MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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Enviable Distinction.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR. W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they have 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 undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it may easily be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by purifying the blood, but he certainly pretends, and has the authority of daily facts positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach: has its color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty circulating through the veins and arteries, its yellow or bilious excrement, which is the refuse or worn out sediment, is secreted and discharged by the liver. These organs, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by fright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, headache, bile, mental and physical dejection, and a funeral retinue of other evils.—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and a false quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, may put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a draft of air, will inflame the bronchia, all through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lungs, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to pass through the skin in jaundiced and bilious fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the innocent blood to blame for this? No: the vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

DR. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully simple APERIENT PILLS,—acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and experienced them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels: and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and are in use among them: Dyspepsia in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Habitual Constipations of Decines, whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Eruptions, and all blotches; bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin. Restless nights, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; Worms and flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, Palpitation of the heart or Head; Changes in the Female Constitution; and for impaired and debilitated constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them only at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or of his authorized Agents, as all others are base and ligitimate impositions. For further particulars, see full expose, the public to peruse Dr. Evans' advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine. Also nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate

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

THE FOLLOWING

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

CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

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

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

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

☞An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Catham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 169 Eldridge st. was laboring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evans and placed himself under his successful course of treatment; from which he began to find immediate relief and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

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

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

City of New York ss.
Benj. S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true.
BENJ. S. JARVIS.
Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL Notary Public 96 Nassau.
The above medicine for sale by

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

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

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

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

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

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

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

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

PETER PICKNEY, COM. OF DEEDS.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines,

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

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

DR. W. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUPS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,

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

The invigorating and strengthening Pills.

The Directions are as follows—

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

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

☞The attacks usually occur every other day.

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

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

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS.

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

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

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

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

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

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

Dyspepsia-five years standing.

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

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

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

Cure of Nervous and Billous Affection.

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

SILAS AMBLER.

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

A MAN TURNED MONKEY.

The last number of the Knickerbocker has a capital story of a black man turning himself into a monkey, for a Yankee speculation. A gentleman of the town of ——, in Virginia, owned a slave by the name of Paul. He was a native African, about sixty years of age, four and a half feet high, with a short body, and uncommonly long arms. He did have two small twinkling eyes, which would have been in a remarkable state of propinquity, but for the intervention of a nose of ample latitude, barely elevated above the plane of his face. He had no chin, but what he lacked in this respect, was fully compensated by his under lip, which, with its partner, extended nearly from ear to ear; so that when he laughed, to use the old comparison, his head was just half off. His knotty wool descended to within an inch where his eye-brows should have been, over a forehead receding abruptly backward from his twinkling orbs; his ears were small and transparent; made apparently of the material of which a bat's wings are formed.—His face was shrivelled and wrinkled, and from age or deformity, his body had an undue inclination forward, with a compensating projection *a posteriori*. Such was Paul, and I shall hardly be accused of profanity when I say, that he might have been worshipped, without a violation of the commandment.

It was Paul's good or bad fortune, as he was basking one August day, on the sunny side of the street, to attract the attention of a peripatetic dealer in tin ware and essences. He stopped and gazed long and wistfully at Paul. Vague, undefined, and novel notions coursed through the pericranium of the pedlar. He took a step forward, hesitated, then crossed over, and finally, with "*speculation in his eye*," addressed Paul. He enquired to whom he belonged, and whether he was willing to be sold. He told him that if he was willing, he would buy him, and make him a free man, and pay him for his services beside. The pedlar's ways were very insinuating; and after a little further parley, Paul surrendered at discretion, went to his master, and insissed on being sold.

Now Paul's master was one of the most benevolent, charitable, and humane men in the world. He had owned him forty years and would just as soon have thought of selling one of his own children; as selling Paul. He refused at once. Paul begged—the pedlar importuned. Human nature could stand no more. Paul was sold.

Some time after the event, a gentleman who had been residing abroad, returned to Virginia, and gave me the following account. He was passing, he said, through one of the thoroughfares, of Paris, when his progress was impeded by a great crowd, and his attention directed to an evant courier, or herald, who was announcing the exhibition of an "American ourang-outang," a most wonderful animal, and the only one ever exhibited in Europe. His curiosity was excited, and elbowing his way through the multitude, he gained admission to the show. Ye gods and goddesses! what was his amazement, on recognizing, in this marvellous *lusus naturæ*, his old acquaintance Paul! Paul—on whom, in by-gone days, he had played many a school-boy prank—here in an iron cage, playing the monkey in Paris, to a delighted audience! The harmless, quiet, and inoffensive Paul, who would not have hurt a fly, confined like a felon, with a chain around his waist; skipping about his prison house, chattering, jabbering, and grinning, and munching with Simian avidity, the nuts thrown to him by the crowd!—He was dressed in a full suit of regimentals, in the French style, bedizzened with gold lace; and on his head was an enormous chapeau-bras, while from an eyelet-hole, in the seat of his inexpressibles, protruded a *bona-fide* tail, of due proportions, which he whisked about as though it had been a thing of life. Anon he would throw himself on one side, tickle himself the while with his long nails; then gallop on all fours round his cage; and finally, when fairly tired out by exertion, quietly seated himself in a corner, and throwing aside the monkey, resumes the solid gravity of the man.

The first idea of my friend was to expose the fraud; but a sly wink of recognition from Paul, determined him to humor the joke. He played to admiration, all Paris was agog; and nothing was talked of but the "Amer-ourang-outang."

The best of the joke is, that finding he had to do all the work, & the Yankee kept all the money, the nigger baboon slipped his cage and came home to "Shinbone Alley, long time ago."

SLEIGHING TIME.

AMERICAN COURTSHIP.—This must be an everlasting fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folks have nothin to do but to ride about and talk politics. In the winter, when the ground is covered with snow; what grand times they have a slayin over these here mashes with the gals, or playin ball on the ice, or goin to quiltin frolics of nice long winter evenings, and then a drivin home like mad by moonlight. Natur made that season on purpose for courtin. A little tidy scrumptious lookin slay, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of inions round his neck, and a sprig on his back, lookin for all the world like a bunch of apples broke off at a gatherin time, and a sweetheart alongside, all muffled up but her eyes and lips—the one lookin right into you, and the other talkin right at you—is e'en amost enough to drive one ravin, taring, distracted mad with pleasure, ain't it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din there's no hearin one's self speak: so they put their pretty little mugs up to your face, and talk, talk, talk, till one can't help lookin right at them instead of the horse, and then whap you both go capsized into a snow-drift together, skins, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landing from a pond, chattering away all the time like a canary bird, and you a haw-hawin with pleasure, is fun alive you may depend. In this way a feller gets led on to offer himself as a lovior afore he knows where he bees.

Sam Slick.

The small-pox and whiggery are rapidly disappearing from the city.

Bost. Post.

GEN. HARRISON IN THE SOUTH.

As the whole system of federal whig politics is a fraud upon the people, it will become our duty to expose it from time to time, that those who desire truth and facts as they are, can see for themselves, and expose the cheat. A few days since, we had in the journal, a shout of applause from North Carolina, for Harrison. Such articles are got up to deceive the people here—no one in his senses, can suppose for a moment, that a candidate taken expressly to get the support of the abolitionists, can ever receive the support of the South, and much less ought he to receive the support of the North; as we would be the greatest sufferers, if the negroes of the South were turned loose upon us. The working-men of the Northern states have a deep interest at stake in this abolition game. Free the negroes in the South, and our towns and villages would swarm with blacks, degrading labor where they could get it, and stealing and robbing where they could not. But to our object; which is to prove by facts, that all the noise about Harrison in the South, is federal hum bug.—We first copy.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. HARRISON'S POPULARITY.

The whigs in Virginia and the South, have a terrible up-hill work upon their hands. It is the labour of Sisyphus. They no sooner start the stone, than it threatens to fall back and crush them. We shall publish a Synopsis of Gen. H's. opinions in our next. We defy any *genuine* State Rights' man to support him.—What! go for a Tariff, Internal Improvement, &c., &c. and adopt as his creed upon the principles of the government of our Union, the Proclamation of the President of the United States (without its authoritative Exposition too!) and the speeches of Mr. Webster, delivered in the Senate of the United States' (on that Proclamation) at their 1st session ('32'33,) in answer to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, as containing the most eloquent and as efficient expositions of those principles that have recently been published." We ask any of the State Rights' men, who flew off upon *that* Proclamation, with what grace they can cling to Gen. Harrison. But it is impossible. In the South, however, Gen. Harrison will not receive a single vote. The following letter, which we have just received from a very intelligent correspondent, shows us how bleak is his prospect in the South and Southwest.—And again, so much disgusted are the whigs of Alabama with his nomination, that the Wetumpka Argus of the 25th December has the following paragraph: "We learn by a stage passenger, that the Whigs held a meeting in Tuscaloosa, on Saturday night, the 21st instant, consisting of the Whig citizens of the town and members of the Legislature, to take into consideration the nomination by the whig convention at Harrisburg of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; and that it was determined not to support him.'—And again: we submit the following extract of a letter received from New orleans, December 19, from the Correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, (Whig paper:) 'Political matters are all knocked into pi, as the printers would say, by the Harrisburg nomination. This state was wedded to Clay, but it is believed, that Van Buren will now carry it, by default of the whigs.'

"GLEANINGS ON THE WAY."

"MONTGOMERY, Alabama,
Dec. 28th, 1839.

"Detention at this place, waiting for a boat,' gives me a leisure day, and I have concluded to offer you some "scraps" picked up on my journey.

"On the evening of the 13th instant, I left the Metropolis of good old Virginia, for the Southwest. At Petersburg, I fell in with one of the New York travelling politicians, a gentleman who had once figured in 'Old Tammany,' but who had, with that *pure patriot*, Tallmadge, deserted his party. His great object seemed to be, to make amends for his former political sins, (as he now chooses to say,) by the coarsest abuse of, New York's most distinguished and talented son, and to make converts to the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention. At every town, tavern, and on board of the steamboats, railroad cars and stages, politics was the first and last subject with him. This continued throughout N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. In Georgia, we were joined by a Virginian, (of the old Adams' school.) who cordially and spiritedly joined the New Yorker in his unholy warfare on the Administration and its friends, and in his bitter denunciation of the man, whom he (the New Yorker,) once professed to have admired and supported. As you may readily suppose, travelling as we did, we were often thrown into circles, embracing every class of men and politics, in all the States above named—we met with many of the Union men of Georgia, the old Crawford and Clark men, members of the Legislature of each party—and I do assure you on my honor, (and I appeal to my Virginian friend to correct me, if I am in error,) that in the *whole scope of country* through which we travelled, we did not *meet with one single individual* who did not denounce the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention—*no, not one*. In Georgia, there is not a solitary paper or leading man who will dare to advocate old Tippecanoe's pretensions to the Presidency.—In S. Carolina, few if any—and in this State, I am yet to see *the first man* who will do so. The leaders would be glad to cry 'crucify,' 'crucify,' the President.

"But the people, judges not less righteous than they, demand to know, why, wherefore, what sin hath he committed?" And well may we the people ask, what is to be gained by turning out Mr. Van Buren, and putting in Gen. Harrison? The 'High Priests' of the whig party will tell us, to reform the abuses of the Government? This is a specimen of modesty, for you. One party is composed of all honesty, all purity, all talent—and the other, yes, the other, formed of the same, All-Wise Creator, enjoying all the blessings and inhabiting the same portion of the Globe, 'bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh,' is composed of the vilest scamps that ever lived!! It is enough to make us carry the war across the Balkan, to "draw the sword, and the scabbard throw away." As we are driven to it, let us adopt the Mosaic Law—"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," and wage a war of extermination.(of course I mean politically.) I trust, before the "Ides of March," I shall be at my post, as an humble soldier, under the old sachems of Republicanism P."

But, if the Richmond Enquirer is not satisfactory evidence of the opposition, we give them the language of their own presses. First we extract from the *Vicksburgh Whig*, the leading and most able whig paper in Mississippi.

From the Vicksburg Whig.

"By a glance at our columns this morning, the reader will see that the old familiar banner under which we have so long braved the "battle and the breeze," waves no longer at our mast head. The Name of HENRY CLAY is stricken from our columns. We need scarcely tell our readers the *cause* of this, they have already been informed that the National Convention acting the organ of the Whig party, have placed in nomination for the Presidency another individual, and that individual is GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio. We need not tell our readers that this result is to us as unwelcome as it is unexpected, for they well know our preferences and our expectations. They know that we prefer Mr. Clay to any man living, and they know too, that we expected, nay, calculated with positive certainty upon his receiving the nomination. We are disappointed and the resentments upon us when we least expected it, producing feelings and sensations not unlike those produced by a sudden peal of thunder from a cloudless sky. How this nomination was brought about, we neither know nor care to know; whether it was induced by noise and clamour of hungry expectants belonging to the Whig party, or whether it was General Harrison's superior popularity, is to us now matter of indifference. The die is cast, and no efforts of ours can change a result so much to be regretted.

"Under another leader we should have been proud to strike one more blow in defence of the constitution, and we should have prepared for the contest with all the ardour and energy of our nature; but it may not be, the decree of the convention has gone forth, and those who would have been found fighting in the front ranks, are reduced to the painful necessity of becoming idle spectators. It is idle to attempt to conceal the fact that General Harrison has no strength in the South and it would be worse than folly to attempt to rally the Whigs upon him. *It cannot be done.*"

The *Raimond* (Mississippi) *Times* also breaks out against the nomination of Harrison as follows:

"This nomination will not take in this quarter. With Henry Clay as our candidate, we might have had some hopes of Mississippi; but with Harrison we can have none. It would therefore be a waste of words to say any thing more on the subject at present."

So much for the South. Harrison will not get a vote in the South or Southwest. We feel as confident that he will lose Kentucky also, as we can be confident of any thing that has not happened. The Richmond Enquirer puts Virginia down at from 10 to 15,000 majority against Harrison.—And we can assure the whole Union, that in Ohio and Indiana, the only western States where the friends of Harrison can have the least hope, that the popularity of Mr Van Buren is daily on the advance, and our friends were never in higher hopes. Depend upon it, that the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana, will fight the battles of 1840, with an energy and unanimity never before witnessed in either State. We have in both States defined our position—we have taken our stand on principles as immutable as the hills, and planted upon them, we feel strong, bold, and impatient for the onset. The people are feeling the effects of the rotten federal system of debts and credits of States and corporations, and they will correct it as far as possible. The federalists have not a tenable position to stand on—not an inch of ground that will support them. This is evident by the paucity of their resolutions at all their meetings.

Hard to kill.—Mr. R. Dudderar, living a few miles from this place informs us that he *disinterred*—a hog a few days since, which had been buried in the snow twenty two days. The hog was alive, proving beyond cavil that a hog that is born to be stuck will never be starved to death.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Col. Fitzpatrick arrived on Tuesday, at St Marks, from Cuba with 33 blood hounds, and six Spaniards, their trainers and keepers. If these hounds are put into service, we have more confidence in the speedy close of the Seminole War than ever before. We should like to see this *clique of dogs*. It must be a "*bully crown*."—*Tallahassee Star 24 inst.*

A DEFINITION.

A school boy being asked to define the word "admission," said it meant "twenty-five cents," "twenty-five cents?" echoed the master, "what sort of a definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show."—"Yes," said another boy, "and children half price."

The Buffalo Republican says—Shall Harrison be President? [Answered by spelling the same backwards.] *No Sirt.*

REPORT

Of the Select Committee to whom was referred the response of the Treasurer.

MR. MERIWETHER, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the response of the Treasurer to the resolutions which passed the House of Representatives on the 15th of December last, would respectfully report—

That they have been engaged in a laborious investigation of the accounts of the Treasurer, which have accrued since the former settlement, made in 1833; but owing to causes over which the Committee have no control, they have been unable to make a satisfactory investigation, or such a one as was expected by the House, or desired by the Treasurer. On examination, the Committee discovered several errors in the annual reports heretofore made to the Legislature, by both the Treasurer and Auditor, as taken from the printed Journals of the House, and many of them of considerable magnitude, and such as to demand correction. They believe, however, that the most important have been corrected by the Treasurer, in his response to the resolutions which have been the subject of this investigation. By reference to the reports of the Treasurer, for the few last years, it will be at once discovered that they are inconsistent with each other, and do not agree with response now under consideration; nor do they agree in many particulars with the reports of the Auditor, as printed in the journals of the previous sessions. But it is due to the Treasurer, here to state, that in the only instance in which the Committee were enabled to make a comparison of the printed annual reports of the Treasurer and Auditor, (where a discrepancy existed,) with the original books, they found the Treasurer correct; and so far as the Committee are enabled to determine, they believe that the response to the resolutions of the 16th of December, corrects the errors heretofore existing in the annual reports of the Treasurer, and that the appendix to the Second Auditor's report, will be found to be a correct exposition of the books in the Auditor's office; and that it will agree with the response of the Treasurer.

But it must be borne in mind, that neither the annual reports, or the response of the Treasurer, nor yet the books in the Auditor's office, can be relied on as giving the House a correct statement of our financial condition as a State; and for the obvious reason that large sums of money have been paid into the Treasury for Internal Improvement purposes, as stated by the Treasurer himself, without first being entered on the books of the Auditor, or without any accounts being kept by the Treasurer, or the persons paying it in, so far as the Committee were enabled to ascertain. The laws of the State intended that the Auditor should be a check upon the Treasurer; but it is obvious to every one, that if the Treasurer is permitted to receive money without being charged by the Auditor, this check is at once destroyed, and the State has no security, save in the honesty of the individual who may happen to be apointed to take charge of the public funds, since it must be evident to every person, that the securities of the Treasurer are not liable for money thus illegally paid into the Treasury.

But the if House should think the Treasurer censurable for having received public money without its first being certified and charged by the Auditor, what will they think of the public functionary who has thus paid over the public money without retaining any evidence of such payment, whatever? The amount which has been thus received into the Treasury, your Committee were unable to ascertain; for they, after deliberate enquiry, were unable to find any person who had kept any account, or even memorandum of it; but from the best information, it is believed to be about $300,000—and they are only enabled to arrive at this supposed amount, from the voluntary admissions of the Treasurer, who, much to his own credit, stated (after it was ascertained that he had credits for about that amount over and above his debts,) that all the money which he had paid out was public money, and if he had paid out this sum over and above his receipts, (which was evident,) he then came to the cuclusion that the excess of his payments over his receipt, was about the amount which had been thus illegally received, and it will be at once perceived that this is but an apparent balance against the State, growing out of the fact that the Treasurer has not been charged with as much as he should have been, by about $300,000, if not more.

But there is still another practice which has grown up, since the establishment of our Treasury, more dangerous, if possible, than that above alluded to; which, although it may be convenient to the public creditors, and the officers of the government, your Committee think should be at once stopped—and that is the practice of paying off requisitions at the Treasury, without a warrant being first drawn by the Auditor, to authorize payment; and your Committee were sorry to learn that this practice had been followed to a considerable extent, though they were unable to ascertain that the loss, *as yet*, had been thus paid off without any warrant being drawn until after the payment was made, and many indeed of these requisitions, thus paid off, had not the signature of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement affixed to them until long after the payment was made by the Treasurer. Or in other words, payments to a large amount have been made on requisitions not having the signature of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, but merely attested by the Secretary of the Board, in express violation of law. Hence it will be perceived that, although the Committee were unable to detect the slightest evidence of fraud, yet, if these practices are permitted to continue, frauds may be practiced to an alarming amount, without the possibility of detection, and it is due to the Treasurer to state that he afforded every facility to the Committee in their investigation which was in his power to give, or they could require.

In the Internal Improvement expenditures are made, the Committee understand the practice to be this: The Secretary of the Board of Internal Improvement, makes out a requisition, and if the President of the Board be present, he signs it; if not, it is presented at the Treasury and paid without his signature, and after this description of requisitions have accumulated to a large amount, the President is requested to sign them, by the Treasurer, which is done without hesitation or examination; the Treasurer then presents them to the Auditor, who issues his warrant for the gross amount, many days after the money has been paid, to cover payments already made, and not to authorise payments to be made. Indeed, in one instance, after the Auditor had refused to issue his warrant on the Treasury for a given sum, on the ground that there was no law authorising the payment, the Treasurer proceeded to pay the sum, without a warrant; and although this payment was made to save the credit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, for whom the State was endorser, yet the Committee think that payment should not thus have been made under any circumstances.

The committee have thought it their duty thus briefly to state what has grown out of their investigation; and believing the laws to be sufficiently rigid, if attended to secure a due accountability, they have thought it unnecessary to recommend any additional legislative enactment, but would respectfully submit the following joint resolution for the consideration of the Legislature, as indicative of its opinion, as to the manner of distributing the public money.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is illegal and improper, in every respect, for the Treasurer to receive any sum or sums of money into the Treasury, from any source whatever, without the certificate of the first or second Auditor, stating that the same has been audited, and from whom, and for what purpose the same is paid.

Resolved, That it is in express violation of law, and improper, for the Treasurer to pay out money on the requisitions of the Board of Internal Improvement, without, or before, a warrant therefor being drawn by the Auditor.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 9th inst.

RECEPTION OF GEN. JACKSON.

As had been previously arranged, the steamers being the venerable ex-president arrived yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock. An immense throng assembled at the wharf to welcome him, and the steamboat vessels in the river, and the house tops, were alive with people waving their hats and handkerchiefs as he approached. The old General looks somewhat the worse for age, but is still remarkably active and hearty for one of his years.

The reception, generally, was one of which the aged veteran should feel proud. There was a luke, warmness on the part of some of his political opponents which we consider anything but praiseworthy, but the body of our citizens were out and cordially welcomed the man who in 1815, manfully braved, not only an almost unconquerable enemy, but public opinion, in their behalf. We, in our individual capacity, are among those who have politically opposed General Jackson in thought word and deed—not eleventh hour men, but went against his political advancement from the first jump out—still we yesterday forgot the politican and thought, only of the man—welcomed him as the "Hero of New Orleans" and the fearless defender of his country, and were willing to forget aught else.

On leaving the boat a barouche with four horses was ready to receive him, from whence he was escorted by the legion and Washington Battalion, to the State House. As the procession passed along Canal street, a dense mass of citizens thronged each side, and the numerous balconies were groaning with their fair burthens—ladies waving their handkerchiefs, while the silver headed warrior bowed in acknowledgment of their salutations.

From the State House he was escorted to the public square, in front of the old cathedral, by the veterans of '14 and '15, the members of the legislature, & many members of the citizens. Arrived at the public square he was conducted to the cathedral, where an oration was delivered, after which he reviewed the troops in the square, the cannoniers meanwhile firing a salute. This part of the ceremonies over he was escorted to his rooms at the St Louis Exchange by the military, after which they were dismissed.

New Orleans has won some fame for the brilliancy of her military displays, but the parade of yesterday exceeded any thing of the kind we have ever achieved. All feelings of rivalry were forgotten and the Legion and Washington Battalion turned out in concert. We never saw them look to more advantage than they did on this occasion, and the light of other days could be seen brightening in the old soldier's eyes as he contemplated the fine martial display before him. He who had led raw and undisciplined Tennesseans and Louisianians to battle and to victory, from the same spot, now to behold a well drilled and disciplined array of troops, and his pleased countenance fully indicated his satisfaction.

In the evening, agreeable to the invitation of the management, the General and his suit attended the St Charles. At the close of the act of the comedy then performing, the courtain was dropped and the anthem played according to announcement. The curtain then rose, and Mr. J. M. Field delivered a poetical address from his own pen to the defender of New Orleans, the aged veteran who came

"To bless the children of the sires he saved."

The house was crammed from the pit to the dome, and the General twice arose to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude. "Hail Columbia" was then sung by the full company of the St Charles and the white headed warrior left the theatre amid the prolonged cheers of an admiring audience of some two thousand souls. Thus ends our brief and hastily written record of a day that will be remembered while New Orleans stands and the Mississippi flows.

Incident.—Amongst the crowd of wretched women, who yesterday thronged the Alms House Office in the Park, was one, who while waiting for her turn to be relieved, was suddenly seized with the pains of labor, and was taken down stairs, where in a few minutes she gave birth to another unfortunate.—*N. Y. Journal & Com.*

From the Louisville Advertiser.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democrats of this city, on Saturday evening last, Jacob Geiger, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. Thos. F. McCallister acted as Secretary.

The Delegation in the State Convention at Frankfort, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a former meeting, made the following

REPORT:

The Delegates from the city of Louisville, in the Democratic State Convention held on the 8th inst., being required to report to this meeting, beg leave, in discharge of that duty, to submit the following:

The Convention, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, was composed of more than three hundred and fifty members, from sixty counties, and the city of Louisville; and in point of intelligence and devotion to the interests of the country, it was all that could have been desired. Its members were deeply impressed with the importance of the duties they were called on to discharge, and therefore labored to produce harmony and insure organization on the part of the opponents of an unwise, inefficient and prodigal State Administration.

At first, as might have been expected, some diversity of opinion and conflicting personal preferences were manifested.—Gen. Robert McAfee, Col J. Speed Smith, Gen John M. McCalla, and others, had zealous and intelligent friends in the Convention, but the patriotic course of those gentlemen was worthy of them, and such as could not fail to produce harmonious action. Col. Smith took the earliest opportunity to decline a nomination; General McCalla acted in the same manner, so soon as he ascertained that his friends had manifested a disposition to press his claims; and the venerable Gen McAfee had previously addressed a note to the Mercer Delegation, withdrawing his name, in which he magnanimously declared that he preferred harmony among his political brethren to personal advancement, and gave an assurance that he would heartily co-operate in support of the nominees of the Convention, and in maintaining the principles which he has so long and so faithfully defended.

It was for a time difficult to decide whether the friends of the Hon Richard French, or those of the Hon. A. G. Hawes, would succeed in securing the nomination for the first office. In the talents, integrity and patriotism of both, unlimited confidence was felt. It was admitted on all hands that the characters of the gentlemen were irreproachable, and that either would give entire satisfaction in the office of Chief Magistrate. Ultimately, by urging the seniority of their favorite, (he being twelve or fourteen years older than Mr. Hawes) the friends of Judge French succeeded in carrying the nomination for Governor, in the Committee appointed from the several Congressional Districts for that purpose. The Hon Richard French, and the Hon A. G. Hawes, were then unanimously recommended to the Convention as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

For more minute information, we respectfully refer to the printed proceedings of the Convention.

We cannot close this report without reverting to the zeal and patriotic resolution displayed in the Convention, which, whilst it afforded to the Democrats the pleasing assurance that the State must be regenerated, struck terror into the breasts of the officers of the present corrupt State Administration and its friends. The movements of the Democrats were not only fair, open and honorable, but they were made with a degree of boldness and unanimity which reminded their adversaries of better days, and caused them to exclaim inwardly—"truth is mighty and will prevail."

The mere reference made in the Address of the Convention to the profligate manner in which the system of improvement has been prosecuted—to the treachery, favoritism and fraud practiced under that system—caused the most bitter and unscrupulous of the leaders of the Federal party to doubt whether they can possibly retain power so grossly abused. They seemed to have been suddenly made sensible of the utter exhaustion of the State Treasury and the almost hopeless prostration of State credit, and reminded of the folly of overcropping the State with public works, and the corruption of pampering favorites, by paying *wine bills*, allowing *out-fits*, and *double salaries* in violation of law, or, rather, without law. They saw the confused condition of the accounts of the Treasurer, and had heard his confession that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been paid out of the Treasury without warrants from the Auditor, which the Constitution required. They knew that, in the shape of allowances, never annually paid, to pet-officers, many thousands had been appropriated by the Legislature; and foreseeing that such mal-conduct could no longer be withheld from the public gaze, it is by no means astonishing that those guilty of it should have exhibited dread of the future operation of the popular will and a striking want of confidence in themselves.

Confounded and unnerved by the exposures to which we have referred, but one ground of hope seems to be left to the present State Administration and its friends, which is, that their misdeeds may be forgotten by the people in a few months, or be lost sight of in the struggle which is to take place on general politics. Their purpose is to remain inert in reference to State affairs—to do nothing towards remedying the evils they have already inflicted on their fellow-citizens, for fear they may be justly charged with additional outrages—and, in the mean time, to agitate national questions with a view to cause them to engross public consideration.—They will labor to direct attention to imaginary evils abroad, in the hope that State profligacy, embarrassment, and consequent domestic misery, may be forgotten, or erroneously attributed to other than the true causes. This object they cannot accomplish.

Much as has been said of the bankruptcy of the national Treasury, it may now be proudly contrasted with the condition of the Treasury of Kentucky. One is meeting all its engagements, the other is not. One is paying and gaining strength, the other, the all of portion of the bank controlled by Federalists, has suspended. One is taking in and will soon have absorbed the Treasury notes temporarily issued to serve in lieu of public money locked up by Federal bankers, the other is about to emit bills of credit, in violation of the Federal Constitution, payable six years after date, to enter into the circulating medium, and render it even less tolerable than it is at present. The General Government, having paid the last doll r of the public debt under the Administration of the patriot, Andrew Jackson, could rely with confidence on its revenue for the redemption of the Treasury notes it issued, and on keeping them at or above par throughout the confederacy: but the State Government can make no calculations of the sort, as it is largely in debt, without a sufficient Sinking Fund, and can take nothing from its ordinary revenue, either to redeem the bills of credit it proposes to issue, or pay accruing interest on them.—The General Government has been reducing its expenditures, heretofore rendered unusually large by purchasing Indian lands, removing Indians, the Florida war, and disturbances on our western and northern frontiers—and that reduction is progressing at the rate of about six millions of dollars per year—whilst the State expenditures have been rapidly increasing, independently of the vast amount appropriated to public works. The General Government has undertaken nothing that it will not be able to complete in a reasonable time—but the Government of Kentucky has undertaken so much, that it cannot complete the works commenced in less than fifteen or twenty years, and they must consequently cost, in outlay and interest, a hundred per cent, more than fair or reasonable prices for their construction. It is a policy which forces an enormous amount of labor on the present generation, the fruits of which they cannot enjoy, and must end in throwing a double burden and riveting double taxes on posterity.

Driven to desperation, the Federal party in the Legislature are perpetrating the grossest injustice and flagrantly violating the State Constitution, by an apportionment bill, which will pass, and by which they have crowded four thousand to four thousand five hundred votes, into Senatorial Districts, in which they have reason to believe Democrats will be elected, and other districts, in which they suppose Federal Senators may be chosen, embrace only seventeen hundred or two thousand votes! In the apportionment of representation in the House, injustice equally glaring has been committed. It is thus they show how obligatory upon them is the oath they have taken to support the constitution, which provides that the apportionment of representation in the Legislature shall be as nearly equal as practicable. Thus they make war on the first and most vital principle of republican government, and manifest their desire to enable a corrupt and grasping minority to rule the majority.

The position of our political adversaries in reference to State politics is wholly untenable. They must be driven from it by the indignant voice of a virtuous and injured people. To save themselves from being hopelessly involved by an enormous State debt; to prevent every foot of land in Kentucky from being mortgaged to money lenders; to avert a rate of taxation which would convert the yeomanry of the State into "hewers of wood and drawers of water," if not into serfs of a favored few, surrounded with immunities and privileges;" Kentucky cannot do less than assume the position, to which early recollections invite her sons, and for the defence of which, with a few exceptions, they are adapted by education, habit and nature.—We mean that she must take a firm stand among her Democratic sisters, in favor of frugal government and popular rights—for the many, and against the few—for the power of the people, and against the power which corporations and dealers in paper credits are disposed to exert. They must, sooner or later, discover that bank suspensions are relief measures, indirectly enforced by corporations, for the benefit of the receipts of bank facilities, and to the detriment of the productive classes, including the discreet and industrious portion of our merchants. The depreciation of bank paper is an indirect tax on the holders of it, of which the debtor to a bank avails himself, as he obtains its notes to be applied to the extinguishment his liabilities in bank. Instead, then, of legalizing suspensions, it is the duty of those who represent the people to labor for a sound currency, and to require incorporations to pay their debts. The currency can never be had whilst banks are compelled to abstain from excessive issues, and to redeem their notes in gold or silver, on demand.

We shall hear no more of two currencies—"rags for the people, specie for office holders"—when we sternly require banks, which hire out their money or credit, to pay their own notes, "without defalcation."—No more complaint about exchanges, after we shall have taken measures to consume less of foreign fabrics and prepare more for exportation, as well as for our consumption. Excessive indulgence in the use of what has been termed the facilities of the "credit system" and consequent overtrading, are the real causes of the pressure which weighs so heavily upon us; which has arrested improvement and driven thousands of worthy mechanics and artisans from our cities and towns, to seek employment where the energies of communities have not been broken down by acting on the fallacy, that there is nothing worthy of protection but commerce. Kentucky has been deluded on this subject. We have been so often told that we are a commercial people, that we could scarcely do otherwise than yield credence to the assertion—when, in truth, we are an agricultural people, and our cities must retrograde if they do not engage in manufactures, and prosecute them to an extent which will constrain us to view commerce, not as the only source of wealth, but as the more handmaid of agriculture and manufactures.

Keeping these objects in view, the Democracy must effect a change of the State Administration—and by adhering to the principles they profess, they cannot fail to administer the State Government so as to promote the prosperity and happiness of themselves and their fellow citizens.

The meeting was then addressed in a spirited manner by Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Boone, after which the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve the principles set forth in the Report of the Louisville Delegation in the late State Convention.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. T. M. Hicks, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will use all honorable means to insure the election of Judge French and the Hon. A. G. Hawes to the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Delegation from Louisville in the 8th of January Convention.

On motion, adjourned.

JACOB GEIGER, Ch'n.

THOMAS F. MCCALLISTER, Sec'y.

From the Ohio State Bulletin.

THE TWO MESSAGES—VAN BUREN AND SHANNON.

The true DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE, like true ore, is the same every where, at all times, and to whatever use it is applied. Melt it in the furnace several times heated—mould, hammer and refine as we may, the pure gold still is there. We recognize in the messages of MR. VAN BUREN and MR. SHANNON, the same principle—the same feeling, and the same sound and rational views upon the great subject of interest—THE CURRENCY. Some have pretended to discover a distinction—a clashing of opinions between them. If there is such, we have not been able, after thorough examination and comparison, to discover it. We see, of course, as we expected to see, the subject treated by each in a manner appropriate to his own relation to it, and as his peculiar duty required. Their positions are different, and therefore, though their abstract views are the same, their remarks do not run in the same channel, but each being applied to a different state of facts, they can well be unlike in *detail*, without clashing in *opinion*.

Mr. Van Buren treats of the subject as a *general principle*—there are no banks under his immediate supervision excepting which he is required to act officially—he has no doctrines of temporary expediency to consult—no measures of state policy wherein he has to come in contact with Banks *as they are*, and devise means for their management and control—he is not a party to executive or legislative action concerning them—and he has therefore very properly confined his remarks to the *right and the wrong* of the system *as a whole*, excepting in particular cases in which the government is concerned.

Governor SHANNON on the other hand, comes in direct contact with the banking system of Ohio, and is required by his duty to recommend the best and safest course to be pursued concerning it. He has the interest of the people of Ohio to look after, and is bound to adopt the most prudent counsels, and to seek out remedies appropriate to the existing state of things. He finds an immense banking power existing in the state in which he was not a participator. He finds bank paper occupying almost exclusively, the place of a circulating medium, and a system of credit interwoven with every branch of business which had fixed the standard of value, for farms, stock, produce, labor, merchandize—every thing. Whatever may have been his views respecting the utility of Banks—though he might have deemed the whole system a curse and an unmitigated evil from first to last, he was obliged to take the matter, not perhaps as he would *wish to have it*, but precisely *as he found it*—and like a sensible man and wise and patriotic statesman, he set about work of correction and reform—intent on bringing matters their proper level safely, smoothly, and without producing that shock—that wide spread ruin, which would follow violent measures. He saw at a glance that the banks could not be struck out of existence at once—any man could see that but not every man would have the firmness and abiding good sense to take the course that WILSON SHANNON has taken. We honor him for it—the people of Ohio honor him for it, and are prepared to do him little further honor.

The message of GOV. SHANNON, and the measures recommended by him afford a *practical application* of the principles of the Presidents message, to the *present condition of Ohio*. Were MARTIN VAN BUREN to take his place to-morrow as Governor of Ohio debts, currency, banks all, with his own message to Congress for his text book, he would unhesitatingly adopt the message of Governor *Shannon* as its most suitable commentary.

Curious Case of Divorce.—In the Senate of New York, on Friday, Mr. Tallmadge reported a bill to divorce *David Frost* from his wife. This bill relates to a notable case of conjugal infelicity, which made a good deal of noise here last winter. It seems that this Mrs. Eveline Frost was a short time since a young single lady with a lover named, but we forget. This lover grew tired of her, after an acquaintance of great intimacy and affection, and devised a plan to get rid of her. Says he to Eveline "There's old Frost—a simple, rusty old fellow—would give his two eyes to marry you; do you just coax him on to do so, and when the ceremony is just begining, I will step in, take you out of his hands, and marry you myself. It will be *such* a good joke, that all the country will go into convulsions upon it." The lady bit, or was bitten; executed her part of the Beau's Stratagem; but when the proper time came, Lothario did *not step in*, and Miss Eveline became *Mrs. Frost* before she knew it—all the time hoping that the next minute would bring Lothario to the rescue, and thinking only of him.—The moment she was told she had become Mrs. Frost, she spurned him and his, and has never thought of recognising or treating him as her husband. On the contrary, she declares herself devoted to the false Lothario, and him alone. David Frost, who was in raptures with the thought of taking to his arms a bounching blooming bride, but whose "Dead Sea fruits" have tempted the eye but to "turn to ashes on the lip," now cries mightily for a divorce. Ought he not to have it?—"Mr. Speaker, I confirm he ought."—*N. Y. Signal.*

Not a Fable.—A boy in New York not three years of age, was asked who made him? With his hand a foot from the floor, he artlessly replied—"God made me a little baby, so high, and I grew the rest."

From the Western Covington Globe.

GEN. HARRISON.

It is a fact, perhaps unknown, to the honest whigs of Kentucky, that Gen. Harrison last winter *joined the abolition Society*. The old General at that time aware of the intrigues and the yearning of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, had dispirited himself of being the favored one, and had no motive longer to conceal his honest abhorrence of slavery. In a written and published letter of his, the following opinion is avowed:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION; I answer, that it has long been an object *near my heart*, to see the WHOLE of ITS SURPLUS REVENUE APPROPRIATED TO THAT OBJECT."

Only think of it, ye good natured and hoodwinked Whigs! if Gen. Harrison is elected President, the leading measure of his administration, of course, (as it "lays so near his art") will be the *emancipation* of the slaves, by appropriating the *whole* of the surplus revenue to that object. Kentucky has received and expended *fourteen hundred thousand Dollars* of the Surplus revenue *deposited* with her, to be returned dollar for dollar whenever Congress shall require it. How is this money to be returned unless by a heavy and ruinous direct taxation upon the citizens of Kentucky? For any object, whatever, it would be oppressive in the extreme, but to enforce its collection for the Utopian and fanatical project of freeing the slaves, would, in our humble opinion, end in little less than a CIVIL REVOLUTION! And yet the author and the projector of this scheme of emancipation is recommended, through party descipline and party hypocricy, to the "*enthusiastic* support of the people of Kentucky; and in opposition to a man, who, in his inaugural address, pledged himself that he would neither sign any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia or interfering with any State policy or regulation on the subject." The Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky—the very State which last winter sent Commissioners to the Ohio Legislature to complain of the Abolitionists, and invoke the heaviest punishment for their interference—have lately held a meeting, and according to the authorised and published proceedings, "responded in the most *enthusiastic* and *spirited* manner to the nomination of Gen. Harrison," *an avowed abolitionist!* In that meeting some honest Whig proposed that a committee be appointed to correspond with General Harrison, as to his opinions upon Abolition. *It was voted down* for the avowed reason that it was *impolitic*. For the same reason it was, that when Mr. Preston, a delegate from this State in the Harrisburg Convention, (a young and *inexperienced* politician) moved that an address accompany the nomination of Gen. Harrison, Benj. Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, (another slave State) an old politician, and aware of the Abolition propensities of Gen. Harrison, opposed it, and it was voted down. Now it is well known that it is customary for all assemblages who meet for the *public good*, (as the Whigs professed they did) or for all National Conventions, political or otherwise, to set forth, by address, the motives which have actuated them, and the *principles* for which they contend. The country has been convulsed for years by the everlasting cry from the Whig party that they have been contending for principles—that the institutions of the country were in danger, &c. If governed by considerations of the public good, and the disinterested motives which they profess, why not proclaim *what they are*, and make the issue at once between them and the principles of the present Administration? Because, as every unprejudiced mind will perceive, the war they wage against Mr. Van Buren is a *factious* and a *personal* one—the only object being to oust him, and elevate some one else, *without regard to any principle whatever.* The Whig leaders in this State deceive themselves most egregiously, if they suppose the yeomanry of the country can be duped into "*enthusiasm*" for—*they know not what!* For Mr. Clay, they toiled and struggled even against hope itself, because they were operated upon by feelings of State pride and similar appeals, which in the care of Gen. Harrison never can be brought to bear; and, for ourself, we have never doubted that Kentucky (Mr. Clay out of the question) would resume, and proudly too, her former Republican position.

That Gen. Harrison united himself, last winter, with the Abolition Society, was made long since upon the authority of the Ohio Statesman, (Columbus)—a paper of scrupulous propriety in such matters. We have never seen or heard it contradicted. His published letter (an extract from which we have given) CORROBORATES it, and the Whig members of the Kentucky Legislature, in voting down a resolution asking for his opinions on the subject, *circumstantially* and strongly CONFIRMS it. And yet, we suppose, the glaring inconsistency which the Whigs in Kentucky manifest in giving their support to Gen. Harrison, is to be drowned in a senseless clamor against the Independent Treasury—a measure, which the Richmond Whig, one of their most talented and sagacious editors, admits is a mere measure of expediency—involving no principles, whatever, and which can be discarded at pleasure if found unsafe for the protection of the public interests.—This admission was not made to benefit the Administration, (of which that paper is an unflinching opponent) but to benefit *his own party*; many of the leading whigs in virginia (Mr. Hunter the present Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives among them) being warmly in favor of that measure. The editor was fearful that as Rives and Talmadge (traitor in heart) had *professed* that the Sub Treasury proposition had severed them from the Administration, that the Whigs who *favored* it would sever themselves from their party too, if impressed, by the great *fuss and parade* made by R. and T., that there was *really* some *great* principle involved in the support or opposition of the measure—a measure which (after all the hue and cry) simply proposes that the public monies be received and paid out by men appointed by the President and Senate, instead of the Schuylkill Bank, whose fraud amounts to the cool sum of *thirteen hundred thousand dollars.*

From the Louisville Public Ad[vertiser]

THE NOMINATION.

The joy of the Abolitionists ... boasted when they heard of the ... of the deliberations of the Ha[rrisburg] Convention. Tappan's Emancipa[tor] ... "Well, the agony is over, ... Clay is—laid upon the shelf ... man of ordinary intelligence ca[n] deny that it is the anti-slavery fe[eling of] the north which has done it, ... tion with his own ostentatious ... nuous pro-slavery demonstrations ... gress. Praise to God for a ... slavery victory. A man of hig[h] ... of great distinction, of long pub[lic ser]vices, of boundless personal ... has been openly rejected for the ... his devotion to slavery. Set ... monument of progress there. Let ... tell the tale. Let the slaveho[lders hear] the news. Let foreign nations ... Let O'Connell hear it. Let ... hear it. A slaveholder is ... for the Presidency of United S[tates—the] reign of the slavocracy is hast[ening to a] close. The rejection of Henry C[lay by] the Whig Convention, taken in conne[c]tion with all the circumstances, is ... the heaviest blows the monster ... has received in this country."

Kentuckians, can you join in ... port of a party that relies on the ... Abolitionists—a party that openly ... ed the nomination of Mr. Clay ... be dared to denounce the fanati[cs] ... should say, the traitors of the No[rth] ... are starving to stir up servile wa[r]?

It is known that the Whig ... Convention was controlled by Ab[olition]ists—and that, as a necessary co[nsequence] Harrison was nominated by bitter ... of the institutions of the South. ... Kentuckians ready to praise God ... great anti-slavery victory? Can th[ey re]joice because the anti-slavery feeling ... North has laid Mr. Clay on the ... Will they assist in verifying the ... that "a slaveholder is incapacitated ... Presidency of the United States" ... they humbly acknowledge that ... jection of Henry Clay by the Whig [Con]vention, taken in connection with ... circumstances, is one of the heaviest ... the monster slavery has received ... country?" So say the Abolition[ists] ... of the Federal party; and their ... would be verified by the election [of Har]rison.

We advise the Whigs to hold ... State Convention. Such of their ... as can swallow Mr. Thompson ... swallow Mr Letcher.

A few days since we heard that it ... probable Mr Crittenden would be su[bstitu]ted for Mr Letcher, but the recoll[ection] of the *gag-bill* probably cooled the ... of the friends of Mr Crittenden. ... we saw a proposition in the City Ga[zette] no doubt from a distinguished memb[er of] the Whig party, that Mr Clay sh[ould, in] order to save the Harrison party in [Ken]tucky, withdraw from the Senate ... Union, and step into the shoes of ... Letcher.

What do these propositions show? ... they not indicate that the Federalists an]ticipate defeat?

We discover the Lexington Re[porter] denies that a meeting was held in F[rank]fort by the Whigs, the object of which ... to back off Manlius Thompson, and ... more available candidate for Lt Gov[ernor] ... The Reporter does not know, or ... permitted to know, every thing. ... ty probably distrusts it—as it has ... ty been kept in the dark in relation to ... movement which was made in order to ... rid of Mr. Thompson. We know, ... ever, that such a meeting was held ... had previously received the inform[ation] ... which caused a portion of the Fede[ralists] at Frankfort to view Mr Thompson ... dead weight on the party.—*Louis[ville] Advertiser.*

Secrets best kept at home. ... will reveal them the first opportunit[y] ... men the first time it will subserv[e their] interest.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing for *six months*, a ...

MAYSVILLE MONITOR EXT[RA]

At Maysville, Ky.

The publishers of the Maysville M[onitor] with a view of furnishing a cheap and ... medium of information, during the ... Gubernatorial contest, and to disse[minate as] widely as possible through Kentuck[y] ... true democratic doctrines, will publ[ish for] six months, an EXTRA MONITOR, ... the low rate of ... DOLLAR per copy.

The publication will be commenced ... first day of March next, on a scale ... and it is desirable that such as wish ... scribe, should send in their orders ...

No orders will be filled unless ac[com]panied with the CASH.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 20th day of February next ... late residence of Samuel Fidler, ... on Johnston's fork of Licking, ... miles from its mouth in Nicholas Co[unty] ... Will be sold to the highest bidder, ... sonal Estate of said deceased. To wi[t] ... horses, and colts, cattle and hogs, ... ware, farming tools, corn in the crib, ... in the field, rye and oats in the ... hold and kitchen furniture, &c. On ... the first day of January next, will ... sum of five dollars and upwards, ... five dollars cash in hand. Purchasers ... with good security.

Also, at the same time and place, the ... land on which the deceased lately ... died thereof seized, containing about ... deed and twenty five acres. A ... portion of which to creek bottom ... quality. There are two log ... ... out buildings attached to ... convenient to the ... to suit purchasers. ... The terms will be liberal, and ...

Jan. 23, '40. WM. S. ALLEN, ...

Maysville Yarn Fac[tory]

THE Subscriber would inform ... customers and the public, that ... hand a large supply of ... MANUFACTURED Cotton Yarn, ... Carpet chain, Stocking ... Coverlid yarn and Batting, ... will sell on the most ... better than any heretofore ... at such reduced prices, ...

Jan 20th 1840. W M COLEMAN

J. J. WATTS,

HAVING ... ING Business, ... Front Street. ... ... by F. & E. Kellogg. ...

Jan 30th 1840—3m.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
February 6, 1840.
ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
R. M. JOHNSON.

State Electors,
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THOS. A. HICKEY, of Fayette.

District Electors,
1st. JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calloway, Co.
2 COURTNEY BRADLEY, of Henderson.
3 EDWARD S. FORD, of Warren.
4 EPENETE THORNTON, of Pulaski.
5 THOS. F. MOORE, of Mercer.
6 MARTIN HARDIN, of Hardin.
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr. of Nelson.
8 DAVID KEYSERLING, of Bracken.
9 LEWIS GARRARD, of Clay.
10 MATTHEW FLOURNOY, of Fayette.
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Franklin.
12 JAMES BRUNDUSKE, of Mason.
13 JOHN W. TIBBATTS, of Campbell.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHRISTOPHER FRENCH, *Of Montgomery Co*
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
ROBERT G. HAWES, *Of Hancock Co.*

LOUISVILLE LOTTERY—Question for debate on Monday evening next—Should the interests of the State be regulated by law?

ALTERNATIVE. NEGATIVE.
R. Samuels, W. B. Tolle,
Cobb Collins, B. D. Crooksbanks.

Both sides and the public generally are invited attend.

THE PRESIDENCY—A letter from the Hon. Amos Davis, received this morning, informs that Blair & Rives were elected public printers on the 30th ult.

ANOTHER DEFINITIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK!—Just the Boldface American of the 30th ult. learns that another destructive fire has occurred in the City of New York, involving the loss of *nearly two millions* of dollars. Several store houses, filled with most valuable merchandize, together with other houses, were entirely destroyed. The cargoes of two ships from Canton, chiefly consisting of Teas, Silks, &c. placed on deposite in one of these stores, are totally destroyed.

The Insurance offices, it is said, will sustain heavy losses by the destruction of houses of merchandize.

THE RIVER.—During the past week, the river rose to a greater height than it has been for last spring. The great quantity of floats caused a considerable destruction of fences on the shores, carrying away a number of flats and other boats, some very valuable.

It commenced falling on Tuesday evening and has fallen slowly ever since. We hear of no passengers just from Wheeling, that place, as above, on the Southern side of the ice, was generally all broken up—on the other, for many miles, it was clear of the ice, however, the ice, however, has passed off.

BURGLARY AND BURGLARS. The Store of Mr. Tuttman, at the corner of Market and Second Streets, in this City, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed of about one hundred Dollars worth of Dry Goods. The loss consisted principally of cloths, casimeres, &c.

The Young Men's *Tipperance Club* of this City, held another enthusiastic meeting on Friday night last. Our *white*-headed young friend F. T. Hord, Esq. and Gen. Richard Gex, distinguished themselves by their able and patriotic speeches—the latter, particularly, in defending Gen Harrison from the *vile* falsehood" of having voted "to sell a man for *debt*"—a charge that is not against him—earned a wreath of glory which is withered.

"The laurels I earn won, were weeds."

We did our young friend Hord satisfy his hearer while making his speech, as we believe we have heard him say more than once, he would not support Harrison, for he had voted for him at the last election, and felt regretty time he thought of it?

MR. WISE'S SPEECH—INFAMOUS SLANDERS OF THE REPUBLICAN EAGLE—*Exposition, No. 1.*

We presumed our readers in our last number, the speech of Mr. Wise, made and he has by of the friends of the administration Congress, was a most powerful effort—such as we had never heard surpassed. We then too, that the effect it was destined on the Whig ridden-County, would be immensurate with its able and convincing merit. That has spread alarm and consternation among the cohorts of the enemy—they writhe and struggle in agony, under the lashes of the injury it will inflict over corrupt and unhallowed cause—and have resorted to the vilest, the most *base* of the *Republican Eagle*, which upon most occasions when the democratic party take stand in defence of their principles, with shrieks mock-dignity poise itself, upon its lofty indifference, and *deigns* to give its opinion on notice of the movement—in its number herein, too conclusively the disappointed. They know and feel, that principles will and must triumph over the people, and they know and feel, that have exposed them in all their rottenness corruption, they know, that the *Eagle* cheated him, and assailed him, on the most slanderous and blasphemed manner.

Not in the world, which denotes an honorable, high-minded disposition, but in the vile, assassin-like manner of a base coward—in the most contemptible slander. This too, who has sworn upon the altar of his country, to inculcate the precepts of that holy religion, Christ, the saviour of the world shed his precious blood, and the whole institution of humanity has, he who seeks to direct, sanctify, incendo or otherwise, in honor of his reputation—he who has more than a midnight assassin, who assassinates in secret, unsuspected, and not in good to such the dead. But how incomparably of such a character, such a base, such a heart, and drawn to high heaven?—shall we notice it? Shall we witness against thy sin? is one of the injunctions of God to Moses, he preserved in heaven a very, very, more than all others, it is for this profession to keep silence command, and

Let the Eagle should, instead of argument, the personal slander, he sneers at the "Mr. Wise's speech, is but in accordance his characteristic pusillanimity and baseness. It never reasons, where alone will succeed, in part of its system of tactics, to attacks where it is sure to wilify. The cause of the Editor makes, from the beginning, it was as wise to oppose fire to burn water, as to shine at midnight, or to from a Whig paper, or to expect him to give a sensible argument, or to deduce a

[illegible] to another reason, inquire of the weakness of the Editor, why Mr. Wise should [illegible] his reputation blackened by slanderous [illegible] of the sublime man in Kentucky, is daily increasing in popularity, and upon more than one occasion, has been a source of terror to the mercenary leaders of the Whig party. "Detraction loves a shining mark," and he has been an ordinary man, a man of mediocrity of talents, he would have passed unnoticed and unharmed. But it was otherwise, and the flood gates of calumny are thus opened upon him. Like the fabled pillars of Serbi, he can stand the lashings of their fury, unjustly and unmoved. The shafts will be dashed upon him. Like the fabled pillars of Serbi, he can stand the lashings of their fury, unjustly and unmoved. The shafts will be dashed upon him. Like the fabled *stipes* by whom it is controlled, cannot affect the well earned reputation of such a man—Let his friends in Congress go to his own County, there where he is known best, and seek information as to his standing. His fellow citizens will tell them, that they have for years honored him with the greatest trust they could confer. They have sent him year after year to the State Senate, and last summer gave him *five hundred votes* majority for Congress. Though sick upon his bed nearly the whole session, and in a Whig District where the usual majority against him was *twelve hundred*, he came within a little upwards of *three hundred votes* of beating the Whig candidate! And, yet the *Monitor* has the accusing him of being not much better than a thief!—Why say in reference to that charge, that in your foul throat, you have perpetrated a base falsehood and slander!

We are not done with him yet. There is a further reckoning to make with the *Eagle*, perhaps of more importance than the above—The Editor undertakes in accordance with his boastful promise of last week, to expose the misrepresentations made by Mr. Wise in his speech—and strange too that he should deem a man of his character, important enough to notice in any way. How well he has fulfilled his promise will appear in the sequel. *Mr. Wise* in his remarks, referred to two, three circumstances, as conclusively indicating an alliance between the Federalists and Abolitionists, by which Gen Harrison has been nominated as *their* candidate for the Presidency. The first circumstance noticed was the assembling of two abolition Conventions, one at some place in Pennsylvania, and the other at Utica New York. Both of these conventions, said he, had nominated Gen Harrison, or recommended him as a suitable man to run for the Presidency. These facts the *Eagle* replies to, as follows: "Gen Harrison has been nominated for the Presidency by a convention of abolitionists, either in New York or Pennsylvania, or both, *Mr Willis* is entitled to the credit of being the first herald of the fact—we never heard of such a nomination until it was asserted in his speech." There is both *logic* and *fairness* in this answer to our first question, and at both conventions was he nominated—is a convention sometimes,—we have to forget, and sometimes still more so to slander.

Well, Mr Willis also asserted that Gen Harrison had been charged by a Cincinnati paper, with belonging to an abolition society in that neighborhood, and that as yet the *Whig* papers there had not contradicted it. The *Eagle* in answer says: "The unblushing falsehood of the Cincinnati paper was promptly contradicted. We deny it. An Indiana paper absurd the Editor of the Cincinnati paper for making the charge, but did not contradict the charge itself. This induced the Editor to notice the fact, that the Whig papers in Cincinnati had remained silent upon the subject, and he took occasion to *reiterate* his statement, and call upon Gen Harrison's friends, if they could, to put quit him of the imputation. Have they done it? Has any one of the papers at Cincinnati, where the charge was made, and where, in fact, if it exists may be known, ventured to deny or contradict it? Be answer, not! Either, then, the charge must be true, or, the fear from an apprehension of driving off the abolitionists, dare not deny it. *Which is it?*

But again: The *Eagle* says: "Gen Harrison was in favor of colonizing the negroes, that very fact brings him directly athwart the abolitionists and holding doctrines of the abolitionists, who are for the immediate and general emancipation of slaves, without compensation, and their sentiment among us." *Mr Willis* had asserted that Gen Harrison, at Chevlot, Ohio, on the 4th of July 1838, had in an address delivered at that place, declared that the subject of emancipation was "*near to his heart*," and he would be rejoiced to see the whole surplus revenue of the nation, devoted to that object. But, says the *Eagle*, "was a Whig, and a Abolition doctrine, and therefore Gen Harrison is not an abolitionist. It will be recollected, that the Whig party in the Legislature, at that time ago, when there was no demand for abolition votes, and no occasion for his accommodating himself to their purposes. Resolutions and resolutions are changed, and "emancipation" may mean something more than colonization—Gen Harrison is dimming, that Gen Harrison *then* only to colonise the blacks, may be not *now* desire the abolition of slavery among us, and it is to be too great a change of his sentiments to make in so short a period as six years. Let it be recollected, that *Mr* Clay himself, turned a somersaut in the Senate, on the same that. The difference between their cases may consist only in the inducement to change, presented to them by the Federal party at the services. The U. S. Bank brought *Mr.* Clay over—the chance of being made president by the Abolitionists, may have prevailed with Gen Harrison.

But last: The *Eagle* concludes its exposure of Mr Willis misrepresentations, by asking, "Does it follow, that because the Liberator rejoices in the defeat of Mr Clay and the Whig Convention, on the answer proof of his being a slave holder, that, therefore, Gen Harrison was an Abolitionist?" It was from the Liberator that Mr Willis received the extract, but from the Emancipator. That foul vehicle of incendiary doctrines, did rejoice to see the result, and assert that if Mr Clay was defeated before the convention, but for the reason that they esteemed General Harrison's nomination a great anti-slavery victory! Are the extracts from the speech of Mr. Clay's failure to receive the nomination, and the anti-slavery feeling that accompanied his rejection, it breaks out in this strain—"Set up a monument of progress there. Let the winds tell the tale. Let the waters roll the echo, from shore to shore. Let foreign nations hear it. Let O'Connel hear it. Let the slaves hear it. A slaveholder is unanimated for the Presidency!" And in another place, says: "Praise to God for a great anti-slavery victory! Infamous and fiend-like exultation! Not a victory over Mr. Clay, but a victory of abolition—a victory in the nomination of one who is better disposed towards abolition than Mr. Clay. This is the truth, and this is the victory of foul incendiarism—of amalgamation. "Yes, said Mr. Clay the favorite of the Democracy! Did he not have the largest number of votes in that body? And why was he not nominated? Because of the anti-slavery feeling of the abolitionists would not support him—Gen. H. they would support, and Mr Clay and his friends were forced to yield to the clamors of the fanatics, and give way to their choice. Deny it who dare. It is a truth that the world should know. Aye, let the world know it—let the whole south know it—let Kentucky know it! The representatives from Kentucky in that convention yielded to the abolitionists, and the whigs, their constituents, sanction and approve their conduct. But this not all. The Harrisburg convention felt that the abolitionists had carried their object, and to conceal the truth from the people of the slave holding States, refused to adopt an address. They did not make known to them the influence that prevailed in determining the choice of the convention.

And these are the boasted expositions of Mr. Willis' "misstatements," made by the *Eagle*. We hold them up to the public. We call on judgment. Does it appear that a single statement he has made, is untrue? Is there one of his positions overthrown? Is there sophistry, is there either liberality or honor, indicated in the conduct of the Editor, who has so [illegible] and slandered?

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THE STATE TREASURER. Have the *Whig* papers yet said any thing about the abuses connected with his office, by the State Treasurer? Have they said any thing of the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, by which said abuses were brought to light? Oh, no! good honest souls, they keep the people in the dark about a matter of this kind but they open their brazen throats as wide as the mouth of hell, whenever, when an officer of the administration happens to violate his trust—they a muse their readers week after week, with pointless wit about leg-treasurers, swartwouters &c, but when one of their immaculate friends steps aside from the line of purity and correct deportment in office, they are as dumb as oysters. We call upon them, if they have a spark of honor left, to show the sincerity of their professions, by condemning the conduct of their fellow-whig, the Treasurer. Speak out, if you dare, in his *defence*!

The report alluded to, appears in our paper to-day—we commend it through a friend at Frankfort. The *Whig* members of the Legislature tried to suppress it, altogether, and at last consented that 150 copies should be printed! *One hundred and fifty copies*, for nearly an hundred thousand voters! *What* think the honest people of Kentucky, of the conduct of their representatives, in thus attempting to suppress the answer to a fine, in which they are deeply interested, and where they have the right, of all others, to know the facts? They would keep you in the dark as to the corruptions which have crept into the Treasury,—they would stifle inquiry into the frauds of that very pure and righteous *Whig*, who controls the treasury, and refuses to answer the question, whether such would have been the case, had he happened to have been a democrat?

MASON COUNTY ABOUSED—Mr. WILLIS' SPEECH. The slumbering energies of Old Mason have been aroused, and the spirit which has so long feebly flickered in the bosoms of her democracy, begins to impart a warm and invigorating influence. Last Monday week was a proud day for the little band of faithful republicans, who amid every disadvantage, still have the resolution to adhere to their principles. Though few in numbers, and poor in pecuniary of this world, we thank God, they are steadfast in their integrity, and no human power can drive them from their impregnable position fortified and strengthened as they are by a spirit that defies all discouragement. Neither the frowns of power, the sneers and taunts of a corrupt aristocracy, nor the abolitions and Dutchery of oily-tongued demagogues, have been able to wean them from a cause, which is not less dear to them than life. Proscribed, oppressed and powerless as they have been, they may yet teach their opponents, that the sling of David, is sometimes more effective, than the strength of Goliah.

Short as had been the notice, the meeting held at the Baptist Church on Monday week was large and highly respectable—indeed, it was the largest assembly of democrats that we have ever seen in Mason. The weather unauspicious, and our country friends generally, were not apprized that a meeting was to have been held. At 11 o'clock, however, some of them attended—the respectable and independent yeomanry of the County—republicans of the old School. The best spirit prevailed and greater enthusiasm we have never witnessed in any assembly. The resolutions, published last week, spoke their sentiments, and were adopted with a spirit and unanimity, which must have shocked the Whigs, by which the principles and doctrines avowed, were entertained by the meeting.

Maj Wm T. Willis, of Green, for the last six years, a prominent member of the State Senate, was present and invited to address the meeting. And what shall we say of his powerful, eloquent and altogether inimitable speech? It was a giant effort—such as we have never heard equaled, and only when surpassed—abounding with arguments the most irresistable and convincing, facts undeniable and inconvertible, illustrations the most pleasing, and occasional bursts of eloquence, thrilling and spirit-stirring in the highest degree. Should this ever reach the eyes of Mr Clay was defeated before the convention, but for the reason that they esteemed General Harrison's nomination a great anti-slavery victory! Are the extracts from the speech of Mr. Clay's failure to receive the nomination, and the anti-slavery feeling that accompanied his rejection, it breaks out in this strain—"Set up a monument of progress there. Let the winds tell the tale. Let the waters roll the echo, from shore to shore. Let foreign nations hear it. Let O'Connel hear it. Let the slaves hear it. A slaveholder is unanimated for the Presidency!" And in another place, says: "Praise to God for a great anti-slavery victory! Infamous and fiend-like exultation! Not a victory over Mr. Clay, but a victory of abolition—a victory in the nomination of one who is better disposed towards abolition than Mr. Clay. This is the truth, and this is the victory of foul incendiarism—of amalgamation. "Yes said Mr. Clay the favorite of the Democracy! Did he not have the largest number of votes in that body? And why was he not nominated? Because of the anti-slavery feeling of the abolitionists would not support him—Gen. H. they would support, and Mr Clay and his friends were forced to yield to the clamors of the fanatics, and give way to their choice. Deny it who dare. It is a truth that the world should know. Aye, let the world know it—let the whole south know it—let Kentucky know it! The representatives from Kentucky in that convention yielded to the abolitionists, and the whigs, their constituents, sanction and approve their conduct. But this not all. The Harrisburg convention felt that the abolitionists had carried their object, and to conceal the truth from the people of the slave holding States, refused to adopt an address. They did not make known to them the influence that prevailed in determining the choice of the convention.

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From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1840.

The House sat on Wednesday last and John Quincy Adams finished his portrait again. It is absolutely necessary for the old gentleman to regulate himself as often as Mr. Shandy wound up his watch in the days of Dr. Slop and Obadiah. He swore he was no abolitionist—He swore against slavery in the abstract—declared that petitions should not be acted upon if received; but that they should be voted down as received by the members present. In saying grace before meat, and in returning thanks, I think it would be as well to particularize but one or two down abolition petitions, I think Franklin's manner of a sing-grace over the beef barrel would answer; I would make one business of them all and trust to the good sense of the union to sustain me in my course. Hint was given by the Speaker, and on Thursday he made one of the most extraordinary efforts that ever awoke the echoes of a Hall of Jurisprudence or judgment. He rated *bar-room* and *tap-room* loafers most soundly. He was indignant at all idea of a tax on ardent *liquor* he hated liquor as he hated *plaza*: and as he loved his enemies, he drank it as a mortification. He wound up by eulogizing old Mr. Adams, and vowed, you honor, that the only way to settle the *hash*, was to leave the matter to a committee of one, and that that one should be—*He of Massachusetts*. Mr. Bynum then obtained the floor and the House adjourned. On Friday, Mr. Bynum Commenced his speech, after going on a spell, lashing the whigs, and proclaiming that they endeavoring to make the doctrines of abolition acceptable to the south, so as to give Harrison a full vote, he became to particularize and rub a Mr. Peck *New York*, who was a member of the House of Representatives, in a most flagrant manner, violated his trust, outraged the constitution, and disgraced the State. Yet a *Whig* Legislature, knowing the facts, had re-elected him to the same office!! Col Davidson had by his own confessions, paid out $30,000, of the public money, without authority, and had received a large amount of money for purposes of internal improvement, without keeping any account thereof! But the very scrupulous and honest *Whigs* of the Kentucky Legislature, had winked at these abuses, and licensed him by his re-election, to perpetuate further outrages upon the rights and constitution!

The Sub-Treasury, the U. S. Bank and other important questions were ably examined.—The subject of Internal Improvement is Kentucky, also received the attention of the Speaker. He exposed the folly of the Whigs in the course they had pursued upon this subject, and entered into a minute explanation of the proceedings of the Legislature of other States, resulting from a similar policy to that now pursuing in Kentucky. It was not a matter, said Mr Willis, in which the democratic party could be required to share the responsibility, for it was susceptable of proof from the Journals, that a large majority of *Whigs* were always found advocating the internal improvement before the Legislature of Kentucky, while a majority of the democrats invariably opposed them.

Gen Harrison's nomination for the Presidency was next alluded to by Mr. Willis. He regretted that the cancer of abolition, had high impartial manner, giving to Gen Harrison full credit for the purity of his intentions & the patriotism of his motives. He believed him to have been an inclinient Gentleman, and sincerely established the fact by an examination of his conduct, when Governor, and by the support of the alien and sedition law administration of John Adams, and was now the candidate of the combined forces of Abolition and Federalism. The abolition influence of the North had prevailed in his selection, and that he might not be misunderstood upon this subject, he referred to some facts, which he declared gave him no doubt. Before the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, an abolition conventions had been held in Pennsylvania, by which it was declared that no one who was [illegible] of Jackson's and *National Republican* [illegible] *Whig* party, and Mr Willis, go beyond the convention, and assume by constructive and implied power, to fasten their aristocratic measures upon the nation, the democracy contend for a strict construction of that instrument, treating the exercise of any power not expressly granted, as a usurpation of all their principles, their measures, and interests, clearly manifested the aristocratical inclination of the one, and the liberal and republican tendency of the other.

Mr. Willis spoke of the charges that had been made against Gen Harrison, Vindicated it manfully from the charge of extravagance and corruption—showed that the government did not owe a dollar it was not prepared to pay, and moreover, that if the Whig increase, the United States Bank and the several States, had paid their debts to government, it would surpass in wealth any nation on the Globe. Here he made a most beautiful and eloquent eulogium upon the condition of our country—alluding in the happiest manner to the extension of our commerce, the power and efficiency of our navy, the respect and consideration with which our government was regarded by every nation of the earth, and the general happiness and prosperity that distinguished the people. He alluded to the necessity that existed for the issuance of Treasury notes—the U. S. Bank was indebted to the Government and would not pay—the State Banks had suspended with the government's money in their vaults—the Whig merchants of New York, and other large cities, had asked for and obtained an extension of time for the payment of their bonds—these circumstances, said he, made that measure necessary.—But the federal party, anxious to destroy confidence in the government, and prevent it from obtaining the means of carrying on its operations, that they might ascribe the evil to the administration—opposed it. They forgot, however, that Mr. Clay, had no objection to such a measure in 1812, and absolutely voted to issue Treasury notes. He it alluded to the charge against Federal office holders, and showed to the satisfaction of all present, that at least half of the Federal offices were Whigs. If life had the regulating of that matter, said Mr Willis, instead of Mr Van Buren, he should be very much disposed to pursue the advice of holy writ, and "do good unto all men, but especially, unto them of the household of faith." Gov Seward of New York, the very liberal and patriotic *Whig*, who had recently been elected in that State, at one fell swoop had turned out of office nearly three hundred democrats, and appointed to their places those of the household of faith." Gov Ritner when in office did the very same thing. In Kentucky was it any better? Are not, said he, all your officers from Governor down to a constable, any Gimlet's so than democrats—your State officers, Bank officers, magistrates, county attornies, sheriffs, constables &c? Such a thing as a democratic officer was rare as a *white crow*. And yet, said he, the Whigs tell us of our illiberality!

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The Sub-Treasury, the U. S. Bank and other important questions were ably examined.—The subject of Internal Improvement in Kentucky, also received the attention of the Speaker. He exposed the folly of the Whigs in the course they had pursued upon this subject, and entered into a minute explanation of the proceedings of the Legislature of other States, resulting from a similar policy to that now pursuing in Kentucky. It was not a matter, said Mr Willis, in which the democratic party could be required to share the responsibility, for it was susceptable of proof from the Journals, that a large majority of *Whigs* were always found advocating the internal improvement before the Legislature of Kentucky, while a majority of the democrats invariably opposed them.

Gen Harrison's nomination for the Presidency was next alluded to by Mr. Willis. He regretted that the cancer of abolition, had high impartial manner, giving to Gen Harrison full credit for the purity of his intentions & the patriotism of his motives. He believed him to have been an inclinient Gentleman, and sincerely established the fact by an examination of his conduct, when Governor, and by the support of the alien and sedition law administration of John Adams, and was now the candidate of the combined forces of Abolition and Federalism. The abolition influence of the North had prevailed in his selection, and that he might not be misunderstood upon this subject, he referred to some facts, which he declared gave him no doubt. Before the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, an abolition conventions had been held in Pennsylvania, by which it was declared that no one who was [illegible] *Whig* party, and Mr Willis, go beyond the convention, and assume by constructive and implied power, to fasten their aristocratic measures upon the nation, the democracy contend for a strict construction of that instrument, treating the exercise of any power not expressly granted, as a usurpation of all their principles, their measures, and interests, clearly manifested the aristocratical inclination of the one, and the liberal and republican tendency of the other.

Mr. Willis spoke of the charges that had been made against Gen Harrison, Vindicated it manfully from the charge of extravagance and corruption—showed that the government did not owe a dollar it was not prepared to pay, and moreover, that if the Whig increase, the United States Bank and the several States, had paid their debts to government, it would surpass in wealth any nation on the Globe. Here he made a most beautiful and eloquent eulogium upon the condition of our country—alluding in the happiest manner to the extension of our commerce, the power and efficiency of our navy, the respect and consideration with which our government was regarded by every nation of the earth, and the general happiness and prosperity that distinguished the people. He alluded to the necessity that existed for the issuance of Treasury notes—the U. S. Bank was indebted to the Government and would not pay—the State Banks had suspended with the government's money in their vaults—the Whig merchants of New York, and other large cities, had asked for and obtained an extension of time for the payment of their bonds—these circumstances, said he, made that measure necessary.—But the federal party, anxious to destroy confidence in the government, and prevent it from obtaining the means of carrying on its operations, that they might ascribe the evil to the administration—opposed it. They forgot, however, that Mr. Clay, had no objection to such a measure in 1812, and absolutely voted to issue Treasury notes. He it alluded to the charge against Federal office holders, and showed to the satisfaction of all present, that at least half of the Federal offices were Whigs. If life had the regulating of that matter, said Mr Willis, instead of Mr Van Buren, he should be very much disposed to pursue the advice of holy writ, and "do good unto all men, but especially, unto them of the household of faith." Gov Seward of New York, the very liberal and patriotic *Whig*, who had recently been elected in that State, at one fell swoop had turned out of office nearly three hundred democrats, and appointed to their places those of the household of faith." Gov Ritner when in office did the very same thing. In Kentucky was it any better? Are not, said he, all your officers from Governor down to a constable, any Gimlet's so than democrats—your State officers, Bank officers, magistrates, county attornies, sheriffs, constables &c? Such a thing as a democratic officer was rare as a *white crow*. And yet, said he, the Whigs tell us of our illiberality!

Mr Willis examined many of the measures which had been projected and supported by the Whig party, and in a very particular manner, that of Mr Crittenden's "dog bill!" We shall not pretend to describe his remarks upon that subject. Suffice it, they were in a strain of lofty indignation, altogether beyond the power of description. The meeting manifested its feeling in a hearty response to the Sentiments of the Speaker. But next, the defalcations which had been charged to the officers of Gen Jackson's and Mr Van Buren's administrations, came up for consideration. Mr Willis not only repelled here, but he fell upon those who have so boldly laid their charges at the door of the administration, and followed up his attacks with blows, that could not fall to have fallen heavily upon their heads.—He took up the case of Swartwout, the *Whig* President of a *Whig* meeting in New York—the nominated *Whig* candidate for the Vice Presidency upon a ticket with the "gold-like Daniel Webster!" He presented the case of that most righteous *Whig* officer, Mr Lovie of the Schuylkill Bank, who had forced the public to the amount of millions. He came nearer home, and alluded to the case of Mr Clay's son-in-law at Nashville—to the care of Mr Bell's father-in-law at the same place, both of whom were defaulters to a large amount.—Our State Treasurer, Col Davidson, a Whig of course, was brought to the attention of the audience. He had said it appeared from a recent report of a committee of the House of Representatives, in a most flagrant manner, violated his trust, outraged the constitution, and disgraced the State. Yet a *Whig* Legislature, knowing the facts, had re-elected him to the same office!! Col Davidson had by his own confessions, paid out $30,000, of the public money, without authority, and had received a large amount of money for purposes of internal improvement, without keeping any account thereof! But the very scrupulous and honest *Whigs* of the Kentucky Legislature, had winked at these abuses, and licensed him by his re-election, to perpetuate further outrages upon the

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

L. Moss Licks, Ky. D Bellingell, P. M, Augusta, " Saml Keene, Esqr. Tuna " Otho Hughes P. M. Millersburg " O J Miller, or A W Billie, Maysick " David Bassett, Germantown " Andrew Cameron Cynthiana " Wm A Withers North Middleton " N. G Darnell Flat Rock " Harden Rogers Mt Carmel " Dr E Logan Flemingsburg " R R Lee or Thos Threy, Sharpsburg " Sanford Allen P M Blizzville " Garrett Chord P.M. Owingsville " J W Barnes Carlisle " Joel Hanson P M Concord " Saml Stevenson P M. Vanceburg " Thos E Redden P M. Greenupsburg " Maj J C Stevens Germantown " James Savage P M Helena " Claiborne T Wood P M Minerva " W P Thomas P M Hurrodsburg " J G Donegby P M Ripley Ohio Dr Bennet P M Aberdeen " Eli Davidson P M. Dunbarton " Wm Waddle-2

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post office in Maysville, on 31st December, 1839, which if not taken out three weeks, will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

A Peter D'Archer
" Alexander
H R Auffleber
Mary Ayres
Saml P Ames
Mrs Charlotte Alexander
Thos Hoes
Col Jas Bridges-2
Wm S Bridges
Geo Boyle
Nathaniel R Bland
Fergus Baker or Hugh Bell
W W Bryan, late of missouri
Wm Bean
Obid Breyfield
John Burrows
Lewis Bent
John Brady
Jas Brittain
John Burns
Hugh Barr
miss Sarah Brookens
Thos Barrett
Henry Italic
Jas H Blair
Geo Burnaugh
Jas C Ball
Daniel Breslin
W P Beale
Frederick Bollinger
Rev R J Breckenridge
Jesse M Bell
Jas Bernard
Lewis Baxter
Samuel Boddijen
Jer Brickley, Lewis ccmiss Calista Ann Blanchard
Geo Brown
Stroder Brakley
col James Byers-2
Capt Wm T Barnard
Nathan Cretcher
mrs Hannah Coleman
Geneline Cannwell
Lucius W Crain
Wm Chen
Marshall Curtis
Cyrus Clarige
Wm E Cox
Nelly Coleman colored woman
miss Mary Coleing
Cornelius Cannwell
Lucius W Crain
Wm Chen
Marshall Curtis
Cyrus Clarige
Wm E Cox
Nelly Coleman colored woman
miss Mary Coleing
Cornelius Cannwell
Zadock Collins
Jas Brock & Kilgore
miss Cole
Elijah Cooper
Andrew Clement
H B Cahill
Capt Jas B Campbell
Dr Wm Delany
Jas Davis
Ann Davis
Jas M David
David Daily
Thos L Duran
A O David
Mrs Mary Dently
E—William Fryh
Edward Eaden
J—F Erskine
miss Mary A Edwards
Perry Estes
P—Lewis Fitch
Thos Fraine
Thos J Farley
Fry
Washington Ford
Geo Forster
Thos H Forman
Julius Fego
miss Sara Fleming
Robert Crawler
T S Forman-2
G—Robert Gibson
Jephta Gillett
Wm L Graham
Hiram Garretson
Geo Gosling
German Letters
H—Marshall Henry
Saml Hitchman
Xavier Hickman
ored girl
J & M Hornbrook
Cleo Haywood
Jno C Harrington
G Harthorn
John Hayden
Thos T Hayzel
David P Higgins
Adam Hubbard
Bernard Houston
Hall & Spencer
col Fiel Hawkins
mrs Mary Harn
J—Welch Jellison
miss Margaret Johns
John T Jones
John T Johnson
Jas John H Key
Michael Knight-2
Saml Kerchival
Samuel Kenner
Michael Kelly
Isaac Kershner
—Sally Ann Latham
Jr M V Long
mrs Susan Lovely
James Lain
Jas G Lain
Abner Long
Joel Lafferty
Wm Lemmons
Thos Lemon
Anthony Light
M—John Mitchell
Adeline Moffard
Jayler Madden
Wm Waddle-2
J M Milton
John Marshall
James Murren
John Miller
Mrs Mooney
Elizabeth Mangan
Wm Martin
Jas McDowell
Wm March
Geo McFarland
Walter Lindsey 2 Moss
Thompson Morrison
Robert W Morrison
Uriah B Mitchell
James Mcglasham
mrs Mary A McClellan
Thos McFarland
Lewis McFarren
mrs Elizabeth McKee
A J McClintock
mis Josephine McQuistion-2
G Murphy-3
G Murrire-3
Harry C Mills-2
James Menach-2
miss Catharine Miner-2
Wm H Moss-2
—Norris Nelson
mrs Elizabeth Nash
S H Nicholson
H B Nicholson
H P Nelson
P—Joseph L Palmer
H Porter
Wm Part
C C Payne
Hiram Price
Hiram Price
Wm F Patterson
col Elizabeth Payton-2
Q—Joseph Queen
John Quail
H B Reese
Robert Reed
Houston Rollins
Jas B Ross
William Reed
Mary Ann Reagan
Harrison Ryder
Sanford Ramey
Nimrod H Robinson
W W Ross
Thos L Rees
D W C Ross
Jas Ryan-2
Robertson Rails
mrs Charlotte Rodger
Rev Dr Rogers
S—miss E A Stubblefield
mrs Jane Stith
miss Eliza J Summers
mrs Mary Saunders
Wm Smith
John Sheppard
Simon Spencer
Morgan Sharp
Henry Sharp
Edmund Stallman
Steven Stevenson
Silas Shepherd
Gabriel B Smith
James Sullivan
Wm A Sheehy
Lewellen J Steel
Patrick Sheridan
Elias Sayler
Thos A Shepherd
mrs Sarah J Stevenson
Wm Smithers
James Stone
Arthur Strecter-2
John Seward
mrs J B Stocking
Wm F Stanton
John Stith
miss Mary Sexton
T—Anthony Toner
Daniel Tuohy
Saml Thomas
John Tumbleston
Matthew Tagar
Chas Townsend
Geo W Thompson
W Thompson
miss Lucinda A Tolle
Lewis D Tolle
C—Mark Usher
V—Wm Vochel
C A Vaughan
Jacob Van Dike
Wm Vanmeter
M V Cancamp
—Sarah Wall
John Wills
miss Louisa Willett
Wm Wise
John T Waddle
Wm S Wright
John William
mrs Margaret Walsh
Josiah Wick
Owen Waters
miss H Waters
miss Mary E Walk
miss Nancy J Wa
—Sally Ann Williams
mrs Lucy A Wood
Edward T Wait
Conrad Weigel
miss Ann Williams
John T Wood
W R Wood
miss Martha Wood
Richard Wood
miss C R Wood
G Weeds-4

J. C. COLEMAN, P. M.

Doctor Shackleford, CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in all the varieties of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country. Office on Second Street, below Market Street, and next door to his residence. Maysville, January 14, 1838.

Commission Merchants.
ROUNDS & REED.

HAVING purchased the large and commodious warehouse formerly occupied by William Parker, on the corner of Front and Wall Streets, opposite the lower grade, we have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public generally, that we are prepared to receive and forward any description of property confided to their care. Also, to hale and press Hemp and Tobacco. They will pay strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 17, 1839-tf

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Ky., on the 1st day of Jan. 1839, which if not taken out in 3 months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Rev W G Allen 2.
Newton Bishop, George Bastman, Wm Brackenridge, Mrs B Birchfield.
A. Campbell, Reba J Carter, PeterCock Josiah Collier, Preston Campbell
Susan Dougherty, George Dorrell, John Edward, John Gardner,
Kader Hutchins John Hughes, Michael D. Hudnick, J. Jas Harris,
William R. Jones
John Long, Thos N Mathews
Miss Hulda Ore, Andrew Ogden, Miss Sarah A Ogden,
Mrs Elizabeth Perrin, John F Pepper
Jonathan Parish, Thomas Payne, Francis Parker 2, James Parker, John Potts, Angelina Piper,
John Rogers, James Rogers,
Allen Spicer, William Secrest, Dr O H Stout, Nelson Slane, Charles Sparkes, J Henry Smith, Wm Somers, A J Smedley, Halle Viney, William Victor.
Thos Wood, John Williams, George Wood, Eli Weaver.

JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
JOHN O. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Main Cross and Sycamore 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 *Copper and Tin Sheet goods,* which he will positively sell at the PITTSBURG PRICES, and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in the city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

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

Cooking, coal & wood stoves
AND COMMON GRATES,

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

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, on Market st. where he will be thankfully received and punctually filled.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of *Cookin, Parlor and Wood Stoves.*

Maysville, Nov. 23, '39.-1y.

Western Reserve Cheese,

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

Pure Sperm Oil,

100 GALLONS Sperm Oil received this day received and for sale by *G. W. DUNLAUGH.*

Dec 12.

CIGARS.

20000 PRINCIPE & Havana Cigars, assorted brands, among wh ich are the CANONES, AMARILLO, COLORADO & PAJIZO, just received and for sale by DO-T. A. SEATON.

Corner of Front & Market Street.
Maysville, Nov. 21 '39.

MONEY WANTED.

WISH all that are indebted to me by Note or Book Account, to take notice, that unless they pay up on or before the 24th of January next, 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 justly due me. therefore I hope that no one feeling 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 cor Also 25 or 30 bushels of fine *BEETS* which I will sell low. M. S.

A Second supply of Winter GOODS!

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

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

Maysville, Nov. 23, '39.

'The beginning of the year.'

WE are making preparations to go east for a Spring stock of Goods as early as possible, so soon as we may be enabled to do so—that time depends upon the success 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.

WM. ANDERSON & SHARPE.

Maysville Jan. 2, 1840.

W. Markland,
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 Vicksburg, Miss. and will practice in the Circuit Courts of Warren, and adjoining County—also in the High Court of Errors and appeals—the Superior 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 Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Lewis and Mason.

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

January & Boston, Leach & Dobyns, George Herbert, Lee, Rees & Dobyns, Pearce, Faint & Brodrick, } *Maysville*

Oct 17, 1839—tf

Eagle copy.

James C. Coleman,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

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

Will make collections and remit to order

Office No 6. main cross street.

DR. A. SEATON,
Late of Boston, Mass.
Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets,

Aug 8, 1839

Wall Paper.

1600 Rolls Wall Paper of the greatest patterns—fine and common.

15 rolls Border Papers, for rooms,
2000 rolls of Gumpa Papers,
325 remains Medium and Cross Wrapping Paper
30 do Tea Paper,
100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain,
50 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

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

Also, Ainsworth's Comprehensive Dictionary, in the English Language, 4 vols octavo, Richardson; Clarke on the Holiness Tree and Silk Worm; London Junks Ink; Stocking Boards for Engines; James' Military Dictionary; Bewick's Quadrupeds; Fashionable Puzzles; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tomlin's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu by Bulwer; Cheverly; Wilhelm Meister and Sandfort; Ainsworth's Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by EDWARD COX,
Front st, Maysville.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

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

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—insure land and grant and sell Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the West. Owners of Slaves can insure their adventures to call. Office on Main Crossstreet, west side a few doors from Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK, One door below Clarke & 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 plead ourselves to sell upon as favourable terms as any house in the West, for Cash or approved paper at 6 months. We respectfully invite nothing 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, Cassimeres, vestings, and trimmings of every description, to gether 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 the good buyer, as cut to his exact measure. They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all sizes, and will also make to order any article that may be desired. Work intrusted to their care will be done in the most expeditious manner, and according to the approved model, at reasonable prices. They dedicate themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a generous share of public favor.

April 4th 1837

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative.

Medicine of great value to mankind although not equally famous as the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms, and comprising a three fold power—a medicine, which though 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 of the diseases to which humanity is subject; but it is deemed unnecessary, as the general popularity which the Sanative has obtained, recommendation to fails to the public. The following is a brief statement of the principle diseases to which it has successfully been applied: Incipient and confirmed consumption, pales, epilepsy, convulsions, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, gravel, spasms, fevers, rheumatism, diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervousness, Ague, Weakness, Consumption, and delirium tremens

Price $2 50 per half ounce.

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

TH-S. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo

The Public will take Notice

THAT they are forwarded not to trade in any way, with two negroes employed in driving my waggons on the Turnpike. They are not allowed to swap or trade horses, nor hire or sell the same. and Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Wagon Stands are warned to credit them for their bills, as I will not be answerable for such debts or any others that they may contract.

Commission merchants are requested not to hand them with any loading to be sent over the river—or on the Turnpike. They are not allowed to swap or trade horses, nor hire or sell the same. and Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Wagon Stands are warned to credit them for their bills, as I will not be answerable for such debts or any others that they may contract.

WM. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19.—3mo

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,
20 do. prest. 6, 7 and 8 Sets,
4 boxes French Tumblers, fine,
73 do. Viols, assorted,
27 do. Decanters, &c

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10, Market Street.

August 8, 1839.

Glass Ware.

7 PAIR fine Cut Bowls;
5 pair do. do. Dishes;

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

10 boxes, 60 doz prest Tumblers;
20 " 4 Gallon Jars;
20 " 2 do. do.
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
14 " prest Cup Plates;
20 " do. 5—7 inch plates;
10 " Mustard Pots;
40 Boxes, 6 doz. each, common Tumblers;

Just received by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10, Market Street.

May 16, 1839.

Eagle copy.

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, cheap,
Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Keith on the Globes;
Burnett's Geography of the Heavens;
Survey on Compass, with spirit, level and chain;
Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummer and Conway;
Gummer's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J Bradford;
Tanner's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes, sheep.

For sale by EDWARD COX

march 15, 1839.

PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Double medium Printing paper,
20 do Imperial do
5 large Johnson's Printing Ink,
1000 Sheets Letter Paper,
10 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards

One set of Webster's Works, 10 vols. bound, for $10, Webster's Dictionary, 75 cts, Bowdler; Mamillous' Sermons; Rambach's Devout Meditations; Watson's Theological Institutes; Wilberforce's Practical View; Scott's Cottler's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols; Tyng's Sermons; Wilson's Christian Biography; Dwight's Theology; Hopkins on the Covenants; Dupledy on Redemption; Mathew's on the Divine Perpetuity of the Moral Law; Dwight's Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

J. COXS BOOK STORE.

Sep. 19 1839. Front street, Maysville.

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparations to go east for a full supply of goods, and we wholly dependent on those of our customers who are in arrears on account years business, to pay us a full call on us speedily and afford us the necessary facilities.

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

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

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

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

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

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

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

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that in Hamburg alone, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Sir F. Manbitsch, Bremen, 135; Dr. Jas. Sevier, inskeeper, 108; and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, recently offered Goelicke $47,000 for the original receipe for preparing the Sanative, but that secret is priceless.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six hot box and if there should be no relief, to take one of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has resulted in a complete cure, and in many cases, where no resulting fatally or incurably, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is also a most efficacious, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not claim this with positiveness.

All persons who live in unhealty climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various mortous maladies which may be successfully prevented by the constitutional, or confirmed consumption, pales, epilepsy, convulsions, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, gravel, spasms, fevers, rheumatism, diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervousness, Ague, Weakness, Consumption, and delirium tremens

Price $2 50 per half ounce.

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

TH-S. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,
20 do. prest. 6, 7 and 8 Sets,
4 boxes French Tumblers, fine,
73 do. Viols, assorted,
27 do. Decanters, &c

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10 Market Street.

August 8, 1839.

Glass Ware.

7 PAIR fine Cut Bowls;
5 pair do. do. Dishes;

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

10 boxes, 60 doz prest Tumblers;
20 " 4 Gallon Jars;
20 " 2 do. do.
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
14 " prest Cup Plates;
20 " do. 5—7 inch plates;
10 " Mustard Pots;
40 Boxes, 6 doz. each, common Tumblers;

Just received by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10, Market Street.

May 16, 1839.

Eagle copy.

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, cheap,
Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Keith on the Globes;
Burnett's Geography of the Heavens;
Survey on Compass, with spirit, level and chain;
Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummer and Conway;
Gummer's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J Bradford;
Tanner's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes, sheep.

For sale by EDWARD COX

march 15, 1839.

PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Double medium Printing paper,
20 do Imperial do
5 large Johnson's Printing Ink,
1000 Sheets Letter Paper,
10 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards

One set of Webster's Works, 10 vols. bound, for $10, Webster's Dictionary, 75 cts, Bowdler; Mamillous' Sermons; Rambach's Devout Meditations; Watson's Theological Institutes; Wilberforce's Practical View; Scott's Cottler's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols; Tyng's Sermons; Wilson's Christian Biography; Dwight's Theology; Hopkins on the Covenants; Dupledy on redemption; Mathew's on the Divine Perpetuity of the Moral Law; Dwight's Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

J. COXS BOOK STORE.

Sep. 19 1839. Front street, Maysville.

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparations to go east for a full supply of goods, and are wholly dependent on those of our customers who are in arrears on account years business, to pay us a full call on us speedily and afford us the necessary facilities.

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

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

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

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

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

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

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

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that in Hamburg alone, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Sir F. Manbitsch, Bremen, 135; Dr. Jas. Sevier, inskeeper, 108; and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, recently offered Goelicke $47,000 for the original receipe for preparing the Sanative, but that secret is priceless.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six hot box and if there should be no relief, to take one of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has resulted in a complete cure, and in many cases, where no resulting fatally or incurably, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is also a most efficacious, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not claim this with positiveness.

All persons who live in unhealty climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various mortous maladies which may be successfully prevented by the constitutional, or confirmed consumption, pales, epilepsy, convulsions, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, gravel, spasms, fevers, rheumatism, diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervousness, Ague, Weakness, Consumption, and delirium tremens

Price $2 50 per half ounce.

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

TH-S. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo

The Public will take Notice

THAT they are forwarded not to trade in any way, with two negroes employed in driving my waggons on the Turnpike. They are not allowed to swap or trade horses, nor hire or sell the same. and Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Wagon Stands are warned to credit them for their bills, as I will not be answerable for such debts or any others that they may contract.

Commission merchants are requested not to hand them with any loading to be sent over the river—or on the Turnpike. They are not allowed to swap or trade horses, nor hire or sell the same. and Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Wagon Stands are warned to credit them for their bills, as I will not be answerable for such debts or any others that they may contract.

WM. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19.—3mo

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,
20 do. prest. 6, 7 and 8 Sets,
4 boxes French Tumblers, fine,
73 do. Viols, assorted,
27 do. Decanters, &c

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

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BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I send a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in the *Confirmed Consumption,* pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to leave his late. He has not taken a whole bottle and says that his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative—I send you another sick one—Many others who have taken it are rapidly recovering.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a won derful effect in several cases in this town. I mean a dual to a number of very sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself or even to commence talking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and that he shall shortly recover.

Yours in haste,

E. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, Monroe co, N. Y., March 14, 1838.

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

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1839.

Dear Sir—Instances cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved a benefit—and one case in particular where it performed a *wonder.* I can procure you a good number of persons who can testify to it—Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

Cornwall Post office, Vt., April 1, 1838.

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—I have received your package of Sanative of whatever cx, cause it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures here, and I have sold out the half dozen you may is one the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will pay the postage and charge them to the native. Don't fail to send it by mail, as it will come at so a dollar per ounce in postage, and I shall receive it in 12 hours. Yours &c.

ORAS NICHOLS, P. M.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing cough,* was pronounced by her physician to be in a state of rapid *pulpitation of the heart* has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. I have also been recommending it to a friend of yours.

Your respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass Feb 6. 1838

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has done good, and where it has not done good. It had cures in my neighborhood, where it had cures in much in its efficacy. I have one person now about to attend to it—the cases are of a nature that I do not know whether it will be of any benefit to you *provided it can be had.* I will tell you more when I see you

Respectfully,

I. A. C. RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

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

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

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

J. N. REYNOLDS,
E. FRENCH,

3 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—1

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engravings & etc the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Lady's Book, for January, 1840; Pittsburgh Wag. Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanac, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German and English Cook Book; Mitchell's Universal History of the Colonization Society; 374c.; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Capt. Hall's Letters from Manhattan on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryat's Amazing Diary, Opie's Cure for Slander; Kirkham's Aids to Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Mahomet and his Successors; Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny or Sober Pieces, by Hallock; Abbott's Cabab in Tom. Pinkling; Neale Malone; The Ancient Pirate, Harlington and Rosalind; Scott's Poems; Hallock's Medical Books.

Call and see, at

E. COX,S BOOK STORE,

Sep