MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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Enviable Distinction.

Of the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical preparations of the day, DR. W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine published which can boast the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which can boast the unanimous approbation of the public. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his GAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only equal to the most sanguine expectations of the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen in the sanctuary of their own families in the management of those diseases in which life is so frequently to be ediscations. He has still know them to be generally in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer prejudices, and gain the and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed "physicians in the country, is rather more than we had to all classes, has only to fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Besides, however, this distinction is, it cannot be unnoticed, that from the diseased properties of the medicine itself. It doesn't pretend to be a cure all, and accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans does not profess, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Tonic Pills will cure all diseases by purifying the blood, but he certainly does profess, and has the authority of daily experience to back the assertion, that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which they are so frequently and so generally connected. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has mixed color and vitality given to it by the action of the Lungs, and it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, when yellow or bilious excrements, which are to be cast off, have to carry them out; sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These excretions, then, are the anatomical mechanism and 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. But there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. That the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by chill, grief, disappointment, heat of the sun, or any other nervous agitation, and be only unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous attack of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a general retinue of other evils, which cannot be laid to blame for this? Intemperance, inflaming the coats of the stomach, and making it in diseased prostrate weakness, and make a purity and consistency of purity, are sicknesses by producing the same effects, will put his organs almost out of use for disorganizing whatever solid food, and thus unsettling the blood and the whole system. Shall the blood be blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will induce the bronchial, all, and through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or at drastically bilious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lungs, which always terminate in many parts, as certainly will cancer. Is the blood to be for and blameless victim to blame for this? So far later, when chronic, Asthmatic, Colds, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have affected it away or paralyzed it in its functions, becomes unable to ward off or throw from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to stagnate in the skin, in jaundice and yellow fields, and to rush upon the stomach irregular and excessive quantities. Is the blood to blame for this? Is it blame for that? Material organs are never affected by the blood, will after the blood has been affected by them? Is it blame to the blood for that? Is it to merely their work and their pain-give a-

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully gentle AMERICAN PILLS,—achieved and lauded by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—for cases where there is weakness of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated GAMOMILE 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 testimony for use accompany them: Dyspepsia in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, very slow and sometimes dangerous sometimes, have particularly the nausea incident to Mother, Fever Affections; Fever and Ague; Fever and Ague; Fever and Ague

For the Monitor.

Fleming county, March 4th, 1840.

MR. EDITOR: I have amused myself in noting down some of the very apposite remarks of my neighbor, Jesse Summers, made in his speech at Flemingsburg on the first day of the Circuit Court, in reply to the Sour Imported orators, who undertook by strength of numbers,—certainly not *intellect*—to overthrow the force of what Judge French then said. If you think my sketch worth a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it.

Mr. Summers said: The scene here presented was one that he had never before known to have a parallel. Truly my friend, Judge French, must have let off a bomb-shell into the ranks of the enemy, or such another doleful yell of alarm and consternation would not have broken upon our ears. Like men desperate even in the agonies of dissolution, they have aroused all the energies of expiring nature to resist a force that they feel must overwhelm them. Not less than *four* lawyers, some of them all the way from that crack-brained, and almost crazed community of Whigs in Mason, have fallen upon Judge French, and he too not present to answer them. The Judge may rejoice in his gratulate himself, that his remarks have done some good, or otherwise all this terror, consternation and alarm, never would have been witnessed. Gentlemen, lie thing but the truth. *You know he did.* It is not your character to be alarmed at falsehood, when the public have the misfortune of detecting it, and the moral fortitude to resist it. It is the *truth* you most dread and against which you fight the hardest. He has brought it home to you; and your guilty friends whom you labor so desperately to screen, will feel the force of it, before the ides of August next. They have ruined the State credit,—prostrated the interest of her citizens, and sold her body and soul to foreigners. Your Whig Legislature had not moral firmness to look danger in the face, and meet the crisis as they wished and will have eventually to do. They refused to raise the taxes to meet the interest on the debt they had increased—and why? because they were afraid of losing the control of the spoils! Yet, that was the mean spirited impulse that moved the majority of the Legislature to postpone an evil, that we all know must come, and come too perhaps, with double force from being put off.

But said, Mr Summers, my old grey-headed friend setting there before me, Mr Chambers, who talked so boastingly of the *hard cider* and *log-cabin* candidate of his motley party, talked about every thing else but what had been said by Judge French, as indeed did all of them. He talked about Mr. Van Buren—Tippecanoe—this administration—and Mr Calhoun's bill to "*give away*" the public lands. And what in the name of common sense, has all this to do with Judge French's speech? Just about as much as my friend, Mr McClong's extravagant tale about the *forty* million expenditure of Mr Van Buren's administration, which no body believed. But the old grey-headed gentleman, if he believed himself what he said about Mr. Calhoun's bill, he house, who agreed with him, and while he rails at Judge French for attempting to deceive the people, he is himself guilty of the very same conduct! Yes, I tell you too, that Gen Harrison was to be your next President, beyond all manner of doubt, that every body was coming forward to his support, and he would most certainly be elected. Have they not, following out the cry of this very same over and over again at every presidential election? Have they not puffed, and blowed and blustered, and swore that they would beat the democrats—and have they ever done it? No gentlemen, and they never will. They may make a fuss before hand, and yell as loud as the hurricane in praise of their candidates, but the people have two little confidence in them, to allow them ever to succeed.

Well, fellow-citizens, you all recollected that when the old hero of New Orleans was a candidate for the presidency, these Whig lawyers cursed bitterly all military eliatisms, and swore they would be the last to support a military chieftain of the country. How, very consistent they seem to be sure. What this would be the certain destruction of this great nation, is now in their very consistent judgments, to prove its salvation.—Can you have confidence in the statements of men, who will tell you to your most doleful story about the wickedness of military men, and to-morrow stand up before you and glorify them above all the rest of creation? Why, gentlemen, these Whig lawyers are as nimble as *squirrels*—one will look you right straight in the face, and before you can wink your eye, they will whirl a summerset, and swear by all the powers above, that they stood straight all the time. See how they have changed from one name to another. They idolize no a name no longer than they do to their principles, and not as long as some of you do to your old coats. At first they fought under the name of *Federalists*, and were most badly whipped. Then they took the pompous name of *National Republicans*, and were quite as badly whipped under that name. But not satisfied still, they entered the grave and sacrilegiously robbed your revolutionary fathers of their honored name of Whigs, and are now absolutely attempting to steal our name and call themselves Harrison *Democrats!* The Lord deliver us from such dem-crats as *they* would make. But, fellow citizens, we have whipped them under all names, and at all times. We will whip them again and continue to whip them until they change their principles and become honest.

These four Whig Lawyers, said Mr Summers, who have undertaken to reply to Judge French, but in truth have only dealt out to you a rigmarole of round assertions and one-sided statements, would have you believe they had the whole world in a ding and that Gen Harrison was as certain to be the next president, as that I now stand before you. Their words are not worth a fig. That grey-headed old friend of mine sitting there, once told me, if I would suffer him to take a little case that had gone against me in the Court, up to the Court of Appeals, he would most certainly have the judgment reversed. Indeed, he pledged himself that if such was not the result, his *right ear* should pay the forfeit. I was at that time a little more unsophisticated than I am now, and did not know but what full reliance might be placed in his word, so I let him take the case to the Court of Appeals. That Court instead of reversing the judgment below, affirmed it, my old friends' word and his pledge, to the contrary notwithstanding. Well, I have frequently dunned my old friend for that *ear*, but do you think gentlemen, he has ever been honest enough to give it to me. No, indeed, very clear of it; and what confidence, fellow citizens, are we to place in the word of such a man? Now in all his noise and spleiter about the *log cabin candidate* and *sour cider party*, and all the bright prospects which are ahead, he is about as much mistaken as he was in my law-case. He made me pay costs in that scrape, and sure as you live, if you do not be wise enough to take all his advice you for the truth, you will pay the costs with a vengeance at the next presidential election.

The gentleman who spoke 1st was most terribly alarmed lest the safety of his party. He appealed to them to stand firm, and not waver for a moment—he did not expect any democrats to come over to his side, but he wanted his own party to stay where they were. This, gentlemen, speaks volumes in his own boasting and bragging—it tells you where the real alarm exists, and who it is that is frightened. The terror is not among the democrats, it is nothing to them—it is upon the other side of the house among the Whigs—I beg pardon, Harrison *Democrats*.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HOLD.

They hold that the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the national revenues, should be regulated by law and that immense sums of money should not be committed to the hands of irresponsible individuals or corporations. They hold that the public money, which is the common property of the people, should not be lent to or in any way used by individuals or corporations, because it deprives the government of the use of its funds at the time when they are most needed, and because it stimulates overtrading, overbanking, and all the wildest spirits of speculation. They hold that the kind of currency in which the public money is collected, should be regulated by law. A question of such moment should not be left to the discretion of any man or set of men. They hold that the constitution prescribes the best currency in the world, and that is gold and silver If the revenues are collected in hard money, they hold, 1st, that the treasury will be independent of the fluctuations of trade; 2nd, that it will impose a wholesome check upon the excessive issues of the banks, and third, that by infusing a larger amount of specie into the circulation, will render it more stable and secure, ruinous revulsions will be prevented, and industry will find a just reward.

COMING OVER.

Some of the whigs of Kentucky, we find, cannot stand the "*pressure*." Mr Clay to make room for Gen. Harrison and are already abandoning the ranks.

We like this—it shews that some Kentekians, at least, are not transferable at the will of a faction which their principles and a letter before in their favor of standing and character, who has ever been zealous and efficient on the whig side, but who writes us in enclosing the names of half a dozen subscriber to the Vetoes—that he "can't stand every thing," and that henceforward he ranges himself under the standard of democracy. We are satisfied that his example will be followed by hundreds of the high-minded and enlightened members of the party who have heretofore supported Mr. Clay, when they come to look at the matter in its proper light. In no state in the Union will a military figure be better understood than here where almost every man we meet has "done the state som service," hence we ask them how they can reconcile to themselves to see the shoulder nots taken of their commanding officer and be driven into the ranks as a common soldier to make way for the promotion of a man who, in point of service, is but of yesterday? Had it been done by those who have shared his perils, it might have smacked of justice, but when the putting up and putting down come from an unnatural ally the injury should not be borne.—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

It is worthy of remark that the democratic party will be remembered, in the fall of 1840, to enter the field with a full and powerful body of office holders, (perhaps two thirds of the whole number in the employ of the general government) actively and zealously opposed to it; and that out of Washington, and unfortunately for the administration, they are almost of the elective franchise, these men will be found in the front ranks of the opposition. Now we put it, not to the administration, which has turned a deaf ear to the subject, neither to the democratic party the party who have tacitly countenanced this Richlieu-like policy of the executive, but to the people, the fountain of all authority, whether these things ought so to be? We ask them to reflect upon it.

If they support the principles professed by the men whom they elevate to office, how can they, consistently and in good faith to those principles, permit the executive department to be thronged with violent and vindictive opponents of the party in power? It is evidently wrong, both in principle and policy, and all political history goes to show that no administration can long exist, which pertinaciously adheres to such false and suicidal a course.—*Washington Metropolis.*

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—Martin Van Buren, in the first three years of *his* Administration, has squandered a surplus revenue of $40,000,000, and saddled the country with a debt of more than $10,000,000—United States Gazette.

The above are Federal falsehoods to be remembered. If Mr. VAN BUREN has squandered a dollar of surplus revenue, it has been by depositing it with the State in conformity to Federal votes, or by appropriations, supported by the Federal party; and, so far from having saddled the country with ten millions of debt, the United States Governmentment has obligations outstanding against it of only about two millions, including Treasury notes not yet due, and has due to it from banks more than three and a half millions.—Globe.

SPEECH OF WM. T. WILLIS, Esq.

(CONCLUDED.)

I regret that neither my strength, nor a proper regard for your kindness, will allow me to enter upon a discussion, of the great measures—the independent treasury, and a national bank. The first, the "serious, sober, second thought of the people," has decreed shall be; and the repeatedly expressed voice of the nation has said the other should not be. And if ever a people can be relied upon by experience, surely the American people ought to profit, by the past course of Banking generally in this country; and of the course of the United States Bank, under its old, and its new character especially. First, to refuse to pay its debts, and the *last* to resume again—a borrower, rather than a lender of money—a stock jobber and cotton speculator—and if not now insolvent, there is nothing in the most unerring signs—such as selling her stock to raise money, at the rate of 18 or 20 per cent per annum!! Her bills protested, suits brought to recover large sums, and her stock sunk from 112 to 75 cents upon the dollar. Obtaining large amounts of State securities, and refusing to pay them. Nor is her ally, the British Bank in a much better condition. She too is a barrower, from the Bank of France—and her bullion reduced to less than three millions of pounds sterling; from over six millions, a few months ago. With the Example of so many, of the other nations in favor of our Sub-Treasury scheme; (all the States, and our own Government until 1816,) it is surely recommended by unerring experience, the conclusion by which, to try the usefulness of any measure. It is a plain, simple proposition to permit the Government to collect, and disburse her own revenues, under rigid restrictions as to the accountability of its officers to avoid defalcations, and not to allow the Banks to use our monies, as they have done, and refused to pay when required. It is a proposition that the rant of party cannot shake, and its friends are entirely consistent under the purity, justice and policy of its provisions.—We may throw our opponents, the gauntlet of defiance, to discuss its principles, and the result will ever be, as it has already resulted throughout the Union. The people Sir, is one of power. The *Banks* are arrayed upon the one hand; and the *People* on the other—and very soon we must decide, whether we shall rule, and control the Banks—or whether they shall *rule and rwin us.* But our opponents declare great hostility to Mr Van Buren, and oppose his re-election the more furiously, as they are unable to find any thing, to accuse him of, before the people that can avail them. It is true, during last summer we had much talk of "Leg-Treasurers, Defalcations, Swartwouting," &c. &c., and we have in times past heard much of proscription, for opinions sake. Had we time to examine these subjects, we could show, that our opponents are at fault in all these matters, that the defalcations have been principally amongst *their* friends, in every quarter—whether under the general or state Governments; and that, as to the proscription for opinions sake, we never made they have practised it themselves, and we perceive, does not lie at the door of our friends. That the Federalists dislike Mr Van Buren, we all admit—and who would they not dislike, who stood in their way to power. We have not forgotten, that when the Hartford Convention, was meeting disunion, during the last war, Mr Van Buren advised, and urged the Governor of his state to have a suitable number of troops in readiness, near the scene of their deliberations, to suppress, and secure them, should they make an attempt of the kind. It is very probable, the Northern Federalists have never forgiven him for this conduct. The Democrats esteem him for his firmness, his uniform and upright course, as a statesman; though kind, and courteous treatment, to his opponents—he pursues without faltering his course, and looks to nothing so much, as the good of his country. They remember too with pride, and pleasure, his manly, and statesman-like course, in his own state in prosecuting the war of 1812. Upon all the great, leading principles, and measures, which elevated him to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation; he has disappointed no expectations of his friends—but they have increased, and confirmed confidence in his ability, integrity and uprightness of purpose. They have seen him pursue, as well as take, his course without faltering, or truckling to any, and with dignity, and manly courage, defeating all the *northern incendiaries*, and *religious fanatics* to dissolve the union by the immediate and unconditional *Abolition* of Slavery. The people remember with the deepest, heart-felt pride, that he is of no long line of *Aristocracy*; but that though respectable he has made his way from the humble walks of life, by the force of his genius, and talents, and though schooled in the hot-bed of Federalism, with all its blandishing seductions, he stood to think and act for himself. Yes, dare to be a Democrat, without departing ever from his faith, but under all circumstances, maintaining his principles, yet still always showing respect, and deference to his opponents.

He is emphatically one of the people, the people's man—of Col R. M. Johnson, our citizen and candidate for re-election to the Vice Presidency and Gentlemen of the Convention, his neighbors and friends, proved such when you to speak. He is too well known here, to need a word of his nativity, to need any panegyrick of mine—his public services, in the field—and in the Congress of the nation for more than 30 years, speak his praise far above any thing I could offer. Tried in devotion to the good of this country; his good neighbor and his many, and manly virtues, will live in the page of history, and in the hearts and recollections of his countrymen, long after you, and I shall have moldered into our original dust, and been forgotten. Who is it though, that our opponents are in one long blaze of glory, to elect over our devoted heads, as President of this nation—to set all the affairs of the world right, and cure every ill, that flesh is heir too?—General William Henry Harrison!!!! The man of whom Daniel Webster said, when he was asked, if he would consent to run as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency with, "that he would not think of uniting his destinies with a man, who was the scum, and contempt of his enemies, and the pity and compassion of his friends."

Some amazingly short of our opponents changed their views, within a few years past—now a Military chieftain is the very thing they desire; then nothing was likely to be, so great an evil; "War, Pestilence and famine" were invoked upon our head, if ever this a military chieftain should be placed at the head of affairs. Though it is true, there is a great difference amongst military chieftans; and I agree that the Whigs have selected one in whom there is very little harm. He did but little harm to our country in the last war—although he did some considerable harm to his own men. And though there is said to be doubt, by some, whether Col Johnson killed Tecumseh or not; yet by the universal consent of all Gen Harrison has claimed *guiltless* of his blood—and he may wash his hands of it, as he said he would of Croghans victory at fort Stephenson! That Gen Harrison may be a man of good intentions, I shall not attempt to controvert; but, he is now, too old, to be made President—and withall, his abilities are not more than ordinary. He is too, an old fashioned Federalist—the supporter of John Adams, "alien and sedition" law Administration; that he is a Whig, and that he is, he assures to see the whole *surplus revenue* of the nation, applied to emancipating the slaves of the country. And there are powerful reasons, to induce the belief that he is a Whig, *national* in principle, if not in practice. That he owes his nomination, to that spirit in the country, is most manifest—the convention declined publishing an address to the people, setting forth the cause and reasons of their election, and even a Whig caucus, at the place, of the members of the Legislature, was called—where a proposition is said, to have been made to call him out, upon that subject—they declined from policy, very wisely, I must say. Why all this? if it is not with the double purpose of *catching southern Whigs*, as well as *Northern Abolitionists!!* Nay more—last year two *Abolition Conventions* met, the one in Pennsylvania, and the other in Ohio, and at each Conventions resolutions were adopted declaring their opposition to any man, for any office, who was *not is favor of Abolitionism!!* expressing their opposition to Mr Van Buren, and Mr Clay—and then recommended Harrison, as a *candidate* for the Presidency—what can be stronger proof, than this, that he is either, in fact, an abolitionist, or that he is regarded as such, by them. In the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus, respectable public journals have asserted that he is a *member* of a society of Abolitionists, in that state, and if ever he or his friends there, has denied this charge, it has never met either my eyes, or ears. Will the people of Kentucky then support the Abolition candidate—merely because Mr Clay may have recommended it? We believe not. Will the shallow device of nominating Mr. Tyler for the second office, from a slave holding State aid the cause? It is in vain to think so—we know either a fool of the dilemma, but the intelligent people of this nation, are too discerning to be thus hoodwinked, by an artifice so shallow! Mr President, we have now do, we have nominated an Electoral Ticket, and candidates for the offices of Governor, and Lieut. Governor, all able, popular and influential men. We have now heard the Hon. Richard French, the candidate for Governor, address this Convention, in a sensible, eloquent, and powerful address. We have heard him declare his purpose to succeed, if by any honorable exertions he can—now what will we do? Shall we determine ere we bid each other adieu, to return to our families and friends, that we will carry back to the people, the same, and respectable assemblage?—Yes sir. I trust we shall do so, and one, and all, with heart and soul, determine to *redeem* our once *proud*, but now *fallen* State. Our State was once, the pride and boast of every Democrat—she was the young Lion of the West—But how has the mighty fallen. Mr Clay once our pride—the unrivalled, and unequalled advocate of our principles, has fallen, ah, fallen, never!! never!! to rise again—he deserted his principles and with him has fallen our beloved State; but not like her distinguished—she falls to rise again. Can we not defeat the South Carolina Nullifier, advocates, Letcher and Thompson—the advocates of the Internal Improvement follies, of our defaulting Banks, the friends of Harrison, and the friends of a National Bank, and opponents of the separation of Government, from all connection with Banks.—Already do I apprehend, that I have the State of Virginia, our parent State, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Arkansas, North Carolina, all the South, with New Hampshire and Maine, of the North; New Jersey, New York and even old Massachusetts, calling to us why stay ye off? Why hold back?—fall in! fall in! fall in!!—take your line. And shall she fall? Jack? Shall she still delay? Where have fled the spirits of your Barry's Rowan's Davis's Allen's Owsley Spencer's, Hart's Dudley's Edmonson's, Shelby's and Johnson's, and thousands of other like spirits—who have labored in the Senate, in the Cabinet and in the field—many of them laying down their lives, to sustain the principles, of *Liberty*. Are they clean gone forever?—and shall no young Phoenix rise from their ashes, to take their place? I see sir, in your countenance, an answer to these inquiries; I behold it in the pleasing countenances of this assembly. Reform we must, and reform we shall have. "Freedom's cause became bright before you—now is the time to strike—now or never—strike the blow and be free forever."

FIRST GUN from MICHIGAN.

MARCH 2, 1840.

The charter election has just closed, and the news has announces a Democratic triumph. We have the majority of the Common Council, and the entire control of the city. There cannot be more than half a dozen votes difference between the candidates for Mayor. Whether or not we have carried our candidate for that election, it is, under present circumstances, a brilliant victory. So much for the first Harrison gun in Michigan.—*Lou. Advertiser.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address.

"The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disunion supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the distribution of domestic shares. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance, evidently wise, that is spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and wisdom of their course; it is evidence of the patriotism and patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it clear, to the slightest reflection, that the agitation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included?

"Amidst the violence of existing passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; standing as I now do before my country men in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from solemnly invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it, and now, when my motive for misrepresentation is obsolete, I trust that they will be considered by my countrymen as understood: at least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential chair free, as the fearless and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the abolition of slavery in the States, by the States where it exists." I submitted to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and I now proceed in the same spirit of the people of the United States, avoiding those whom they must immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction." These opinions have been adopted in a firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the Republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, and constitutional. The agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed, and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the wicked have been vain, and the destruction of our Government, are to be disappointed. Here there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying apprehensions of evil have been expressed, and a reckless disregard of consequences of their conduct has caused individuals to popular indignation but neither masses of the people, nor portions of the country, have been seriously affected by the wicked or the rash, and the principles it has made secret. It will be ever thus. Such attempts dangerous agitation may periodical return but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating sentiment, that political system which pervails throughout our territorial limits; calm and enlightened judgment will ultimately governs our people as one body, will always be at hand to restore and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which may, would lead, to overthrow our institutions."

Notice.

The Trustees of the Mason Association do hereby, respectfully give notice to the public that they have in their employ, Mr *M. Horr*, a man of good moral character, and a good and competent teacher. His third session will commence on the 1st of April, next. Terms, from 11 to 16 cents per week. Good board can be had in the neighborhood, on reasonable terms. The institution is pleasantly situated for one west of Washington. Young gentlemen and ladies, wishing to advantage of a high school, free from the temptations and dangers of a town, or village, would do well to make application to Mr *M. Horr* or *Jacob A. Stephen*'s at the board of trustees.

JACOB A. SLACK,
Secretary.

Mason Co. Ky. Feb. 29, 1840.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No 20, Front Street.

COUNTRY Merchants and purchasers generally, are informed, that the store is permanently established in Maysville and will be conducted on the Cincinnati, and the business here, and at Cincinnati, will be conducted by Angelo B. Reynolds and W. DENNISON.

The connexion of this concern with supporting Hardware Houses in Cincinnati, holds great facility for obtaining goods direct from the manufacturers in England and America, (and consequently on the very lowest terms,) and will enable us to offer as any house West of the Mountains.

B. B. REYNOLDS,
W. DENNISON, Jr.

Maysville, Feb. 29, 1840.

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, as my stables in Maysville, the ensuing year, the rough bred Virginia horse of fine size and appearance, and American Eclipse at $6 the season and one by Sir Charles, at $10 the season. Come and see the colts and Pedigrees. Season has began and will end with the first July next. GEO. PEYTON.

March 5, 1840.

HENRY L. DAVIS
Hat Manufacturer, Sutton Street.

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

Maysville, Nov. 15 1839—tu

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
March 19, 1840.
PRICE—$3 PER ANNUM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
RICH'D M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD FRENCH, *Of Montgomery Co.*
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WM. L. MURRAY, *Of Caloway Co*

Martin Van Buren's Sentiments.—We addressed enquiries to twenty-seven leading men of Europe, and find that they have adopted the Sub-Treasury.—*President Van Buren.*

We go into the Presidential chair the unbiased and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States: and this determination we extend to the abolition of slavery in all the States where it exists, and it now only remains for me to say, in full conflicting with these views, I will receive my constitutional sanction."—*President Van Buren.*

Gen Harrison's Sentiments.—I believe that the existence of slavery in our country is the GREATEST EVIL that we have to suffer under; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slaveholding States to offer every inducement, and every facility, to get rid of THIS EVIL.—*William Henry Harrison.*

"Will I be asked if there is no way by the General Government can aid the cause of EMANCIPATION? I answer, for a long been an object *near my heart*, the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE expended in that object."—*William Henry Harrison.*

"Two of the Senate of the United States objected to my sentiments on slavery, which I have expressed, on time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface."—*William Henry Harrison.*

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM.

Arrangements are now being made by the ministers churches in the city, there to be an evening of the Lyceum on Saturday evening next. By order of the Board of Trustees,

H. BASSETT, Sec.

The communications of "Rho Beta" and "Lenna" will be given next week.

Other ingenuous persons, either not comprehend the force and meaning of meaning, or disposed wilfully to pervert and endeavored to create an impression in country, that our notice of Gen Payne's upon his old troops, conveyed a coarse reflection upon the private character of that gentleman. We certainly did publication as a pompous piece of bluster for intending any personal reflection, such a thing never entered our and we feel assured our enemies cannot the most forced construction, draw conclusion from what we said. We gen Payne as a gentleman of unbendingness and high personal worth, would be the very last to assail him in any unbecoming manner.

Jesse Dickens has been appointed master at Washington in this County, R. Lee resigned.

L. H. Lawson has been appointed at Lick, in the place E. H. Herndon, resigned.

The following gentlemen were appointed committee of vigilance for the Democratic Hollows; Wm. Earley, R. Grant, Wm. Simmons, and Claiborne F. Wood.

A Frankfort Commonwealth contains the information, that the Hon John L. Murray has dered the nomination as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. We have seen no percent of his refusal to run, and know how true the statement of the Commonwealth may be.

REVIVAL.—The number of persons who been united to the Methodist church in this since Mr. Maffit commenced his labors ago, is nearly three hundred, embracing of civil citizens. He still remains here, which the feeling upon the subject of reconvinces to exist as it is now, it is very the end of all, and, some what may, we are sure of a GLORIOUS VICTORY!

THE WORK GOES HEAVEY ON! The cities of Detroit and Buffalo, which hitherto in their municipal elections, have given large federal majorities, have been measurably rescued from their thraldom by the democracy. In Detroit the democratic party have carried four of the Aldermen, and came within 10 of electing the Mayor. This city last spring gave a federal majority of 514. HURZA for Michigan! In Buffalo, the federal majority has also been reduced to the significant number of 10.

WHIG ENTHUSIASM!—The Baltimore Republican of the 11th, says, "One of the individuals nominated as an elector in favor of General Harrison by the Whigs of Virginia, has declined serving, for the reason that he will not vote for the Whig candidate."

THE LABORING MAN'S WAGES!—It is certainly "something new under the sun," to see those whose principles and measures, have always been such as were destructively antagonist to every interest of the working man, now profess to be actuated by the sympathies over an imagined evil which is to befall him. To see the advocates of all kinds of monopolies—of the worst system of paper credits that exists upon the face of the globe—of speculation, panic and confusion—now, pouring out their solicitude for the laborer, is certainly a paradox in our experience, that we know not how to solve. We say it is something new, for never since we have known them as a party, have we seen any thing in their conduct, that did not clearly conflict with the nearest and dearest interests of the man who lived by the sweat of his brow. We ask the public to look around and enquire who it is, that has been agitating for a concentration of political and moneyed power in this nation? Who it is that has encouraged a system of banking, that is fraught with every thing injurious to the stable and permanent prosperity of the country—to day producing a temporary and unnatural inflation of business, and tomorrow a wretched and destructive depression? Who it is that has opposed every measure calculated to relieve the nation of a curse, that all feel, has blighted its fairest prospects, and carried misery and starvation to the abodes of the laborer. Who has refused to reform, when reform was offered? Who has preyed upon the toil of the honest workingman, and steeled his heart against the universal cry for relief?—Who has opposed to give permanence to trade, to commerce and to labor, by restricting speculation? Who it is, who endeavored to reform the currency, by making paper money equal to specie, and providing against the contingency of such a disaster as the suspension of the banks? Who it is, who labored to make the wages of labor payable in good money, instead of a depreciated paper currency? The answer is written in the universal gloom and distress that now sits upon the brow of the working man—it is written in hearts, and in the tears and sorrows, that his worst enemy is the advocate of that miserable system, by which the shadow and not the substance—the hope and not the reality—has so long been held out to delude and mislead him.

Mr Buchanan's remarks in the Senate, have been on the subject over which these very men, who have thus opposed every wholesome and salutary interest of the laborer, have feigned to shed their grief. They have perverted his sentiments, and falsified his principles—They have attributed to him language he never used, and principles he never entertained. Mr Buchanan, nor his administration friends, are inimical to the interests of the laborer, and he most manfully shows it in his reply to Mr. Davis, from whom the federal press has received its *cue*, in this sudden outburst of assumed solicitude for the working men.

But *why* we ask is it, that the Whigs have become so suddenly concerned for the laborer? They hope to alarm him by the cry of "hard-money" and *reduced wages*, that he may the more willingly approve of their policy of an unrestricted paper currency. They hope by presenting the reform which is proposed by Mr. Buchanan and the democratic party, in its extreme light, to render it odious and unacceptable. They dare not let the people know the truth. They dare not tell him that Mr Buchannan and his party wish only to purify the currency, and not destroy it. We are not for an exclusive *hard money* currency, nor has such a policy to our knowledge, ever been advocated by any of our distinguished men. They would have the banks resumed—they would guard against suspension—they would improve the currency, by enlarging the specie basis. They believe the larger denominations of paper essentially necessary for commercial transactions, but they also believe that the wages of labor, the hard earnings of the workingman, should be paid in something that is as intrinsically valuable as the labor he has given for them.

The Democratic party have not been the friends of suspensions by the banks—they have not resisted resumption. But the Whigs have. The Whigs called loudly for a suspension before it occurred, and are the very last now to ask for a resumption. Has any one of them ever lifted up his voice in favor of a return to specie payments? And who pray, suffers by these things? Is it the lordly speculator, who as Mr Buchanan says, "snuffs danger from afar," and has provided himself against the disaster, or the day-laborer who after a week's toil, receives his wages in a paper of a depreciated paper currency, that he cannot spend at market for his food? This is the touch-stone, by which to test the question as to who is the real friend of the laborer.

The following "Coon" story was handed us for publication by a friend from Lewis.—It beats our neighbor's "bear" story all hollow:

"Davy Maple caught a Coon 24 ft. high and 5 ft. long—this report, the largest that we ever known to be caught in the State of Ohio in Creek. He has the finest dogs that were ever known to tree! and treed a sheep 40 feet from the ground, in the forks of a large poplar—from reports. D.

Correspondence of the Monitor.

WASHINGTON, March, 10, 1840.

On Wednesday, in the House, various resolutions occupied the morning hour. On Thursday, after several standing committees had reported, the Committee on elections were called upon, when Mr. Campbell from that committee, made a report in obedience to a resolution passed a short time since by the House. Frequent interruptions were offered by the whigs, during the reading of the report by the clerks. The report after setting forth the understanding of the committee as to the word *lawful*, closed by declaring that Messrs Dickerson, Vroom, Ryall, Kille, Cooper, the candidates of the people, had received a majority of the legal votes of the citizens of New Jersey, at the late election for members of congress in that state. When the report was concluded Mr. Petriken, and Mr. Filmore of New York, one of the committee and a blue nosed whig, endeavored to get the floor. Mr. Filmore claimed it for having offered a resolution out of order, and Dr Petriken claimed it because he had been recognized by the speaker, offered a resolution to seat the Democratic members and moved the previous question. The speaker gave the floor, however, to his party friend Filmore—an appeal was taken by Dr. Duncan, and decided against the chair—and then Dr. Petriken got it. Questions of order, and appeals and motions to lay the appeals upon the table, now arose like the locusts of Egypt, and when the House adjourned, which was after the whigs had fairly out generalled the Democracy, the poor little speaker seemed hardly to know which end he stood on.

On Friday, Mr. Gates of New York and Mr. Bynum, had a little fire up about the abolition paper in the Eastern State. Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts then endeavored to make plain sailing of the New Jersey question by throwing dust in the eyes of the Democrats; but unfortunately he threw a handful into the speakers eyes, and thus raised an *appeal*, a decision was *the Devil*. On Saturday a mass of depositions, sent through Smith (of Conn) breeches pockets, raised a muss in the *law house*. *Medill* of Ohio lashed the aforesaid Smith in a severe and deserved manner, for some irregularity in the committee room, such as bringing in a package sealed and addressed to the speaker of the House *to the care of the chairman of the committee on Elections*, and insisting upon the chairman's opening the package and acting upon the evidence. When Smith found he could not use the evidence any other way, he carried the letter to the person who should have received it in the first place—the speaker—and asked him to lay it before the House. Crimination and recrimination, guilt and innocence had a *back lug* together, and then the House adjourned until Monday, Dr. Petriken still having the floor, with the previous question at the tip of his tongue. On Monday resolutions came again, and Mr. Graves endeavored to stir up that old story about our friend Robinson and Mr. Kendall the Postmaster General, but it was no go. The House would not aid him in *correcting* his speech and left him to enjoy his—"wheres"—alone. This morning, the House after some little preliminary business, came to a direct vote upon the New Jersey question, and seated the Democratic members by a vote 111 to 80 Hurrah for free principles and democracy! the people will rule in the land of freedom!! Naylor has found that 1050 of his votes were illegal already—Clay—take off the whole of his majority and leaves Ingersoll ahead—victory is ours, crime and rascality are at an end. The sanctity of the ballot box is respected and we may yet be saved. The senate has passed the resolutions against the assumption of state debts by the U. S. 10 majority. Mr. Benton has presented a project for a general bankrupt law—Mr. Buchanan and Davis of Massachusetts have given each other the lie in the senate. Mr. Clay seems to allow a draw back on foreign coal, brought in, in steamboats, has been rejected. Mr. Benton has made a proposition to remove the seat of government to the west.

Yours, D.

For the Monitor.

The Richmond, Ky. Chronicle, of the 29th inst. has the following speculation of an Indiana Minister of the Gospel. It shows what God would in his mercy direct the American people to do, for the chief magistracy of these United States, to be one who was

If honest and well qualified,
A mercenary politician,
Republican at heart,
Reform his sim,
Be a member of political quacks,
Strong in the support of the Constitution,
Open to the voice of the people, and
Bitter opposing them in order to gratify his master politicals. To which there was a firm and unanimous response of 'Amen.' (By taking the first letter of each line we have the name of Harrison.)

Very important discovery indeed, for which the worthy minister of the gospel is entitled to a patent right. We will have lawyers, take the liberty of infringing upon this right, but hope in so doing, we may not subject ourself to a serious action for damages; we will transpose his alphabet, and see what it will make. Please read it up-hill; here it goes:

O Democracy,
Openly an abolitionist,
Strong in such of selling white men for debt,
Governed by the politics of his country,
Reckless in his ambition,
Remember, he will be badly beaten in '40,
Our written democracy will do it,
Hail old Tippecanoe.

To which there will be a firm and unanimous response at both democratic and country, of 'Amen.' (By taking the last letter of each line, we have the name of Harrison.)

Lancaster, Ky. G.

For the Monitor.

HARRISON AND THE LATE WAR.

It can never be forgotten, that Gen Harrison refused to serve until the end of the war,—that he was the last commander and retired from all danger in the hour of his country's utmost need

Illustrious Andrew Jackson gained all of his laurels after Harrison had left the service. The resignation of the one, and the appointment of the other, were contained in the same order. It was issued by President Madison in the midst of the war and read as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States in the room of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, resigned."

This short paragraph from the pen of President Madison, is the severest comment that could be made upon the military services of the present Federal Whig and Abolition candidate for the Presidency.

Where was this immortal hero, before 1836? Why, I will venture to affirm that more than ten millions of the inhabitants of the United States never heard of him, and yet the whigs would make Washington a fool when compared to this Solomon in wisdom and valor.

CROGHIAN.

HARRISON POLITICS.

In a debate in the Senate, February 13, 1840, on a bill making an appropriation for the post road between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, Mr. HARRISON is reported by the National Intelligencer to have said:

"It was one of those cases, he acknowledged, which presented the immediate question of constitutional power, vested in Congress, to make these roads, in a better point of view than any other that he knew of—the right of passing through an intermediate country, (a State, if they please,) and uniting the extremes of two other States of the Union were more involved than the State through which the road passed."

In a debate in the Senate, March 20, 1834, in reply to Mr. HARRISON, JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke:

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio and myself, is this—and it is vital—that gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in congress; he as a delegate from the territory northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other house from the State of Virginia: he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the sedition law and black-cockade Administration; I was an open and zealous and open opponent of the black-cockade and sedition law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never can agree about measures or about men: I do not mean to disclaim, I do not disclaim, let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics—he, I acknowledge, just now, the ZENITH, and I the NADIR; but unless; there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, even, in the course of time, these will change their places."

In a reply, which was published subsequently, Mr. HARRISON said:

"For Mr. ADAMS (said Mr. H.) I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect.—I believe him to be an honest man and a patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such. This opinion, I know, (said Mr. H.) was entertained by these two able and upright statesmen, JOHN MARSHALL and JAMES A. BAYARD. [To the question asked by Mr. RANDOLPH, whether Mr. H. recollected a conversation between Mr NICHOLAS and himself, in relation to the negroes and politics of Virginia, Mr. H. answered:] I recollect it perfectly well; but can this be adduced as an evidence of my favoring the sedition law? Mr. NICHOLAS was my relation and intimate friend; the conversation was entirely jocular, and so considered by that gentleman at the time, and ever after."—Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, at half an hour past noon, having left Bristol on the 4th February. The New York papers of Saturday afternoon bring the following summary of intelligence by this very late arrival.

From the London Sun, Feb. 11.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN TO PRINCE ALBERT.

About half past eleven o'clock, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, took their seats within the altar.

A few minutes before twelve, the Queen Dowager entered the Chapel Royal through the Dean's vestry door, and took her seat near the altar. Her majesty was arrayed in a robe of rich silk purple velvet, trimmed with ermine. The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and the Bishop of London, immediately rose on the entrance of her Majesty. Her Majesty, after performing her private devotions, perceiving the most reverend prelates still standing, sent Lord Howe, who was in waiting, to desire that they might take their seats. This act of considerate courtesy created a general sensation throughout the chapel.

A flourish of trumpets and drums, at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, gave information that the procession of the royal bridegroom had commenced its movement, and shortly after, having passed through the various rooms to which we have alluded, it entered the Colonnade.

As the Prince moved along, he was greeted with loud clapping of hands from the gentlemen, and enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs from the assembled ladies. He wore the uniform of a Field Marshal in the British army.

Having reached the *haus pas*, his royal highness affectionately kissed the hand of the Queen Dowager, and then bowed to the Archbishops and Dean. Immediately on his entrance, a voluntary was performed by Sir George Smart, on the organ. The Master of the Ceremonies and the officer of the bridegroom stood near the person of his royal highness. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by the grooms of the bedchamber, then returned to wait upon her Majesty.

Meanwhile his royal highness entered into close conversation with the Queen Dowager, until the trumpets and drums announced the moving of the Queen's procession.

After having conducted the royal Prince to the altar, the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain quitted the royal bridegroom for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the altar. In a few minutes that which was denominated the Queen's procession was announced, by a flourish of trumpets and drums, as having been put in motion. The procession passed through the Colonnade up to the chapel doors. Her Majesty looked anxious and pale. She was attired in the Bridal dress of her dress was a rich white satin, trimed with orange flower blossoms, over which, but not so as to conceal her face, a beautiful veil of Honiton lace was thrown. Her bridesmaids and train bearers were similarly attired, save that they had no veils. Her Majesty wore the collar of the Garter, but no other diamonds or jewels. Her attendants were arrayed with similar simplicity; and ladies more beautiful never graced palace, hall, or country green.

As her Majesty approached the chapel, the national anthem was performed by the instrumental band. Her Majesty walked up the aisle, followed by her train bearers, and attendants, without her veil, and bowing to any of the peers. On reaching the *haut pas* her Majesty knelt on the footstool, and having performed her private devotions, sat down in her chair of state. The different officers of state having taken their places in the body of the chapel, the *cup d'eril* was splendid beyond description. After the lapse of a few seconds, her Majesty rose and answered with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the responses, when the Archbishop of Canterbury immediately commenced reading the service.

The rubic was rigidly adhered to throughout.

Prince Albert then took her Majesty's hand, and the bridal party left the chapel, all the spectators standing.

Last evening a very splendid banquet was given in the banqueting hall built by George IV. The theatres, and the metropolis generally, were illuminated, and the most brilliant display were made throughout the metropolis.

Prince Albert is to preserve his title of Duke of Saxe. The Queen has ordered him by proclamation to be called His Royal Highness. He is to receive £30,000 per annum, and £50,000 on marriage.

The Duke de Nemours, of France, married to the daughter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg. She was a Catholic.

Five hundred thousand francs a year have been granted to the Duke of Nemours, on the occasion of his marriage.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Considerable anxiety was excited about the Houses of Parliament, on Friday night, by a report that the Duke of Wellington was suddenly seized with sudden debility, to an extent which at first excited considerable apprehension. The cause of the attack is supposed to have been, that the exercise of riding so soon after dinner had interfered with the process of digestion.

Mr. Barrett, Clerk of the Green Circuit Court, President of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, &c. This Kentucky gentleman has published another letter against Mr. Wise. Our purpose is not to interfere in the quarrel, which is wholly personal.—Mr. Barrett, referring to the majority received by Mr. Wise in Green county, 389, says:

"I repeat, that, considering the intemperance and recklessness of party feeling, this result is matter of astonishment. A distinguished Locofoco once declared, that a certain Administration should be put down, though as pure as the angels on the right hand of God, and so Locofocos partisans may, in general, be expected to support the candidate of their party, though his character should be as detestable as the Prince of Darkness."

Judging of Mr. Barrett's other assertions by these, we feel no hesitation in saying, whatever may be the estimation in which he is held, he cannot be an honest man, and may be referred to as a person who would make a very ready and convenient witness on any occasion. He attributes to the distinguished Locofoco sentiment he did not utter, and, without provocation, basely libels a whole party. A man who can travel out of his way to do such acts, is as perfect a personation of "the Prince of Darkness" as can probably be found on earth.

Whether it be a President of a Bank or a Clerk of a Court, who asserts that Democrats do not appreciate character as highly as their opponents, he is guilty of base falsehood.

We will go further. When we see the President of a bank thus voluntarily and wantonly assailing a whole party, we infer he has some object to accomplish—some powerful reasons to be very anxious to ingratiate himself with the opposite party. Mr. Barrett lives in a county decidedly Democratic. The majority against the Whigs is one rebelmig. Why should the President of a Bank be so ready to insult, in the grossest possible manner, the party to which most of his constituents belong? It was fashionable with *very honorable* men to visit Philadelphia in 1832, and, by displaying extra-zeal for the Bank of the United States, obtain credit of merchants for large amounts, which were never paid. Swartwout turned Whig, or a ranting Conservative, sometimes before his defalcation was discovered. We hope Mr. Barrett is not hiding sins behind the veil of high toned Whiggery—but this conduct is suspicious, to say the least of it. His venom towards Willis is unbecoming. His libel on the whole Democratic party proves that he is an unscrupulous man—and we shall not be surprised, should he prove, in the sequel, to be quite as bad as he falsely pronounces his political opponents.—*Lou. Advertiser.*

MARRIED, in Washington, on Sunday evening the 15th inst., by the Rev. G. Mason, Mr. J. Marrion to the Miss NANCY McNEAL.

In Lexington, on Wednesday the 11th inst, by the Rev. R. C. Grundy, Mr. S. L. BLAINE, of this City, to Miss ANNE COONS of the former place.

DIED, in this City, on Sunday morning last, *Mary Elizabeth*, infant daughter of Mr George Dunbaugh.

On Tuesday last, *Mary*, infant daughter of Mrs Jane Stewart.

Maysville Prices Current,

MARCH 19, 1840

ARTICLES.		From.	To.
Bacon, hams,	c	8	9
do. long round,	c	6	7
Bale Ropes,	c	6	7
Bagging,	c	22	00
Butter,	c	16	20
Bees-wax,	c	20	00
Cotton, Miss.	c	11	13
Cotton, yarns, Assorted,	c	12	17
Castings,	c	4	00
Coal, at the River,	c	10	00
Cotton,	c	6	8
Cordage, White,	c	15	0
do. Manilla and Sicily	c	18	0
Candles, Tallow,	c	55	0
do. Mould,	c	15	0
do. dipped,	c	12	0
Cheese, Ohio,	c	10	0
Feathers,	c	40	0
Flour,	bbl	3 00	3 25
Flour, Mackeral, No 1,	c	20 00	0
do. do. 2,	c	18 00	0
Grain, Wheat,	c	bush.	50
do. Corn,	c	37½	0
Hay,	c	ton	10 00 00 00
Hemp, dew-rotted,	c	100 lb	5 00 0 00
Iron, Juniata, bar,	c	lb	11
Lead, Bar,	c	7	0
do. Pig,	c	6	11
White lead,	c	5 kegs	3 00 3 25
Lard,	c	lb	6 8
Linnen tow,	c	lb	25
Molasses,	c	gal	55 0
Nails, assorted	c	lb	8 10
Oil, Sperm,	c	gal	1 75 0
Linseed, boiled,	c	gal	1 00 0
Potatoes,	c	bush	50 0
Rags,	c	lb	3 0
Rosin,	c		3 00
Sugar,	c	lb	8 9
Salt,	c	bush	62½ 0
Tobacco, Leaf,	c	lb	4 00
do. Ky. manufactured,	c	lb	60 00
do. manf'd 6 twist, Ky.	c		14 15
Whiskey	c	gal	20 23
Wool,	c	lb	20 30

AGENTS FOR THE NORTHERN MARKETS.

L. Blue Licks, Ky. J. Bullingsl, P. M.
Augusta, " Saml Keene, Esqr.
Paris " Ohio Hughes P. M.
Millersburg " O. J Miller.
Maysleick " David Bassett.
Kentontown " Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana " Wm A Withers
North Middleton " N. G Darnell
Flat Rock " Hardin Rogers
Mt Eden " Dr E Spencer
Flemingsburg " R R Lee or Thos Throop
Sharpsburg " Sanford Allen P M
Germantown " Sergent Chord P.M.
Owingsville " J W Barnes
Carlisle " Joel Howard P M
Concord " Jno Hopkins P.M.
Vanceburg " Thos E Redden P M.
Greenupsburg " Maj J C Kouns
Germantown " James Savage P M
Helena " Claiborne T Wood P M
Minerva " W P Thomas P M
Hillsborough " J C Dougherty P M
Ripley Ohio " Mr Bennet P.M.
Aberdeen " Eli Davidson P M.
Dumbarton "

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DRUG WAREHOUSE.
No. 10, Main Cross St.

WHERE can be found all kinds of Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Instruments, *Trusses* &c. &c., usually kept in such establishments and at as low rates. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Druggist.*

Feb. 13, 1840.

GREEN GLASS.
ASORTED boxes of Bottles, 3lb Tobacco, 1 pint and 4 pint flasks, 100 do Vials, 1 gross Druggist's Show Bottles, For sale very low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Druggist.*

Feb 13. 1840.

WINDOW GLASS.
50 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass,
50 do 10 by 12
2 do Ground Glass, 12 by 18,
A fine assortment of large Glass,
For sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

For Sale.
A first rate second handed GIG, with good steel spring, very low for cash, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb. 12, 1840.

Looking Glass Plate.
9 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 16, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 14 by 18, 14 by 24, for sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

BALDWIN'S
PATNT SPRING SADDLES
R. A. Caldwell,
Has purchased the right of manufacturing the above saddle so much approved of for elegance, and unequaled for ease to both rider and horse. Persons wishing to purchase the above valuable article of saddle, would do well to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B.—Persons well aware of Mr. Caldwell's heretofore existing against spring saddles, which, for the most part have been justifiable; but this from its decided advantages over the common saddle, cannot fail to supersede them in general use.

March 19, 1840.

For Sale,
A NEAT and convenient Dwelling House, with lot, having about 2½ acres of ground attached to it, and situated on Main street, near the Presbyterian church, in Washington, Ky.—☞For further particulars and terms apply at this office.

Dr. A. Benson,
HAVING permanently located himself in the City of Maysville, on Limestone street, 5 doors below the corner of third and Limestone, where he may constantly be found unless professionally absent.

Dr B. will practice in the various branches of Surgery, Obstetrics, Acute and Chronic clinical practice.

Dr Benson having had ten years experience in clinical practice, (and a great share of which was in those prevalent chronic diseases that the human family is so peculiarly subject to,) flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His charges shall be moderate as any practitioner in the city or county. The community will please refer to the following testimonials for the success in practice and talents of Dr B:

Drs. Harrison, Goodlet, O'Brian and Cox, *Lexington, Fayette Co. Ky.*
Drs Elliott, Slaughter, Helm, Berry, *New Haven, Ky.*
Drs Young, Slaughter, and Chenault, *Bardstown, Ky.*
Elizabethtown, Ky.
Drs McElhany and Hughes, *Boston, Nelson Co Ky.*

Dr Benson has a large number of certificates in his possession of important cures that he has performed in Nelson, Hardin and Bullett counties, Ky. He will show them to any such as may wish to employ him to attend to their cases.

March 19, 1840-3t.

LOTTERY NEWS!

DRAWING OF THE
Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 20.
13-70-31-67-12-27-15-37-41-46-30-38-78.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR MARCH
Class 23. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., March 18. Capitals $20,000, 5500, 1500, 1400, 11534; 10 of 1000, 10 of 500, 10 of 250, 10 of 200, 20 of 150, 25 of 125, and 200 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Class 24.
58, 8 2 4!!
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 21. Capitals $58,825, 20,000, 10,000, 5000, 3225; 5 of 3000, 100 of 1000, 50 of 500, 60 of 200, and 60 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Class 25—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., March 25. Capitals $20,000, 10,000, 5000, 3000, 2000, 1500; 10 of 1000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, 20 of 200, 25 of 150, and 194 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn ballots.

Class 28. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., March 23. Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 2500, 2000, 1747; 25 of 1000, 25 of 500, 25 of 300, and 200 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

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

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

Dissolution of Partnership
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Clarke & Ryan, is this day dissolved by limitation as well as by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts by Cash Note. The name of the firm will be used in closing the business of the concern. The Books, Notes, &c. left in the hands of Chas B. Ryan, who with Mr. J. H. Wheeler, will attend to collecting the debts due to the House.

L. CLARKE,
CHAS. B. RYAN.

CHAS. B. RYAN,
Will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to the firm.

Maysville, March 12, 1840-3t.

REMOVAL.
J. C. Reed,
HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Fickler, on Market street, four doors above the old stand, where he will continue to keep a large assortment of Ware of the best quality, which he will positively sell at the Pittsburgh prices, and on as good terms as they can be had any where. His long and well tried experience in business, together with a number of experienced workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Coal and Wood Stoves; Fancy, Common and Coal Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand.

JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE LEXINGTON
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,
CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,
BY THEIR AGENT,
CHARLES B. RYAN,
WOULD inform the citizens of all hands of against FIRE AND WATER—insure Lives and grant and sell Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the U. S.

Property insured against fire with which all Trusts entrusted to this office have invariably been secured and safe, and which will be liable it is hoped, to continue to have cause to effect insurance

☞Office on Main Cross street, next door to Geo Dawes Brand.

Maysville, March 5, 1840-tf

R. B. STANTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the courts of Mason and neighboring counties, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Maysville, Feb. 5, 1840-tf

AGENTS FOR THE MEDICINE.

L. Rice Licks, Ky.		D. Ballingall, P. M,	
Augusta,	"	Saml Keaton, Esq.	
Paris	"	Otho Hughes P. M	
Millersburg	"	O. J Miller,	
Maysleick	"	David Bassett,	
Kenton Furnace	"	Andrew Cannon	
Cynthiana	"	Wm A Wilburn	
North Middleton	"	N. C. Darnall	
Flat Rock	"	Harden Rogers	
Mt Carmel	"	Dr E Logan	
Flemingsburg	"	R R Lee or Thos Throop	
Shelbyville	"	Sanford Allen P. M	
Ellisville	"	Garrett Chord P.M.	
Owingsville	"	J W Barnes	
Carlisle	"	Joel Robinson P M	
Concord	"	Saml Stevenson P M.	
Vanceburg	"	Thos Reddon P M.	
Greenupsburg	"	Maj J C Kouns	
Germantown	"	James Savage P M	
Helena	"	Chiborne T Wood P M	
Minerva	"	W F Thomas P M	
Harrodsburg	"	J O Dunphy P M	
Ripley	Ohio	Mr Hunt P.M.	
Aberdeen	"	Eli Davidson P.M.	
Dunbarton	"		

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

No. 10, Main Cross St.

WHERE can be found all kinds of Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Instruments, *Trusses &c. &c.*, usually kept in such an establishment in the *West*. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Druggist.*

Feb. 13, 1840.

GREENGLASS.

ASSORTED sizes of Bottles,
20 boxes 1 pint and 4 pint flasks,
100 do Vials, assorted,
Druggist's Show Bottles,
For sale very low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13. 1840.

WINDOW GLASS.

50 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass,
50 do 10 by 12
do
2 do Ground Glass. 12 by 18.
A fine assortment of large Glass,
For sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

For Sale.

A first rate second handed GIG, with good steel spring, very low for cash, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Druggist.*

Feb. 12, 1840.

Looking Glass Plate.

9 12, 9 by 14, 10 by 16, 12 by 18, 14 by 18, 14 by 24, for sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Druggist.*

Feb 13, 1840.

ONE CENT REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension of GEORGE W. BRAKE, an indented apprentice to the undersigned, a farmer, bound according to the regulation of the laws of Ohio, by the Trustees of the township; who left about the 20th of June last, or thereabouts. He is about 16 or 17 years of age, blind in one eye, 5 ft 6 or 9 inches in height. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or employ said boy, as the penalties of the law in such cases provided, will be duly reforced.

SHIPPINGTON ELLIS.

Perry Township, Adams Co. O

Feb 13th 1840-3t

PAINTS, (assorted.

VENITIAN Red, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry Lampblack, tom e Green Chrome Yellow, Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Water Colours, (common) fine Drop Lake, Carmine &c.

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Druggist.*

Feb 12. 1840.

L. F. PORTER,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

HAS removed his establishment to the House, on Wall Street, No. 8, formerly occupied by Rounds & Reed, as a Clothing Store, where he will be ready to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. He hopes by strict attention to business, to ensure a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

Philadelphia Calfskins.

JUST received 15 dozen "Keen's" celebrated calf skins, which we are prepared to manufacture into Boots and shoes for our customers on short notice.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

Feb 20, '40—3t

TOW LINEN,

WE have just received a large lot of the above article, and will be able to sell it on the best terms of any in the market—We solicit the attention of farmers to the inspection of it.

BAYLESS & COBURN.

Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.

PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

South-west corner of Minor and Fifth sts (between Market and Chestnut Streets,)

PHILADELPHIA.

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

Dec. 12, 1839—6m.

Second Call.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts of last years standing, without delay, as he will shortly hire to meet his engagements, when he is compelled to sue.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

March 5, '40.

Sperm Oil.

400 Gallons, just received per steamer Wacousta, and for sale low for cash, by the gallon, barrel or cask, by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

March 5, '40.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d instant, living near Owingsville, Bath county, a boy named Andrew Pettibone, nineteen years old, about 5 feet high and stout made; he had on when he went away, a dark colored roundabout, pantaloons and waistcoat and a hair cap. The above boy was bound to me as an apprentice to learn the farming business until he becomes twenty years of age. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, and boy and delivering him to me, and no thanks for the trouble. This 28th of February, 1840.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh White Lead.

75 KEGS pure Lead, in oil,
For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

J. J. WATTS,

HAVING again commenced the TAILORING business, solicits the patronage of his friends, and former customers.

His shop is on Front Street. Two doors below P. M. Kelley's.

June 20th 1840—1y.

Summer Candles.

A CONSTANT supply of good white candles, moulded and dipped, may be had at the steam mill of Limestone Creek.

G. MONTAGUE.

March 5, '40.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GOODRICH'S First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers, for Schools, wholesale or retail. Teachers are requested to call and examine them. Turner's Chemistry, new edition; Toqueville's Democracy in America; Hall's Memoirs of General Harrison; Eden's Chancery Reports, Hall & Beatty's Reports; Sir Isaac Newton's Principia or Philosophy; Neale's History of the Puritans; Orator's Own Book; Kinne's Blackstone; Warrington's Nurse's Guide; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Nicholas Biddle's Speeches; Life of Mr. Singer of Israel, a new Hymn Book; Presbyterian Hymns; Confession of Faith; Toplady on Predestination; Methodist Hymns; Wesley's Sermons; Methodist Discipline; Methodist Discipline; Doctrinal Tracts; Massillon's Sermons; Saurin's Sermons; Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, price $1; Peter's Digest, 3 vols; The Masonic Chart, with Engravings of all the Symbols &c, by J. Cross (20) volumes Medical, Anatomical and Surgical Works; Paper of every description.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,
Front street, Maysville.

Feb 20, 1840.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

A few bottles genuine India Curry Powder, for sale at the Confectionary,

No. 19, Sutton Street.

This powder is excellent for giving a fine flavor to soup, gravy, &c., and materially improves the tone of a weak stomach. and facilitates the digestion.

February 6, 1840—2t

Dissolution:

THE Partnership of Parker & Teeple, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, will call on *Wm.* Parker who is authorized to collect all moneys due said firm and to pay all debts against it.

WM. PARKER,
JOHN TEEPLE.

Feb. 6, 1840—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or taking any assignment upon the notes of hand, given by the undersigned to *Jas C. Morehead*, on the 6th of October, dated 5th Feb. 1840, due in nine and twelve months after date, as said notes were obtained by fraud, and I am determined not to pay the same nor any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

L. COLLINS.

Brown Co Ohio,
Feb. 13, 1840—3t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public, that he has on hand a large supply of his well known Wasaw Yarn Stockings, Mittens, Comfortables, Carpet chain, Store and Post Cotton Yarns, Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the finest *Maysville* Cotton he ever used in this place, the yarn is more *evenly better than any heretofore made*—and I offered at such very low prices, as to make it the interest of all dealers in his line to give him a call.

Jan 30th 1840.

WM GOSLING.

CANDLE FACTORY.

A CONSTANT supply of Candles, moulded and dipped, may be had at the factory, at the mouth of limestone creek, at as low a price as can be bought in any town in the west.

Jan 23d 1840.

G. MONTAGUE.

A CALL.

LOOK HERE!! The proprietor of the confectionary, No. 19 *Sutton St.* earnestly entreats all those who have themselves to be indebted to that establishment, to come forward and settle up their accounts. He is aware, that at this time, funds are scarce; but it should be recollected that the debt, in most is a small one, and that it would be but little inconvenience to those who owe him to come forward and pay their small accounts. He must have cash to keep up his stock, and therefore earnestly hopes, his friends will not disregard this call, but come at *No 19 Sutton St.* and discharge their bills.

Jan 16th, 1840.

All kinds of Confectionaries

FOR SALE by wholesale at Cincinnati prices

No 19, Sutton St. Maysville, Ky.

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

PEPPER, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, &c, for sale by retail at

No 19, Sutton St.

WINCHESTER'S Rose Soap, Pure Palm and Windsor Palm Soap, London make. For sale at retail at *No 19, Sutton St.*

BAKER'S Cocoa, for sale at

No 19, Sutton St.

TABLE SALT, Loaf sugar in boxes, for sale at *No 19, Sutton St.*

RAISINS, Dates, Figs and Sultana raisins for sale at *No 19 Sutton St.*

FIRST-RATE VINEGAR, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

STARCH, Candles, and Allum, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

VARIOUS kinds of NUTS, also first rate Cavendish Tobacco, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

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

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

A VARIETY of Children's Toys, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

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

Crackers.

WATER and Butter Crackers for sale at

No 19 Sutton st.

Cheese,

CHEESE for sale by retail at the confectionary,

No 19 Sutton St.

John G. Payne,

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky.

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

Dec. 12, 1839—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM TANNER and JAMES FOLLINS, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who know the neelve business, will please make payment immediately to either of us. Those who have claims will present them for adjustment.

WM. CORWINE.
JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby informs the proprietor of the Lumber Yard, on the corner of 2d and Fish streets, formerly Corwine and Ficklin, has on hand a large assortment of Boards and Shingles, which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or a short credit, and solicits the patronage of the public.

JAMES FICKLIN.

, 16, 1840—tf.

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, where they are prepared to receive and forward any description of property confided to them, Also, to bale and press Hemp and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840—tf.

Blanks

Of every description, for sale at this office.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

JOHN G. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, corner of Main Cross and 3d Street, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in the line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment *of Ware of the best quality, which he will manufacture, all at the* PITTSBURG PRICES,

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

Hislong and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced workmen is a sufficient guarantee, that he can execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of materials, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants and all other 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, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually filled.

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

Maysville, Nov. 28, '39—1y.

Western Reserve Cheese,

20 CASKS this day received for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Pure Sperm Oil,

100 GALLONS Winter Strained Oil, this day received and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Dec. 12.

MONEY WANTED.

I WISH all that are indebted to me by Note or Book Account, to take notice, that unless they pay up on or before the 20th of this month, I will put the whole of my accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. Necessity compels me to this course, I owe money on my own account, and I must pay my debts, therefore I hope that no one knowing themselves indebted to me, will disregard this notice.

MARTIN SMITH.

Maysville, Dec. 4th 1839—3t

N. B. I have a few barrels for sale, 20 or 30 bushels of *RADEN CORN*, which I will sell for the *Dollar* per bushel, in the ear 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 wholesale or retail at very low prices.

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

Maysville, Nov. 26, '39.

The beginning of the year.

WE are making preparations to go east for a Spring Stock of Goods as early as possible, to soon as we may be *enabled* to do so—that time depends upon the punctuality of those who are indebted to us. *All* those who are indebted to us and ought to pay us, we hope will do so, and not forget or neglect us, and thus force us to resort to *Compulsory.*

KIRK, ANDERSON & SHARPE.

Maysville, Jan. 2, 1840.

M. Markland,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

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

Nov. 26, '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 Counties—also in the High Court of Errors and appeals—the Supreme Court of Mississippi—and in the Federal Court

Feb 31, 1839.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard,

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

WILL regularly attend such business in the Counties of Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Lewis & Greenup.

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

January & Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herbert,
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Thos. Bryant & 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 Councillor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

Will make collections and remit to order—☞ Office No 6. main cross street.

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

DR. J. SEATON,

Late of Boston, Mass.

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets,

Maysville, Ky.

Aug 6, 1839.

Wall Paper,

1600 ROLLS WALL PAPER of the neatest patterns—fine and common.

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

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

The English and Comprehensive Dictionary or the English Language, 2 vols octavo, by Richardson: Clarke on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Japan Ink; Sheathing Boards for Engineers; Pamphlets of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Punster; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; Dumont's Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu, by Balwer; Cheverly; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,
Front st., Maysville.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Zanesville, and pledges his constant attention to the supervision of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity and the principal landing for Steam-boats—the convenience and commodiousness of its arrangement, and the facilities of its stabling and yard, to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests, induces the undersigned to expect from his friends, and the general public, that portion of patronage which his efforts may deserve.

Wm. B. PARKER.

Jan. 16. 1840-tf.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, PANT & BRODRICK,

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

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, comprising almost every article in their line, which they offer on terms as low as any house in the West, for Cash, or approved paper at 6 months date. They have also taken to purchase to give us a call.

HIRAM T. PEARCE.
ROBERT PANT.
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, Satinetts, and trimings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish good bargains to the best of customers.

They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order, any thing with which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the most fashionable and approved manner, and warranted approved mode, at reasonable prices. They pledge themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a generous share of public favor.

April 4th 1837

GOELICKES'S

Matchless Sanative.

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

Many certificates might be adduced to show that the sanative has effected the most astonishing cures in almost all the diseases to which humanity is subject; but it is deemed unnecessary, as the general popularity which the sanative has obtained, has commended it fully to the public. The following is a brief statement of the principle diseases to which it has successfully been applied: Incipient and confirmed consumption, pleurisy, epilepsy, venereal, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, nervous gout, dyspepsia, spinal and nervous debility, diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervousness, Ague, Weak Lungs, spitting of blood, and all debilitated cases.

Price $2 50 per half ounce.

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

THOS. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.—6mo

The Public will take Notice.

THAT they are forwarned not to trade in the name of the undersigned, employed in driving my wagons on the Ohio River. They are not allowed to swap or trade horses, nor to buy or sell the wagon, and Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Waggon Stands are hereby 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 load them with any thing but flour to be sent over the river or out of the State. These wagons are well known about Maysville and upon the Ohio River, and persons concerned are requested to observe this notice.

WM. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19.—3mo.

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers, 8 oz
20 do. pint. do. 6 and 8 flute,
4 boxes French Tumblers, fine,
72 do. Vials, assorted,
37 do. Bottles, do.

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

Corner of Second & Wall Streets.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,

August 8. 1839. No. 10 Market Street.

Glass Ware.

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

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

1 boxes, 60 doz pint Tumblers;
20 " 4 Gallon Jars;
20 " 2 " " Jars;
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
14 " pint Cup Plates;
30 " 5-6—7 inch plates;
12 " Salt cellars;
40 Boxes, 6 doz. each, common Tumblers;

Just received by

J. W. JOHNSON, Druggist,

May 16, 1839. No. 10, Market Street.

☞ Eagle copy.

GLOBES, &c.

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

Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Sixth inch do Celestial do
Burrett's Geography of the Heavens;
Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and chain,

Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummere and Conway;

Gummere's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Brackord;
Lanman's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.

For sale by

EDWARD COX.

march 15, 1839.

PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Double medium Printing paper,
20 do Imperial do
6 boxes Johnson's Printing Ink,
40 boxes Tea Paper,
10 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards

One set of Wesley's Works, 10 vols. bound, for $10, Tomline on Doctrines, 75 cts; do Reader; Massillons' Sermons; Rambach's Doctrine of Salvation; Fuller's Gospel Worthiness; Wesley's Sermons; Methodist Hymns, 2 vols; Collyer's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols; Tyng's Sermons; Saurin's do; Blair's do; Burder's do; Bunyan do; Witsius on the Covenant; Toplody on Predestination; Mathew's on the Divine Purpose—Bishop Butler's Analogy of Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

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

NOTICE.

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

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

An Excellent Medicine,

For sale by S. Stevenson, Concord, Ky.

And by Garret Chorde, Elizaville.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

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

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and not a single quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

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

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

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Strumm, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr E. P. Manhattan, grocer, 138; Mr. Jas. Sewell, merchant tailor, 105; and not a single person 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 persons, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of two or three fifties; 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, let the patient have once received the disease—and, in no other case, whether mortally or successfully, has the patient used two or three bottles.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and, should it not be a sure preventive and antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such similarity.

Persons who have in unchaste climates, whether but or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who have imbibed the seeds of diseases, exposed to various medicines maladies which may be silently preying upon their constitution, which their constitution will be the ruin of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would effectually root out.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever his appetite desires, and but be compelled to force down against nature, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses from impertinently recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and when the patient's appetite craves, we must adhere strictly to her infallible rules, and be order for the patient water, porter, or hock, wine or brandy, coffee, fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, regard her voice, and let the wishes of the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

In burning fevers mock not the patients's appetite, with cool drink, by simply moistening (!) his parched lips, but place by the bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands the cup, and from shake his thirst at pleasure—this is nature.

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for twenty years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last month, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I had well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her disease was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, for doctor told me she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS ALMOST TOTALLY CONSUMED and seemed to depart for ever. I received as wellas myself, we calculated sincerely not continue but a short time, he felt nothing but amazing powder to relieve her rest, when providentially I feel in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether bitterness, the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them accordingly according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored and her appetite, and she continued to recover, so that I do not know but *her health is now as good as it has been since or second, my fen years.*

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

Orrington, Me., April 30, 1838.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

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

☞ *Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro.*

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

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clarke, Esq., of Brattleboro.

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

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

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

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

SAM'L CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

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

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

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

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, Monroe Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package o Sanitive, I sold ALL of it—and from what I can conclude, I think it must be all that it is recommended to be, if it is well fitted to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money 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, 1838.

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

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is this *highly esteemed* in this quarter, and is in great demand.

Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

Westfield Post Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the immediate bestower expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is one the way. I wish you would send me a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send it by mail, as it will cost more than the price of as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Dear Sir—I Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

tell you concerning the Sanative, that it has performed cures when those who have bough it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now in the state, who has domestic concern, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and *prostraiged in her bed.* I can tell you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.

I. SAC 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 Seasonable Goods is now very general, and consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

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

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

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,

3 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—tf

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engravings Ac'ts the Dwarf, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Farmer's Comic Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Single Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Farmer's Almanac, 1840; Ayrshire's Almanac, 1840; Ayrshire's Botany; Williams' History of the Colonization Society, 374c.; Life of Brant the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Capt. Kydd; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance; Life of Jesus; Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Stories; Pipe's Cure for Slander; Schoolcraft's Algic Researches of the Tribes; Dibble's History of Missions to the Sandwich Islands; Malthus' Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Poems, by Halleck; Abbott's Calch in Town, Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

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

Fox Springs.

THESE fountains of health, White Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Lime Stone, are now in full operation. Relative to their qualities, the climate and scenery around them, they speak well for themselves. In a voice not to be mistaken by candidates for health and comfort. The subscriber feels grateful to a generous public who have patronized and sustained him so freely since his location at the Springs. There are at present many more in attendance than heretofore to visitors—first, the roads, and but but not least, the reduction in board, is so low.

For single persons per week $5 00
Children under eight years of age, 2 50
Servants, 2 50
Horse, 2 50
Bar Bills as formerly.

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

W. E. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18, 1839—$3.75.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Keepsake; Democratic Almanac, 1840, Young men's Friend; Life of Jesus, by Janes; Cross' Monastic Chart; Practical Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Latin Grammar; Hyperion; Mysteries of Bishop White; Memoirs of Mme Roland; Ossian's poems, Simpson's Plea for Religion; Cooper's Sketches; Lunt's Poems; Flora's Lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic; Practical and Self-explanatory, to which is added a treatise on Mensuration and Book-keeping, being the best Arithmetic in print; Stephen's Poetical Works in one volume, Mitchell's Johnson's Geography and Atlas; Mitchell's Outline Maps for schools; Spencerian Self-teaching Book; Man About Town; Nan Darrell; Morton Abbey; Damsel of Darien; Peter Parley's Bible Geography; Sketches of Real Life, Romantic Tales; Toone's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Apparatus, complete set in boxes; Conversation Conversation Cards for bashful youths; Scenes of Naples, Life of Washington, Spiritual Guide, French, and Latin, Brownie of Bodsbeck, Penny Magazine in Volumes half bound and lettered.

For sale by

E. COX'S Book Store
Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Maysville.

N. England Cough Syrup.

THE reputation of which has now established as the most sure and efficacious remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and the Affections of the Lungs. Prepared only by the proprietor, DANL GODDARDY, No. 8, Cornhill