whose political principles differ as widely as the poles, from those which they entertain. About this there is, there can be, no mistake.—The opinions of Mr. HUNTER have been too frequently and frankly proclaimed to admit of the slightest uncertainty. His pride is to have been bred in the school of Jeffersonian Republicanism. His whole course before the people, in the Legislature of Virginia, and in Congress, proves the sincerity of his devotion to those doctrines of which Federal Whiggery is the antipodes. He is a constructionist of the straitest sect; he is opposed to a protective tariff, and a national Bank. He is against internal improvements by the General Government; he is, to use his own phrase, in favor of a "divorce between the Government and all banks;" he is one of the ablest, as he was one of the earliest, advocates of an Independent Treasury. Quotations from his published speeches, &c. might be multiplied in proof of these assertions of his political orthodoxy.

The Opposition denounce the Administration for its refusal to establish a Bank. Mr. HUNTER is amenable to the same charge.

"I shall pause," he observes, "but a moment, to consider the expedient of a United States Bank, which has been suggested by some as affording the means of producing immediate relief. If this were so, the suggestion would be useless to those who, like myself, believe that it is demonstrable, and that it has often been demonstrated, that we have no power under the Constitution to charter such a bank. But for one, I believe that no such effect would flow from such an institution."

The Opposition accuse the Government of causing the sufferings of the country, by means of the Specie Circular, hostility to the banks, merchants, &c. Mr. HUNTER not only did not join in this senseless clamor, but attributed the effect to far other causes; to the system, in fact, which the Opposition sustain.

"After much consideration," remarks he, "I have come to the conclusion that the present and past commercial distresses have been mainly produced by the American system—by a system which, in violation of the law of its creation, hurries to its downfall as the necessary result of its own action; and this catastrophe is only hastened by the excitement of the connection between it and the Government."

The Opposition denounce the Administration for wishing to dissolve the fatal connection which has bound together the Government and banking institutions. If there be guilt in this, Mr. HUNTER is equally involved.

"As one of the means of effecting this gradual reform," (he remarks,) "I PROPOSE A DIVORCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND ALL BANKS. I propose it, sir, as a measure required by public interest, and ultimately beneficial to the banks themselves. The deposites of public money, upon which these institutions trade, and the credit given to their paper by means of its receipt in public dues, not only serve to stimulate an action already false in its nature, and tends but to hasten the round of expansion and contraction which they are ever performing. In that point of view THE CONNECTION IS INJURIOUS TO THE GOVERNMENT, THE PEOPLE, AND THE BANKS."

Yet for holding these opinions, innocent and even praiseworthy in Mr. HUNTER, the Administration is denounced as recommending an *ominous Sub-Treasury*, of warning upon commerce and credit, of returning to barbarism, as wishing to establish a Government bank, as actuated by a deliberate design of sapping the foundations of public prosperity.

The PRESIDENT is accused of wishing to augment Executive patronage, by dissolving all connection with banks, State or National, and this is one of the of the principal grounds, or rather pretences, of Whig hostility. Hear again what Mr. HUNTER says upon this subject.

"I have always regarded the connection between Bank and State in this country, as a conjuncture most ominous to our liberties. Use the public money to buy up the State banks, for the use of this Government, or of its Executive branch, and you at once convert them into political engines—you deprive the States of the control of their own institutions, and you place the people under the dominion of a league of corporate influences. Endow a moneyed corporation with the functions of Government, and you behold at once the most ruthless of all despotisms."

We introduce these quotations to give the public some idea of what is called Whig triumphs. If their joy is sincere, it proves that their opposition to the Administration is solely factious and personal.

We are satisfied with the principles of Mr. HUNTER, and from our knowledge of his character, we have a right to believe that his acts will be in conformity therewith. He knows the sentiments of the majority of the House and of the people. With these sentiments he cordially agrees, and the fact was known to those who gave him their votes, after vainly endeavoring to elevate to the Chair men of entirely opposite principles. He has proclaimed his intention not be a party Speaker; he has declared that he would "sustain the principles upon which he stands pledged before the country." We have a right, from his character, to expect that he will act in conformity with those principles. If in the discharge of his delicate and responsible duties, particularly the organization of the House for the purpose of business, he is fairly the exponent of his principles and those which prevail in Congress and among the people—if he looks with a single eye to the public good and convenience, he will not only be able to serve the country effectually, but add much to the reputation which he has so honorably achieved.

From the Globe.

THE COALITION OF FACTIONS.

The demonstrations of the political assembly of the Opposition in the different sections, show the motive for silence on the part of their respective delegates assembled in a body at *Harrisburg*. If they had spoken out there, they could not have failed to have agreed on some one of the different sections of the Union, whom they can only hope to unite in their schemes by practising every variety of imposture upon them. In Massachusetts and New York the Federal party in giving charters to the banks of Harrisburg association, have recommended it upon grounds very different from those which will be assumed by Mr TYLER and his Virginia Federalists. It was, however, by the Northern over-ruling party, that Harrison was nominated; and however insidiously the Southern politicians who support the nomination may seek to disguise the principle which commanded, through Northern Federalism, success for the nomination, they proposed no, distinctly in the public recognitions is their meetings at home to be susceptible of doubt.

At Faneuil Hall, from whence Federalism of the Boston stamp always utters its political behests, the Whig party met together, and, with several of the delegations of the New England States, returned from the convention, on declaring their devotion to HARRISON's nomination, assigned the following reasons:

"*Resolved*, That our beloved country exhausted, through all its interests and all its institutions, for such a *change*; that the industry of the country demands relief from the ruinous policy which has so long fettered its energies, and plundered it wages; that the COMMERCE of the country claims a respite from the pernicious measures which have so long embarrassed its course, and deranged its circulating medium; that the CREDIT of the country implores a reprieve from that sentence of annihilation, which its the great end and aim of the Sub-Treasury system to enforce and execute; that the Constitution of the country invokes protection from those wanton violations and perversions which have already destroyed its balance of power, already imparted such fearful preponderance to the Executive scale, and which if not speedily arrested, cannot fail to convert it into a charter of absolute despotism; and that, finally, the people, the whole people of the country, *are entitled* to rest and repose from any further prosecution of those harrassing and oppressive experiments, which they have been so long subjected by a band of canting, scheming, boasting, blundering, self-seeking office holders.

In this will be seen, how ever cavetly expressed, the whole policy of the party of privilege and consolidation. By the "CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY," which is represented to have been "FEVERISH OF ITS WOES," is meant the Federal *monopolies* of the East, which consider that they had a vested right in the premiums of the tariff, and that its reduction is a robbery of their wages. It will be remembered that Mr. CLAY, for long ago, under plausible and popular pretexts, "*denounced the industry of the country*, sought to conceal the odious aristocratic privileges which his system conferred on moneyed capitalists, to purchase their support to his Presidential pretensions.

The Boston aristocracy also swear allegiance to HARRISON, as a means of delivering "THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY" *from the pernicious measures which have so long embarrassed its course, and deranged its circulating medium.*" This plainly points to the refusal of the Democratic Administration to recharter the National Bank, and give to the commercial aristocracy the command of "*the circulating medium.*" To this point which Federalism has hored to carry in that direction, against Republicanism and the Constitution of the country, is the surrender of the currency to the control of a Bank Government, administered by a body of men, chosen by a particular class, in derogation of the rights of the Government of the people, bound to preserve the constitutional currency of gold and silver, for the purpose of preserving equality among all classes in the community in the means of acquiring wealth.

The third point on which the Federalists of Boston insist on the universal admission of their party to HARRISON, is "THE FEVERISH OF THE COUNTRY" *may be escape the "unnatural alliance" of the East and aim of the Sub-Treasury system to enforce and execute.*" The credit system here meant is that system which levies taxes on the great body of the people, through compromise, and surreaders it to the great class of capitalists at home and abroad, who, during the twenty years' duration of the late National Bank charter, held an average of at least ten millions of the people's taxes in their hands, on which they issued at least twenty millions of paper, and made thirty millions of loans: from all which they drew immense Bank dividends, which were in fact drawn from the hard earnings of the people by the merchants, who paid them to the banks and levied them on the people through the goods, first purchased by the means borrowed from the banks, and then sold to the people burdened with the bank profits. In this way "the credit system," which gave the revenues of the nation to banks, taxed the people with their own money. It is this system which the Sub Treasury threatens to annihilate; and it for the purpose of restoring it, that the Federal aristocracy of Boston pledge themselves and their means in support of HARRISON.

The Whig members of the Legislature of this State decided in caucus, that it would be indecorous to put questions to Gen. Harrison on the subject of Abolition. They forgot the letter of Sherrod Williams to Mr. Van Buren.—*Pub. Ade.*

From the Public Advertiser.

We find in the Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle a letter from Frankfort, from which we copy the following extract.

"There seems to be a pretty well settled opinion that our system of internal improvements will, for a time, be in the main stopped—not abandoned. The $1,400,000 of State stock, or scrip, authorized to be sold by an act of last session, has not and could not be sold. The result is that the new locks and dams put, under contract last spring on the Kentucky river, have not, and will not be commanded, until the financial condition of the country is greatly improved. The State now owes to the banks and to contractors, for works of internal improvement, completed or nearly so, about half a million of dollars, which we are compelled to raise in some way, or violate the honor of the State. There are divers projects being matured to raise this sum. It seems to be agreed on all sides that it is not to be raised by an increase of the taxes. The number of engineers now in the service of the State will probably be reduced, and also other expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements. The charters of the banks will be extended beyond probility—and there is a bill in the Senate to release them from the provision in their charters that renders them liable for 12 per cent. per annum interest on the notes issued to pay their liabilities, on demand, in specie. I do not know whether it will pass or not; some think that this provision is the only security against permanent suspension, and that if it be repealed the value of their paper will rapidly decrease."

A letter published in the Maysville Eagle says:

"In the Senate a bill has been passed to its third reading, authorizing the sale of so much of the State bonds as remain (that were authorized to be sold by the last Legislature) as will raise the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts now due to contractors and others for work already done on internal improvements, and to carry on the works already commenced."

The letter published in the Richmond Chronicle was written by Mr. Turner, a Whig member of the House from Madison, and we learn from it that operations on the public works are to be suspended—that the treasury is *minus* "about half a million of dollars"—that the taxes will not be increased, because the Whigs are afraid to do so—and that Mr. Turner is very sorry that the charters of the banks will be restored.

What can the dominant party in Kentucky mean? Do they suppose the State credit can be maintained without taxation? Are they ready to abandon the public works commenced? And can they be prepared to blow up the State banks in order to coerce the people to consent to the creation of a national bank? Their conduct is well calculated to arouse the nation. Let the people keep their eyes open.

By Democratic State Rights party, is probably meant the Loco foco party.—The Van Buren party plaster up its name with prefixes, affixes, and suffixes, like a Hebrew verb—the root, however, is Loco-foco.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Call the root what you will, it is one deep seated in the soil and not to be killed or grubbed up without uprooting a corrupt root, from which we quote, charging the democratic party with assuming a multiplicity of names, when the boot is on the other leg. The Gazette and friends have worn and ruined more names than would fill a volume—they scarcely come twice to the polls under the same title having a new *alias* every year until a recapitulation would puzzle the best memory, and the most valuable tongue. The affixes, suffixes, and prefixes used by them are now called "democratic whiggery" for the last ten years, are past all computation, and like the many patches in the garments of Otway's old woman, announced a corresponding "variety of wretchedness" in the party that had recourse to them. The opposition, as foretold by Jefferson, have long acted under the belief that success was to be achieved by disguises—that if rejected as National Republicans, they might succeed as Independent Democrats—that if this would not do, the term "Whig" might have a necromantic force, and that finally the "open sesame" was in "democratic whig." All this having failed—the plastering prefixes, affixes being in vain, they are now deliberating about a change of leaders—anything but a change of principles and intentions—the root remains the same.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Public Advertiser.

A FACT.

At the Harrison meeting last Sunday night, one of the orators astounded his brother Whigs by a passage of this character:

"Fellow citizens, General Jakson is one of the greatest men our country has ever produced, whether we view him as a successful General or as a statesman. In his field he won the highest chaplets in the wreaths of glory which encircle the arms of his country; in the cabinet he has proved himself the ablest among the able. With a mind bold and vigorous, disciplined to the utmost by culture and observation, he has struck out new and just views in politics and legislation, from which his country cannot fail to reap the most signal advantages and the most lasting results. Yes, I repeat that Gen. Jackson"—

Here he was interrupted by one of the Whigs calling out—"Mr. Thruston, don't you mean Gen. Harrison?" "Ye-ye-yes," said Mr. T.

Now to this circumstance, we suppose, that the Journal alluded, when it named Mr. T. as one of the gentlemen who "*successfully*" addressed the Harrisonites at the meeting.

A Yankee traveller put up at a country inn, where a number of lounpers a number of loungers were assembled, telling large stories.—After setting some time and attentively listening to their folly, he suddenly turned and asked them how much they supposed he had been offered for his dog, which he had with him. They all started, curiosity was on tiptoe to know; one guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked him how much he had been offered—"NOT A CENT," replied he.

From the Baltimore American.

THE GREAT FRAUD IN PHILADELPHIA.

We find in the Philadelphia National Gazette of Wednesday afternoon the following authentic particulars respecting the great fraud committed in the Schuylkill Bank. They go to confirm the worst rumors of the affair which have heretofore reached us:

We have been at some pains to collect authentic information regarding the act of stupendous swindling and depredation perpetrated by H. J. Levis, late cashier of the Schuylkill Bank of this city. In noticing this transaction it behooves the press to call things by their right names. A criminal act, deserving the punishment of the law, should receive its proper appellation and denunciation, and if the guilty have a great stake and station in society, the heavier should be the infamy.

The Directors of the Schuylkill Bank have been most industriously investigating the concerns of the Institution since yesterday, and we are enabled to give in round numbers the results of their labours. These will satisfy the rightful curiosity of the public, for the present, until a full and particular statement can be made.

The Board have discovered that Mr. Levis's account of Kentucky Bank stock shows a deficit of over *thirteen thousand* shares. Besides it is ascertained that there have been overdrafts to the amount to upwards of two hundred thousand dollars—for a large portion of this, however, it is understood, security is held. It is discovered that the fraudulent transfers of the Kentucky Bank stock have been so far back as January, 1837. The Schuylkill Bank owed to the city banks at one time previous to the bank resumption of August, 1838, about six hundred thousand dollars; and to the surprise of many it suddenly paid these balances. The liquidation of his amount may now be accounted for by the over issue by Mr. Levis of four thousand five hundred shares of Kentucky Bank Stock from January to October of that year, (1838.) There is to Mr. Levis's credit on the book three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which he alleges to be part of the money.

In May 1838, according to our informant's statement, Mr. Maxwell, the transfer clerk in the Schuylkill Bank was aware that the Kentucky Bank Stock account was overdrawn 10 or 12,000 shares, by warrants from Mr. Levis. Mr. Maxwell left the Schuylkill Bank in May 1839, and the account was still short 10,000 shares. To show the utter information of the late Cashier in this matter, even if the bank had had a million in gold (its deposits were a little over a tenth of that amount) it would have been impossible for him to have redeemed his fraudulent issues of stock; for allowing each share in the utmost depression of the Stock market to have been down to 60 dollars, to have commenced to buy up his issues would have so increased their entire value as to place it considerably over this million.

At the instance of the Kentucky Bank, the doors of the Schuylkill Bank were closed yesterday by an injunction through the Sheriff. John P. Wetherill, Esq. was on Monday elected President in place of Mr. Levis.

Our city has sustained by this transaction a deep, deep disgrace. The best interests of the Public Opinion, and the Public press to attach the proper reprobation to such an enormous offence against the morals and interests of society. None we are more earnest to affix the mark of turpitude to this business than our friends to the Baking system, properly and honestly conducted;—and a great evil must accrue to the Banks unless their friends are among the foremost in attaching the fullest measure of infamy to this affair.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

STATE SECURITIES.—We understand a bill has passed the Senate of this State authorizing and emission of small State Bonds, for the purpose of paying off contractors and laborers on the Public Works. We are to have, should this bill became a law, a State Treasury Bank, the same in which may pass as those of the old Bank of the Commonwealth did, at a discount of fifty per cent.

The measure, if carried into effect, must prove injurious, if not ruinous, to State credit. At the same time the bonds issued may be passed by those who receive them for their labor at a discount of ten or fifteen per cent.—but, as the amount in market increases, the value of them will decline. Six or eight hundred thousand dollars, in small State bonds, thrown into circulation, will inevitably, as they cannot be made bankable, cause the stock of the State to go down to fifty per cent. discount.

We are aware that it will be said, the issue of bonds proposed is intended for local purposes or circulation; but those who believe they can be retained in the State are deceived. The fact that Governor Wickliffe could not borrow money a few days since on State bonds, proves that the rich are not disposed to purchase or hold such securities—that they believe they can make what they deem a better use of their money—and every body knows that the poor, if compelled to receive State bonds for labor, must sell them for whatever they will command, to raise money to pay debts or purchase the necessaries of life.

It is therefore evident that the bonds proposed to be issued would ultimately fall into the hands of the merchants, who as they could not pay them into the banks, would remit them to the east, where they would be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. discount. Thus the credit of the State may be greatly depressed or prostrated in the Atlantic cities. It is to be hoped the bill will be rejected by the House of Representatives.

EASY MODE OF EDGING RAZORS.

On the rough side of a strap of leather, or an undressed calf skin binding of a book, rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon, for a minute, or till the leather becomes grossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over that leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

The country has tried a U. S. bank twice.—On both occasions it did no good, and a good deal of evil. On both occasions, the people, after giving it a fair trial, condemned it.

From the Public Advertiser.

THE NOMINATION.

The Detroit Free Press, in a very sensible notice of the result of the deliberations of the Harrisburg Convention, makes the subjoined remarks:

"It has been often conceded by several of the Whig presses, during the last year, that Gen. Harrison stood no chance of getting a single electoral vote in any of the old southern States. The recent elections in Maine and Massachusetts, leave the Whigs no hope of his carrying either of the New England States. In the middle States, Harrison's prospects are equally dark. New York will go against him, by Martin and Van Buren by a majority of thousands. In the west and south-west, what State can be counted on for him but Kentucky, if not that without Mr. Clay's consent? No administration has been so popular in the new States as Mr. Van Buren's, whose policy has revolutionized the strongest Harrison States, among which Indiana may be mentioned for example. And Ohio, Harrison's own state, where he is best known, where the whigs in the glorious days of their State ascendency, never thought of elevating him to a higher office than that of county clerk—what do the Whigs there say of him? After the election of 1838, when the Whigs of Ohio were heard for the first time in serious earnest, the Ohio Transcript, a leading Whig paper, assigning some of the prominent causes of their defeat, said:

"*We have no doubt that Gen. Harrison's VISIT to some counties, HAS OPERATED AGAINST US—people looking upon him as the GREAT MAN which some had made him out to be, and losing in their attachment to a party of which* SUCH A MAN *was to be contingently a candidate.*"

And the Cleveland Herald and Gazette, one of the most intelligent, candid and prominent Whig papers in the State, speaking of Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency, and of the effect of his name and personal exertions in that contest, said:

"We do not believe he can carry Ohio, *for he is in effect defeated here now. His name was the only name presented or urged. He has himself been engaged in the campaign,* HARANGUING DOWN WHIG MEETINGS."

We are confident Gen. Harrison will prove weaker in Ohio in 1840 than in 1838; and that Kentucky cannot be safely counted for him, with or without Mr. Clay's consent." Those who believe Mr. Clay can carry the Kentucky electoral vote, in a contest between General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, do not know our fellow-citizens. The Whigs of the State have supported Mr. Clay because they esteemed him—viewed him as a man of commanding talents—but they have sense enough to know that Harrison cannot be advantageously compared with Mr. Clay, and many of them will prove by their votes, that they are too intelligent and patriotic to be transferred to the ranks of a leader wholly unqualified for the place to which he aspires. If Gen. Harrison weakened the Whig party in Ohio by showing himself to the people of that State, in 1838, it is by no means probable that he can carry it now, when many promise obtain the support of a majority of the people of Kentucky. The Whigs of the State feel and know that the strong man of their party has been thrust aside—that he has been cut off by the power of the non-slaveholding States in the Harrisburg Convention, and those who feel free to act for the good of the country and the security of the institutions of the south, will support Mr. Van Buren in preference to Harrison.

The Legislature has taken a recess until the first of January. Joint Committees are now in our city, to examine the condition of the Banks, University, and Lunatic Asylum.

Strange rumors are afloat in relation to swindling trans actions said to have been practised upon the bank of Kentucky, by a corporate establishment in Philadelphia, by which it is reported the Kentucky bank will be losser upwards of $900,000. As the banks keep their own secrets from the public, and as it is very difficult for a legislative committee to worm them out, we have little expectation of a clear winding at the truth.

When it was announced that such a committee was about to be appointed to examine the banks, it was thought by many, that there would be a full *expose* of every transaction out of the ordinary course of banking. We were not of this opinion. We thought we saw in the message, the subserviency of his Excellency to banking corporations. We notice that the Whig members appeared determined, if practicable, to keep out of view every derelection of duty on the part of those institutions; and we became convinced that the enquiry would not be made; and if made, not satisfactorily answered. Why, at a time when neither a merchant, manufacturer, stock-raiser or mechanic, could obtain a shilling, for any sum, thousands upon thousands were loaned by the Kentucky banks, *for speculations in a foreign country?*

We arrogate not to ourselves to instruct or advise the Legislature of Kentucky; but we do think that some member will have the independence to suggest that the matter shall be fully enquired into. Should he be defeated by bank management, he will have the consolation of reflecting that he has used his exertions to disentoral his country from the yoke which must ultimately destroy her, unless restrained within proper limits.

The eyes of the country are upon the committee, and its report will be looked for with intense interest.—*Lexington Statesman.*

ABOLITIONISM WARMED UP.

The Abolitionists of Ohio are in ecstacies at the defeat of Clay and the nomination of Harrison. Their fanaticism is newly warmed; and we advise the Kentuckians to set additional guards upon their niggers.—*Ohio Statesman.*

HARRISON IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern papers are kicking with a vengeance against Harrison—and man as to Tyler. The *Augusta Chronicle* (Whig) says, "we cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. *He cannot possibly get a vote South of the Potomac.*" So much for the flurry in the South.—*Ohio Statesman.*

From the Public Advertiser.

CANADA.

The Provincial Assembly of Upper Canada is now in session. The proposed measure of union between the two provinces form an important subject of deliberations. The principles upon which the union is to be based according to Governor Thompson's project, comprise the general propositions: "The equal representation of each Province in the House of Assembly; secondly, the granting of a civil list, by which means the judiciary may be established upon an independent basis, and supplies be furnished for carrying on the government; thirdly, that so much of the existing debt of Upper Canada as has been contracted for public works in general nature, and after the union be charged on the revenue of the United Province.

The debates upon this subject are now in full flow, and will, no doubt, be keen and protracted, since some opposition to the Union exists in the minds of a large body of Canadian subjects. In the Lower Province the measure is particularly obnoxious to the British party—so called by way of distinction from the descendants of the French colonists.

Sir Francis Head's Narrative is to be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of the Upper Provincial Assembly. It appears in this form because it is addressed to Sir Allan McNab, the Speaker of the House, by virtue thereof it becomes part of the record.—The "Narrative" is a huge octavo of some 500 pages—the long *appendix* to a journal.

WILD CHILD.—A late number of the Michigan City Gazette says:

"Strange as it may appear, it is constantly reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or at least, a child living at large among the sand hills round about in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chestnut colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued, as has often been the case, it gets up the most frightful and hideous yels, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen by a few during the months running along the lake shore, apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, and it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whooping most piteously.

How this creature has come here, what its history may be, we leave to conjecture; but may it not be probable that it may have strayed away from some emigrating party, when encamped for the night, and wandered off into the woods where it has grown up an associate with the animals of the forest? We think it may be the case. If so, what must have been the anguish of its parents and friends on learning that they were compelled to pursue their journey without their tender care? It is also supposed that it may have been stolen by the Indians, and left in the forest to perish; but we can hardly believe such to be the case. It would be nothing but an act of humanity on the part of our young men to turn out and help to capture it."

SHARK.

We are gratified in being able to announce to the public the arrival in the neighborhood, of this justly celebrated race horse. We understand that he will make his next season at the farm of E. Blackburn, Esq. in Woodford county. After the turns established by the dash of Medoc and and of Mingo, the young Shark among us, cannot but be highly acceptable and gratifying to the breeders of fine stock, and much is due to the public spirited individuals, who, at such a cost, are doing much and laboring so hard in this noble animal. He will be exhibited in this place at the Annual Fair, to be held on the 2d Monday in January.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

Western Reserve Cheese.

20 CASKS this day received, and for sale by G. W. DUNBAUGH

Pure Sperm Oil,

100 GALLONS Winter Strained Oil this day received and for sale by G. W. DUNBAUGH

Dec. 12.

CIGARS.

20000 PRINCIPE & HAVANA cigars, assorted, among which are the CANONES, AMARILLO, COLORADO & PAJIZO, just received and for sale by

DOCT. A. SEATON.

Corner of Front & Market Street.

Maysville, Nov. 21 '39.

MONEY WANTED.

I WISH all that are indebted to me by Note or Book Account, to take notice that unless they pay up on or before the first of this month, that they will find their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. I mean what I say, and need the money and am compelled to have what I justly due me, therefore I hope that no one honest man indebted to me, will charged this my notice.

MARTIN SMITH.

Maysville, Dec. 4th 1839.

N. B. I have a few bushels for sale, 20 or 30 bushels of *RADEN CORN*, which I will sell for *One Dollar* per bushel, in the ear, and for 20 or 30 bushels of fine *BEETS*, which I will sell low. M. S.

STOVES.

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

JOSEPH FRANK.

Maysville, Oct 24, 1839-3t

A Second supply of Winter GOODS!

JUST received at KELLY'S CASH STORE No. 34, Front Street, which will be sold as usual at our exceedingly low prices.

Also, a large supply of Blankets, Kentucky Jeans, Kersey, which will be sold lower than can be bought (the same quality) in Cincinnati.

Maysville, Nov. 26, '39.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT L.A.W.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and vend to the

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
January 9, 1840.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

CITY NOMINATIONS

FOR MAYOR,
A. AUGUSTINE C. RESPESS.

FOR COUNCILMEN,
Ward—Thos K. Ricketts.
Hugh McCullough,
M. A. Hunter,
S. B. Nicholson.
Ward—Charles B. Ryan,
Thos. Y. Payne,
Dr. John Shackelford.
Ward—John Hollingsworth,
Gen. R. Collins,
R. G. Dorsey,
Francis T. Hord,
Wm. House.

CANDIDATE OF "S. C. E." upon the subject of the ultra-temperance movements, appeared in this City, is declined. The views and sentiments are not such as we think just or in the moral sense of the term, give utterance through our columns.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE MAYSVILLE LYCEUM.—The Rev. Mr Tomlinson, President of Augusta College, will deliver the Address of the Maysville Lyceum, in this place, on Saturday evening next. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ICE.—Ice at this place closed with ice on Friday last. The next day, while the ice in the upper ferry was crossing, in a boat through the ice for that purpose, a team of a team then on board, became frightened, leaped into the water and was drowned. Great efforts were made to save the team but without effect.

ANNUAL MEETING of the MAYSVILLE BANK, held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing twelve months.

WILLIAM REED, President,
ALEXANDER CALDWELL, Esq. 1st Vice President,
Y. PAYNE, Esq. 2nd do.
J. BARNETT, Secretary,
R. RYAN,
T. PEARCE,
C. COLEMAN,
D. ANDERSON,
Directors.

MILD.—In consequence of an unusual snow in the mountains, we have been informed from the East for the last six days, that the Post Master at Wheeling, writes the 29th ult, that no mail had been received at that office from the East since the 23rd: yet he has not delayed under the hope of getting the message, which was communicated to congress, on Monday the 23d.

ELECTION OF CLERK. Hugh A. Garland, Esquire clerk of the House of Representatives has been re-elected by a majority of 13 over the favorite candidate of the Federal party, Matthew St. Clair Clarke. Mr. Garland, it will be recollected, incurred the displeasure of the whole federal party, from Georgia, by his patriotic and manly course to prevent the perpetration of an gross act, as the admission of the Whig candidate from New Jersey to enrollment as members of the House. The party in congress were desirous above all things, to do this act, and made desperate exertions to accomplish their purpose. But how well they been rebuked! Mr Garland is again elected, and I report speaks truly, without considering the appointment. The whigs, after all, in the end, work things about right.

They persecuted Mr Van Buren Secretary of State, recalled him when he was Court of Great Britain, and finally, by intolerance, made him President. Mr Clay would not have run for the office of President, had he not been reviled and abused for conduct in the proceedings of the House.

HENRY CLAY PRESENT. A passenger, some three weeks ago, from one of the steamboats that landed at our wharf, reported that Washington City, it had been pretty strongly intimated by Mr Calhoun and his friends, they were disposed to favor the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. The bait was swallowed, and forthwith the report was spread to the world, as one of the many favorable indications of the ultimate success of the ticket. But, what is now thought of the opinion of Mr Calhoun and his friends? In so much prospect of their supporting nominations, at which the whole South is in raptures, and a Whig convention at which the selection of Harrison and Mr Tyler was made, as "a declaration of powerful and dangerous influence"—hinted darkly at abolition as one of the influences, and declared that the nomination of that body boded much evil to the people of this country. This looks very like as if the party to which Mr Pickens belongs, are disposed to support the great "*invisible*."

We understand from letters received in this City on Tuesday last, as well as from other quarters, that the State Rights party, are thoroughly identified with the administration party, and will act with it throughout.

GEN HARRISON'S "ONE TERM." The latest hobby which has been sprung upon the political world, is the *one term* principle espoused by the friends of Gen Harrison. We believe, the gentleman himself, is entitled to the distinguished honor, of having first conceived the idea of electioneering upon such a principle. He pledged himself, through one of the members of the Convention, that if elected, he would not consent to serve in the Presidential chair for more than *one term*! How exceedingly magnanimous!! And how his friends Democrats and applaud his high-minded generosity!! They cry out *one term*!—one term, ye! and all their public meetings, echo the unpagodical cry of *one term!* They must entertain an exalted opinion of the good sense of the people, if they imagine any man is to be caught by such a shallow and senseless artifice. Let the word be written upon the sand of the sea shore, and the impression will remain as lasting as that transitory and changeful surface, as the intention to abide by such a pledge, will remain in the mind of Gen Harrison or his friends. Who does not recollect with what bitterness, the same political demagogues, a few years ago, denounced military idolatrous! They were denounced as being entirely unfitted by experience, education or habit, for any civil station. But now, after the lapse of so short a time, how the tinsel glare of a military coat, exalts the virtues of the wearer! A military chieftain is not only well suited to the duties of chief magistrate of the nation, but much better adapted to that station than any other person! And, why this wonderful revolution in their sentiments upon such an important subject? Can they tell!—Not! It will be time enough to denounce Military incivil versions! Time to denounce Military men—Not! It is time enough! It will be time enough to denounce Military men—Not! It is time! So with the pledge of serving but *one term*. They will adhere to it—but as long as they can make dupes of the weak—and no longer.

If the Whigs expect to rely upon such miserable expedients as this, to carry their points with the people of this Union, their dependence is truly hopeless. Let them like men, avow some tangible and settled political principles—if they have any—upon which the contest can turn. Are they afraid of their principles? Come out upon the National Bank—a tariff—internal improvements—the general government—abolition—or any other subject upon which the friends of the administration can make an issue with them. This thing of fighting without any thing to fight against, is poor play indeed—pure humbug.

The following communication has been on hand for some time, and we have hesitated as to the propriety of admitting it in our paper. The present is no time for dissensions in our ranks, and the evident tendency of the article, will, it would seem, be to distract some of the most ardent and warmest friends of the party.

To the Editor of the Monitor.

You have perceived the readiness with which the Editor of the Louisville Advertiser publishes an attack upon Gen McAfee, and the pertinacity with which he sustains the pretensions of Mr Hawes. This requiresome explanation. In 1829 Maj. Moore was appointed Minister to Columbia, and, of course, declined a re-election. A number of gentlemen professedly belonging to the democratic party, presented themselves as candidates, of which the notorious John Kincaid was one. The choice of a candidate was submitted to a convention of delegates and Gen McAfee selected—Kincaid concurring in the selection of delegates. Yet as soon as they departed against him, he made a shameful bargain with the leaders of the federal party, and became a candidate. The Editor of the Advertiser, then under the influence of the very consistent John Pope, sustained Kincaid and assailed McAfee. The country knows the result. Kincaid became a traitor forthwith accordingly, and he and Pope are now on the same side, yet really despised by both parties. It is an old adage, that a man who has injured, never forgives you. Thus it is with Penn, while McAfee with his characteristic good nature, has long since forgiven him and supports his paper.

The attempt to make the country believe that A. G. Hawes has any strength here, is ridiculous. Not five men in the County ever saw him. Gen McAfee feels no solicitude about the nomination and will not accept it unless fully persuaded he can command the entire vote of the democratic party. Hawes is a young man, who has never had sought to do with the management of our State affairs, while McAfee has stood in the front ranks of the democracy since 1809, breasted the storm of the late war, fought gallantly at the Thames and throughout life has sustained *an unsullied reputation for morality and integrity*. As for the one or two dissenters here, who oppose him secretly because he thinks the improvements of the country should correspond with its revenues, I have only to remark that next, *where they are known, their* hostility would be courted by any man desiring success

MERCER.

Mercer County, Dec. 19th 1839.

For the Monitor,

TEMPERANCE MEMORIAL

Mr. Editor: As free discussion is solicited on the present temperance memorial, and as a cool and dispassionate mode of arriving at the best means to elicit truth, for one I prefer that of writing. As a member then, of the temperance society and a signer of the tetotal abstinence pledge, I deem it impolitic for the temperance society to pursue such a course.—The reason I will assign is, that it is at variance with the genuine principles of christianity. In what part of the New Testament can it be found that the disciples were called upon to invoke Legislative aid to carry out the true plan of the gospel.

In what triumph of the Christian Religion, since the day of Pentecost can it be found that its success is traced, or any part of its success, to that of Legislative action. On the other hand, was there ever to be found darker days in the Christian church than those days, when the church was nurtured in the very lap of the Government—when in the Pope centred all power—when every Government was a defender of his mandates!

Now does not the Temperance Society profess to be the daughter of Religion, and if the church is its Mother, can she recommend to her daughter, what was never recommended to her? can she advise the Temperance Society to pursue a course that stone time nearly proved her own ruin!

If the Temperance Society wishes success, can she take a better example than that of the Saviour, who although holding the power of all nature in his hands, could have forced them into a submission to his will, preferred the plan of setting them a good example—of appealing to them as responsible for their deeds before a tribunal in another world, and permitting them to form for themselves what is as to them seemed best, without any interference from him or his disciples! Has not this been the strict policy of the church, to preach the Doctrine of right and wrong, and leaving it to the people themselves to form such laws, as to them seem best, without any interference from the church, when assembled in that capacity?

Now the Temperance society ever since she set out, has to the very letter, until in the present case, followed in her footstep. She has ever disclaimed being any participant with the politics of the Nation. She has with the patience and zeal of her mother, exclaimed loudly against the Monster, Intemperance. She has pointed them to but one remedy to overcome the evil—that is total abstinence—and under this banner she has succeeded most surprisingly. Coffee houses have been diminished,—Drunkards have been reclaimed—the whole nation has been aroused, and strange to say, just at this critical juncture, when all eyes are upon her, she sudden-ly changes her position, and says, the pledge is not sufficient. Legislative aid must be called into requisition, and instead of leaving the people to alter their laws, as they become convinced of the necessity—instead of leaving the friends of Temperance to throw what light upon the subject they could, she enters herself into the field of political war, and in her collective bodies, she memorializes the Legislature, instead of leaving that part to be done by those convinced of its necessity also gether on the outside of the limits of her institution—and by that means she would have evaded the censures that are now laid to her charge, that she is a political institution, already revolutionizing our politics, and endeavouring to do by force what she cannot by persuasion. My impression is that the only means to eradicate the evil, is not to drink themselves, and to endeavour by all mild persuasion, to get others to follow our example; and not to push our beloved institution, that has already met with so much opposition, out into the current of political animosity, where to be driven by the winds and floods of broken prejudices by the breakers that are sure to meet her in her onward career. C. S. Y.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Directory of the "Maysville Lyceum"—Dec. 18, 1839.

Your Directory, at the close of their official duties, are highly gratified to have it in their power to present to the Institution a favorable report of its condition and prospects. Their pleasure, in this respect, is greatly heightened by the recollection, that at the period of entering upon the discharge of their official labors, the circumstances of the Institution, from causes to which it is needless now to refer, were not such as to inspire any very sanguine hopes of its future prosperity and advancement. Your Directory, however, would not be understood to imply, that the present prosperous and highly flourishing condition of the Lyceum, is ascribable to their exertions. On the contrary, they are sensibly aware that their efforts have contributed but little to this gratifying result. The true cause is to be found in the zealous and active energy of the members, amongst whom there has been manifested a general feeling of interest in the object and success of our association.—We cannot too highly commend the spirit with which they have uniformly acted, and the zeal, they sustained, all that we prize as valuable in the results of the society.

Your Directory are sensible that from the zealous and indefatigable efforts, which have so generally been made by the members to promote the objects of the society, much good has resulted both to them and to the community at large. The influence of our society is felt and appreciated, even by those who have not thought proper to unite themselves with us. The most indifferent observer cannot be insensible to the fact, that since the organization of the Maysville Lyceum, a great change has occurred in the literary and moral sentiment of the community. A fondness for literary pursuits, especially among the young classes of Society, has in great measure succeeded the apathy and indifference which formerly prevailed. The large and attentive audiences, which have honored our society upon the evenings of debate, evince the interesting fact that public opinion sanctions and approves our exertions. With these gratifying facts to inspirit our zeal and encourage our future exertions, we should be recreant to every noble feeling, were we not to persevere in such a cause, with the enthusiasm and ardor commensurate with its great objects.

We are happy to bear testimony to the fact, that among the members, there has at all times prevailed the most cordial good feeling. Our meetings have generally been conducted with great harmony; and it has seldom occurred that any thing has arisen in the course of our proceedings to interrupt the good understanding of the members. It will be essential to the improvement of that social intercourse and kind feeling, to which we have directed our attention as one of the first objects of our association, that we should sedulously cultivate this harmonious spirit in all our meetings. It will give permanence to our Society, and contribute much towards the facility of mutual improvement.

The regular members of the Lyceum now number 180, nearly, if not all of whom we have every reason to believe are actually impressed with the utility and great advantages of the Institution, and will remain associated with us. Our Library contains about one 600 volumes, and we are pleased to assure the society, that in this department, a commendable interest has been manifested. The members generally avail themselves of the use of the Library, and make their selections of books with discrimination and judgment. We may reasonably hope great advantage to the society, from the facilities afforded by our library, limited and small as is the number of its volumes.

In connection with this subject, it will not be inappropriate to observe for the consideration of the Lyceum, that if the means of the Institution would justify an enlargement of the Library, it would materially add to the facilities of our improvement. We are aware that at this time, such a desirable object cannot well be accomplished; yet we indulge the hope, that our present prosperous circumstances, the last period is not far distant, when we may safely direct our attention and our means to the improvement of this branch of the Institution. The Treasurer and Secretary's reports to the Board of Directors, represent the financial condition of the society, as beyond embarrassment.—The money paid out to the order of the Board, has not quite equalled the receipts of the Treasurer, and there remains now in his hands a small balance in favor of the Society. The annual installment due from the members on the first of January, if promptly paid, will relieve the society entirely from debt, and place it in a position to offer no embarrassment.—We have no fear of such consequences—and we are pleased to say, that they are but few—yet remain against some of the members. These we think will be paid when the delinquents are called upon. We may then safely assure the society that so far as our pecuniary prosperity is calculated to promote the primary ends of the institution, there is every thing in the condition of our Treasury to gratify and cheer us on in our laudable undertaking.

In conclusion, we beg to suggest to the society, and more particularly to those who may succeed us in the Directory, the propriety of curtailing, to some extent, the number of Newspapers now received in the Reading Room. Though we conceive this department of the Institution to be of the first importance—as it certainly proves to be, from the large number who avail themselves of the use of the papers—we think an unnecessary expense has been incurred in providing it with more papers than are absolutely required. Experience has convinced us, that a few of the leading papers from some of the principal Cities of the Union, would be all that are sufficient for that department. In the selection of such as would seem to be necessary, of course, our successors, would exercise a prudent discretion. Your directory, make this suggestion, with the view of economy in our expenditures, and trust it may receive proper consideration.

Having thus briefly communicated to the society, information upon such points as your Directory deemed most interesting to the institution, they are now prepared to resign to the Society the high trust which has been confided to their hands, sensible that although their efforts have not been entirely free from errors, they have invariably been dictated by motives of regard for the best interests of the Lyceum. And in thus yielding up our authority to the Society, we beg to unite in one fervent wish, that the whole energy of the members, may be directed to the building up of our beloved Society until it may rival the proudest and noblest Literary Institution in the West.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY CONVENTION.

We publish to-day the proceedings had in several counties, with a view to the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor, and Electors of President and Vice President. A much larger number of counties will be represented than we anticipated, and we therefore recommend our friends in this city and country to meet and appoint delegates.

We yield to the majority in this movement, through our opinions are unchanged. It is still evident to us that we should have been stronger next August, without resorting to Convention nominations, than we can be with them—yet we may be sufficiently powerful to overcome the Federal party, in fair, open and honorable warfare," which was once the favorite policy of Mr Clay towards the Abolitionists.—*Pub. Adv.*

From the Danville Olive Branch.

TEMPERANCE.

In our last we published a well written communication on temperance, signed "A Friend of Man." Although we are friendly to the cause of temperance, we must beg leave to differ with our correspondent in the means proposed to advance its interest. He asks "why can not have a temperance meeting in Danville, and and haue the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to abolish the licensing system discussed?" We can have a temperance meeting at any time, but we cannot see what benefit can result from the proposed discussion. There is at this time, and has been for years, a temperance society in this place, and much good has, and may yet result from it. To petition the Legislature to abolish the license law would be useless, if not the height of folly. It has been done in other States, but instead of producing the desired effect, it has done much to injure the cause.

We have "Massachusetts and the fifteen gallon law," for example. This law, passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, prohibited the sale of any quantity of distilled liquors under *fifteen gallons*. It was intended to break up the retailing of ardent spirits entirely, but has operated quite differently, and the cause of temperance has suffered much by it. If the force of Christian principles and moral suasion of the pulpit and press, reinforced by the ordinary social means of reaching men's consciences and the exercise of reform, we may petition the Legislature in vain to abolish the license law. Experience should teach us that some moral evils cannot be corrected by *Legislation*.

We see intemperately in many things besides drinking—eating and sleeping are carried to equal excess, but their effects are not always so injurious to the constitution. It is then equally as reasonable to suppose that legislative action can cure all other kinds of intemperance as well as that of drinking. Can it be done? Can legislation prevent a man from eating? No—Nor can it prevent a man from *drinking*. Let us endeavor to inculcate moral habits and principles among us, and then we will have no need of petitioning the Legislature to correct our immoralities.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

Blackwood's Magazine states that the Tory Government in the space of fifteen years after the battle of Waterloo, had paid off eighty millions sterling of the debt; reducing it from 865 millions, to 785 millions, to 785 millions. And that the Whig Government has increased the debt a million a year during the eight years of its Administration. The writer prophesies that the change in the Post Office law will produce a further deficit of one million a year, so that hereafter the yearly incr ease of debt will be two millions sterling.

It is stated that if the taxes had been kept up to the standard of 1715, there would now have been paid off 400 millions of the debt, nearly one half.

By a statistical table in the same article, we perceive that the population of Great Britain and Ireland has increased in 50 years, from 19 to 19 millions.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Patent Stove Manufactory,
CORNER OF MARKET & SECOND STREETS.

TOM GUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand J. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE, unsurpassed for utility and neatness has not its superior; persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also, Brass Kettles of assorted sizes. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-1 f.

Newton Cooper,

OF the late firm of Nicholson & Cooper, continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

At the old stand, opposite the Eagle Book Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually filled.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of *Cooking, Coal and Wood Stoves.*

Maysville, Nov. 28, '39-1y.

R. H. Stanton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

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

PROFESSORS EPY AND OLMSTED.—A very large assemblage, entirely filling the spacious lecture room of Clinton Hall, were present on Wednesday evening, to hear from Professor Epy the opening of the highly interesting discussion between him and Professor Olmstead, on the new and old theories of storms. The Professor appeared to be perfectly at home, and master of his subject. He stood like a rock in the midst of his own storms, and through his manner was firm and undaunted, it was dignified and respectful to his opponent.

The manner in which he was repeatedly applauded, seemed to indicate that a highly favorable impression was made on a large portion of his auditory, and it remains to be seen how far the facts which were adduced, and the conclusions from those facts, can be invalidated by the learned and eloquent Professor who is to reply on next Wednesday evening.

The subject is of the highest interest to mankind, and if Professor Epy shall establish his theory, an entire revolution in the theory of Meteorology will be the consequence. We think that the proposition made to the lecturer, to have a committee of intelligent and impartial men appointed to examine and report the facts of the great storm which occurred on the 20th of January last, between the lakes and the Atlantic, ought to be immediately attended to, and if this committee should report that the wind did blow as the Professor stated it did, inwards, towards a central line several hundred miles long, it appears to us that all controversy must cease. The 'New Philosophy of Storms' will be established. —*N. Y. Star.*

Poulson's Advertiser.—It is well known in the editorial world that Poulson's Daily Advertiser has had for many years a large circulation, and that Mr Poulson never wrote a line in it, and never made an enemy—the scissors have been the means by which he has cut out a fortune. In reference to this habit of the old gentleman (as good a man as ever lived) the "Little Genius" says—

"I understand that Daddy Poulson looks upon scissor grinders as the most useful artisans in the world, and that no less than three members of that fraternity were busily employed about a week ago, before his office door, sharpening his case of editorial shears. I don't believe it, for I have carefully examined his paper every day since then, and don't find that his scissors cut a bit better than before. N. *O. Times.*

A CARD.

Mr Stanton—I have been requested to state definitively, the topics of the two lectures I am about to give upon the currency. I now do so: I propose, then, to examine the following questions:

Can a national currency be established without a national bank?

What effect would result from the assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States?

Respectfully, I remain yours &c,

CHARLES W. DUFFIELD.

Col D'Oyley's Examination of Hume's Essay on Miracles—Col D'Oyley, having consented to the publication of this work, subscriptions for *as much* as will defray the expenses of the publication, will be received at this office.

Maysville Prices Current,

JANUARY 2, 1840.

ARTICLES.	From	To.
Bacon, hams,	8	10
" hog round,	7	8
Bale Rope,	9	9½
Baggings,	22	60
Butter, lb	20	25
Beeswax, lb	20	25
Cotton, Miss.	11	13
Cotton yarns, Assorted,	12	17
Candles,	4	00
Coal, at the River,	00	144
Coffee,	14	15
Cordage, White,	15	18
" Manilla and Sicily	0	0
Candles, Sperm,	55	0
" Mould,	0	12½
" dipped,	10	12
Cheese, Ohio,	40	0
Feathers,	40	0
Flour, bbl	4 00	4 50
Fish, Mackeral, No 1,	18 00	0
" No 3,	16 00	0
Grain, Wheat, bush	50	0
" Corn, "	37½	0
Hay, ton	10 00	00 00
Hemp, dew-rotted, lb	5 00	5 50
Iron, Juniatta. bar,	7	0
Lead, Bar, "	6	0
" Pig, "	3 00	3 25
White lead, kegs	16	22
Lard, lb	6	8
Linnen tow,	55	0
Molasses, gal	0	10
Nails, assorted, lb	3	3½
Oil, Sperm, gal	1 75	0
" linseed, "	1 50	0
Potatoes, bush	50	0
Rags, lb	3	3½
Rice, "	3	0
Salt, bush	62½	0
Tobacco, Leaf, lb	10	0
" manufactured, "	20	25
" manf'd 6 twist, Ky. "	43	15
Whiskey, gal	20	0
Wool, lb	20	30

The beginning of the year.

WE are making preparations to go east for a fresh spring stock of Goods as early as possible, so soon as we may be *enabled* to do so—that time depends upon the punctuality of those who owe us money, solely. *All* those who are indebted to us and ought to pay us, we hope will do so, and thus forget or neglect not to leave the easiest attention.

KIRK, ANDERSON & SHARPE.

Maysville, Jan. 2, 1840.

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LOTTERY NEWS!!

DRAWING OF

Kentucky State Lottery,

SCHEMES FOR JANUARY.

Class 1—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 1, 1840. Capitals $10,000, 10,000, 5,153 500, 2,000, 5 of 1,500, 3 of 1000, 5 of 800, 5 of 500, 5 of 300, 10 of 200, 25 of 100, 50 of 80, and 167 of 50. Tickets $3—Shares in proportion. 73 Number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

Class 2—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Jan. 4, 1840—Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,747, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, 28 of 300, 200 of 200. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 75 number lottery —13 drawn ballots.

Class 3—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8. Capitals $10,000, 10,000, 4000, 2200, 10 of 2000, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, and 76 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 65 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Class 4—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1840. Capitals $25,000, 10,000, 5000, 2000, 17500, 1500; 10 of 1000, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, 25 of 200, 30 of 150, and 180 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

50 Prizes of 1000 Dollars!

Class 5—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Jan 18. Capitals $35,294 11, 11, 764 70, 6000, 5000, 3000, 2500, 2361 19; 50 of 1000, 50 of 250, 50 of 220, 63 of 150, 63 of 160, 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 the same attention as if by application if addressed. D. CARRELL,

Maysville, Ky.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Maysville, on the 31st of December, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the G. P. O. as dead letters:

A—Peter R Archer
Wm Alexander
H R Anderson
Hiram Ayres
Saml P Ames
Chas. Charity Alexander
B—mrs Hannah Brice
col Jas Britton—2
Wm Bridges
Saml Blair
Geo Boyle
Robert R Bland
Fergus Baker or Hugh Brenor
W W Bryan, late of missouri
Wm Bean
Robert Bell
John Burrows
Lewis Bent
Jas Brittain
John Burns
Hugh Barr
miss Sarah Brookens
Thos Barret
Henry Bais
Jas H Blair
Geo Bertaugh
Jas C Hall
Daniel Breslin
J T Bonde
Rev Chas. Bollinger
Rev R J Breckenridge
Jesse M Bell
Jas Bernard
Lewis Baxter
Eandy d Baldridge
mr Buckley—2 mrs ce mis Calista Ann Bland
Wm Brown
Robert Buckler
col James Byers—2
C—Val T Crawford
Wm Cummins
mrs Hannah V Coleman
Cornelius Campbell
Lucens W Cross
W m Clapp
Marshall Curtis
Cyrus Coridge
Jas H Clutz
Nelly Coleman colored woman
miss Mary Coleriq
Crawford & Ward
Zadock Cline
Chabrook & Killgore
John Cobb
Elijah Cooper
Saml Clement
O H Cahill
capt Jas B Campbell
—Wm Delany
Job Davis
Ann Davis
Jas M David
David Dally
Thos L Dugan
D Dunn
mr Mary Dealy
E—William Eeb
Edward Eaton
Jas P Erskine
miss Mary A Edwards
Eaton & Ewing
F—Lynan Fitch
Jesse Frazier
Thos J Farley
mr Fry
Washington Ford
Geo Foster
Thos M Forman
Rufus Feege
Thos T Fleming
Robert Fowler
T S Furrow—2
Robert Gibson
Jeptha Gillett
Wm L Graham
Hiram Garrison
Geo Gosling
German Letters
Saml Marshall Henry
Saml Hitchman
Easter Hickman's col. Geo
—Robert Gibson
Jeptha Gillett
Wm L Graham
Hiram Garrison
Geo Gosling
German Letters
Saml Marshall Henry
Saml Hitchman
Easter Hickman's col. Geo
J & N Hornbrook
Chas Hawsing
Jno C Harrington
G Harthorn
John Hayman
Thos T Hayed
David F Huggins
Adam Hubbard
Saml Hanson
Hall & Spencer
col Bird Hawkins
Mrs Mary Hord
J—Melch Jellison
miss Margaret Johns
John T Jones
John T Johnson
K—John Kay
Michael Knight—2
Saml Kershner
Saniel S Kercner
Michael Kelly
Isaac Kershner
L—Sally Ann Latham
mr M V Long
mr Susan Lovely
Jesse Lain
Jas G Lain
Abner Laing
Geo Lafferty
Wm Lemmons
Thos Lemon
Anthony Light
M—John Milstead
Adeline Mcfford
Taylor Madden
Wm Mills—2
J M Mason
John Marshall
James Maurice
John Miller
Jas Minner—2
Elizabeth Mangan
Wm Martin
Jas McDermott
Wm Morris
Geo McFarland
Elder Jasper J Moss
Thomas Moss Esquire
Robert W Morrison
Uriah R McKalup
James Mcglaslan
mrs Mary A Mcclellan
Thos McFarland
Lewis McFerron
Jacob McKee
A J M'Cleary
miss Josephine McQuillen
E G Maguire—2
Harry C M'Intosh
James Monach—2
miss Catharine Mi-ner
Wm H Moss—2
N—Norris Nudom
mrs Elizabeth Nash
Jas Nicholson
H B Nicholson
H P N Ivan
Jno Joseph L Palmer
B H Pence
Jas Pearce
J C Payne
Jacob Pence
Hiram Price
mr Patterson
mrs Elizabeth Payton—2
Q—Sally Ann Queen
John Quail
R—Wm H Reese
Robert Reed
Jas Ricketts
Thomas Robinson
James Rose
William Bell
Rufus Ruddick
Harrison Ryder
Sanford Raney
Richard R Robinson
W W Robb
Thos L Rees
D W Ross
Jas Russell
Robertson Ralls
mr Charlotte Rodgers
R C Ricketts
s—miss E A Stubblefield
mrs Jane Stith
miss Eliza J Summers
mrs Mary Saunders
Wm Smith
John Sheppard
Simon Shaw
Morgan Sturge
Henry Sharp
Edmund Skillman
Steven Stevenson
Susan Sherff
Gabriel B Smith
James Sallaris
Wm A Sheeley
Lewellen J Steed
Patrick Sheridan
Elizabeth Stylle
Thos A Stanwood
miss Sarah J Stevenson
Wm Smithers
James Stone
Arthur Streeter—2
John Stewart
mrs J B Stocking
Wm F Stanton
John Stith
miss Mary Sexton
T—Anthony Toner
Daniel Tebbs
Saml Thomas
John Tumbleston
Matthew Tayge
Chas Townsend
Geo W Thompson
J W Thompson
Inspector Tolle
Lewis D Tolle
U—Mark Uber
—Wm Vochel
C A Vaughn
Jacob Zabe
Wm Vann—2
M C Vancamp
W—Sarah Wait
John Wills
miss Louisa Willett
Mrs Mary Wood
John T Waddle
Wm S Wright
John Williams
mrs Margaret Walsh
Josiah Wick
Queen Waters
mrs R Waters
miss Mary E Walker
miss Nancy J Waugh
Jacob Williams
miss Eliza J Waugh
A E Weedon
Edward T Wright
Conrad Weigel
miss Ann Williams
John T Wood
W R Wood
miss Martha Wood
Ichabod Wood
miss C R Wood
Ed Woodford

J. C. COLEMAN. P. M.

DR. A. SEATON,

[Late of Boston, Mass]

Druggist and Apothecary,

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

Aug. 6, 1839.

The Public will take Notice.

THAT they are forwarded not to trade in any way with two or more Employees who driving my waggons on the Turnpike. They are not allowed to swap or trade horses, or to buy or sell the same, and Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Waggon Stands are forbid to credit them for their bills, as I will be responsible for such debts or any others that they may contract.

Commission merchants are requested not to load them with any loading to be sent over the river or out of the State. These negroes are well known about Maysville and upon the Turnpike, and those concerned are requested to observe this notice.

WM. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec 19,—3mo.

Parker and Teeples,

HAVE Just opened, one door below John Armstong & Co's wholesale store, a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Comprising every thing in the way of Dry Goods, fall and winter wear, both fashionable and substantial, which they will sell low for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the purchasing public.

N. B. we will barter for Country Produce, such as Jarns, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Rags, Flax Seed &c.

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838

Notice.

ALL Persons having accounts with the subscribers will please to make payment in Cash or Note on or before the first day of January, 1840. J. W. JOHNSTON Druggist.

Dec. 5 1839. (Eagle Copy)

Notice.

TO those whom it may concern; Those who are indebted to the Estate of Perry, have elected to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as money is now much wanted by heirs of the deceased, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

Nov 29, '39-3t

Kirk, Anderson & Sharpe,

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

Sept. 25th, 1839.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.

JOHN APPLEGATE, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

Respectfully invites his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above well known stand, formerly occupied by Elijah Offutt, and that he will always present every delicacy he market afford, and his bar be well supplied with the choicest wines and liquors.

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

Stray Filly.

LEFT my stable on Saturday, one mile south of Lewisburg, about the 1st of October, a BAY FILLY, 2 years old,—no particular marks or brands recollected. Any person who may find the same, will be rewarded with a reasonable reward will be given.

wl Dec 5 1839. CHAS. T. MARSHALL.

SADDLERY.

T. K. RICKETTS & J. STREAFLY, HAVE associated themselves together in the Saddlering business, under the firm of T. K. Ricketts & J. Streafly, and have their establishment in the second street, immediately opposite Mess. January Houston & Co.'s Commission Warehouse, and have engaged for the year, one of the most superior workmen in the various branches of the above business in the state, determined to warrant all work they deliver to their customers, work of the most fashionable and substantial kind.—All orders will meet with immediate attention.

THOMAS K. RICKETTS,
J. STREALY.

Maysville, Dec. 19, 4t.

Notice.

MRS. Susana Hood, late Susana Kaine, you will please to take notice, that I shall apply at the next legislature of Kentucky, on the 15th day of January, 1840, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce against you, for reasons which will be set forth in a petition, which will be presented to said body. Given under my hand, this 27th day of Dec. 1839.

ANDREW HOOD.

Mrs Susana Hood, late Susana Kaine, you will take notice—That I shall attend at the house of James Callahan, in the county of Greenup, and state of Kentucky, on the 8th day of Jan. 1840, for the purpose of taking sundry depositions, to be read as evidence in the case pending between me and you, which will be presented to the next Legislature, by Andrew Hood, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, and shall continue from day to day, until the taking is completed—when and where you may attend, if you please.

ANDREW HOOD.

Nov. 28, '39-4t.

John G. Payne,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

THE subscriber has taken possession of the Tavern House near the public buildings, and is determined to keep such accommodations, as will please the travelling public—His bar shall be furnished on moderate terms.

Dec. 12, 1839-tf.

City Elections.

THE annual Elections for Mayor and aldermen of the ensuing year, will be held as follows, to wit: In the first Ward, at the Tavern house of Mrs. Dye; in the Second Ward, at the Commission and Lawson Grant, inspectors. In the Second Ward, at the City Hall; Jno F. Mitchell, Nat Wood and Jas Dye, inspectors. In the third Ward, at the City Hotel; Wm. Gibson, Elijah Johnson and Jas. Dunn, inspectors. By order of the Board.

M. MARKLAND, city clerk.

L. J. Frazee,

ATTORNEY & COUNCILLOR AT LAW,

*Maysville, Ky.

Invisible Distinction.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances not without just prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in their favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE & VEGETABLE PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians, and generally used by patients who have by these gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases to which they will yield when they are administered, have this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have been offered for sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the support of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their sterling and yet pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can only be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans' Pills are recommended, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but the company does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that their medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which a portion of the blood is accumulated. The blood is made from the contents of the bowels. But its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and its purification as it circulates through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be seen in its crimes or red, and its melanic, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical instruments of separation by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs which will make the blood nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, or by the weather, or any other nervous action, and is wholly unable to digest its food. In the blood to blame? Or, a cold may fall on the liver, continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral returns of all its functions. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flatent prostration, and by an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his organs about out of use. Or, by getting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by current of air, will inflame the membrane, and down through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, so easily still can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when stimulate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other exciting causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to run into the bowels in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never to blame for the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their pride as a present.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully delicious APERIENT PILLS, a wax-bound edged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which include the cleaning of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS, for all nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions are accompanying each, viz. Apoplexy, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the cases incidental to mothers, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Declines, whether of the lungs or liver; Headaches and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches; bad humors, and complaints arising from the effects of Intemperance at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in general; Costiveness and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Chronics of Female Constitutions; Nervous Tremors and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get the genuine at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or of his authorized Agents, as all others are bare and ignorant imposition. For further particulars, we generally request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be dependent upon for their strict and scrupulous adherence to truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the side, back, or joints, sickness, female complaints, peculiar diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, mental weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, costiveness, green sickness, flatulency, hot weakness, sudden fits of fainting, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sick-ness, night sweats, rheumatism, pain in the bowels, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, fistula, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, back, head, stomach or bowels, costiveness, dimness of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors watchfulness, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c. Perhaps at Office, 100 Chatham st. N. York.

THE FOLLOWING

Astonishing & Astonishing Facts, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

Dr. Wm. Evans, No. 100, Chatham Street New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

☞Mess Consulting Physicians of the extraordinary & Dr. W. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills, in effectually relieved mankind.—Mr. Robert Mosier, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, debility, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Mosier gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of his friends, presented as his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in those complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease, and he wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happy in restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

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

This surprising wear—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the right side, costiveness, flatulency, acute pain, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, nervous fear, Total loss of appetite, constipation and pain in the right side an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McAnzie is daily attending to his business, and enjoys the blessing of health, restored since he used the medicines.

☞An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon of Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, exhibited, strongly testimony in the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows, viz. Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general insensible affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, distension of the stomach, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the region of the stomach, and a violent pain in different parts, great costiveness, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

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

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Cure.—Dr. William Sollman, Grocer, 1 Grand street, Albany, Dyspepsia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, flatulency, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciating and general debility, disturbed rest, and nervous fear of death, &c. &c. Pain much after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains, in the chest and side, and costiveness, with loss of memory, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Sollman had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him, and had given over as his affection had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended to try Dr. Evans' Pills, at the urgent of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine, he was difficulty required to the office and procured a supply of which he commenced using with restoration to life, health and friends. He is now in the enjoyment of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular at his residence as above, or at Dr. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

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

☞An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Catham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. M. Kline, Hardware Merchant, labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source, until he called and made application to Dr. Evans and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he received the most prompt relief and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.—Mr. Jacob Jarvis, 13 Centre street Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints which were at times so violent as to prevent motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dimness in his head, costiveness, commonly very costive, the urine was colored, and often prime sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were aggravated with cough, difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, thought a great want of decency in the nervous system.

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

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York ss.

Benj. S. Jarvis, being duly sworn, deth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WM. SAUL Notary Public 96 Nassau.

The above medicine for sale by

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. K. Johnson, of 100 Cedar Tower Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux violent pain in her head, and sometimes the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 359 Grand st. N. Y.

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

☞Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms. Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a vulgary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimical aversion to particular places and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, dispositions, and a gloomy despair sat on the countenance of her friends, presented as her existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine from complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of her disease, and he wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which she is happy in restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞An Excellent Testimony.—Mr. J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

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

PETER PICKNEY, Cor. of Deeds.

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

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

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

Yours with esteem,

SHELDON P. GILBERT.

Durham, Greene co. N. York.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

For sale by A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky. G. Young, Washington; Paterson and Benham, Augusta; T. E. Redden Vanceburg; Colbertson & Chambers, Washington, Ohio; also by H. Parkhurst, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children teething, &c. &c.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, and has consequently, no child will suffer if rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent so efficacious, that no prudent mother can hesitate to use it, as its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, yet the gums of the child should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in their families, there are many cases occurring for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by rubbing the gums, and the child will rest, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky.

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

This widely-extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and is now in use and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

The first symptom of the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better effected than conveniently effected than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS.

The above Pills are the most virtuous of which medicine have been, and still, are, too numerous to call for further comment. They tend to purge a healthy action to the liver, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit.

The Invigorating and strengthening Pills.

The Directions are as follows —

Take four of the *Purifying Pills* on the first recession of fever, and continue the same number every other day, and at the intervals between use of the *Invigorating Pills*, a permanent cure obtained.

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

☞The attacks usually occur every other day.

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

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

A. CASTO, Maysville.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS

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

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

They are so compounded, that by strengthening equalizing the action of the heart, lungs and other viscera; the, expel, the bad, nerd or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure out of the circulation through the secretory ducts into the passage of the bowels so that by the brisk and slight evacuations, which they cause, the system is purified, those of the PILLS, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the secretions from the other vessels are, and, finally will also be going on in proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most inveterate cases, and in those of a long STANDING the dose may be augmented, according to the inveterancy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism; Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Want of Sensibility, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Hot Burthen Costiveness, Want of Vigor, Chlorosis or Green-Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headaches, Tremors, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Hot Burthen Costiveness, Want of Vigor, Chlorosis or Green-Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headaches, Tremors, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doulooreux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Fistula, in ano, Piles, Costiveness, Nervous Irritability, Want of Sleep, Want of Appetite, Want of Vigor, Want of Sensibility