MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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TO POST LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Maysville, on the 31st of December last, which will be sent to the Gen. P. O. as dead on the 1st of April next, if not previously called for.

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Jas Mosser-9
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W M Orth
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Wm Marsh
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Elder Jasper J Moss
Thompson Morrison
Robert W Morrison
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James Mezlenhus
mrs Mary Mc lellan
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E G Maguire-2
Harry C McIlvain
James McCandlish
mrs Catharine Minser-2
Wm H Moss-2
X—Norris Nadon
mrs Elizabeth Nash
H Nicholson
H B Nicholson
H P Nelson
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William Reel
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Harrison Ryder
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D W C Ross
Jas Russell
Robertson Rails
mrs Charlotte Rodger
R C Ricketts
S—miss E A Stubblefield
mrs Jane Stith
miss Eliza J Summers
mrs Mary Saunders
Wm Smith
John Sheppard
Simon Spencer
Morgan Sharpe
Henry Sharp?
Edmund Stillman
Steven Stevenson
Swan Sheriff
Gabriel B Smith
James Sulbert
Wm A Sheerley
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Patrick Sheridan
Elizabeth Styles
Thos A Stanwood
mrs Sarah J Stevenson
Wm Smithers
James Stone
Arthur Streerer-2
John Seward
mrs J B Stocking
Wm P Stanton
John Stith
mrs Mary Sexton
T—Anthony Tonor
Daniel Tolen
Saml Troxel
John Tumbleton
Matthew Tager
Chas Townsend
Geo W Thompson
J W Thompson
miss Lucinda R Tolle
Lewis D Tolle
U—Mark Usher
V—Wm Voshel
A J Vaughn
Jacob Van Bibber
Wm Vance-2
M C Vancamp
W—Samuel Wait
John Wile
mrs Susan Willett
Wm Wood
John T Waddle
Wm B Wright
John Williams
mrs Margaret Walsh
Josiah Wick
Owen Wilkes
miss E Waters
miss Mary E Walker
miss Eliza J Wells
Joseph Williams
mrs Eliza J Waugh
A E Wood
Edward T Weir
Conrad Weigel
John Ann Williams
John T Wood
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Andrew Wood
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G Woodard

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INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,

WITHDRAWN.

CHARLES B RYAN,

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

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, comprising almost every article in the dry goods line. Our goods were bought for *cash principally*, and we pledge ourselves to sell upon as favorable terms as any house in the West, for Cash or approved paper at 6 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.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6. FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, vestings, and trimmings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to turn out good bargains as can be had elsewhere

They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order any job of work they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the most fashionable manner, and according to the most expeditious manner, and on reasonable terms. They approve of no pledge themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a generous share of public favor.

April 4th 1837

N. England Cough Syrup.

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

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Proprietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the receipt was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used it himself, and in his extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect.

The happy combination of vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed, are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Breast.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed in giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended; even in cases approaching to consumption attended with hectic fever, and night sweats, and when remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success had attended its use. Consumption, which arises generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, procuring tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The genuine New England Cough Syrup will be enveloped in a bill of directions, enclosed in an engraved wrapper, bearing on it the signature of the proprietor in his own hand writing. The bottle will be sealed and stamped on the cork "New England Cough Syrup."

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

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

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

The Orris Tooth Wash.

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

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

The concurrent testimony of the eminent Dentists and Physicians in all parts of the Union in its favor, is conclusively shown by the numerous certificates that accompany each bottle. For sale at Dr Jonston's Drug Store.

Maysville, Oct. 10, 1839.

M. Marklaud,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

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

Nov. 28, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

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

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

January & Huston,
Leach & Dolphin,
George Herbert,
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearson, Fant & Brodrick.

Maysville

Oct 17, 1839-tf

Eagle copy.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remitts ord-

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

JOHN G. REED

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

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

Having and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or durability. Merchants and all others desiring 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 possessing a three fold power—as medicine, when duly designed as a remedy for consumption, is possessed of such mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system, as to effect radical and perfect cures in many cases where all other remedies are inadequate.

Many certificates might be adduced to show that the Sanative has effected the most astonishing cures in almost all the diseases to which humanity is subject; but it is deemed unnecessary, as the 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, pleurisy, spitting, cerebral, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, diarrhea, gravel and strangury, whites, 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.

THOS. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo

Patent Stove Manufactory,

CORNER OF WALL & SECOND STREETS.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr respectfully informs the public that he has on hand, a PATENT APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for utility and neatness has not its superior; persons wishing a stove of this kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of assorted sizes. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-t. f.

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.

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 brands, 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.

IT will all that are indebted to me by Note or Book Account, to take notice, that unless they pay up on or before the 20th of this month, that they will find their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. Necessity compels me to this course, I owe money and am bound to have what is due me, and therefore I hope that no one knowing themselves indebted to me, will disregard this notice.

MARTIN SMITH.

Maysville, Dec. 4th 1839—3t

N. B. I have on hand for sale, 20 or 30 bushels of *RADEN CORN*, which I will sell for *One Dollar* per bushel, in the case Also 25 or 30 bushels of these *BEETS*, which I will sell low. M. S.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has recently received a full supply of the latest improved Premium Cooking Stoves, of different sizes; and also has on hand, different sizes of Franklin Stoves, and a large assortment of Plate Stoves; Cannon Stoves and Grates; of different sizes and kinds, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be bought in this city. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves.

MONEY WANTED.

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

JOSEPH FRANK.

Maysville, Oct 24, 1839-3t

A Second supply of Winter GOODS!

JUST received at KELLY'S CASH STORE No. 24, Front Street, which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices, viz:

Also, a large supply of Pilot, Mohair and Blanket OVER-COATS, which will be sold lower than can be bought (the same quality) in Cincinnati.

Maysville, Nov. 28, '39.

The beginning of the year.

WE are making preparations to go east for a Spring stock of Goods as early as possible, as soon as we may be enabled to do so—that those depredts upon the punctuality of our friends and customers, solely. All those who are indebted to us and ought to pay us, we hope will do so, and not forget or neglect us, and give this notice the earliest attention.

KIRK, ANDERSON & SHARPE.

Maysville, Jan. 3, 1840.

Blanks

Of every description, for sale at this office

State Department

From Bentley's Miscellany.

THE SAMPHIRE GATHERER'S STORY.

BY ARAHUR HOME PLENKETT.

"It was here, sir, that Mr. Clements descended."

"How fearful!" I exclaimed, scarcely venturing to look down a precipice at least six hundred feet in depth.

To repeat in a few words what had occupied nearly an hour, and omitting his numerous digressions, the samphire gatherer's tale ran thus:

At the close of the last century, he and his father, samphire gatherers by trade, had assisted in lowering one Mr. Clements down the cliff, upon rather extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Clements was returning home along the Downs, from the then retired, but now fashionable town of ———, when he recognised a boat about a mile from the shore, strongly resembling one in which his wife and sister were in the frequent habit of passing hours, in a little bay or inlet of the seaward his home. He hastened home, only to have all doubts removed as to their identity; and, hurrying back to the spot where he first observed them, found, to his extreme terror, that the boat had been deserted by its occupants, who had been seen wandering on the rocks under the cliff. To approach them by the sea on either side in time to rescue them from their impending danger, was impossible. The tide was rising fast, and the tide-tuction appeared inevitable. In this emergency the samphire gatherers were thought of and sent for; and declining their offers, Clements insisted upon descending the cliff, in the hope of rejoining his wife upon some rock or spot where she might remain in safety till the arrival of the boats.

Thus far had the samphire gatherer got in his story, which he was relating to me, as I was strolling along the cliffs, when he paused, as I have already mentioned, and pointed to the spot where Mr. Clements descended.

Following his example, and taking a seat on the grass near him, the old man continued his tale. I give it in his own words.

"Well, sir, when we found we could not persuade him to let one of us go down in his place, father, as usual, secured a crowbar into the earth, a few feet from the edge of the cliff, and then twining the rope around it in order to give us the steadier hold on Mr. Clements, fastened it under his arms. We then made him change his coat for one of our frocks, such as you see the common people wear in these parts, and taught him how to put his feet steadily against the side of the cliff—as it were thus; and made him take the rope between his hands just above the knot, and told him to lean out from the rock as far as he could, and to work down ward in the face, and to look up and keep a watch out for the stones and rubbish which the rope might dislodge. We told him all this, sir, and he did not not to be frightened at the birds, as they would not harm him—the one we saw, sir, and they always make a horrid screeching if you go down the cliff after they are gone to roost—and, that if he altered his mind, and wished to come back, he had only to give the rope a couple of pulls, and that we'd haul him up directly.

"No—no," says Mr. Clements, "there is no necessity for that. When I get to the bottom, wait for a quarter of an hour; if at the end of that time I give no signal for you to pull me up, you will know that the ladies are safe, and then make what haste you can and get a boat from——

I am ready now," says he, in a faint voice, and his teeth chattering all the while with fear.

"Never was a man so frightened as he was at that moment. Well, sir, father and I once lifted the rope, and Mr. Clements leaned back over the edge of the cliff. Down he went. We soon lost sight of him.

"Working with his feet, as father had told him, we went slowly supplying out rope as he required it, he moved safely down for a bit; then he rested on a jutting rock. All this time he kept his eyes fixed on the sky, pressing cautiously with his feet against the shalk, his body almost at right angles with the cliff, his hands grasping the rope, or sheltering his face from the shower of stones and dirt which it dislodged.

"He had got about a hundred feet from the top, when, suddenly slipping from the cliff, his chest and face were flung violently against it. He endeavored to regain his footing against the rocks, and so doing broke through a resolution which he had formed, and looked beneath him. I was right sight, that, for the first time.—And do I remember how my head swam as I looked at the water far, far below, and the waves that one could see, but not hear as they broke over the shingles. Presence of mind, on which Mr. Clements so vaunted, left him, sir, as soon as it came! He was about to pull the rope, but he thought of his poor wife, and one thought of her was enough. On he went. To regain a footing was impossible. Father and I kept gradually lowering the rope, and with his face to the cliff, his hands outstretched, catching at each object in his passed; on veled-pel in a shower of chalk and stones, which he had not the strength to avoid; gasping and panting for breath, poor Mr Clements slided down about another hundred feet. Here the cliff arched inward, forming an immense hollow, like yonder rock, sir; and, swinging to, round and round, as it were between heaven and earth, down he went. At one moment the wide ocean met his dizzy gaze, at another, flocks of the settled birds flew around his head, uttering their shrill and hungry cries. Again, sir, he found himself sliding down against the side of the cliff, his flesh all sore and torn, and his body and arms in absolute torture from the pressure of the rope. Again, in agony, he made a frantic effect to regain a footing; but, in so doing, fastened one of his legs in a narrow fissure or opening in the rock. Vain was the struggle to release it, sir; Mr. Clements was either too weak and faint, or the limb too firmly secured in the rock.—All his efforts were useless; and, I shudder at the bare recollection while I tell it, we continued to supply the rope! Hanging by his leg, head downward, there he lay, the cormorants and the seagulls flitting around him, and joining in his frightful shrieks."

"Horrible! was he long thus?"

"Not long, sir. Father soon discovered that there was not enough or pull upon the rope; and judging from his experience of what had occurred, we raised a few feet and released Mr. Clements from his painful situation. From this moment, he told me, he was unconscious as to whether he was ascending or descending, until he heard his name called in a faint voice.—He opened his eyes. We had lowered him over the arch of an immense cavern, within which all was darkness. The sea was flowing beneath him, his feet touched it; he felt that he must either swim or drown; he feebly grasped the rope; a thrill of joy ran through his veins as he found an unexpected footing on a rock concealed by the waves in about three foot water; the depth around for the present mattered not. He remained for a few moments motionless on the rock. His name was again called; it sounded from within the cavern.

"Extricating himself from the rope, he made an effect to swim—found that he had more strength than he had thought—swam forward through the darkness up the cavern—struggled—sank—rose again—heard his name called louder and nearer; made one effort more—felt the sand, the smooth sand, under his feet—staggered forward—reeled, and fell, exhausted into the arms of his wife."

"And his sister?"

"The ladies were both there, sir. The cavern was about fifty feet in depth, sloping upward toward the back, and partly filled with weeds, stones, and sand. Here Mrs. Clements and her sister had been driven to take refuge by the rising tide. They had landed from the boat on the rocks, at some distance below the cave, in the hope of finding a pathway or outlet, by which they could escape up the cliff. After a long and hopeless search, they hastened back to the boat; and, to their extreme terror, found that it had been carried away by the rising tide, which now partly covered the rocks. They had just time to climb into the cavern over the fallen rocks under the arch, when the waters sweeping in closed up all entrance to any but a swimmer. Although the tide was fast rising, the ladies cheered each other with the hope they should escape. Fortunately the darkness at the back of the cavern was sufficient to prevent their discovering the height to which the water usually rose.

"As you may imagine, Mr. Clements was some time before he recovered his senses. His wife was kneeling beside him, chafing his brows, when her sister, who was nearer to the opening, saw the rope by which he had descended. We were pulling it up; and he shook his head as it disappeared over the arch of the cavern. Well he knew how useless it would have been for them to use it. "It matters not," he said; "they (meaning us) have gone to——. We shall have boats here soon; we are safe—quite safe," and so on, endeavoring to keep their spirits up, while he well knew that in the darkness the chances were that the boats would never find the cave.

"Two hours, sir—two long hours passed on in this way, and Mr. Clements had given up all hope. The water kept rising, till at last the waves broke at their feet, and each instant threatened their destruction. The ladies were almost dead with fear and cold; when a large heavy, Dutch built boat you dont see such now sir—swept, with scarcely a sound, under the arch into the cavern, her prow coming in close upon the spot where Mr. Clements and the ladies were. They did not hear until she was within the cave; and no wonder, for the oars were muffled, and those who were in her were as silent as the grave. It was part of the cargo of a French smuggler, lying a few miles off; and that crew, assisted by some of the fishermen, were about to land, and they had taken shelter in the cavern, having been alarmed at the approach of a boat up the coast. Fortunate was it that Mr. Clements and the ladies from call ing out for assistance from them——"

"Why I should have thought at such a moment that even smugglers—"

"Not they, sir—not they; and Mr. Clements knew it. Desperate men like them would have left poor things to drown, or have murdered them, for fear of betraying their retreat. He tried a last and dangerous chance; but it was his only one. Listen, sir; while the men had their heads turned to the opening of the cavern, watching the boat pass, the sight of which had alarmed them, he slipped off the ledge gently into the end of the boat. They couldn't hear him for the noise of the waves. There was plenty of room for them, and he drew a sail over them, and was just stepping in himself when—"

"Well, sir, what occurred, and he had only time to conceal himself under the bows of the boat before she was again moving silently out of the cave, with, as her crew little suspected, the addition of two to her number since she had entered it?"

"They went about a quarter of a mile down under the cliff, and landed a boy, who disappeared like a cat up the rocks. A dead silence ensued; no one ventured to speak; the men rested on their oars, and the boat gently rose and sank on the waves. At last the silence was broken; something dark was hurled down the cliff at a short distance from the boat. It fell heavily on the rocks. "God forgive him! he's tossed him over," muttered one of the men. And so it was, sir. The poor man on the look-out was asleep near the top of the cliff; and we often hear of those men rolling over in their sleep. There's always a reason for it, sir.

"They were going to land their cargo, when they heard a gun in the offing from one of the King's cutters. The alarm had been given. Not a moment was to be lost; and, straining every nerve, they bore out to sea."

"They were about two miles from the shore, when some of the men declared that it was a lost job, and that they could go no further.—Mrs Clements was quite senseless with cold and exhaustion, but her sister listened eagerly to what the men said." They had some angry words, but the meaning of their conversation was not understood. There was a little boat astern of the larger one, which they drew to it, and entered one by one, the last man calling out as he stepped in

"Now then, boys, pull for your lives! they'll make safer us when they find they lost their prize."

"The boat had disappeared in the surrounding darkness before the terrified lady comprehended all; and then, sir, in a moment the frightful truth flashed upon her. The devils had scuttled the boat, and it was sinking fast. She said one prayer, and turned to kiss her sleeping sister, when Mr. Clement's voice sounded almost at her side! There he was, sir—there he was in the self-same pleasure-boat which had been the cause of all their misfortunes.

"He had just time to lift the ladies out of the boat, and to get clear of her, when she went down. The revenue cutter came up, and took them on board all alive; but many months passed before Mrs. Clements recovered from the events of that dreadful night."

"Was the cause of Mr. Clements when they left him in the cave?"

"He held on to the boat for a few minutes till they got outside, and then swam to the rocks, where he found the little pleasure boat and entering it, followed in the track of the smuggler running in time to save the life of Mrs. Clements and her sister. 'The sun is setting sir, said the samphire gatherer, touching his hat to me. 'I must be going homeward.—Mayhap, he added, as he turned away on his path, 'one of these days, when you are strolling on the rocks below, sir, you will look at the cavern where Mr. Clements found his wife. You can imagine much better than I can describe what must have been their feelings in such a place and at such a time. Good evening, sir."

BEAUTY.

In looking at our nature, we discover, among its admirable endowments, the sense of perception of beauty. We see the germ of this in every human being, and there is no power which admits greater cultivation; and why should it not be cherished in all?—It deserves remark, that the provision for its principle is infinite in the universe. We see it in the minute portion of the creation, which we can turn into food and clothes, or gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty. Beauty is an ever prevailing presence. It unfolds in the numberless flowers of the spring. It waves in the branches of the trees and green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heaven, the stars, the rising and setting sun, all overflow with beauty. The universe is its temple; and those men, who are to live in it, cannot lift their eyes without feeling themselves encompassed with it on every side.—Now this beauty is precious; the enjoyments it gives are so refined and pure, so congenial with our tenderest and noblest feelings, and so akin to worship, that it is painful to think of the multitude of men living in the midst of it, as if, instead of this fair earth and glorious sky, they are tenants of a dungeon.—An infinite joy is lost to the world by the want of culture of spiritual enjoyment.

Suppose that I were to visit a cottage, and see its walls lined with the choicest pictures of Raphael, and every spare nook filled with a statue of the most exquisite workmanship, and that I were to learn that neither man, women, or child, ever cast an eye at these miracles of art, how should I feel their privation; how should I want to open their eyes, and help them to comprehend and feel the loveliness or grandeur which in vain courted their notice. But every husbandman is living in sight of the works of a divine artist; and how much would his existence be elevated could he see the glory which shines forth in their forms, hues, proportions, and motions! Beauty! I have spoken only of the beauty of nature, but how much of this mysterious charm is found in the elegant arts, and especially in literature? The best books have much beauty. The greatest truths are wrapped if not linked with beauty, and they win their way more surely and deeply into the soul when arrayed in their natural and fit attire. Now to man receives the true culture of a man, in whom the sensibility to the beautiful is not cherished; and I know of no condition in life from which it should be more cleared. Of all the luxuries, this is the cheapest and most at hand; and it seems to me to be most important to those conditions, where coarse labor tends to a grossness of the mind. From the *diffusion* of the sense of beauty in ancient Greece, and of the taste of music in modern Germany, we learn that the people at large, may partake of fine gratifications which have hitherto been thought to be necessarily restricted to a few.—*Channing.*

A CHANCE.—A yankee down east advertises for a better half in the following curious manner:

"Any gal worth five hundred dollars can find a customer for life, by writing a biddaz, addressed X. Q., and stick it in the crack of Uncle Ebenezer's barn.

LOOK OUT FOR A WILLIAM!

A man who calls himself [illegible] PATRICK, arrived here early last [illegible] with the avowed intention of [illegible] few months at least in this neighborhood. He gave out that he had left his wife, in the State of Missouri, where he owned a large and well-stocked farm, together with a handsome dwelling-house and other appurtenances; but that, in consequence of the death of his uncle, [illegible], to whom he had been tenderly attached, and with whom he had long lived in uninterrupted harmony, he could not endure the thought of returning to his desolate home, unless accompanied by one qualified to take her place, and preside over his household. Under this assumed character, to which he added that of a Local Preacher, in the Methodist Episcopal Church—at whose ordinances he was allowed occasionally to officiate—he visited a respectable widow, of this city, in comfortable circumstances, succeeded in gaining her affections, and was finally married to her in April last. After the performance of the ceremony, he continued his attentions to her until he was upon her confidence as to induce her to part with her whole property, real and personal, under the pretence that it would be to their mutual interest to remove to his own plantation, where, as he alleged, every thing necessary for house-keeping was to be found in abundance, and to interest him with the proceeds. Having by this means, become possessed of her, his next step was to send her son by a former marriage, to his pretended residence in Missouri, in order to bring down a team for the removal of the family; and immediately after the young man's departure, he set off himself, in a market wagon, purchased a few days before, as well as the valuable mare by which it was drawn, with his wife's money, for the ostensible purpose of peddling off a quantity of books—chiefly "*Cutler's Domestic Medicine*"—promising to return the ensuing day. He has not, however, since been heard from; and as the unfortunate widow's son, on his arrival at the place designated, satisfactorily ascertained that Kilpatrick not only owned no property there, but had also absconded some time before, leaving a wife, to whom he had been married 43 years, in need of the common necessaries of life, it is evident that he is an intriguer, who, under the cloak of religion, has added swindling to bigamy, and perhaps other crimes still more heinous. What, if possible, adds to the atrocity of his conduct, is the fact, that after having deceived and ruined as well as all her worldly goods, he left her on a sick bed, and in a state of utter helplessness and destitution. The villain is about 45 years of age, of the ordinary height, but somewhat thin, has a remarkable wen under the jaw, and walks with a limping gait, in consequence of a gun-shot wound in one of his knees. It is not improbable that he may have ere gone; but the hope is entertained that the above account of his villainies may be the means of his arrest.—*Obs. & Rep.*

Great destitution and suffering prevail among the laboring classes in Paris. The correspondent of the New York Courier, in his last letter says:—

A return, now before me, shows that there are nearly sixty thousand persons registered on the books of the twelve municipalities of Paris in a state of starvation. There are half as many not registered who beg privately, and seek on the smallest possible quantity of aliments, no matter how excrable its quantity, to keep life within them. Thus you will see that fully one tenth of the inhabitants of this city are famishing. Heaven only knows the sufferings of hundreds of thousands of others, who are precarious labor continue to avoid accepting alms. No alteration has taken place since the 15th inst. in the price of bread—but the trifling difference observable in the markets is favorable, so that the people flatter themselves with a further diminution of two *liards* (half a cent.) in the four pound loaf which would then be reduced to 17 sous (cents.) No change is observable in the foreign markets. The continued, indeed, almost incessant rains, preventing the transmission of produce and the towing of winter corn in France, Spain and Italy, will contribute much to prevent, or at least postpone, any amelioration.

RIOT AND DEATH ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A number of young men in New York, known as the "Bowery Boys," went in procession, with a big drum, through the streets, stopping at various houses. Among the rest, they went into a house where a German party were celebrated the night in a dance, and began to break down the door of the inmates. The latter put them out, barricaded the doors, and armed themselves with rifles and pistols.

The rioters returned in strength, and commenced an attack on the house, when the German fired through the window, and killed one of the mob, and killed one young man, by the name of John Armstrong, a German, and a young man of good character. He had several buckshot in him, and died on the spot. His mere wounded died on the spot. His mere wounded died, but not dangerously. A number of the Germans have been arrested, and the case is now investigating the matter.

The gang, of which the deceased was one, had committed the most shocking outrages during the evening, forcing themselves into the houses of respectable people and insulting the inmates, and even going so far as to attempt violence upon the persons of females. The first termination of this licentiousness has had our good effects; that of rousing the municipal authorities of that city to break up such riotous gangs, by acting manfully against them.—*Ledger.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

ASSEMBLED AT FRANKFORT, JANUARY 8TH, 1840

A Convention of Delegates, representing the democratic citizens of a large number of the counties of the State of Kentucky, met this day, the 8th of Jan. 1840, at the Baptist Church in the City of Frankfort, when, after an appropriate scheme appeal to the throne of grace by the Rev. H. H. Kavenaugh, David Meriwether, Esqr. was called to the Chair, and Geo John M. McCalla and R. H. Stanton appointed Secretaries.

On Motion of Maj. Thomas Marshall, the names of the several counties were then called, and the following gentlemen appearing as delegates, were enrolled as members of the Convention.

Adair: Wm C. Paxton, Wm. Caldwell, J M True, Geo A Caldwell.

Allen & Warren. R. S. Ford.

Anderson: John Draffen, C. Lillard, John Wash, J C Lillard, James G White, John Morgan, C. H. Dawson, Stephen Mitchell, Jas. B Hockley, R. C Grimes, John A. McClure, David Blackwell, Thos J Lillard.

Barren: Jas G Hardy.

Bourbon: Maj. John Hughes, Alex Patterson, Oscar J Miller, Wm A Moore, Thos Bradford, Wm Buckner, Hardin Rodgers, Wm B McClure.

Bath: Felix M. Fletcher, John C Mason.

Boone. Wm Watts, John Wallace.

Breathit: Mason Williams.

Caldwell: Lin Minor.

Carroll & Gallatin: Lewis Sanders, Wm. Reed, S S English, Jesse Lindsey, Richd. C Lindsey.

Clay: Benj. Bennett, Theopolis T. Garrard, Dani. Garrard.

Calloway: James Brian,

Campbell: Wm. DeCourcey, John A. Goodson, Ezra K. Fish, John J. Thomas, Wm Grimley, Robt. M. Carlisle, Elijah Williams, Robt H. Hayman, H. D. Grosbeck, John W. Tibbatts.

Clark: Lewis Grigsby, Francis F Jackson, Obediah Tracy.

Estill. Isaac Mize, R. Arbbery, R Riddle

Fayette: Mathews Flournoy, John Peck, Francis McLean, Waller Bullock, Thos M. Hickey, Cudiaus M. Johnson, David McGowen, John G. Lewis, Daniel Bradford, John Parker, Alex. G. Morgan, Jas O'Mara, John R. Cleary, Daniel Bourne, Thos Montagne, C. Kennedy, C. C. Redall, B. F. Graves, J. W. Forbes, John Norton, R. C. Rogers, R Freeland, Robt S. Russell, Wm Elder, B. N. Barnsby.

Franklin: John M. Hewitt, R. T Richmond, John Thompson, Isaac Wingate, E. S. Baily, James Gibbs, Jas D Brown, Saml B. Crockett, Hugh Sanders, Saml. Payne, John McKee, Thos V. Laughborough, Chas Finley, Wm French, Frederic Robb, Dennis Onan, Jas Gervas E. Rusen, James Barnes, Wm Bailey, John B. Russell, Ben. Luckett, Jeremiah Kendall, Benj. Bennett, Thos Jett, Alex. Wilson, Dennis Crockett, James Shannon, Jas P. Dryden, Jas Barnes, Franklin Casson, John C. Richardson, Wm R. Crockett, Robt C. McKee, Leander J Sharp, J. R. Samuel.

Floyd & Pike: Ratcliffe, Thos Cecil

Fleming: H. D. Burgess, Gen Thompson Wash, Jonathan Elsdon, Dr. E O. Ingo, Jas E. Sheperd, Jesse Summers, R. R. Lee.

Grant: John S. Daniel, Napoleon B. Stephens, John W. McCann.

Greenup: James M. Rice.

Garrard: Wm H. Jones, Mason Thompson, Horatio Bruce, Isaach Dunn.

Greene: W. N. Marshall, Robt Calvin, W. P. Rafferty, Alfred Anderson, Jefferson Henry, Wm. T. Willis.

Hopkins—Anderson Lisk, David H. Thomason.

Henderson: Cornelius Burnett.

Harrison: Jno Williams, Jas J. Allen, S. T. Hamilton, John O'Bassman, W. Q. Moore, Wm B. Graves, Saml Chambers, R. W. Porter, Jesse Henry, Hugh Newell, B. Brandon.

Hardin: Sanders Elliott.

Hart: Saml. Durham, H. M. Rowlett.

Henry: E T. Nutall, Philip King, Thomas P. Fore, Wm P. Norwood, Wm N. Blackburn, Thos Pearce, Jno G. Taylor, Dr J. N. Hughes, John P. Fore, Robt Guthrie.

Hickman: Saml P. McFall.

Jefferson: Wm Blanchers, A. P. Churchill, David Meriwether, John Shrader, Isaac Miller.

Jessamine; James Trotter, J C Bruce, P. Spraggins, Thos T Coger, A Hawkins, L. Lowin, Milton R. Singleton, Barrell Featherston, Hezekiah Russell.

Lawrence: Wm H. Thompson.

Lewis: Thomas Marshall.

Logan: Wm E. Curd, G. T. Edwards, A G Wilcox.

Mercer: Saml. Davis, Dr. John A Tomlinson, Maj. Wm Davis, Col Ludwill C. Cornish, David Jones, Danl. Greenwood, John J Sweeny, Wm Archer Hooe, Jas Porter, B C. Allen, John Adair, Jr. Nimrod Harriss, Garland Sims, Isaac G. Carter, Philip T Allen, Maj. T. P Moore, John A. Burton, Dr. J. O. T. Hawkins, Jordon Poter, Wm. A. McAfee, Jas C. McAfee, Jas C. McAfee, James M. Cardwell.

Montgomery: Chas Glover, Nimrod Wilkerson, B. J. Peters, Stephen Treadway, B F Berkley, H Dabad, Peter Everett.

Mason: Benj O Pickett, Peter Lasbroke, A A Wadsworth, Jas C Coleman, R H Stanton, John Reed.

Monroe: Geo W S Brandolph.

Morgan: Mason Williams, Wm Henry.

Madison: Jas Dejernett, Thos J Robinson, Wm T. Fox, Isham T. Beck, Edmund P. Mondy, John McKee, Thos J. Gooch, Henry H. Howard, Wm Jenkins.

Marion: R. R. Peeples, J. R. Schooling.

McCracken: Chas C. Russell.

Nicholas: Moses F. Glenn, Dr. J. N Menefee, Benj. P. Edwards.

Nelson: John Rowan.

Owen: Cyrus Wingate, Joseph W Rowlett, Lawrence Sandford, James B English, Benj. Haden, Harbin H. Ford, S. B. Calvert, Geo Bowman, T. R. Moore, Richd. T. Sebree, John Scott, Horace Sandford.

Oldham—Edw. M. Taylor, James Moiser, Wm T Barbour, C M Ballard, Geo P Smith, Newton Lane.

Pendleton: S. F. Swope.

Pulaski: Achilo Lapsar Macajah Sullen.

Shelby: Robt Doak, Geo Burgin R Pemberton, Calvin Sanders, T. O. Allen, Thos Smith, Jr. Alexander Thompson, J L Russell James N Allen, Henry Bohannan, T M Jesse, Thos Wells, Adam Middleton, David Middleton.

Scott: John Pratt, Fabricius C. McCalla, Geo W Johnson, Thos C. Kelley, Benj. C. Gloss, Richd P. S. Elley, Legrand Lucas, Edwd. Johnson, A. S. Lowry, M. Cunningham, Daniel Neal, Geo Winters, J O Newhall, W S Darall, Thos G Flourney, N. A. Spear, James Griffin, Willis Dehoney, E. S. Herndon, Thos B Calleet, Andrew Calvert, Geo Beaty, D. Vanderslice, James M Suggett, Wm D. Brown, Willie Viley, Merit Williams.

Spencer: Jas W Stone.

Trigg: Isaac Burnett.

Trimble: Jesse Connell, Eleaze Willhoite, Benj Connell, Richd Lane, Danl. B. Johnson, John J. Thomason, James Millican.

Union: John Imboden.

Wayne—Shelby Coffee.

Woodford: Wm. McBride, Hermen Bomar, Thomas W. Sillers, Chas Norwood, John Gill, Hiram Willhoite, Wm W Whittington, Isaac Whittington, Saml C. Scott, Medley Shelton, Robt T. Williamson, James Berry, Benj. Wickersham, Hermen Bomar Jr. Martin S. McFall, Jas C Long, Oscar Pepper, James Berry, Geo W. Carter, John P. Craig, Benj. Bailey, Waller L. Peters, James W. Redd, Edw. H Whittington, John G. Price, Thos Parker, Richd Taylor.

Washington—John Lowe, Amos Graham.

Louisville: Levi Tyler, Jacob Geiger, John Brian, John Irwin, Berry Hinkle, S. Penn, Jr. Thos J. Reed, Jacob Walter, John Downing, John Fonds, A. T. Heath, Jas B. Redd, Godfrey Pope, James Litsigow.

The Convention then, upon motion, took a recess until 4 past 2 o'clock.

At 4 past 2 o'clock P. M. the Convention resumed and proceeded to the election of the regular officers of the body, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—

CYRUS WINGATE, Esq. of Owen.

Vice Presidents:

1 WM. CHAMBERS, Esqr. of Louisville.
2 HARMER BOMER, Esqr. of Woodford.
3 DANIEL GARRARD Esqr. of Clay.
4 LINN MIMS, Esqr. of Caldwell.
5 JAMES BRANNEYER, Esqr. of Madison.
6 MATHEWS FLOURNOY, Esq. of Fayette.

Col. CHAS GLOVER. R. H. STANTON. F. C. MCCALLA. } Secretaries.

The President having been conducted to the chair, returned his thanks to the Convention in a few happy and pertinent remarks, which were greeted with much applause.

J W Tibbats, Esq. then offered the following resolutions, which after having been read, were unanimously adopted:

1st *Resolved*, That the delegates from each Congressional District, be constituted a committee to select and nominate to this Convention, one individual as elector for President and Vice President.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the delegation from each Congressional District, shall select one of their number, and that the persons so selected, shall constitute a committee, to nominate to this Convention, two persons as electors for the State.

3rd. *Resolved*. That on all questions coming before this Convention, each county shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the representation in the State Legislature, and that each county select some person to give its vote upon such questions as may arise.

Whereas a number of distinguished gentlemen are spoken of, and will probably be nominated by their friends for the offices of Governor and Lt Governor, no one of whom would be likely to receive the unanimous vote of the Convention; and, whereas, to insure success in all great undertakings, union and concert of action are indispensably requisite; and whereas the object of this Convention is not to honor men, but to secure the triumph of the great principles of democracy, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge themselves to lay down all personal preferences—to abide the nominations which may be made by this Convention—and to unite zealously in the support of, and make all honorable exertions to elect, the individuals who may be selected to be presented to the people, as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again the next day at 10 A. M.

Thursday, Jan. 9th, 1840.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 A. M. and after the reading of the Journal, proceeded to the enrollment of such delegates as had arrived since yesterday: The following gentlemen gave their names to the Secretaries.

Gallatin: R P Hanna,

Washington: Wm Watts,

Graves: Hughes Scholfield.

Meade: Edwd T. Abell.

Mr Tibbatts submitted an amendment to the 3rd Resolution, offered by him yesterday, which amendment was as follows: after the word *Legislature* insert, "And any County not entitled to a member in the Legislature, having a representation in this Convention, shall be entitled to one vote." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon Thos M Hickey then submitted to the Convention, the following address and resolutions, which were read and received with much enthusiasm by the Convention, and ordered to be adopted as its sentiments and opinions.

The Convention of the Democratic Party in Kentucky, composed of Delegates selected by primary assemblies of the people in the several Counties of the Commonwealth, met at the appointed time and place, on the 8th day of January, 1840, at Frankfort, deem it proper to announce briefly the principles which they profess, and the objects which have brought them together.

History teaches that the existence of parties is an inevitable and necessary incident to every free government, and that these parties are actuated by two ruling and cognate principles. The one looks to the interests, welfare and rights of all the people, and of all classes of society, and the other to the aggrandizement of a few favored individuals, and the establishment and support of exclusive ranks and privileged institutions, at the expense of the great mass of mankind. Whether they are called, in contradistinction, democratic and aristocratic, republican and federalist, loco-foco and whig, or by whatever name the great leading parties of the country, to one or the other of which all persons attach themselves, are called, they are in their nature the same, and have subsisted in this country, and been struggling against each other for mastery, ever since the meeting of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. The federal or aristocratic party made a powerful effort in that body, to establish their doctrines by constitutional provisions. They wished to have a President and Senate for life, and the Governors of the States appointed by them, and all the essential sovereignty of the States merged and consolidated in the federal government. Hence their name of the federal party. They have force lately defeated in this scheme by the patriotic firmness of the revolutionary republicans, to whom we are indebted for our free federal constitution. The acquiescence of the federalists in the republican form of government adopted by the Union of these States, was merely pretended, and as they fondly hoped temporary, and they have been ever since unceasingly endeavoring by false, unnatural, absurd and violent constructions of that plain and sacred instrument, to wrest from the people the rights and liberties which its guarantees to them, and to effect, by indirection, their original purposes.

These plain facts all sensible men understand, and all candid men admit. It is not a mere contest for office among the men, which is carried on in the great political warfare which has ever raged with greater or less violence, and with alternate success, throughout all the borders of this Union. The perpetuity of human freedom, on the one side, and the ultimate usurpation of popular rights, by encroachment upon the civil liberty and equality of all, on the other side, are the great objects involved in the struggle. A virtuous and intelligent people, constituting a majority of every free and uncorrupted community, will always be found rallying in good faith under the glorious and holy standard of equal rights and civil liberty, in opposition to unjust monopolies, exclusive privileges, usurped power, and oppression in all its shapes.

Hence we find that the people of the United States, embracing the great mass of the democracy, elected and re-elected the father of his country to the Presidency, the federal party, with the aid of a portion of the republicans, ignorant of his true character, elevated the elder Adams to the same high place; but his reckless disregard of the restraints of the constitution, defeated in the first open attempt of federalism to construe the constitution into a consolidated, elective monarchy, opened the eyes of the people, and they hurled him indignantly from the power which he abused, and inducted into the great civil victory of 1801, which brought Thomas Jefferson into the chief magistracy of the nation. This blow scotched, but did not kill" the monster federalism. It gave, however a fatal impulse to the ascendency of republicanism, that the democratic party succeeded in re-electing Mr. Jefferson, and in giving birth to the two succeeding republican administrations of James Madison and James Monroe. They carried the country safely through the second war for our independence, and established the property of the Union, and the permanency of our free institutions upon solid foundations, in spite of all the efforts of the federal opposition to thwart the patriotic and wise measures of government, and to defeat its just and sound policy.

At the end of the second term of James Monroe, the democratic party was unfortunately divided in the selection of his successor. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson, republicans, and John Q. Adams, a federalist in disguise, or apostatized, were presented as candidates.—The popular will was clearly manifested in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, but it was defeated for a time by the celebrated coalition which put John Q Adams and Henry Clay, &c, in possession of the executive power of the government, the latter acting under the official name of the President of the United States, and the other of Secretary of State. From this period dates the secession of Mr. Clay from the democratic party, carrying with him a considerable train of followers, who have ever supported with the old anti-Jeffersonian, anti-war, federal party whose head quarters were in Boston, and whose oracle was the Essex Junto. And from this rent the democratic party in Kentucky have not yet entirely recovered.—The line of sale precedents laid down, was speedily broken as the constitution would allow, by the indignant condemnation of the people at the tribunal of free suffrage, and the violation of the will of the people was signally avenged by the elevation of Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, the statesman, the patriot and republican to the presidency by the voice of an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States.

As all the republican Presidents had been, Gen. Jackson was re-elected for a second term, and the same party again triumphed in the election of Martin Van Buren as his successor. Mr. Van Buren has disappointed no expectation of the people, has deceived them in no particular, and has violated no principle to which he stood pledged before the community. On the contrary, he has trodden faithfully in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors" of the republican school, and cannot apprehend that the people of the United States will manifest so much inconsistency as to prefer to him the very name opponent whom, upon the same principles and under circumstances substantially alike, they respected at the last Presidential election. Those who calculate upon this tergiversation of the people, do not give them credit for the political virtue and firmness which they possess.

In regard to the affairs of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the administration of the state government, this convention would further premise, that they desire to present for the suffrages of the people, candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, who will sternly oppose prodigal expenditures or wild and extravagant undertakings. It is believed the time has arrived, when, in justice to yourselves, the people will abandon rulers who have lost sight of their immediate interests—who were for pledging the state for many millions, when there was a deficit in the State Treasury, which is admitted by Gov. Wickliffe to the amount at the present time to nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. The Democracy of the State are for improvements, but not prepared to sanction schemes which would oppress the people and virtually mortgage every farm and lot in the State.

We are admonished by the frightful deficit in the Treasury, the depression of State credit, and the unsettled condition of the monetary affirs of almost the whole civil zed world, that a change is indispensable in the policy of the State; and we are therefore for the election of those whose past conduct evinces a guaranty that we shall not be over-cropped with public works or borne down by an unmanageable state debt.

It may be economical and expedient to finish improvements commenced, to save the money expended and increase productive capacity and independence of the State—but as it appears to be probable the means to accomplish even that object will have to be raised partly by taxation, we are unwilling to confide to the Legislature of State to mean who have been borrowing for years to aid in meeting the ordinary expenditures of Government, whilst they were advocating improvements almost innumerable. We object to political, as well as religious, fanaticism, and desire to secure the services of honest and practical men to administer the State Government; men who will endeavor to complete improvement works, by a judicious concentration of the means of the commonwealth upon them, and never forget that Kentucky, by undertaking too much may blast her prospects for a century; that, by borrowing successfully and heedlessly, she may be forced into a false and hurtful position, and ultimately be driven to the necessity of begging Congress to pay her debts and relieve her from the effects of bankruptcy. We are as well convinced as any portion of our fellow citizens can be, of the utility of important State improvements—but we cannot consent to run against the truth, but a spirit of enterprise, which is laudable when wisely directed, becomes ruinous when pushed to extremes.

Some of the States are already groaning under debts contracted for enterprises expended on works which are unfinished; and it has been gravely proposed that their debts shall be assumed by the General Government in violation of the federal constitution. The temper of the age and the tendency of State action indicate danger of a combination to establish the principle, *that it is the duty of the General Government to pay the debts of the several members of the confederacy.* Should that principle ever prevail, and succeed, the States would inevitably run riot, borrowing money, and a national debt would be created, so enormous in amount, that a high tariff would become indispensable to the payment of the interest, and would soon be demanded by manufacturers to aid in funding it. We cannot countenance schemes which promise results so fatal to the independence of the States and the liberties of the American People. Kentucky is not yet sufficiently the victim of beggar-States, and we would wrest her Government from the hands of men who would plunge her hopelessly in debt, and make her one of the most pitiable of the mendicants.

In order to ascertain and express public sentiment, and produce unity and concert of action, and concentrate the strength of the party, and prevent its defeat by division, a convention so constituted as to express popular opinions of prefect, truly and faithfully, is not only useful but necessary. These are the leading objects of our present meeting. For which purposes.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention time and experience have made manifest the soundness and importance of the principles and policy for which the democratic party in the United States have always contended, and especially that upon a strict construction of the federal constitution—the rigid limitation of Congress to the exercise of the powers granted to them—the maintainance of the State in the full enjoyment of their reserved sovereignties, and in the independent control of their domestic institutions and the faithful observance of the compromises of the federal constitution—depend the perpetuity of our federal system.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the union of the general government with other National Banks and Banks in the execution of the revenue laws, and in the management of the public finances, is dangerous, corrupting, unsafe, and moreover unnecessary, and therefore the convention approves of the measures recommended by President Van Buren, for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement, of the public revenue, independent of all Banks, as most consistent with the plain principles of the federal constitution.

Resolved, That we approve the principles avowed in the late Message of the President on the subjects of banking and the currency—that we adhere to the constitutional currency, gold and silver—deprecate all emissions of depreciated paper, and desire a final separation of the fiscal affairs of the nation, from all connection with banks.

Resolved, That the collection and disbursement of the revenue of the Gen Gov. in specie, will tend to the prevention of excessive issues of bank paper—and that the repeal of the laws allowing credits on duties would prevent overaction on the part of importers, and promote domestic manufactures, without leading to the collection of a larger amount of revenue than may be necessary to meet the economical wants of the Government.

Resolved, That the only sure and effectual remedy for the existing embarrassments of country, will be found in bringing the currency to the standard of the constitution, and increasing our industry, and diminishing our expenditures.

Resolved, That the derangement of the currency, and the pecuniary embarrassments which we all feel, have been superinduced by the introduction of vast and unprecedented amounts of foreign capital for internal improvement purposes, and by the creation of an unnecessarily large number of banks, and the extension of bank paper to excess.

Resolved, That such results are not to be ascribed to the operation of the laws of trade, but are the direct consequences of the action of the Government, and of the Banks, and that the Government and Banks are alone responsible for the evils which have resulted from their conduct.

Resolved, That the contraction of excess debts on the part of the several States is more injurious to the national debt—because a failure by one of the States to provide for the payment of interest or principal, may involve the whole Union in war with a foreign power.

Resolved, That we look with peculiar jealousy to the increasing debt of Kentucky, and feel alarmed when we attempt to form an estimate of what it must amount to, before the public works commenced shall have been completed.

Resolved, That the State Administration, by undertaking numerous costly works, at one and the same time, has produced a state of things, not only deplorable in itself, but clearly evincive of the absolute necessity of retrenchment and reform.

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THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
January 16, 1840.
ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
R. M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID FRENCH, *Of Montgomery Co.*
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
ROBERT G. HAWES, *Of Hancock Co*

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM. Question for debate Saturday evening next: "Should parties differ with the matrimonial alliances of the civilized?"
AFFIRMATIVE. NEGATIVE.
T. Montague. R. H. Stanton,
T. Reid. Joseph B. Reid.

The Rev Mr Mason, by request, will preach a sermon to the young men of Maysville, on Sabbath next, at 3 P. M.

Gen McCalla's address to the Convention which was furnished in compliance with a request of that body, has been received, but in consequence of the crowd occasioned by the rise of our columns to-day, cannot appear until next week.

Gen. AUGUSTINE C. REDFIELD was elected Mayor of this City, at the election held for City officers on Monday the 6th inst.

THE CONVENTION.—The assembling of such a body at Frankfort on the 8 inst, forms an epoch in the political history of this Commonwealth—it is an event which will be fraught with reform—a reform that will be felt in the improved condition of the welfare and prosperity of the people. We do not say more than we feel, when we assert, that the spirit manifested at the convention—in its deliberations—the conduct of the members—the tone and temper of the Address and resolutions—is indicative of a restoration of the State to its pristine democracy, to the purity and patriotism which marked its early history. It was the largest body of the kind that has assembled for many years in Kentucky, and we are sure, a more respectable, intelligent and private set of men never assembled in this State. We had anticipated no such proceedings. The inclemency of the weather, intensely cold and severe as it was, had led us to apprehend but a lean number of delegates, and we were surprised, as well as gratified, to find that those discouraging circumstances had not deterred our friends from assembling in large numbers upon the day appointed.

The unanimity and harmony with which the deliberations of the convention proceeded, are to be attributed to the patriotic motives and singleness of purpose, by which the members were actuated. They came together impressed with the opinion, that the interest of welfare of the people had been grievously abused by those who had so long controlled the destinies of the State—they were determined that if prudent zeal and honest efforts could effect a change, that a change should be made. But one—one and one feeling actuated all present—personal preferences were merged in the one grand object of restoring the Commonwealth to its ancient purity and fame—and not a single member left Frankfort, who was not satisfied, and well satisfied, that the course of the convention had been marked with wisdom and prudence. The nominations were unanimous, and more judicious, appropriate, and popular selections, could not have been made. Both gentlemen are favorably known to the people of Kentucky, are experienced in the legislation of the country, and distinguished as well for their private worth, as for their political integrity. It were useless to eulogize individuals with whose merits the people are so familiar. Suffice it to say, that with such men, the republican party of Kentucky, *can triumph*, they *MUST TRIUMPH*, and WILL TRIUMPH.

JUDGE FRENCH. This gentleman was present at Frankfort during the deliberations of the convention, and after his nomination as the candidate for Governor, he waited upon by a committee and informed of the selection. He immediately appeared and addressed the convention in a most spirited and eloquent speech of about three quarters of an hour's length. It was one of the happiest efforts we have ever heard—a spontaneous and great burst of impassioned eloquence, full of sound, incontrovertible argument.—The Judge, did not after the practice of the opposition orators, disgust his hearers with a tirade of vindictive and virulent abuse, but discussed principles, as only a statesman should. He avowed his determination to treat his opponents with courtesy and decorum, and the only weapons he should use in the canvass, would be those of *truth*, wielded with *moderation*. "Truth and *moderation*," he avowed, should be his motto, and when his course deviated therefrom, he hoped his friends would desert him, and rally upon some more patriotic and deserving person. The remarks upon this subject were worthy the man, and no one, who does not know the inherent nobleness of Judge French, can appreciate the force and beauty of them.

The Judge avowed fully his opinions as well upon the subject of State affairs, as national politics. There was no concealment, no equivocation, but a firm, decided and manly exposition of his whole views, that did honor to him as a man, as well as a politician. And how well does his conduct in this respect, contrast with the characteristic reserve of the opposition, who content themselves with hurling general and unexplicit charges at their opponents, without daring to advance a single principle, as the ground work of their claims upon the people? Judge French will conduct the canvass with exclusive reference to principles which have their application to the interest and welfare of the people. He will descend to nothing beneath the dignity of a statesman who feels his country's wants, and is solicitous only to supply them. He deprecates the evils into which Whig domination in Kentucky has run, and while he refrains from vindictive reproach of those upon whom rest the responsibility, he will exert himself to promote a remedy by recommending an economical and prudent policy in the management of State affairs.

Judge French was greeted upon the conclusion of his speech, with the warm applause of the members of the Convention, who have carried home with them the liveliest impression of the soundness of his views, as well as the conviction, that no man is better adapted for the important station to which he has been nominated.

We should like to know of the Whigs, why it is, that at all their meetings, and in all they say about the immortal *Hero of Tippecanoe*, they take such especial pains to dwell upon the history of his *military campaigns*, and spread not a breath upon his *principles*? Is it because they think his services as Commander in Chief of the North Western Army, are very equivocal and require excessive bolstering to be appreciated by the American people; or are they aware that his principles *if known*, are such as would be scorned by the public, and hence, deem it best to say nothing about them? These are questions that are exciting some solicitude among the curious, and for one, we would like to hear them answered. If they think that his military labors are more important than his principles, and that *these* entitle him to the highest honors of the nation, why, we ask, did these same individuals deny to Gen. Jackson a claim upon the public favor? *His* services were more brilliant and successful—he encountered more hardships, sufferings and dangers, and achieved more glorious and important results in a single battle, than Gen. Harrison ever did, or would have done, had he been in arms for a life time. His whole military career, displayed more capacity, more firmness and devotion to his country, and elicited more general and extended renown. Yet, these very consistent, and we may add, patriotic politicians, denied to *him* any pretensions whatever to the office of President. They were incensed at the idea of resting *his* claims to that station upon his military services, and carried their hostility to such a length, as absolutely to result in a rivalry between them, as to who should be the most extravagant in his denunciations of the man.

We beg the sensible and considerate portion of the Whigs, to reflect for a moment, upon the awkward and ridiculous position into which their leaders are hurrying them. There are many of them, we know, who are not entirely insensible of the propriety of being consistent and honest in their political conduct, and to such we address ourselves. A short time ago, when the democratic party supported a military man for the Presidency, you denounced such characters as unfit for high civil stations. You dreaded the erection of a military despotism, which you said would result from the elevation of one versed in command." You opposed Gen. Jackson, because, as you alledged, his habits were necessarily austere and tyrannical, and asserted that his administration would be one of oppression and cruelty. Now, those who undertake to lead you, treat Gen. Harrison's claims to your favor, not upon any certain political principles, peculiar to him as a great statesman, but upon his *military achievements exclusively!* They resolved in Convention, and Legislative caucuses too, not to address the people, and acquaint them with Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the important political questions of the day, or to avow any determinate issue with their opponents. But they hold up to your observation his great military ability—his fortitude in wading swamps—his firmness in battle, &c! Now, have you no pride of character—no regard for consistency—and are you willing to be placed in the ridiculous attitude of condemning to-day, what you zealously opposed but yesterday, all for the sake of party associations and party obedience. Will you incur an imputation upon your integrity—by tacitly admitting by your conduct, that either your previous course was insincere and dishonest, or that your motives were then pure, and that you are dishonest now? One, or the other, of these conclusions, is inevitable.

Correspondence of the Monitor.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7, 1840.

Tuesday, the 31st., the House called out over to Friday. The Senate also followed suit.

Wednesday was a grand gala day in this city of magnificent distances,—the sun came out bright and warm—the snow melted, and left a bare side-walk, upon which thousands of well dressed persons, from the counter jumper to the Senator, from the side boy to the commodore, worn by service, and grey with years, moved along towards the President's mansion.

Elegantly dressed females in velvet hats, Ostrich plumes, and rustling silks, tripped it along, while the more careful personages of the other sex, called *old bachelors* rode in coaches or past along with their lower men duly *indistributed*. The President received all parties in his usual bland and gentlemanly manner, Wise and Clay, Calhoun and Benton, Weller and Graves, all went and were, to appearance, pleased. It was a day of congratulation, and political fire burnt at the altars of discord with feeble power. The President appeared to be in excellent health and his cabinet seemed to be ten years younger; all was harmony and good sense, and the streets and saloons of the Capital echoed with the congratulations on account of the new year. Friday was consumed in a sparring match between Jenifer, Bynum, and Stanly, which ended in Bynum's telling Jenifer that if he would come into the world could not hold them both alive, and in his telling Stanley that he was a *puppy*. Genl. Keim of Pennsylvania now stepped in, and in a masterly manner prevented an open outbreak in the House. He informed the House of the death of his colleague, Hon W W Potter—who, by the way, died before Congress met and in whose stead a good Democrat now sits—after a touching and beautiful eulogium upon the character of the deceased, he offered the usual resolutions and the house, thereupon adjourned.

Saturday, The House again experienced the effervescence of "Whig fire." W Thompson of S. Carolina, had moved the day previous to reconsider a vote he had given for the printing of a map of Florida—Linn Banks of Va. objected to the reconsideration because he deemed them unnecessary, and because he considered the movement of Thompson, a party movement to keep the printing out of the hands of the Democrats in the hope, no doubt, that a Whig press might at length be forced upon the majority as a speaker had been. These, I presume, were Mr Bank's reasons. He stated in the course of his remarks that Mr Thompson voted for printing Document 297—a list of defaulters—at the former session, and that he and his party printed every thing that came in their way. Thompson said that it was a random remark not true in point of fact. Banks repeated, naming (Document 297) and he and again—Thompson again denied it, and finally Albert Smith of Maine, a man next to Lewis in size, got up, held up the journal of the house of the last Congress, and in a voice louder than even Wise's, said: "Mr Speaker, I find in this book a vote of the House to print Document 297 and in the *yeas*, I find the name of Waddy Thompson Jr. This settled the business. Thompson had not heard the number of the Document, and excused himself in a manner satisfactory, to say the least. Mr Jamieson then offered a resolution in the case of his deceased predecessor, Hon Mr Harrison of Missouri, and after the usual votes the House adjourned. —Monday, Mr Calhoun of Massachusetts, immediately after the journal had been read offered, a resolution in the case of his deceased colleague, Mr Alvord and thereupon the House passed the usual votes and adjourned.

Friday in the Senate Mr Clay and Mr Calhoun had a sharp passage at arms—upon the Bill of Mr. Calhoun, to cede the public lands to the states within whose borders they are—Clay accused Calhoun of having gone over to Mr Van Buren, and upon the word compromise: Calhoun stoutly denied that he had changed, but nevertheless spoke in the highest terms of Mr Van Buren and of his administration. He then rubbed Clay mighty hard about a compromise said to have been made between him and John Q Adams some years ago every word told and Clay come out *second best*.

Monday, Mr Benton made a long speech in the Senate about some resolution he offered in relation to paying off State debts. On motion of Mr Lumpkin they were then suffered to lay on the table—The bill to relinquish the 2 per cent fund to Mississippi was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, The House have spent the day upon the New Jersey case—The committee on elections moved that all the papers in the case should be laid before them at this the wings demurred, and at it they went, commencing with *Rice Starland*, and ending with *Wise*. *Duncan* was called upon for a resolution offered by *Bell*, and declared to be not in order by the Speaker. The resolution declared that the Democrats were not elected in New Jersey. Dr Duncan had not closed his remarks, when the House adjourned.

Yours, D.

MAYSVILLE, 14th Jan. 1840.

Mr. Stanton—I requested Mr. Collins the editor of the Eagle, through my friend Mr. Morrison, to publish the following communications in his paper—Mr. Collins having refused to give either a place, nor insertion, which would do so or not, I withdrew the article, and I now request you to give them an insertion in your paper.

Very respectfully,
I remain, yours, &c.
CHARLES W. DOYLEY.

MAYSVILLE, 8th Jan. 1840.

Mr. Collins—Dear Sir: You will oblige me by giving the following communication an insertion in your paper of Saturday next. Should the Rev. Mr. Grundy decline my invitation, I will on Thursday evening next, at the Lyceum at 7 o'clock, give a Lecture, on "The effect of Ignorance on the Social Character and Condition," to which the public are respectfully invited.

With great regard,
I remain, yours truly,
CHARLES W. DOYLEY.

MAYSVILLE, 8th Jan. 1840.

To the Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, *Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Maysville Ky:*

Rev. Sir: I have understood from sources which do not leave me at liberty to doubt, that you have publicly said, that as "my lectures were neither useful or instructing; that you had never attended one of them; and that you never would, and that you advised *at least one* of your congregation not to attend them;" or words to that effect.

Notwithstanding you have never heard one of my lectures, I do not question your *right*, to entertain and express your sentiments upon the character of *all* of them; but I cannot imagine, that you will deny *mine*, to bring you to a public test, as to the accuracy of your opinions.

I am incapable of revenge—but to do justice to myself, and to indulge resentment are very different things,—of the latter, I thank God, I have never been guilty, and if I know myself, I think I never will be: but to effect the former I am resolved.

With this determination, I most respectfully invite you to deliver a sermon on one of the two following subjects: "The Deluge" or "The Trinity," at such a time and place as you may choose, (provided the time does not extend beyond next Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock,) reserving to myself the privilege of giving a lecture on Friday evening succeeding your discourse on the same topic, which you may have selected.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain your ob't serv't,

CHAS. W. DOYLEY.

P. S. Candor may require me to state, that if you select "The Deluge," I will use the Samaritan in preference to the Hebrew Pentateuch to establish the date of its occurrence.—If you choose "The Trinity," I will admit the authenticity of the Codex Montfortii—as to the disputed passage in John. I shall rely much on Professor Porson's reply to Archdeacon Travis. I mention this in order to afford you an opportunity of consulting both Porson and Travis. I do not deny, but believe in the Trinity,—an intelligible explanation of it is what the world wants,—to give one I respectfully invite you.

Mr Grundy will please consider the above invitation extended to the 23rd inst.

MESSAGE

OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR WICKLIFFE, in relation to the fraudulent sale of Kentucky Bank Stock.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

Since your adjournment on the 20th ultimo, intelligence of a most extensive fraud committed upon the Bank of Kentucky by the transfer stock agent of the Bank at Philadelphia, has been communicated to me, the particulars of which, so far as I have been enabled to collect them, I feel it a duty to lay before the Legislature at this time.

By the 20th section of the charter of the Bank of Kentucky, the stock was declared personal property and made "assignable and transferable only in such manner and at such place or places as the President and Directors of the principal Bank shall, by their by-laws, prescribe." In the present case, it seems that the Schuylkill Bank, at Philadelphia, or the Cashier thereof, was, by the parent board, constituted the stock agent of the Bank of Kentucky. What were the extent of the powers of this agent, or in what manner his duties were to be performed, I know not. If the Bank in Philadelphia were defined, I am uninformed by the Bank of Kentucky.

It appears now that this agent has issued, since the whole amount of stock was subscribed, certificates of shares in the stock of the Bank, to the amount of one million three hundred thousand dollars beyond the amount of three millions which individuals were allowed to subscribe for and hold, and converted the proceeds to his own use or to the use of the Schuylkill Bank.

This fraud it is said had its commencement as early as 1837 or 1838, and was continued up to the latter end of 1839, without the knowledge or suspicion of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.

A desire to place before the Legislature correct information upon this subject, induced me to address to the President of the Bank of Kentucky, in the absence of the President, the letter, a copy of which, together with his answer to the same, are herewith sent.

The effect of this fraud upon the value of the stock was manifested in an instantaneous and ruinous decline in the Eastern market. Whether the loss will ultimately fall upon the stockholders of the Bank, is a question upon which I am unable, at this time, from the want of a full knowledge of all the facts, to express an opinion.

I feel myself justified in assuring you, and, through you, my fellow citizens, that whether the loss shall fall upon the stockholders of the Bank, or upon the holders of Bank stock in the Eastern shares, that the holders of the notes of the Bank, in circulation, are in no danger of sustaining a loss from this over issue of stock. Should the loss fall upon the stock, the ability of the Bank to meet her debts and liabilities to the community is unimpaired. The notes and debts of the Bank must be first paid, before the stockholders can claim to be refunded their stock.

It is important, at the present crisis, to quiet, as far as may be practicable, any public apprehension which may exist upon this subject.

The President of the Bank, upon being informed of the conduct of the agent, immediately started for Philadelphia, to investigate the subject and to adopt the measures which the interest of the Bank seemed to require. The important question, whether the loss occasioned by this fraud is to be sustained by the holders of the spurious share, or by the Bank, is one of vital importance to Kentucky. She now is directly, and indirectly, the owner of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty four shares of the capital stock, equal to $2,013,400, at the original cost. It is conceived to be, that this interest is of sufficient magnitude to induce the representatives of the people to authorize the employment of some eminent jurist of the State, as her agent, to proceed forthwith to Philadelphia, to aid the President of the Bank in his investigations of this subject, but more particularly to superintend the interest of the Commonwealth involved in this transaction. Should you concur with me upon this subject, as upon an action upon it by the Legislature, as its importance would allow, would be desirable.

I feel anxious that the privileges of the Bank of Kentucky shall be restored to them (if the conduct in the management of their affairs, shall, in your opinion, as I hope it will, justify it,) with as full powers as upon their original chartered rights, as may be consistent with a sound public policy. Nevertheless, I should prove recreant to the public interest, if, with the sad experience before me, I failed to urge upon the Legislature a modification of their charters, so far as they vest a power in the President and Directors, under their by-laws, to establish agencies for the transfer of stock—the shares should be made transferable upon the books of the Bank, and no where else.

With sentiments of respect,
Your fellow citizen,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

January 2d, 1840.

Letter from Gov. Wickliffe to Mr. Gwathney, Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23d 1839.

DEAR SIR: I am most anxiously expecting a communication from your Bank for the last two days, giving some information upon the subjects that has created so much excitement in the public mind—the issuing of spurious stock of the Bank of Kentucky, by the Agent at Philadelphia.

The deep interest which the State has in the Bank, and the amount of funds vested in the stock of this Bank during the years 1838—'39, by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, impel me to request from you, all the facts of which you are possessed upon this subject, as early as possible. It is a subject of such public importance, it may be conceived my duty to make it the subject of special message at the meeting of the two Houses on the 1st January. I therefore desire to be as fully informed as it is possible for you to do so—particularly, and also the powers of this Agent, and in what manner he perpetrated the fraud so long, without its being detected by the Bank; the amount of the over issue, and whether it is possible to distinguish between these spurious and the genuine shares, and how? &c. Your early answer is desired.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE C. GWATHNEY, Esq.
Cashier Bank Ky. Louisville.

Mr Gwathney's reply to Governor Wickliffe

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Lou. Dec.* 28, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. requesting information in relation to the false issues of stock certificates of this Bank, at its Agency, the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, by H. J. Levis, the late cashier thereof. A communication to your Excellency on the subject has been deferred, in the hope and hourly expectation of receiving further and more circumstantial accounts of the fraud, than what have been communicated in letters from Philadelphia, which were written just at the moment when the developement was made, or shortly after it. Those letters afford but little information in addition to the statements published in the papers of the day; I regret exceedingly have to regret, in complying with your request, I have, (owing to the continued failures in the arrival of the Eastern mails,) so little satisfactory information to communicate on this momentous subject. Having received some confidential letters prejudicial to the Schuylkill Bank, the necessary steps had been taken by this Bank for the removal of the agency; and on this day week, near the time when we had reason to expect the accession of more intelligence from a number of Philadelphia friends, giving the overwhelming intelligence that Levis had owned to the issue of 10,800 false certificates. In subsequent communications, the number is increased to 13,500—Levis, we are informed, swers to the former number. The transfer clerk states, that this work of fraud commenced in 1838, and continued to May last, when he left the Bank of Schuylkill. The extent to which the spurious and genuine stock have become mixed, or how the transfer books have been kept, we are as yet uninformed. The returns or reports of stock from the Schuylkill Bank to this Bank, have been satisfactory; and the only information we have of confidential communications alluded to, no circumstance had occurred to induce suspicion of impropriety, on the part of the Schuylkill agency. The statements made by the agencies in New York and Philadelphia, of the number of shares on the books of their respective agencies, preparatory to the July dividend, when compared with the number of shares on the books of this Bank, showed the united number to correspond with the whole number of shares held by individuals, companies, &c. in the Bank of Kentucky. These statements, with such as had been previously furnished, all producing the same result, is evidence sufficient that Levis knew, by the manner of keeping his books, or by some other means, how many genuine shares *ought* to be on his books, because this Bank and the New York agency were checks upon him, and he was apprised of the fact that a discovery of any one check would have led to an investigation. The agent, in accordance with the custom in reference to the duties assigned, issued certificates to the stockholders on his books, after full payment of their stock was made, and filled up and signed them in cases of transfer, taking in the original certificate. Our friends in Philadelphia, immediately on the discovery of the fraud, employed eminent counsel for the Bank—an injunction issued against the Kentucky was served, and served on the Schuylkill Bank. Levis has made a transfer of his property—securing first his bondmen, $20,000 of borrowed money, and the balance of his estate to his creditors; and I notice in a paper of the 21st, from Philadelphia, that he has gone to Europe in the Liverpool. The agency books are still in the Schuylkill Bank, they were refused on the 17th, on the application for their removal, to advise the President of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Pope, the President, is in or near Philadelphia at this time, if no accident has happened him—he left the day after receiving intelligence. I close this communication with an assurance to your Excellency, that information will be promptly given, of the further developements that may be made, of the most mysterious, stupendous and infamous fraud on record.

I am most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. C. GWATHNEY.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE. The editor of the New York Observer has been favored with the sight of a large number of pictures from a collection of the beautiful results of this wonderful discovery, just arrived from Paris, and sent them by *Daguerre himself*. The collection is in the hands of Mr. Gourraud, who arrived in the British Queen, and who made himself acquainted with the mode of obtaining these results, under the immediate instruction of M. Daguerre. M. Gourraud is on his way to Havana for the purpose of transmitting to Paris photographic views of the scenery of that part of the world. Of the excellence and beauty of these pictures, the Observer says:

Our readers may suppose that, after reading the highly wrought descriptions of the new art, which we have transferred to our paper from European prints, we were prepared to form something like an adequate conception of its powers; but we can only say as the Queen of Sheba said after examining the exhibition of the glory of Solomon, "The half was not told us." We can find no language to express the charm of these pictures printed by no mortal hand. We are not surprised to learn that France and all Europe are so enthusiastically interested in the wonderful discovery. We could that the shop-windows in Paris, in which the photographic pictures are exhibited are so beset by crowd that the streets are impassable in their vicinity. M. Daguerre, we are also informed, is wholly occupied in answering the letters simply of crowned sovereigns of Europe, all seem anxious to understand the new art. We hope M. Gourraud will stay so long among us as to give us a few practical lectures on the subject, and also the journey for our citizens of taste to see this collection of Nature's own painting.

Communicated.

DIED, At the residence of his father-in-law, in this neighborhood, Jan 14th, Capt. HANCE IRELAND, in the 23d year of his age.

Capt Ireland by his quiet, and gentlemanly deportment commanded the respect of all—As a man of integrity, he was unsurpassed—a good husband—a true friend, and affable in every station.

Commission Merchants.
ROLINGS & REED.

HAVING purchased the large and commodious Warehouse, formerly occupied by William Parker, on the corner of Front and Wall Streets, opposite the Power-house, where they are prepared to receive and forward any description of property confided to their care. Also, to buy and sell Pork, Hemp and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROLINGS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

To Contractors in the City.

SEALED proposals, until the first of February next, will be received, by the undersigned Street Committee, for cleaning and keeping clean, the Streets and Alleys of the City, for the present year. Proposals to be handed in at the Clerk's office.

H. McCOLLOUGH, } *Committee.*
C. B. RYAN,
R. G. ROBYNS,

Jan. 15, 1840.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Ky., is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, and pledges his constant attention to the supervision of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the business centre of the principal landing for steam-boats—the convenience and commodiousness of its arrangement, and the well tried and tried standing of its proprietor, will, he trusts, induce the public to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests, and the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, a share of patronage which his efforts may deserve.

Jan. 16, 1840-tf. WM. E. PARKER.

Attention.

Maysville Lt. Infantry Company, you are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the company, to be held at the Tow-house, on Monday, the 21st, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

A general attendance is requested, as there is business of importance to come before the Company.

By order of
JNO. PELHAM, *Lieut.*
J. D. JOHNSON O S

Jan 16

CALL.

LOOK HERE!! Subscriber, proprietor of the confectionary, *No 19 Sutton St.* earnestly requests all those who know themselves to be indebted to the establishment, to come forward and settle up their accounts. He is aware, that at this time, funds are scarce; but he should be pleased that his business is a small one, and that it would be but little inconvenience to those who owe him to come forward and settle their *small* accounts. He must have cash to keep up his stock, and therefore earnestly hopes his friends will not disappoint him, but come as *No 19 Sutton St.* and discharge their bills.

Jan 16th, 1830.

All kinds of Confectionaries

FOR SALE by wholesale at Cincinnati prices, at
No 19, Sutton St. Maysville, Ky.

FOR SALE by retail Loaf and N O Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at *No 19, Sutton St.*

PEPER, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, &c. for sale by retail at
No 19, Sutton St.

WINCHESTER'S Rose Soap, Pore Palm and Windsor Palm Soap, London made, For sale at retail at
No 19, Sutton St.

BAKER'S Cocoa, for sale at
No 19, Sutton St.

TABLE SALT, Loaf and in boxes, for sale
No 19, Sutton St.

RAISINS, Figs, Dates and Sultanna raisin for sale at
No 19, Sutton St.

FIRST-RATE VINEGAR, for sale at
No 19, Sutton St.

STARCH, Candles, and Allum, for sale at
No 19 Sutton St.

VARIOUS kinds of *NUTS* also first rate Cavendish Tobacco, for sale at
No 19 Sutton St.

PRESERVES, Jellys, Pickles, Syrups, Wines, Cordials and Brandy Cherries, for sale at
No 19 Sutton St.

TOMATTO, Walnut and Mushroom, Catsup, for sale at
No 19 Sutton St.

VARIETY of Children's Toys, for sale at
No 19 Sutton St.

SPANISH, Half Spanish and Common Segars, for sale at
No 19 Sutton St.

Crackers.

WATER and Butter Crackers for sale at
No 19 Sutton st.

Cheese.

CHEESE for sale by retail at the confectionary,
No 19 Sutton St.

LOTTERY NEWS!

DRAWING OF THE
Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 98.
14—37—24—37—51—55—13—17—31—42—73—68—20

CLASS 100.
32—10—75—29—74—42—17—29—66—47—55—6—21—18.

CLASS 102.
54—70—37—9—10—63—17—8—16—64—3—43.

CLASS 1.
1—69—36—68—70—74—29—51—61—43—19—54—48.

CLASS 2.
70—44—19—23—18—64—8—66—4—67—7—54.

Combination—9—12—54—Prize of $200!! was sold at Carrell's office, in the above scheme.

SCHEMES FOR JANUARY.
50 Prizes of 1000 Dollars!

Class 5—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Jan 18. Capital $35,264 11. 1140 764 70, 6000, 5000, 3000, 2320 1900 50 of 1000, 50 of 250, 50 of 200, 63 of 150, 63 of 100, and 63, of 80. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Class 6—To be drawn at Wilmington, Jan 7. Capital $10,000, 4000, 1415; 5 of 1000, 5 of 500, 5 of 400, 6 of 300, 10 of 200, 20 of 100; 50 of 80, and 230 of 50. Tickets $3—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Class 7—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Jan 25. Capitals $30,000, 10,000 5000, 4000, 3000, 2205 2200; 2 of 2000, 3 of 1500, 4 of 1250, 25 of 1000, 30 of 600, 40 of 400, 50 of 200, 100 of 150, 104 of 100, and 138 of 80. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Class 8—To be drawn at Baltimore Md., Jan 28. Capitals 15,000, 11,000, 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1500, 1400 10 of 1000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, 20 of 200, 25 of 150, and 194 of 100. Tickets $3—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

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

Orders by Mail or otherwise (including cash or Prizes) for tickets in the above schemes will meet the same attention as personal application if addressed D. CARRELL,
Maysville, Ky.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Ky., on the 1st day of Jan. 1840, which if not taken out in 3 months will be sent to the Genral Post Office as dead letters.

Rev W G Allen 2,
Newton Bishop, George Bantman, Wm Brackenridge, Sarah Brechfield,
A. Campbell, Robt J Carter, PeterCook
Jo. Cooper, Preston Campbell
Susan Dougherty, George Dorrell, John Edward, John Gardner,
Kader Hutchins John Hughes, Michael D. Hedrick, John Harris,
William Jones,
John Long, Thos N Mathers
Miss Mary Ann Oge, Andrew Ogden, Miss Sarah A Ogden,
Mrs Elizabeth Perrin, John F Pepper
Jona than Parish, James Payne, Preston Parker 2, James Parker, John Potts, Angeline Piper,
John Rogers, James Rogers,
Allen Spicer, William Secrest, Dr O H Stout, Nelson Slane, Charles Sparks, 2
Henry Smith, Wm Somers, A J Smedley,
Halls Vicey, William Victor,
Thos Wood, John Williams, George Wood, Mr Weaver.

JOEL HOWARD, T. M.

Dessolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Wadsworth Cravens & James Cravens, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who have the undersigned notes, will call and make payment immediately to either of us. Those who have claims will present them for adjustment.

WM. CORWINE.
JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16 1840-3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intending to close the proprietor of the Lumber Yard, on the corner of Bank and Fish streets, formerly Corwine & Ficklin, invite the public to an assortment of Boards and Shingles, which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or a short credit, and solicits the patronage of the public.

JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

Parlor and Teaples,

HAVE just opened, one door below John Armstrong & 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. 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 Jarses, Hemp, Tobacco, Feathers, Bags, 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, 1836.

L. J. Procter
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Maysville, Ky.

Will make collections and remit on order.

Office No 6, main cross street.

PENROSE COLLINS,
Wholesale dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.
South-west corner of Hanover and Fifth streets between Market and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders, from Physicians, Druggists, and Country Merchants, executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Jan. 15, 1839—6m.

The Public will take Notice.

THAT they are now ready with two negroes employed in driving my wagons on the Turnpike. They are not allowed to swear or drink liquor, to buy or sell any thing, or trade with Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Waggon Stands are found 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 set 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.

Millersburg, Dec. 19—3m.

DR. S. SEATON,
Late of Boston, Mass.
Druggist and Apothecary,
Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets,
Maysville, Ky.
Aug 8, 1839.

Invaluable Distinction.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances not unmerited prejudice against many of the most celebrated Medicines of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which, at prices full sufficient to its purposes. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly used and recommended by all the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, who have actually felt the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniably superior virtues.

Equitable however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. They act on and relieve so much, and it accomplishes all that is required. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Stomach Pills or Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and on the authority of the profession, he is fully asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach, and its healthy color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the system it becomes laden with impurities or bilious excrement, which may be traced its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of those should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect one or more these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated and affected with flatulence, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. What is to follow for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental gloom, and debility, and a general retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by undoing the parts of the stomach, produces