State Department

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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Enviable Distinction.

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

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

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

These medicines, which can be purchased ...r together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: Dyspepsia in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers, Fluer Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Declines, whether of liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremens; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, either chronic or inflammatory; Nervous Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, ... Rheum, and all blotches; bad humors, impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera ..., or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms, Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, Palpitations of the Heart or Head: Change of Female Constitution; and for impaired or disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them ...e at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. ... Chatham street, New York, or of his authorized Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, ... respectfully request the public to peruse ... other advertisements and medical papers, ... may be depended upon for their strict acknowledged truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

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

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

THE FOLLOWING

INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the nuerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm Evns' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

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

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

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

☞An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Catham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge st. was labouring under a disease, which was by many phisicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evans and placed himself under his successful course of treatment; from which he began to find immediate relief and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

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

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

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

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

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

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

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

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

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

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
PETER PICKNEY, COM. OF DEEDS,

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

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

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

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

Dr. Wm. Evens' Medicines,

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

A REAL BLESSING TO OTHERS.
DR. W. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUPS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

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

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

DR. W. EVANS'S CELEBRATED

Fever and Ague Pills.

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

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

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,

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

The invigorating and strengthening Pills.
The Directions are as follows:—

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

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

☞The attacks usually occur every other day.

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

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

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS.

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

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

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

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

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

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

Dyspepsia-five years standing.

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

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

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

Cure of Nervous and Billous Affection.

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

SILAS AMBLER.

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

From the Lady's Book.

CURE OF A HYPOCHONDRIAC.

BY SEBA SMITH.

As Mr. Seth Woodsum was mowing one morning in his lower haying fields, and his eldest son, Obediah, a smart boy of thirteen, was opening the mown grass to the sun, Mr. Woodsum looked up towards his house, and beheld his little daughter Harriet, ten years of age, running towards him with her utmost speed. As she came up, he perceived she was greatly agitated; tears were running down her cheeks, and she had scarcely breath enough to speak.

'O! father,' she faintly articulated, 'mother is dreadful sick: she's on the bed, and says she shall die before you get there.'

Mr. Woodsum was a man of a sober, sound mind, and calm nerves; but he had, what sometimes happens in this cold and loveless world, a tender attachment for his wife, which made the message of the little girl fall upon his heart like a dagger. He dropped his scythe, and ran with great haste to the house. Obediah, who was at the other end of the field, seeing this unusual movement of his father, dropped his fork, and ran with all his might, and the two entered the house almost at the same time.

Mr. Woodsum hastened to the bed-side, and took his wife's hand. 'My dear Sally,' said he, 'what is the matter?'

'What is the matter?' echoed Mrs. Woodsum, with a plaintive groan. 'I shouldn't think you would need to ask what is the matter, Mr. Woodsum. Don't you see I am dying?'

Why, no, Sally, you don't look as if you was dying. What *is* the matter?—How do you feel.

Oh? I sha'nt live till night,' said Mrs. Woodsum, with a heavy sigh; 'I am going fast.'

Mr. Woodsum, without waiting to make further inquiries, told Obediah to run and jump on to the horse, and ride over after Doctor Fairfield, and get him to come over as quick as he can come. 'Tell him I am afraid your mother is dying. If the doctor's horse is away off in the pasture, ask him to take our horse, and come right away over, while you go and catch his.'

Obediah, with tears in his eyes, and his heart in his mouth, flew as though he had wings added to his feet, and in three minutes time was mounted upon old Gray, and galloping with full speed towards Doctor Fairfield's.

'My, dear,' said Mr. Woodsum, leaning his head upon the pillow, how *do* you feel?' What makes you think you are dying?' And he tenderly kissed her forehead as he spoke, and pressed her hand to his bosom.

'Oh! Samuel,' for she generally called him by his Christian name, when under the influence of tender emotions; 'Oh! Samuel, I feel dreadfully. I have pains darting through my head, and most all over me; and I feel dizzy, and can't hardly see; and my heart beats as though it would come through my side. And besides, I feel as though I was dying. I am sure I can't live till night; and what will become of my children?' And she sobbed heavily, and burst into a flood of tears.

Mr. Woodsum was affected. He could not bring himself to believe that his wife was in such immediate danger of dissolution as she seemed to apprehend. He thought she had no appearance of a dying person; but still her earnest and positive declarations, that she should not live through the day sent a chill through his veins, and sinking to his heart, which no language has power to describe. Mr. Woodsum was as ignorant of medicine as a child; he therefore did not attempt to do any thing to relieve his wife, except to try to soothe her feelings by kind and encouraging words, till the Doctor arrived. The half hour which elapsed, from the time Obediah started, till the Doctor came, seemed to Mr. Woodsum almost an age. He repeatedly went from the bed-side to the door, to look and see if the Doctor was any where near, and as often returned to hear his wife groan, and say she was sinking fast, and could not stand it many minutes longer.

At length Dr. Fairfield rode up to the door, on Mr. Woodsum's Old Gray, and with saddle-bags in hand, hastened into the house. A brief examination of the patient convinced him that it was a decided case of hypochondria, and he soon spoke encouraging words to her, and told her although she was considerably unwell, he did not doubt she would be better in a little while.

'Oh! Doctor, how can you say so?' said Mrs. Woodsum; don't you see I am dying? I can't possibly live till night, I am sinking very fast, Doctor. I shall never see the sun rise again. My heart sometimes almost stops its beating now, and my feet and hands are growing cold. But I *must* see my children once more; do let 'em come in and bid me farewell.' Here she was so overwhelmed with sobs and tears as to prevent her saying more.

The Doctor perceiving it was in vain td talk or try to reason with her, assuree her that as long as there was life therr was hope, and told her he would give hed some medicine that he did not doubt would help her. He accordingly administered the drugs usually approved by the faculty in such cases, and telling her that he would call and see her again in a day or two, he left the room. As he went out, Mr. Woodsum followed him, and desired to know in private his real opinion of the case. The Doctor assured him that he did not consider it at all alarming. It was an ordinary case of hypochondria, and with suitable treatment the patient would undoubtedly soon be better.

'This is a case,' continued the Doctor, 'in which the mind needs to be administered to as much as the body. Divert her attention as much as possible to cheerful objects; let her be surrounded by agreeable company; give her a light, but generous and nutritive diet; and as soon as may be, get her to take gentle exercise in the open air, by riding on horseback, or running about the fields and gathering fruits and flowers in company with lively and cheerful companions. Follow these directions, and continue to administer the medicines I have ordered, and I think Mrs. Woodsum will soon enjoy good health again.'

Mr. Woodsum felt much relieved after hearing the Doctor's opinion and prescriptions, and bade the kind physician good morning with a tolerably cheerful countenance. Most assiduously did he follow the Doctor's directions, and in a few days he had the happiness to see his beloved wife again enjoying comfortable health, and pursuing her domestic duties with cheerfulness.

But, alas! his sunshine of hope was destined soon to be obscured again by the clouds of sorrow and disappointment. It was not long before some change in the weather, and changes in her habits of living, and neglect of proper exercise in the open air, brought on a return of Mrs. Woodsum's gloom, and despondency, in all their terrific power. Again she was sighing and weeping on the bed; again Mr. Woodsum was hastily summoned from the field, and leaving his plough in mid furrow, ran with breathless anxiety to the house, where the same scenes were again witnessed which we have already described. Not only once or twice, but repeatedly, week after week, and month after month, these alarms were given, and followed by similar results. Every relapse seemed to be more severe than the last, and on each occasion Mrs. Woodsum was more positive than ever that she was on her death-bed, and that there was no longer any help for her.

On one of these occasions, so strong was her impression that her dissolution was near, and so anxious did she appear to make every preparation for death, and with such solemn earnestness did she attend to certain details preparatory to leaving her family, forever, that Mr. Woodsum almost lost the hope that usually attended him through these scenes, and felt, more than ever before, that what he had so often feared, was indeed about to become a painful reality. Most tenderly did Mrs. Woodsum touch upon the subject of her separation from her husband and children.

'Our poor children—what will become of them when I am gone? And you, dear Samuel, how can I bear the thought of leaving you? I could feel reconciled to dying, if it was not for the thoughts of leaving you and the children. They will have nobody to take care of them, as a mother would, poor things; and then you will be so lonesome—it breaks my heart to think of it.'

Here, her feelings overpowered her, and she was unable to proceed any farther. Mr. Woodsum was for some time too much affected to make any reply.—At last, summoning all his fortitude, and as much calmness as he could, he told her if it was the will of Providence that she should be separated from them, he hoped her last hours would not be pained with anxious solicitude about the future welfare of the family. It was true, the world would be a dreary place to him when she was gone; but he should keep the children with him, and with the blessing of heaven, he thought he should be able to make them comfortable and happy.

'Well, there's one thing, dear Samuel,' said Mrs. Woodsum, 'that I feel it my duty to speak to you about.' And she pressed his hand in hers, and looked most solemnly and earnestly in his face. 'You know, my dear,' she continued, 'how sad and desolate a family of children always is, when deprived of a mother. They may have a kind father, and kind friends, but nobody can supply the place of a mother. I feel as if it would be your duty—and I could not die in peace if I did'nt speak of it—I feel, dear Samuel, as if it would be your duty, as soon after I am gone as would appear decent, to marry some good and kind woman, and bring her into the family to be the mother of our poor children, and make your home happy. Promise me that you will do this, and I think it will relieve me of some of the distress I feel at the thought of dying.'

This remark was, to Mr. Woodsum, most unexpected and most painful. It threw an anguish into his heart, such as he had never experienced till that moment. It forced upon his contemplation a thought that had never before occurred to him. The idea of being bereaved of the wife of his bosom, whom he had loved and cherished for fifteen years, with the ardent attachment of a fond husband, had overwhelmed him with all the bitterness of woe; but the thought of transferring that attachment to another object, brought with it a double desolation.—His associations before had all clothed his love for his wife with a feeling of immortality. She might be removed from him to another world, but he had not felt as though that would dissolve the holy bond that united them. His love would soon follow her to those eternal realms of bliss, and rest upon her like a mantle forever. But this new and startling idea, of love for another, came to him, as comes to the wicked the idea of anihilation of the soul—an idea, compared with which, no degree of misery imaginable, is half so terrible. A cloud of intense darkness seemed for a moment to overshadow him; his heart sank within him, and his whole frame trembled with agitation. It was some minutes before he could find power to speak. And when he did, it was only to beseech his wife, in a calm and solemn tone, not to allude to so distressing a subject again; a subject which he could not think of nor speak of, without suffering more than a thousand deaths.

The strong mental anguish of Mr. Woodsum seemed to have the effect to divert his wife's attention from her own sufferings, and by turning her emotions into a new channel, gave her system an opportunity to rally. She gradually grew better as she had done in like cases before, even before night was able to sit up, and became quite composed and cheerful.

But her malady was only suspended, not cured; and again and again it returned upon her, and again and again her friends were summoned to witness her last sickness and take their last farewell. And on these occasions, she had so often slightly and delicately hinted to Mr. Woodsum the propriety of his marrying a second wife, that even *he* could at last listen to the suggestion with a degree of indifference which he had once thought he could never feel.

At last the sober saddening days of autumn came on. Mr. Woodsum was in the midst of his 'fall work,' which had been several times interrupted by these periodical terms of despondency in his wife.—One morning he went to his field early, for he had a heavy day's work to do, and had engaged one of his neighbors to come with two yoke of oxen and a plough to help him 'break up' an old mowing field. He was exceedingly desirous not to be interrupted, for his neighbor could only help him that day, and he was very anxious to plough the whole field. He accordingly hadл lefthe children and nurse in the house, with strict charges to take good care of their mother, and see that nothing disturbed her through the day. Mr. Woodsum driving the team and his neighbor was holding the ploughs and things went on to their mind till about ten o'clock, in the forenoon, when little Harriet came running to the field, and told her father that her mother was 'dreadful sick' and wanted him to come in as quick as he could, for she was certaniy dying now. Mr. Woodsum, without saying a word, drove his team to the end of the furrow; but *he* looked thoughtful and perplexed. Although he felt persuaded that her danger was imaginary, as it had always proved to be before, still; the idea of the bare possibility that this sickness *might* be unto death, pressed upon him with such power, that he laid down his goad-stick, and telling his neighbor to let the cattle breathe awhile, walked deliberately towards the house. Before he had accomplished the whole distance, however, his own imagination had added such wings to his speed, that he found himself moving at a quick run. He entered the house, and found his wife as he had so often found her before, in her own estimation, almost ready to breathe her last. Her voice was faint and low, and her pillow was wet with tears. She had already taken her leave of her dear children, and waited only to exchange a few parting words with her beloved husband. Mr. Woodsum approached the bedside, and took her hand tenderly, as he had even been wont to do, but he could not perceive any symptoms of extreme sickness or approaching dissolution, different from what he had witnessed on a dozen former occasions.

'Now, my dear,' said Mrs. Woodsum, fain Is, the time has come at last. I feel that I am on my death bed, and have but a short time longer to stay with you. But I hope we shall feel resigned to the will of Heaven. These thing are undoubtedly all ordered for the best; and I would go cheerfully, if it was not for my anxiety about you and the children. Now, don't you think, my dear,' she continued, with increasing tenderness, don't you think it would be best for you to be married again to some kind good woman that would be a mother to our dear little ones, and make your home pleasant for all of you?

'Well' I've sometimes 'thought of late, it might be best,' said Mr. Woodsum, with a very solemn air.

'Then you have been thinking about it,' said Mrs. Woodsum with a slight contraction of the muscles of the face.

'Why, yes,' said Mr. Woodsum, I have thought about it, since you've had spells of being so very sick. It makes me feel dreadfully to think of it, but I don't know but it might be a matter of duty.'

'Well, I do think it would,' said Mrs. Woodsum, if you can only get the right sort of a person. Every thing depends upon that my dear, and I hope you will be very particular about who you get, very.'

'I certainly shall,' said Mr. Woodsum; don't give yourself any uneasiness about, that, my dear; for I assure you I shall be very particular. The person I shall probably have is one of the kindest and best tempered women in the world.'

'But, have, you been thinking of any one in particular, my dear? said. Mr. Moodsum, with a manifest look of uneasiness.

'Why, yes,' said Mr. Woodsum, 'there, is one, that I have thought for some time past, I should probably marry, if it should be the will of Providence to take you form us.'

'And pray, Mr. Woodsum, who can it be!' said the wife with an expression, a little more of earth than heaven, returing to her eye. 'Who is it Mr. Woodsum! You havn't named it to her, have you!"

'Oh! by no means, said Mr. Woodsum; but my dear, we had better drop the subject; it agitates you too much.

'But Mr. Moodsum, you must tell me who it is; I never could die in peace till you do.'

'It is a subject too painful to think about, said Mr. Woodsum, and it dont appear to me that it would be best to call names.'

'But, I insist upon it,' said Mrs. Woodsum, who had by this time raised herself up with great earnestness and was leaning on her elbow, while her searching glance was reading every muscle in her husband's face. 'Mr. Woodsum, I insist upon it.'

'Well, then,' said Mr. Woodsum, with a sigh, 'if you insist upon it, my dear—I have thought, if it should be the will of Providence to take you from us to be here no more, I have thought I should marry for my second wife, Hannah Lovejoy.'

An earthly fire once more flashed from Mrs. Woodsum's eyes—she leaped from the bed like a cat; walked across the room, and seated herself in a chair.

'What!' she exclaimed, in a trembling voice, almost choked with agitation—'what, marry that idle, sleepy slut of a Hannah Lovejoy! Mr. Woodsum, that is too much for flesh and blood to bear—I can't endure that, nor I won't. Hannah Lovejoy to be the mother of my children! No, that's what she never shall. So you may go to your ploughing Mr. Woodsum, and set your heart at rest.

She was no longer visited with the terrors of the Hippocondria!

From the Oswego Palladium.

GEN. HARRISON.

We call public attention to the following most extraordinary reply, made by Gen Harrison's committee at Cincinnati, to a letter addressed to him by the Union Association of this village. We are obliged to a member of the association for a copy of the letter addressed by it to Gen Harrison, and a copy of the letter of the committee in reply thereto. We assure the public the correspondence is genuine.

OSWEGO, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. WM. H. HARRISON:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Second—Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States.

And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union.

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen in the estimation of a great and free people.

I am Sir,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
MILES HOTCHKISS,
Corresponding Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Feb 28, 1840.

OSWEGO UNION ASSOCIATION:—

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 31st ult, addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the Gen. expresses views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National convention deemed it unjustly at this time, crude to publish any general declaration of the views of the great opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing our hope very warm friends are yet left, to receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence. When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how all all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a high guarantee, that, should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and MADISON.

"The distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention," and the ability with which "all interests were represented there," is the ground on which the committee expects that the people will give their suffrage; I should say, the ratification of the nomination. We take them at their word, and join issue with them here. Was the Democracy represented in that convention? Were their feelings, opinions, interests, represented in the nomination of Gen. Harrison? Not one true Democrat was there; not one interest of the Democracy was represented. The convention was composed of old Federalists, new Whigs, apostates from the Democracy, or hyperpolitical friends who went there to betray them, Antimasons, and Abolitionists. These were the interests so ably represented, and of these, and these alone, is Gen Harrison the tool. To these, the committee very successfully appeal in behalf of the "distinguished intelligence" of the convention; but the Democracy will never take their endorsement for the orthodoxy of a candidate.—They know, and every body knows, that their suffrage is withheld from the old federal Abolitionism, and the presiding genius an Abolitionist; they know that General HARRISON was selected as a candidate by the influence of Abolitionism alone, and that, if elected, he will be an instrument in carrying out the principles of that Abolitionism, against the great interests of the South and the integrity of the Union. In vain may this very cunning committee, which has the keeping of the reputation of candidate for President, imagine it can thus continue to give every necessary assurance to the Whigs and Abolitionists, by appealing to General HARRISON's previously expressed opinions, without at the same time disclosing him to the Democracy at full length. We know that THAT NO MAN WHOSE CAUSE IS ADVOCATED BY THE FEDERAL PRESS AND THE FEDERAL ORATORS, CAN BE THEIR FRIEND.

We have scarcely left ourselves space to remark on perhaps the most important feature in the present letter of General Harrison, as defined by the committee which assumes to be the exponent of his opinions. They take the ground that a candidate for the free suffrages of the people for the highest office in their gift, shall be "received upon trust, on the respectability of a convention! The people live on business; it seems, to inquire about his opinions, his talents, his character, or his services; nor to ask if sentiments once expressed, are still cherished, or have been abandoned. They are to give the reins out of their own hands, and place the nomination of a candidate from the cliques and cabals, elect him their President, and thank Heaven for all its mercies! Why, what is this better than an election in secret conclave, by bargains, and intrigue? It is but depriving the people of all opportunity of exercising their judgment or gratifying their feelings, or exercising that watchfulness in guarding their interests, which is the sacred duty of every freeman, thus to shut them from knowing what are the principles of the man whom he is called on to entrust with his dearest concerns? This is the true Federal doctrine, carried out to its fullest extent. It is another and a long step in their progress to utter independence of the sovereign people. They begin with denying the right of instruction, and end by withholding from the people the privilege of inquiring into the opinions and principles of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; or, what is equivalent, declining to permit him to answer. If the Democracy cannot see through this coarse web of jugglery and deception, they deserve the contempt which the Federalists openly express for them. If they have not the spirit to resent the insult thus offered to their reason and their principles, they deserve to be slaves.—*Globe.*

A THOUGHT OR TWO ON PRICES AND LABOR.

1. Prices will fall, all other things being unchanged, if the currency lessens and contracts, whether it be specie or paper. So they will rise, if it expands.

This was shown in 1819 and 1820, and the United States Bank, instead of the Government or a Sub Treasury, was then charged with causing the fall in prices, which fall was much greater than now.

2. Prices will fall, all other things being unchanged, if more of an article is produced, or an old market for it is cut off. So will they rise, if less is produced, or a new market opened.

This has just been shown in respect to grain in 1837 and 1838, when the grain crop was small, were and prices high; and in 1839 and 1840, when the crop was large and prices low. So as to opium, since the market of China has been cut off.

3. Prices of labor can never fall here, all other things being equal, as low as in Russia, Germany, France, England, etc.

Because there the great capitalist has to maint in an established church, a nobility, a monarchy, a splendid army, a navy, and hosts of paupers, leaving to the laborer merely enough wages for food and clothing. While here the laboring man, or the man of small means, is taxed as well as the capitalist—is also free, and aids in the Government of the country; and, if not getting a larger share of his earnings for wages, can profitably till the soil for himself, while our new lands are so cheap, extensive, and fertile.

The currency is not exclusively metallic in England, France, Germany, or Russia; if it were, the effect of that article on the amount of the price of labor would be trifling.

4. Prices are kept more uniform, so and and safe, by a good currency, founded on specie. But that is all the effect of currency on prices of either labor or property.

Because a currency equal to ten dollars per head, whether of paper or coin, or mixed, would leave prices entirely the same in amount, so far as they might be affected by the currency at all.

5. Prices of labor and property, whether falling or rising, leave the laborer much in the same condition, except the inconvenience and perplexity of change, because he gets, for less wages, more cloth, grain and groceries, if the price, as is usual, falls proportionably in all.

But when, as in expensive and extravagant monarchies, the laborer gets a less undue ratio of what is earned by capital and labor, and the pampered aristocracy gets more, that is more than it would have been avoided, and always will be, here, while our free institutions flourish, whatever may be the kind of currency which exists.

But if the kind is good, uniform, safe and sound, the laborer and middling classes get, also, not only a fair proportion, but one that is without risk, loss, and constant change. This he ought to have if possible; and a part of the duty of the Government is to secure it to him by all constitutional means.

The *Americas* of last evening, we perceive falls into the track of the other whig journalists, and publishes the following "elegant extract."

"Our neighbor, Jo. Estell, keeps a barrel of capital hard cider at his "lunch," on Union Street, for the especial use of the democracy. Old Tip used to have to be drank only in log cabin style—out of pewter mugs.—Nashville Whig."

We must inform such of our readers as are not familiar with whig slang, that "Old Tip" means General Harrison, and is a familiar epithet, bestowed upon him it is supposed by his brother compatriots, on some genial occasion when their hearts were warmed by hard cider.

We are glad to see that the friends of Harrison confine themselves principally to his qualifications of drinking hard cider. This is safe ground. If they were to talk, now, of his talents, of his opinions, of his public virtue, and of the other qualifications which have recommended to fit a citizen of our republic for the office of its chief magistrate, they would find themselves much embarrassed. But that he possesses the hard cider qualification there is not a particle of doubt, and it is perhaps the wisest policy for a man of the most of this shining ornament of his character, and saying as little as possible of those qualities in which he is notoriously deficient. They are wise to keep in mind the old latin adage—*ne sutor ultra crepidam*, which used to be translated "cobler, stick to your last," but the more modern version of which is, "Friends of Harrison, stick to hard-cider."—*Union.*

We predict that hard cider will be very much in demand, and command high price during the next summer. It will be the summer's sun will give them a mortal dislike to the article, it will be *cider cider!!*

Western World.

THE BAD MEMORY OF THE WHIGS.

You hear it from the mouth of almost every whig, the staring and most astounding assertion, "that the hard times—the pressure of the times—the deranged state of the currency was owing to the want of a United States Bank—that there was no such thing, in fact, as we had the Bank." These assertions dealt out as composedly and as boldly as if they were backed by the experience of the present age and eternal truth!

We remember the years of 1820, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, and we will venture that you detect bad memory in these Feds. In 1826 we had a United States Bank which then had been in operation for *ten years*, and although this great regulator, had run out half of its existence, the money market nevertheless was greatly deranged as much so as at the present day. The embarrassed state of the country was as general as at this time—property sold as low—people as much cast down in their fortunes as much so as now. Then we had a Bank—such a Bank as the Feds now want.

Again we have a Bank, such a Bank as the Feds once thought better than the old Bank so said Mr. Biddle. When the United States Bank of Pennsylvania was charted he pronounced it a better Bank than the old Bank,—better for the stockholders and better for the country,—better for commerce; and his position is at least plausible, and indeed looks like it was true. It had the same amount of stock and the same stockholders (with the exception of the United States were a stockholder for seven millions) and the same president,—the same building house used. This great regulator has failed—she has suspended; and yet she had required the currency—yet she has not prevented depreciations of other Bank paper—nor has she prevented the visitation of pressure and hard times.

But these inventive whigs, says that this Bank is not permited to have Branches in all the states or that, things would have been right. If that be true; why, we ask, is it that her own city is not in a better situation? she certainly ought to enjoy a branch or two in Philadelphia to have kept things right there—that city is more embarrassed than in our country.

Then, if we were correct in our conclusion, that the United States Bank never was a safe regulator, neither of money or commerce. But unsafe and dangerous to country and to the commerce.

Western World.

WAGES OF LABOR.

When I hear men assert that the interests of labor are bound up inseparably with the unstable character of our currency, my heart bleeds within me at the thought of the monstrous deception which is attempted. The argument, stripped of its sophistry, is this: High wages can be maintained only by the present chaotic credit system; therefore, take care of the banks, and by so doing you take care of the laboring classes.

Again: It is said, that Spain and Germany, and Italy, are hard money countries whereas, we are a paper money country. Therefore, restrain the licentiousness of our present credit system, curb the arbitrary power of the banks over the currency, and the American laborer would be as wretched as the Spanish, the German, or the Italian, laborer. So insidious are the whigs to popular freedom and popular education, that they can see no difference between Italy and New Egeland, except that Italy has no banks of circulation, and that New England has them as thick as the falling leaves in autumn.

These arguments need only to be stated, in order to expose their fallacy; let the harmlessness of such false appeals teach our opponents respect for the intelligence of the people.

But is it seriously apprehended by any that an increase of specie in the circulation would unreasonably decrease the wages of the laborer? The laboring class in the United States is not dependent on banks, but rests self-sustained, and is safe three cases. 1. The laboring class is not in debt, and therefore has no sympathy with speculators and men who seek wealth without labor. 2. The nation has a vast domain, were most fertile land is always open to the purchaser at moderate prices; where the industrious squatter can, without aid from any money power, achieve an independence. 3. Our currency is alternately contracting as well as expanding. By drawing nearer to the true specie standard, depression is guarded against more than its opposite: and steady prices, a sure market for manufactures, and a uniform demand for labor, would be the consequence. The pendulum swings too far each way! the tendency of democracy is to restrain the extreme, a guace from which speculators alone reap benefits, and to guard against the depressions which at last spread through the land, dismissing the laborer from his employment, diminishing the prices of produce, and carrying grief into the families of the independent manufacturers, whose hearths but for an unstable currency, would have been gladdened by an honest competency.—George Bancroft's Address at Hartford.

To know General Harrison's principles is but necessary to know the principles of the Whig party. They are perfectly and harmoniously identical.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The above! This will remind the reader of the following dialogue:

Master.—Cuff where is the spade?
Negro.—Gone de hammer, massa.
Master.—Well, where is the harrow?
Negro.—Why, wid de spade—massa—want to breed a fuss wid poor nigga dis morning!

Three Great Physicians.—The celebrated physician Dussoulis being suspended in his hospitals by several of the most distinguished doctors in Paris, who vied with each other in expression of regret at his situation—"Gentlemen," said he, suddenly, "do not so much regret me; I leave behind me three physicians." On their presuming him to name them, each being certain that his owna name would be among the number, he briefly added, "Water, Exercise and Diet." to the so manifest discomfiture of his disappointed brethren.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

LETTY.—AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

BY MARY MOWBRY.

Letty was predestined to be an old maid; to be the single sister of the family. "Miss—?" every body said, "never will be married; she is unlike the rest of the family; she might not belong to them!" And so it was. Letter was decidedly plain: the family had improved in good looks as it increased in numbers. It often is so in large families. Many caution is used in marrying the early lot and life of the eldest child frequently less happy, less, favored than those of its successors. Perhaps the parents are in less prosperous circumstances, and if so, poverty childhood has experienced privations which the others never knew: perhaps entrusted to a young nurse, whose only recommendation was the serving for small wages, the little creature gets a fall, which distorts the spine or disfigures the hip; or, perhaps, for five minutes by the mother, while she performed some needful household duty, sets fire to its pinafore, and carries to womanhood, and thence to the grave, a frightful token of suffering and agony, which almost chocks the beholder, if ought to excite. Perhaps the parents, as is not unfrequently the case, indulged certain crotchets of infantine education, like John Wesley's parents, perhaps, they taught the newborn pilgrim of life to walk, and to tread the road even before it knew its mother's face; perhaps it was put under a stated and unnatural regimen; perhaps like a little Indian, strapped to a board; perhaps hardly swaddled at all; for all these different experiments of training are tried upon first children, especially by parents who reckon themselves philosophical. God help all first children! They may be decked out in laboriously embroidered garments, by some maiden aunt or in process of needlework for her first-born; but what avails this to the little victim of fustastic systems or of ignorant mismanagement? Parents often themselves look back with astonishment, if not with regret, on the first essays of their infant training, and may trace many an infirmity of temper in their first-born, many a physical weakness or lasting deformity, to their own absurd notions, or mere want of experience.

Perhaps, the parents had philosophized or experimentalized upon our elder sister, I know not; but certain it is, she was dissimilar to the rest of the family in many respects; much plainer in person, as I have said, and gifted with no showy faculties, but remarkable in patience and disinterested affection. This part of the system, if system indeed there had been in Letty's early education, had proved decidedly successful.

Letty, however, was one of those destined, by common consent, to live and die in a state of single blessedness. With a heart capable of the most entire devotion, she was destined only to see one after another of her more attractively endowed sisters wooed and wedded. First one, and another, and another, did, and the gossips of the little town averred that Mr.—'s daughters were marrying exceedingly well; still Letty remained to rejoice in the joy of others, rather than to anticipate joy for herself. How was it that this amiable man, remarkable chiefly for his wife every virture which could grace a woman, never sought the hand of sister Letty? Many a plainer woman had married, and many a less intellectual one; and every day, dozens, without one title to attract or retain a lover, had been selected to become the angel of some sweet home. But Letty was still passed over! The truth is soon told; Letty was destined to live and die a single sister.

But let it not be said that such as she are useless members of society. From the days of my earliest remembrance, when she read us the pleasant fairy tales, giving in her homely practice the delightful proof that elder sisters might be the very kindest and most self-forgetting of women, down until that sad time, when ten to the contrary; from the very Saturday night, when she undertook to wash the younger ones with her own soft hands, that we might not be flayed with the nursery maid's flannel, nor be blined with soap-suds in our eyes, and which, in spite of company, or books, or summer evening walks, she performed till we had all our grown Saturday night lavations; from the time when she called her young school-going brothers to her pillow each morning, to hear their lessons and declension and conjugation, and all the perplexities of multiplication table, clearing away difficulties, and seeming to give to each bewildered brain the faculties of retention and comprehension; from those days forward, when she helped to dress her younger and more aspiring sisters for the parties in which they, not she, were to figure; when she helped to make the bridal garments, as each successively married off; and then, as she assumed the new character of sister, and spent many a guinea on the cap and frock and dainty little bonnet for each new-comer, for which there was still a warm nook in her warm capacious heart; from all those days, and their duties, to the time when she became mistress in her father's house, and was, as it were, eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, reading for hours, to the old man, not books of her choice, but of his, and walking out, with slow, gentle steps, literally supporting his, whenever the sunshine was warm enough, to tempt him abroad: through all these years of duties, nobly performed, and of self renunciation, could it be said that Letty, though a single sister, was an useless member of society? Nay, could it not be said that many a forlorn, and his bar shall be found to contain the choicest liquors. He hopes, that by strict attention to business and to accommodate the wants of the guests, to merit a share of patronage. The undersigned has also opened next door to his Grocery Store, a

BOAT STORE

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Groceries, Provisions and ready made clothing, to gether wit h a general assortment of Liquors &c &c

HUGH MCCOLLOUGH.

Mayville, March 26, 1840—3m

Rectified Whiskey.

THE undersigned has opened a rectifying establishment, and will keep a constant supply on hand for sale.

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

March 23, '40—3m

MAYSVILLE

HARD WARE HOUSE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No 30, Front Street.

COUNTRY Merchants, and purchasers generally, are informed, that this concern is now in full operation in Maysville, and that a very large and complete assortment *Of European and American Hardware* of the latest styles has found there. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Feb 29, 1840.

☞ The above House is connected with the wholesale Store of the subscribers at Cincinnati, and the business here, and at Cincinnati, will be conducted by the firm of

REYNOLDS & DENNISON.

The connexion of this concern with an importing Hardware House in Cincinnati, affords great facility for obtaining goods direct from the Manufacturers in England and America, (and consequently on the very best terms,) and will enable us to sell as low as any house West of the Mountains.

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

Maysville, Feb. 29, 1840.

Mary's two eldest children have had the whooping-cough, and change of air is needed for them. "Oh, send them to sunty Letty," is the immediate resource; "she will take care of them!" "Aunt Letty is coming down for the christening," say Tom's seven children to one of their nursery maids; "she will bring us a new doll," exclaims one; "and me a ringing omnibus," says another. "She will bring me a great doll," says one little damsel," and will cut us applesauns and little pippin-mice! We shall have fun fun when aunt Letty comes!" Again, fun when aunt Letty comes!" Again, Mary's wife is thought to be consumptive, and a winter in Devonshire is recommended. George cannot accompany her for the whole time, but Letty can. To be sure, Letty is at every body's service; no one thinks of consulting whether she would like it; they are as sure as that tomorrow will come, that Letty will not fail them, whether she likes it or not.

But now let us suppose, for such sure things will happen sometimes, that, after all, sister Letty finds fun as a offer; an offer which is very unexceptionable; one that promises her the happiness she abundantly deserves. How does the news of it affect all that kindred which she has so faithful-ly and devotedly served all her life long? We may reasonably think, for common human nature only grows more selfish as it is more indulged.

"Only think," says Mrs. John to her husband, "show ridiculous of Letty thinking of being married at her time of life! There's an end to our trip up the Rhine!"

"I think, after living single so many years, she might have chosen a more convenient time for marrying than just now, when my poor children have the whooping-cough," says Mary; "that's just the way with old maids; they always do something or other foolish at last!"

"I don't know what I shall do with all my seven children." says Mr. Tom, "if Letty really marries; for you know it is such a convenience to have a maiden aunt in the family, because their time is of no value. Then there was in fact no occasion for Letty to marry, so comfortable as she was, always with some or other of us. As for ourselves, it was quite an amusement for us to see how she quieted our children, for really Letty managed so delightfully with children; but these old maids, you know, have nothing to try their tempers—it's so different with married women! I am sure it is a thousand pities that Letty even thought of marrying!"

"She does not care what becomes of me!" says Mrs. George, raising herself in her easy chair, after she had read the letter that announced sister Letty's intended marriage, and forgetting how Letty had given up her own chamber in London, to pass three months at Brighton, with this same indulged and peevish invalided; "but really people are so selfish; or one might have expected she would have postponed her marriage to the spring, but it only shows how little she cares for my health!"

Poor sister Letty, she had been too useful by half! Of those four married women who had so long availed themselves of her unwearing self-forgetfulness, and who looked with envious eyes on the peculiar Providence, which, they said, if not one had been so actively and widely useful, so meekly benevolent, as Letty, though she had lived for nearly fifty years a despised single sister.

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

RANAWAY from the subscriber a mulatto slave, named ALBERT, of the following description: Is about feet six high and is of round shouldered make, and of a very light complexion, nearly white; his hair is entirely black: it would be difficult to distinguish him from some races of the white blood. When spoken to, he is in the habit of looking you straight in the face, and then glancing to the left and throwing his head down. He speaks low, and is hard of hearing; no marks recollected, except a scar around his left ankle and foot, caused by a burn from stepping into melted iron with his shoe on, not injuring his toes. He has good clothing. Sometimes wears a blue cloth sattout and striped mixed janes sattout, and has probably fifty or a hundred dollars in Kentucky money. He will attempt to get hard to work, and has been much indulged.

He may be near Carlisle, or in Greenup county, or some of the ironworks in Ohio, or he may make his escape through Ohio. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said slave to the subscriber living at the Maysville Forge, Bath county, Ky. out of the State, or fifty dollars for taking and delivering him in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him. If taken and put in jail in this State, twenty-five dollars will be given.

March 26th, 1840. JOSHUA EWING.

Columbus Ohio, Ironton Register, Eng copy to the amount of $1.50 and charge Mon.

MCCOLLOUGH'S NEW HOTEL,

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the large and commodious hotel building, situated on Front street, at the upper end of the New Grade, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a comfortable manner and on moderate terms. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best of the market, his bar shall be found to contain the choicest liquors. He hopes, that by strict attention to business and to accommodate the wants of the guests, to merit a share of patronage. The undersigned has also opened next door to his Grocery, a

BOAT STORE

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Groceries, Provisions and ready made clothing, together wit h a general assortment of Liquors &c &c

HUGH MCCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stable in Washington this spring, two fine sire and Virginian, one American Eclipse at the season and one by Sir Charles at $20 the season, the colts and fillies to be free July next.

GEO. PETTIT.

March 5, 1840.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber hereby informs the Captains of the Steamboat Boilers, Company on that Boat, from Cincinnati to Maysville, that he has had some serious treatment, that he deems it proper to inform the public against submitting to the suits and ill-treatment that they may have to receive from him, by travelling on the boat.

March 26, 1840—3t

BALDWIN'S

PAT'NT SPRING SADDLE

R. A. Calohan

Has purchased the right of manufacturing the above saddle and most approved seat, elegance, and durability, recommend them to both rider and horse. Persons desiring to purchase a very superior saddle, would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. I am well aware of the prejudice heretofore existing against spring saddles, which, for the most part, have been just; but this from its decided advantages over common saddle, cannot fail to supercede in general use.

March 19, 1840.

For Sale,

A NEAT and convenient Dwelling house having about 2½ acres of ground attached to it, situated on Main street, near the Presbyterian church, in Washington.

☞ For further particulars and terms apply at this office.

Dr. J. Benson,

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

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

Dr Benson having had ten years experience in clinical practice, (and a great deal of which was spent in these prevalent chronic diseases that so generally afflict the human subject to,) flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His charges will be moderate as any practitioner in the city or country. The community will please read the following testimonials for the standing, practice and talents of Dr B:

Dr. Harrison, Goodloe, O'Bryan and *Davidson*, Nelson Co Ky

Dr Elliott, Slaughter, Helm, Berry, *New Haven*, Ky

Dr Young, Slaughter, and Smith, *Elizabethtown*, Ky

Dr McElhany and Hughes, 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 Bullitt counties, which he will be exhibited to any as may wish to employ him to attend to their cases.

March 19, 1840-3t.

Notice.

The Trustees of the Mason Association, in consequence of the great interest felt by the public that they have in their employ, *Mr. J. Horr*, a man of good moral character and good qualifications for teaching, the ensuing term of the Institution will commence on the 6th of April, next. Terms, from 11 to 14 bars per session. Good board can be had in the neighborhood, on reasonable terms. The institution is pleasantly situated four miles west of Washington. Inviting particular attention to the advantages of a school, free from the temptations and cares of the city, or villages, and the facility of access to Maysville or Mt. Gilead or Jacob A. St. Pratt's on the board of trustees.

Mason Co. Ky. Feb. 29, 1840.

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Iron Ware Manufactory, to the house formerly occupied by Willis Hall on the Market street, one door below his stand, where he will continue to keep a assortment of Ware of the best quality, which will positively be sold at the lowest price and on a good terms as they can be had anywhere. His long and well tried experience in business, together with a strict attention to business, together with his capacity, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and he pledges himself that he will employ none but first rate workmanship or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Country produce taken in exchange for Stoves and Wood Stoves: Fancy, Common and Spouts, 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 THESE AGENTS

CHARLES B. RYAN,

LEXINGTON.

COCTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—Insure Life and grant annuities, at as low rates of premium as any office in the Union. Marine Insurance, on the same terms which losses sustained by this office have been adjusted and paid, and will continue to do so, on a good footing.

☞ Office on Main Cross street, west of the Market house.

March 12, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Charles & Ryan, is this day dissolved by limitation as well as by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are please call and settle their accounts, and all claims against the firm will be presented for settlement. The business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned at the Books, Notes, &c. left in the hands of C. B. Ryan, who, with Mr. R. L. Stephenson, is authorized to collecting the debts due to the firm.

L. CHARLES,
CHAS. B. RYAN.

CHAS. B. RYAN,

Will continue the business of the old firm and solicits a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to the same firm.

Maysville, March 12, 1840—3t

R. E. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

WILL practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties, and will give special attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Maysville, Feb. 3, 1840—tf

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against trespassing on Jonathan Dudley, for $100, payable on the 25th of December next, and dated the 25th of December last, for the year 1839, in the case and on a good consideration, and we are determined to collect the same.

ROUNDS & ELDER.

April 2, '40—3t.

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

April 9, 1840.

ONE PRICE—62½ PER ANNUM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
R. M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

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

State Electors,
THOMAS GAITHER, of Adair,
JOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

District Electors,
JAS. L. MURRAY, of Calloway, Co.
CARLTON BERNETT, of Henderson.
BENJAMIN E. FORD, of Warren.
DENNIS TAMMEUS, of Pulaski.
JOS. P. MOORE, of Mercer.
HIRAM HARDIN, of Hardin.
JOS. ROBERTSON, of Nelson.
JOHN KERNSWITHER, of Jefferson.
DANL. GARRARD, of Clay.
ROBERT FLOURNOY, of Fayette.
THOS. MARSHALL, of Lewis.
PETER LUMKEDSON, of Mason.
JAS. W. TIBBATTS, of Campbell.

Martin Van Buren's Sentiments.

We addressed enquiries to twenty-seven of the leading Whigs, and find that they have adopted the Sub-Treasury."

President Van Buren.

Enter into the Presidential chair the firm and uncompromising opponent of the grant of the Bank of the United States; and the determination to arrest the *slight-ness* of the slave-holding States; and the determination to arrest the *slightness* of the slave-holding States; and the determination to assist the *slightness* of the slave-holding States where it is not only remains for me to do, no bill conflicting with these views, shall receive my constitutional sanction."

President Van Buren.

Gen. Harrison's Sentiments.

I believe that the existence of slavery in one of the GREATEST EVIL that we have to suffer; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slaveholding States to relieve the States of every inducement, and the necessary facility, to get rid of THIS EVIL.

William Henry Harrison.

Will he be asked if there is no way by the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION; I answer, there has been an object never my heart, the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE applied to that object."

William Henry Harrison.

Vote of the Senate of the United States attached to my name a disgrace, which I feel convinced, no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface."

William Henry Harrison.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!!

A meeting of the democratic party, will be held at Warren's Store, on Shannon, on Saturday the 18th inst. The friends of the administration of that neighborhood, and other sections of the county, are specifully requested to attend.

GEORGE LUCKIE.—There will be no meeting in this institution until Saturday week.

We have received a communication from Greenville, replying to some communications which appeared in the Monitor of the last week, and giving some account of the formation of the Tippecanoe Club at that place. Our correspondent says, that the club was formed on the *Sabbath day*, after a very considerable length from one of the churches! And cannot even the Lord's holy Sabbath be preserved from the pollution of party? To what base uses have they at last!

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.—*John Taylor*, Jr. Esq. one of the federal electors, declining the friends of Gen Harrison in his county. *Wm P Taylor*, the eldest son celebrated John Taylor, of Caroline, has announced Harrisonism. He wrote a touching address for publication in the Whig, but that honest print would not see day light. *Mr Tazewell* too, one ablest and most profound lawyers in the state of Virginia, we learn, has deserted the Whig party, and will vote for Mr Van Buren. What are the Whigs to expect when even as these are daily abandoning their cause?

MORE DESERTER! The Hon George W. Jones, member of Congress from the Russel Va. has published a letter in the Richmond Enquirer, addressed to a gentleman in Tenn. declaring his intention to support the Sub Treasury and Mr Van Buren. He has left the administration with Mr Rives, enrolled himself under the Whig Conservative banner. He now repudiates the doctrine of that party, and renounces all further peace to a cause which has led most of its men to the utmost extremes of absurdity. We refer to an article from the Baltimore Republican in to-days paper, for a more particular notice of Mr Hopkins' letter. The friends of Gen Harrison, by their miserable efforts to bolster their candidate into the presidential chair, are disgusting all sensible men, and drive Mr Van Buren friends in every direction.

We request the following from among many other publications of the same tenor, which find in the Ohio papers, as indicative of the spirit of moral principles in that state, as an apt commentary upon those base slanders that are propagated by the federal party in reference to the prospects of General Harrison. Thousands of honest Whigs are now with disgust and loathing from the ranks of prostitution they have been called to in the conduct of their party. Rowdy-ism and *Van Buren* entertainments find no sympathy with intelligent men.

From the Ohio Statesman,
Dublin Co., March 16, 1840.

Dr Mosley—Sir:—We are informed by the Whigs that Gen Harrison is supported by the friends of Martin Van Buren, and the modern abolitionists, and anti-masons, and believing that these sons threaten the disunion of the Union, unless we withdraw from the lists, and will vote for the Van Buren ticket.

J. C. CLOUSE.
ABNER FOUTS,
JAMES C. EVANS,
SAM'L. CLEGG,
PETER VANHORN.

Dr Editor—Can you tell me where the friends of Log Cabin Temperance Society were on Friday night last, that the meeting was compelled to adjourn without doing any business?

A Temperance Man.

At the Tippecanoe Club, we suppose, making preparations for the frolic at Washington;

OHIO DEMOCRACY IN MOTION! One of the largest political meetings ever held in Highland county, convened at Hillsboro on the 21st ult. Upwards of 2000 democrats were in attendance, and were addressed in a most masterly manner by the Hon Thos L. Hamer, Mr McCormick, who has lately deserted the Whig party, and Gen McDowell. The Gazette, published at Hillsboro, speaking of the meeting, says:

"Not a flag was hoisted, not a *canoe*, or hen *coop or image* was seen—not a *song* was sung, or a sound of horn or drum was heard. The people came together like men of intelligence to consult for their country's good. It is believed that one half of those present, were men of grey hairs and silver locks, and three fourths were over thirty years of age."

The greatest possible good feeling is said to have prevailed, and every man evinced a warm and enthusiastic devotion to the principles of sound democracy.

THE BALL ROLLING! The Chillicothe Advertiser of the 5th, says: "The entire democratic ticket has been elected in Washington, Fayette county, including Mayo, Recorder and all other officers. The Whigs hitherto had a large majority in that place."

James Wood, the individual who last fall in Philadelphia, blew out the brains of his interesting and accomplished daughter, because she married against his consent, has been tried and acquitted on the plea of insanity. The jury were not absent from the box 10 minutes before they agreed upon their verdict.

AMALGAMATION.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, says: "The Legislature of Massachusetts, by a vote of 163 to 164, has permitted the intermarriage of blacks and whites.—The vote was very nearly a party one—the Whigs voting for the amalgamation project, and the democrats against it."

In the late contest for Judges of election, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the district about which Messrs Inger and Naylor are now contending, the democratic party have nobly rebuked the stupendous imposition practised by the friends of the latter, to secure him a seat to which he was not elected. The majority of democratic votes cast is 463.

PROGRESS OF HARD-CIDERISM IN THIS QUARTER. Last Saturday at the drill muster in this neighborhood, several friends of the administration, proposed to test the relative strength of parties by taking a vote upon the Presidential question. Will it be believed, after the vainglorious boasting of the friends of Gen Harrison in this place, of the wonderful revolution in public sentiment which had taken place in favor of that gentleman, that the Whigs present vehemently opposed any expression of sentiment upon the subject? Verily, they did, and well was it, for it would have been a tangible refutation of the falsehoods that have been coined and set afloat at this place, for effect abroad. We can tell our friends abroad candidly and with honest sincerity, that we have no reason to believe the administration has lost a single inch of ground in this neighborhood, and on the contrary, that the mad extremes to which federalism has run of late, is working decidedly in our favor.

THE CURRENCY. It will not be denied by the advocates of the credit system, that an expansion of the currency of the country, necessarily brings with it an increase of the value of our products, agricultural as well as mechanical. As money becomes more plenty, the prices of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and other products, become higher. Under our paper system, where by bank notes may be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*, we have seen every thing, from corn-meal to real estate, inflated to the highest possible value, nominal to be sure, yet presenting such a phenomenon in the history of trade, as to arouse the cupidity of the German in his far off fields, and tempt him to export to this country as a matter of speculation, the products of his dairy—*butter* has absolutely been imported from the interior of Germany, and *wheat* from the island Sicily. The tendency of an increase in the nominal value of our products, is to reduce our credit. We do not say, that it is so, because the value abroad, where the currency is regular and uninflated, is less than it is here. If we export our products then it must be at an actual loss. But, other countries may introduce their surplus articles, and even, as has been the case, under sell our own producers. The consequence must be an abandonment of the cultivation of productive industry, because the demand for consumption being supplied cheaper from abroad, leaves no incentive to our own productive energies. Speculation and other pursuits, requiring less physical exertion, invariably supercede these labors.

But an expanded paper currency begets extravagance, for when money is cheap, mankind are not likely to be quite as frugal as when it requires great cost to procure it—Hence, we import extensively at such a time, and the foreign merchant, taking advantage of our own extravagant notions, charges higher for his goods. *We* have no surplus products to give in return, or if we have, we are compelled to sell to him, not at our own exalted prices, but at such a value as he is pleased to fix. If we sell to him our cotton, for instance, in return for foreign goods, we do not regulate the value by our own standard of paper currency, but by the more moderate one of the old and unfluctuating specie standard. The effect is easily perceived. *We* become greatly indebted to merchants abroad. Our paper money will not answer to liquidate the debt, and the consequence is, a drain of the precious metals. Then come the revulsion. The paper bubble explodes, and its consequences are tremendous. The circulation of the banks is instantly curtailed—prices fall, beneath their natural level, and every thing tends down, down. The country is thrown again upon its own recuperative energies to retrieve what has been lost through the folly of a wretched and unnatural expansion of paper credit. A time the foreign debt is paid off, specie begins to flow in, our products are abroad, and prosperity once more dawns upon the country. For a while things go on well, until another expansion and another shock follow one another like the waves of the sea.

These are the fruits of the policy advocated by the opponents of the administration, and we appeal to the intelligent that they would have the country believe, was the wisest the safest and the best, that the world has ever known.

What think you reader, of the letter of Gen Harrison's committee in another place? The Statutes provide for the appointment of such committees for idiots and lunatics, but its a new thing since the days of George III, for *great men* to have them.

Correspondence of the Monitor.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1840.

The Sub-Treasury bill has occupied the attention of the House since Monday week. Numerous have been the stump speeches made for Buncombe, while it was in the committee of the whole.

Vanderpool, Duncan, Cushing, Irving, Alford, Smith, of Maine, Biddle, Pickens, Petriken, Nesbiet, Graves, and a host of others, have spoken well, or ill, as they happened to have the talent and the will. Graves has made a sort of general index to charges against the administration of General Jackson. He spoke about all day, drank seven tumblers of water, and knocked a bran new law book into a cocked hat. Like the Scotish clergyman of old, he is a *powerful* speaker. His eye is *enamelled* when he speaks, and his voice is *lost* in his throat.

The House sat 29 hours in committee, viz: from 12 o'clock on Thursday until 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday it sat until 12 o'clock, and on Friday at 10 o'clock, the afternoon having been all voted *out of court*, the bill was reported to the House, a fine lot of arch peace breakers now stood round the chair to catch the speakers eye. Every man had his amendment in his fist, from *little Profit* up to great *Raridea*. Mr. Speaker, thundered the front rank, as the speaker received the report of the chairman of the committee; but some how or other Mr Speaker saw a democrat first and gave the floor to him. Mr. Esteman, of N. H. now said he should make a short speech, just such a speech as the country needed. He had said nothing heretofore—he moved the previous question. The effect was tremendous, the question was put and carried, leaving all of the whigs, who wished to break down the credit of this great republic, the bill was read a third time and passed. On Saturday 30 private bills were passed. On Monday petitions were called for and received, and Mr Gale of Md. Jim Bell has upon his new gag-law again. It is worse than Crittenden's because there is more of it. Heaven save us from such a pill, I say. A prospect of war is before us. The British minister and Mr. Forsyth have had a sharp correspondence for a Diplomatic one, and wise heads in congress say *War*. The Treasury note bill passed the senate yesterday, yeas 26 nays 7.

Yours, D.

To the Friends of the Administration in Mason County.

Fellow citizens:—When I addressed you last week, it was in a spirit of candor and sincerity, that I felt would be generously appreciated by you. I had confidence in your intelligence and good sense, and neither sought to mislead you with ambiguous ideas, nor impose upon you by flattering and deceitful language. The minions of a hectoring majority, may torture and distort my sentiments to their pleasure,—they may misrepresent me, and *sneer* at you—but it will neither divert *me* from my purpose, nor, I trust, deter you from a manly exercise of your rightful privileges. I have seen too much of the superstitious bearing of this Country towards the democracy of this County, to be disturbed by its *sneers* or mortified by its *contempt*. It is one trait, characteristic of the motley compound, "to *despise* all men of purer and better principles than themselves," and it is a safe rule, to regard ourselves as approximating more closely the true principles of republican liberty, when we are most despised and most persecuted by them.

My purpose is not, however, to irritate those who are already mad, or as Plutarch has it, "*to stir the fire with a sword*," and I desist from comment upon the bloated insolence of such a faction.

Fellow citizens, there is no fact better established by the experience of mankind, than that, "in union there is strength."—How muchsoever we may accomplish by invidual exertion, we should remember, that vastly more may be effected by an union of our efforts. A few individuals, considerable rills, dashing their feeble force against the side of some lofty mountain, at different distances along its base, may continue to dash, without leaving so much as an impression upon that eternal hill. But concentrate those little rills into one stream, and it moves on with a resistlessness of force, that may defy even the mountains strength, and carry out that which before stood unscathed, to bow its proud and lofty head to the power of the torrent. Pluck one of those little luminaries from the heavens, and separate it from its dependence upon the rest, and how soon would the harmony of the vast machinery of the universe, be thrown into confusion and disorder! As there is a mutual dependence there, and as the disjointed parts of that grand arrangement, separate and independant of the rest, could do nothing in carrying out the great designs of nature, so man, alone and isolated in his sphere, is weak and powerless. A mutuality of dependence and of action, is the effective principle of every order of existence.

If we wish then, in the great work of redeeming ourselves from the prostration into which we have been thrown, to be successful in our efforts, let me inculcate fellow citizens, the necessity of *union*.—The first step should be to unite every man's influence, and influence, in the integrity of our institutions, and the preservation of our liberties. Situated as we are in this County, subject as we have been to the arrogant intolerance of the majority, we need the encouragement and assistance of one another. The assumption that we are all engaged in one common effort to redeem ourselves from the degradation of being in a small minority, will infuse a spirit of boldness into our action, that cannot fail to result happily. Is it not the unanimity with which our opponents take a powerful hold to the base spirit of federalism, that has given to its doctrines, such powerful sway in Mason? Have we ever known that party to jeop and a single inch of its ground by a division of its ranks? And then, if they so unanimous in their movements, who have no glorious end to accomplish, no noble and patriotic principle to advance, how much more should we labor to move in concert and with unanimity? Let us organize—let us concentrate our efforts. Discarding every personal consideration, and disregarding every sacrifice of convenience, *let us lay hold of the work*, and determine *not to give up*, until we shall have accomplished our purpose. We should hold meetings at every precinct and institute an efficient and active plan of operations. Induce every democrat to attend, that he may understand what is expected of him, and take no excuse should any manifest indifference upon the subject. In this way, and in this way only, can we expect to arouse the proper spirit, and to effect a proper union. Our opponents devote weeks, aye, months of service to a rotten cause, where no principle animates them, but the desire to batten on the public plunder. Shall we not give a few days to a more glorious cause? Let your response affirm my hopes, for I believe from the signs of the times, the democrats of old Mason, are prepared to enter into battle with becoming vigor. The precinct meetings should be the rallying places, of which timely notice in all cases ought to be given.

The enemy are stirring at all points, watching with the cunning of the serpent, for an opportunity to assail you. If you remain inactive, they will by the only tongue of persuasion, and the deceitful language of hypocricy, to abandon your principles, base *threats* and base *persecutions* are resorted to, to *drive* you where you could not be *led*. I do not speak without reason, for every man who has addressed you, instances have occurred where attempts like these were put in operation, to force men against their principles and against the dictates of their consciences, to the support of the Whig candidates! These things are not common to any particular part of the county, but form a single branch of the well arranged plan of the opposition to accomplish their ends, and are in vogue every where. Are your democratic rights to be thus bartered with, and trampled upon, and not awaken your indignation? Are you to submit to these things without resistance? No, I pray you, by the recollections of that glorious struggle of our fathers, by which the liberty of speech and the freedom of opinion were secured to us, to speak your indignation trumpet-tongued into the ear of the wretch who would control your opinions by threats of oppression. Hold the man who thus approaches you up to the scorn and contempt of the public.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

Mason co.

For the Monitor.

Mr. Editor:—You have upon more occasions than one, intimated that the Whigs were about to cut their own throats, by the excessive following into which they were running. You were not much mistaken, and I can assure you the work of reaction is rapidly progressing. A little incident that occurred in this place on Saturday last exemplifies the truth of my remark. A military company paraded on that day, and the Captain in order to show his new-born zeal in the cause of the party to which he belongs, brought to the place of muster one of the hammers purchased for the ginger-bread frolic at Washington on Monday next. This he intimated was to be borne by the ensign, as the standard of the day. But no sooner was this known, than a large number of the men, told him plainly they would muster under no such banner, as they were not disposed to prostitute the military institutions of the country by any such partizan servility. They were willing to march under the national ensign, or the appropriate flag of the company, but would not give countenance to any such ridiculous display of party feeling. The banner, which had upon it a portrait of Gen Harrison, with other devices, was, therefore, sent off the ground, and the company mustered without it. However, after having paraded sometime, the Captain halted at the place where the banner was kept, and had it again brought forth and unfurled. He gave notice that all who were disposed to march through town under the banner of old Tippecanoe would signify it, and such as were not disposed to do so, would be dismissed. Not a single man out of nearly one hundred, be it said to their honour, would fully this Captain unfortunate flag!

Now, Sir, is not this an impressive comment upon what we have so often heard of the enthusiasm of the friends of Gen Harrison, and does it not at least signify, that if there has been any enthusiasm, the good sense of the public, is beginning to revolt at the extent of folly to which it has led some of them. Will not Mr Collins give us a chapter upon this subject in his next paper? Go it, Lewis!

ONE OF THE "CHANGED."

For the Monitor.

Mr Stanton: The Tippecanoe Club, or some members of that childish concern, have written to *Mr Davis* to send documents to some Van Buren men in this city, who it was hoped, might be fools enough to change their principles by reading the federal trash with which the Whig members of Congress are flooding the country. I, among the rest, was complimented by a favor of this kind, and received documents under the *frank* of *Mr Davis*. Not only speak my own sentiments, but that of every Van Buren man who was similarly honored, when I say that the pitiful trick has inspired nothing but *disgust and contempt*. If *Mr Davis* could not notice us until prompted to do so by the Tippecanoe Club, we have no thanks to render *him* for his trouble. He could do more service to his country, by sending to the *Club* a few moral essays upon the propriety of every man's attending to his own business.

W.

For the Monitor.

THE LOG FLY-TRAP.

Mr Editor: In conversation the other day, with one of the indwellers of these corners, though comfortable abodes, I was very much struck with a very sensible and plain remark that he made, which seemed to indicate to me that the pains and expenses to which the whigs are going, would be all lost, in making them their dupes. He said the course of the whigs reminded him of a plan he once took in a neighborhood where he was a boy. The way he did, when a boy to catch flies, was to take a powerful piece of molasses and spread it on a board, and by that means draw them into it until they were fast, and then smash them. Just so said he, are the whigs trying to do with us; they think to charm us by a representation of our log-cabins and hard-cider barrels, to vote for their candidate, and after they get us in their power, and when the election is over, they will smash us, as I used to do the flies. But it wont do—they can't catch log-cabin boys in that way.

COMMON SENSE.

Blanks

Of every description, for sale at this office.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, *MARTIN VAN BUREN*, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WASHINGTON, commencing on *Monday, the thirteenth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands, within the limits of the undermentioned township and fractional township, to wit:

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township fourteen, on the north side of Red river, of range twenty-eight.

Fractional township fourteen, and fractional, bordering on the Chockaw boundary, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on *Monday, the sixth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township four and seven, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE commencing on *Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned township and fractional township, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township one, of range nineteen.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township ten, of range thirty-one.

Fractional township ten, bordering on the Cherokee boundary, of range twenty-three.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the twenty-third day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned township and fractional township, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twenty, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-one.

Townships nineteen, and twenty, and fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-two.

Township twenty and fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-three.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-four.

Lands appropriated, by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships and ranges, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of March, anno Domini, 1840

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JAS. WHITCOMB,

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any of the lands designated in the foregoing proclamation, is required to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office and make payment for the same, *at or particularly after specing this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, in due period after the 22d day of June next, when the pre-emption law of 1838 will expire by limitation; and all claims not duly made known to them *prior to that date*, are declared by law to be *forfeited*.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

April 9th-12t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen from my stable in Harrison co. Ky. near Cynthiana, on Sunday night, the 29th March past, one large bay horse, about 7 years old, upwards of 16 hands high, shod all round. Said horse has rather a long head, with a blaze face, is a fast rate harness horse, has a white spot on the top of the neck, occasioned by a gall of the collar, and also a white spot on the heel of the off hind foot about the size of a quarter of a dollar—no other marks recollected. The said horse is heavy made, and is quite a smooth turned horse. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the rogue and horse, or $20 for the horse and $30 for the thief, and all reasonable charges paid.

April 9, '40 *JOHN WILLIAMS.*

Beef! Beef!

The undersigned has rented a stall in the market, and is prepared to furnish the citizens with beef of the very best quality, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. He has no connection with any other beef stalls in market, and those disposed to patronize him may rely upon having good bargains, as well as good beef.

April 9, 1840. *WM. T. TOLLE.*

LOTTERY NEWS!

DRAWING OF THE
Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 23.

24-74-61-20-22-44-53-58-42-69-66-50-75.

Class 28—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., April 4. Capitals 30,000, 10,000 6000, 5000, 3000, 2500, 2195; 25 of 2000, 50 of 200, 50 of 150, and 88 of 100. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Class 29—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., April 8. Capitals $10,000, 10,000, 4000, 2200; 10 of 2000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, and 70 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Class 30. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., April 11. Capitals $30,000, 10,000, 5000, 2500, 3000, 2500, 1995; 30 of 1000, 50 of 250, 75 of 150, and 125 of 125. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Class 31.—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., April 15. Capitals $15,000 10,000, 2000, 1500, 1400, 1152; 10 of 1000, 10 of 500, 10 of 250, 10 of 200, 20 of 150, 125, and 250—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

Class A—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. April 18.

CAPITALS: $50,000, 25,000, 15,000, 10,000, 9,000, 8,003, 7,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2806; 5 of 2,500, 10 of 2,000, 20 of 1750, 20 of 1500, 50 of 1000, 50 of 640, 120 of 500, 65 1st and 2d Nos 400, 65 3d and 4th 300, 65 4th 200, 65 5th 100, 65 6th and 7th 80, 65 7th and 8th 60, 130 8th and 9th, and 9th and 10th 50, 4485 of 40, and 27,040 of 20. TICKETS $20; halves $10; Quarters $5; eighths $2 50. 98 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.

Life of Wm. H. Harrison.

SKETCHES of the civil and military services of *William Henry Harrison*, by Chas Todd and B Drake. Price 62½ cents. To be had at E. COX'S Book store.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE ON WHARFAGE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Maysville, That from and after the 1st day of *May next*, each and every steam boat, which may land or anchor in front and within 100 feet of any public landing belonging to, or which may hereafter become the property of the said city, shall pay to the city for wharfage, the following sum of money in the rates following to wit: Each and every steam boat hereafter burthen, which may land or anchor as a foresaid, shall pay the sum of $2,00 for the first 24 hours or any part thereof they land or anchor as aforesaid, and for the further sum of $1,50 cents for any subsequent 24 hours, or any part thereof during the time, such boat may land or anchor, and every steam boat of 200 tons burthen and upwards, shall pay for the first 24 hours or any part thereof, the sum of $4.00 and for each subsequent 24 hours, or any part thereof, the sum of $2,00, and all former laws conflicting with such ordinance, are hereby repealed.

RICHD COLLINS, *Pres. City Council.*

M. MARSHALL, *City Clerk.*

COACH MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public at large, that he has opened a shop on 2nd Street, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, where he intends to carry on the Coach making business, and is prepared to manufacture work to order, or repair old work, at the shortest notice and at low cash prices. He hopes from long experience in the business, and prompt attention to secure a generous share of public patronage.

N. B. COACH PAINTING of all kinds done in the beatstile and with expedition.

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Carlisle, Ky. on the 31st March, 1840, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General P O, as dead letters:

Sally Anderson
Wm Adair
John Alexander
Wm B Breckenridge
Hosea Bell
Jas Buckhanan
Thos Bannister
Wm P Buckhanan
Hilton Brady
John Byres
D C Caldwell, Sr
Alex B Crawford
James Clarke
Providence Crauch
Robt Craig
Harrison Cranch
Peter Cock
Andrew Couchman
Sarah Cooper
John Doughty—2
Saml Earle
Ann Elliott
Jas Freeman
Francis Green—2
Enoch Goodwin
Benj Gore
John H Hady
Wm Hartley
John Huffman,
David Haddleson
James Hamilton or A West
Zibbea Harrison
Reuben Hawes
Capt John Harris
Col Wm Hamilton
Jesse Holladay
Wm Johnson
Saml P Johnson
Josh Jeffries
Saml Lyford
Robt McMahan
Rev Aaron Moore
Jas Mitchell
John McClintock
Hugh J McClintock
Thos Mitchell, Esq
Jos Parkes
Arthur L Parkes
Wm Piper
John F Piper
John Rogers
col Lewis C Roberts
John Roberts
Jno Robinson
J Raymonds, Esq
James Right
John Rankin
G W Ruddell, Esq
Robt Shannon
Mrs Sarah Sens
Henry Smith—2
Dr O H Stout
E H Sanders
B Smith
John W Shanklin
Miss Mary A Squires
Abraham Shoultz
Stephen Smart
Mathias Vanark
Thos Wilson
Isaac Warren
Chas Webb
Julia F Wood
Hayden Young

JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post office at Maysleick, Ky. which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the general P O, as dead letters:

Thos Adamson
Wm Adamson
Miss Ann Allison
H Burrow
Miss Eliza'th Bland
Wm R Brown
Alfred Chanslor
John O Callen
Jas M Calvert
Cornelius Drake,
Elijah Eaton
Charles I. Forman
Mrs Nancy Gray
Anron Hitt
Wm Johnson
Elijah Johnson
Miss Harriet List—2
James M Lamb
Forster Lynn
James McFerrin
Mr Jane Mitchell
Ross Prather
W W Robb
Joel W Ridgell
Saml C Stewart
Jonathan Sheppard
Wm Stockdale
Wm N Stewart
Wm Willoughby,
I. Wiggins
Cornelius Waller

L. M. LAWSON, P. M.

April 1, 1840.

To the Public.

The subscriber desires to inform the public that he has discovered a certain cure for all diseases that are not hereditary, and has been enabled by years among the whites and indians, during which time he has used his remedies with success. He will be at Washington next week, and for several succeeding days, when all those who wish to acquire a knowledge of his discovery will call and see him at our Mr. Fowlers, and where at a distance may address him at that place postage paid. *J. MAGUIRE.*

April 9, '40.

This is to let the people know that my wife was oppressed with wind ache her whole life time, for many old years, and by taking medicine from Dr Magaire, she got well in 24 hours and has never had that pressure since which is about six months.

JNO. ALLEN, of Mason co.

BOOKS.

THE Practical Farmer, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a Flower Garden with instructions, 25 cts; The Farmer's Manual and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for 1840; The Practical Farmer, Gardiner and Housewife: complete Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas, Mexico's Young Minstrel: Holland's Life of Martin Van Buren; David Crockett's do: Life of Colonel Crockett; Fowler's Phrenology, (many); Polyglott Bibles, large and small; Brown's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Henry's Commentary on the Bible: Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Burk's Illustration of Scripture: Jenk's Companion to the Bible; Dwight's Sermons on the Gospels & Acts, 5 vols.; Jays, Barnes and Wirchester's Family Prayer Book.

For sale by EDWARD COX.

Frost st., Maysville, Ky.

April 8, 1840.

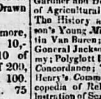
Second and last Call.

THOSE who know themselves indebted to the undersigned either by note or book account, will call and take payment by the 25th day of April, or they will be disappointed that our books should be closed. Those who do this avoid themselves of this call, will find their accounts and notes in the hands of proper officers for collection.

WM. CORWINE,
JAMES FICKLIN.

Maysville, April 2, 1840—3t

Cincinnati Packet.



The steamboat SWIFTSURE, James Fleming Master, is again in the trade between Maysville and Cincinnati—leaving Maysville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Cincinnati on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

April 2, 1840.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post office at Maysville, Ky, on the 31st March, 1840, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters:

A—Agron Albert
Richard Applegate
David Atkinson
M. Aylward
Miss A C Arnold
C Anderson
Mrs Sarah Anderson
B—E. I. Bullock
David E Bullock
William Barnine
Saml F Brooking
Wm J Bocklin
Joshua Braward
W H Bollinger
Abner Bagby
Abraham Buskirk
Philip Bernond
Mrs A Beedle
William A Burns
Robert Brown
G. W. Bode
Master Penrich Bussche
Daniel Brecelin
Frederic Bakl
James Coulter
John T Brooks
Mrs Emily Baldridge
Thomas H Beck
Saml C Bradley
C—Enos Campbell
John Case
Conklin & Banning—2
Bennett Carter
Thomas Colbourn
Charles Carter
David C. Clarke
Jackson Carnahan
A. J. Coombs
John Coulthard—2
Cornin & Mitchell
Joseph Clarke
Lucius Cross
Whitfield Cragg
James Caldwell
E M Clifford
Jacob Cole
Uriah Childs
Edward Cassidy
J Cooper—2
Morris Call—2
D—James Dodds
Mrs Nancy Duncan
John Disney
Granville H. Dye
James E Dodd
Miss Ann Davis
R bert Dells
Eleanor Doherty
Eli Davidson Jr
Thomas Duke Jr
Miss Maria Downing
J. Davis
Moses Dicenport
George Dodson 2
E—B P Evens
G W Evans
F—Jesse Fristoe
Hugh Ford
Richard Fristoe
Jung Farquhar
Thomas Fristoe
Thomas J Farley
Capt Fleming
George Forster
Jone Freeborn
Peter Steinle
G W Fleming
George Carrier
Thomas Gillis
Henry Grimes
Henry Green
H—John Hughes
Mrs Mary Hollinsbee
Daniel Hughes
Daniel Hay
Jean Hendrix
James Hover
Thomas Howes
Mrs Elizabeth Hall
Larkin Hurley
Fanny Hammon
Aaron Harmon
John or James Hillis
Abraham Harris
George Hamilton
Mrs Isabella Higgins
Eliza Higgins
T. C. Hoy
Elias P Holmes
Jonathan Hunt
Seaton Hicks
R H Henderson
Thos Humphreys—2
George Hammer—2
Jacob Hillman
Miles Jones
Abraham Johnson
Robt Johnson
Mrs Maria Johns
Ebenezer Jenkins
Wm Johnson
Melitith Jillison—2
K—Miss Elizabeth
D Kershner
John Key
Daniel King

Arthur King
John M Kelcey
James P Kennedy
L—John Light
Jacob Latterle
Isaac Lewis
Joseph F. Lodwick
Anthony Light
Isaac Lloubarger
John M Logan
J P Lockhin
Robt or Jane Latta
M—James Murry
John McAtlana
Robt Morrison
Stanislaus Mitchell
James Minor
James Maguire
Daniel McArty
L. R McAboy
David Mebrick
William Martin
William Mitchell
James Madison
James Montoe
Robt McCurdy
H Mittleberger
William Marr
Guld Mc
James W Marshall
Harvy Mills
Miss Maria McIlrain
Edwin Martin
John Magill
James McDermitt
Robt Mayner
Isaac Morford
Grant McDanolds
Miss R Mitchell
Peter Magill
J J Moss
Pat McNama
Richard Maddox
S L Mitchell
David N McCarty
Mrs S A Meaniter—2
Charles Mathews—2
W H Moss—2
John Matchet—2
N—Mr Nelson
Robt Neil
Joseph Nowers
O—Jacob Outten
Andrew Oneiff
Hiram Outten
Mrs Antiania Owens
John Oberlin
P—Robt S Powers
John Pringle
John L. Parker
Benj F Pratt
James Painter
R—Albert Roper
G W Ruber
George Russell
Lewis G Reed
John Russell
D A Richardson
Alfred Ryan
Mrs Maria Reed
David Robb
S—Stephen Snow
Col E Sniffen
A C Shackleford
Peter Steinle
Amos Slack
S H Stevenson
Juliette Shaw
Mr Sheriff
John Spirkler
Martin A Swaim
Dyer Stephens
Thomas Small
John B Simpson
J W Smith
H D Saunders
Sheriff of Mason co
Thomas Sentency
William Smith
Rachael Smith
Jacob Standly
Joseph D Smith—2
John Skeggs—2
T. W William Taylor
John Thomas
R W Thompson
Saml Tinsley
Jesse Turner
T—Thomas Urie
W—Mrs M W Wood
Susannah Wovely
A R West
Miss F Wood
Robt Wilson
Haviland Wight
Jacob Williams
James Wilson
Isaac Watson
John W Weaver
Ormsby Williams
Will W Woolford
Thos Wrenn
Chs White
Willis Wills
Elizabeth Wilson—8
W H Wood—2

JAS. C. COLEMAN.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Mason county Ky, and if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters—to wit:

Adamson William
Ball Harrison
Burns Marshall
Baldwin Nancy Mrs
Backlin Mathew
Cole W G 2
Cox John
Cumbers Thomas
Clerk of Mason Cir
Bonnell Elizabeth
Cabell Simon
Calvert Tho'as Mrs

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

L. Rue Lick, Ky. D. Bellingsl, P. M.
Augusta, " John Smith, " Paris " Otho Hughes P. M.
Hillsborough " O. J Miller,
Mt. Sterling " David Dennett.
Kentontown " Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana " Jno A Wilson
North Middletown" N. G Darnell
Flat Rock " Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel " Jno E Logan
Springsburg " R R Lane or Thos Throop
Sharpsburg " Sanford Allen P M
Blairsville " Garrard Stewart P. M.
Owingsville " J W Barnes
Carlisle " Joel Howard P M
Cynthia " Saml Rosenberger P M.
Vanceburg " Thos B 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
Ferrodsburg " J Dodge Murphy P M
Ripley Ohio Mr Bennet 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., 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.

GREEN GLASS.

ASSORTED boxes 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
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 springs, 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 15, 12 by 18, 14 by 18, 14 by 24, for sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

Flint Glass.

DECANTERS, Pitchers, Bowls, Dishes, Plates, Plates, Gellies, Wines, Cordials, and Champaign Glasses, Cut and Plane, fine Cut Tumblers, Pressed and Heavy Plane Barr Tumblers, common tumblers, for sale low by.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 12, 1840.

ONE CENT REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension of GEORGE W. DRAKE, 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 25th of June last, or thereabouts. He is about 16 or 17 years of age, blind in one eye, 5 ft 6 or 8 inches in height. All persons are forwarned not to harbor or employ said boy, as the penalties of the law in such cases provided, will be duly enforced.

WASHINGTON ELLIS.

Spring Township, Adams Co. O.

Feb 13th 1840.—3t

PAINTS, (assorted.)

VENITIAN Red, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry Lamphlack, rons's 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, lately formerly occupied by Rounds & Reed, as a Clothing Store, where he will be happy 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.

Mayerville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

Philadelphia Calfskins.

JUST received 15 dozen "Kearsh" 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 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.

Mayerville, Feb. 15, 1840.

PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

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

South-west corner of Market 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, which will enable him to meet his engagements, which he is compelled to meet.

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 Jesse Pettit about nineteen years old, about 5 feet high or mile mode; he had on when he went away, a bark colored sattinet, 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-one years of age. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, said boy and delivering him to me, or twenty dollars for taking him up. This 20th of February, 1840.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh White Lead.

75 KEGS pure Lead, in oil,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 12, 1840.

J. J. WATTS,

HAVING again returned to the TAILOR business, solicits the patronage of his friends and former customers.

Shop on Front Street. Two doors below Sutton's Hotel.

Mayerville, Feb. 6, 1840.

Summer Goodies.

A SUFFICIENT supply of good yellow sugar, very sweetened and cheap, may be had at the store of

C. MONTAGUE.

Dec. 4, '39.

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 & Beaty's Reports; Sir Isaac Newton's Principia or Philosophy; Neale's History of the Puritans; Orton's Comp. Book; Alcott's Elementary Books; Parrington's Nurse's Guide; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Nicholas Nickleby, complete; Sweet Singer of Israel, a new collection of Sacred Poetry or Hymns; Confession of Faith; Toplady on Predestination; Methodist Hymns; Mathews on the Divine Purpose; Wesley's Sermons; Doctrinal Tracts; Massillon's Sermons; Saurin's Sermons; Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, price $1; Peter's Digest, 2 vols; The Missouri Chart, with Engravings of all the Symbols &c, by J. Cross; 50 volumes Medical, Anatomical and Surgical Works; Paper of every description.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,
Front street, Mayerville.

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 appetite.

February 6, 1840—2t

Dissolution:

THE Partnership of Clark & Teeple, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, will call on Wm. Parker who is authorized to receive the 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 two notes of hand, given by the undersigned to *Isa C. Markland*, for $100 dollars each, dated 5th Feb. 1840, due in one and three 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.

I. COLLINS.

Brown Co Ohio, }
Feb. 13, 1840—3t }

Mayerville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber would inform his former customers and the public, that he has on hand a large supply of his well known WARRANTED SUPERIOR Cotton Yarns, Candlewick, Carpet chain, Stocks, Cotton Post Office Twine, Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the finest Mississippi Cotton he ever used in their place, the yarn is consequently *better* than any heretofore made and offered at such reduced prices, as to make it the interest of all dealers in his line to come to call

Jan 30th 1840. W M GOSLING.

CANDLE FACTORY.

A CONSTANT supply of Candles, mould 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 place in the west.

Jan 23d 1840. G. MONTAGUE.

A CALL.

LOOK HERE!! The proprietor of the confectionary, *No 19 Sutton St.* earnestly requests all those who owe them 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 his business 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, 1839.

All kinds of Confectionaries

FOR SALE by wholesale at Cincinnati prices

No 19, Sutton St. Mayerville, Ky.

FOR SALE by retail Leaf 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 and in boxes, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

RAISINS, Dates, Figs and Malaga 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 landing, and is determined to keep such accommodations, as will please the travelling public—His farm shall be furnished on moderate terms.

Dec. 12, 1839—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM LEWIS & JAMES FICKLIN, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, his day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who know the useless indebted, will call and make payment immediately at the old stand. Those who have claims will present them for adjustment.

WM. CORWINE.
JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having become the proprietor of the Lumber Yard, on the corner of 2d and Fith streets, formerly occupied by Corwine and Ficklin, has on hand a good assortment of Boards and Shingles, which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or approved credit, and solicits the patronage of the public.

JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 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 the produce of property confided to their care. Also, to hold and press Hemp and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Mayerville, 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 2d Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, which the public he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment

of Ware of the best quality,

which he will positively sell at the CINCINNATI PRICES,

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

Hiring and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced workmen to his employ, will enable him to execute all orders in tin, copper, sheet iron, &c, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or finish by any Merchant 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.

Mayaville, 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.*

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

Western Reserve Cheese,

20 CASKS this day received, and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Pure Sperm Oil,

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

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Dec. 12.

MONEY WANTED.

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

MARTIN SMITH.

Mayaville, Dec. 4th 1839.—3t

N. B. I have on hand for sale, 20 or 30 bushels of *RADISH SEED*, which I will sell for *One Dollar* per bushel, in the ear Also 25 or 30 bushels of *line BEETS*, which I will sell low.

M. S.

A Second supply of Winter GOODS!

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

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

Mayaville, Nov. 28, '39.

The beginning of the year.

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

KIRK, ANDERSON & SHARPE.

Mayaville, Jan. 2, 1840.

M. MARKLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

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

Nov. 28, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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

Feb 21, 1839.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery for the 8th Counties of FLEMING, NICHOLAS, BATH, LEWIS & GREENUP.

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

Janney, & Bradley,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herbert,
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Hunt & Brodrick.

Mayaville.

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,

Mayaville, Ky.

Will make collections and remit to order.

☞Office No 6. main cross street.

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Mayaville, January 11, 1836.

DR. J. SEATON,

Late of Boston, Mass.

Druggist and Apotheary,

Corner of Front and Main Cross Streets,

Mayaville, Ky.

Aug 8, 1839.

Wall Paper.

1600 ROLLS Wall Paper of the neatest patterns—fine and common.

151 rolls Border Papers, for rooms,
200 rolls Window Papers,
350 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 Rear at the market price.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary or the English Language, 4 vols ouarto, by Richardson; Clarke on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm; London Japan Ink; Sketching Boards for Engines; James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Fuzzier; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tome's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Boardman's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richardson's Dictionary; Cheveley; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Collinsthe.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,
Front st., Mayaville.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BUCK PARKER,

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksville, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Mayaville, and pledges his constant attention to the accommodation of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel, and the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for the Steamboats, recommends it and commodiousness of its arrangement, and the pledge of his continued assiduity to contribute to the satisfaction of all who induces the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, that portion of patronage which his efforts shall merit.

WM. B. PARKER.

Jan. 16. 1840—tf.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

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

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

Mayaville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6. FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, the fine assortment of Cloths, Casimers, vestings, and trimmings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they pledge themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as can be had elsewhere. They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order any job with which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be done in the most expeditious manner, and according to the most approved mode, and reasonable prices. They pledge themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a generous share of public favor.

April 4th 1837

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative.

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

Many testimonials might be adduced to show that the Sanative has effected the most astonishing cures in almost all the diseases to which humanity is subject; but it is deemed unnecessary, as the general popularity which the Sanative has obtained, recommends it fully to the public. The following is a brief statement of the principle diseases to which it has successfully been applied: Incipient and confirmed consumption, phthisic, epilepsy, venereal, dropsy, piles, insanity, indigestion, pleurisy, gout, dysentary, gravel and strangury, diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, partial deafness, nervousness, Ague, Weak Lungs, spitting of blood, and delirium tremens.

Price $2 50 per bottle or half dozen.

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

PHILIP E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.—6mo

The Public will take Notice.

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

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

W M. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19,—3mo.

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,
20 do. preat. do. 5 and 8 flute,
4 boxes French Tumblers, flue,
73 do. Viols, assorted,
37 do. Bottles, do:

Also fine and plain Wines, Cordials, Jellies, Decanters, Bowls, Dishes, Molasses Cans, Lamps and Shades, Lanterns, Flower Vases, Lamps, and tall—and fancy Bitter which will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and see.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
August 8, 1839. No. 10 Market Street.

Glass Ware.

7 PAIR fine Cut Bowls,
5 pair " " Dishes;

Also, fine Pitchers, Champaigns, Tumblers, Wine and Sauce Goblets, Jelly Glasses, fine cut and common;

6 boxes, 60 pint preat Tumblers;
30 do 1 Gallon Jars;
5 " 1 " " "
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
14 " preat Cap Tumblers;
29 " 5—6—7 inch plates;
12 " Salt cellars;
40 Boxes, 6 doz. each, common Tumblers;

Just received by

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

May 16, 1839.

☞Eagle copy.

GLOBES, &c.

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

Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;

Keith on the Globes;

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. Bracelin;

Tanner'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
5 kegs Johnson's Printing Ink,
40 reams large Ten Paper,
10 pieces blue and white Bonnet Boards

One set of Wesley's Works, 20 vols. octavo, for $10, Temperance Documents, 75 cts; do Sabbath Miscellany Sermons; Rumbach's Devout Meditations; Watson's Theological Institute; Wesley's Sermons; Benson's do, 2 vols.; Collyer's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 5 vols; Tyrch's Sermons; Saurin's do.; Blair's do.; Burder's Village do.; Wishes on the Covenant; Toplady on Predestination; Matthew's Divine Purpose, 2 volumes, and nearly 1000 vols. of Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

R. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Sep. 19 1839. Front street, Mayaville.

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparation to go east for a fall stock 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.

Mayaville, August 8th, 1839.

An Excellent Medicine,

For sale by S. Stevenson, Concord, Ky.

And by Garret Chorde, Aberdeen.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

MEDICINE of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, obtained from three of the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possessing 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 heretofore has proved to a many cases, clearly astonishing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the merciless destroyer.

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop; and for infants a quarter drop, to be administered in using the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

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

Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invention of the *Matchless Sanative*—whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has been the instrument of saving many a common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—in medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy in their pastoral visit to the sick chamber; by which means they have often become the happy instruments of administering despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

Such is the testimonial for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr. Anthony Strumer, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 137 phials, Mr. Frederick Wilhelm Jaeger; Mr E. F. Manhattan, grocer, 138: Mr. Jas. Savier, inkeeper, 138; and not a single agent has been remitted a farthing of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An assortment of genuine with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipe for preparing the Sanative, but that was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if they do not cure, persevere in the use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease—and in cases of long standing, or resulting fatally or successfully, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a never failing remedy, indeed, the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealty climates, where fevers and bowel complaints are common, and those who are exposed to all, and who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to numerous complaints which may be silently preying upon their constitutions, while their countenances wear the glow of health and vigor, and which "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Persons about to emigrate to the Western country, should be supplied with a Farrer his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

Burning fevers mock not the patient's instinctive call for cold drink, by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a bucket of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him shake his thirst at pleasure—this is nature.

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been afflicted with a most destructive habit for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and discovered by physicians, immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was well satisfied in his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her doctor told her that she was past and tall—and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and seemed to despair of her recovery, as seldom as possible, yet she would not continue but a week or two longer, and I let nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fed in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless, the first drop she took gave nearly accidently, the choicest relief, she continued taking them exactly according to directions, until her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued to recover, so that I do not know but *health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.*

L. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she found herself well.

Orrington, Me., April 30, 1838.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by BUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Bratleboro, Vt) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which I offer cheerfully by before the public. Many more individual cases can be referred to by them as having greatly benefited 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 has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, and she has not before enjoyed for a long time. I would cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Claret, Esq., of Brattleboro.

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

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838;

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

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

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

Ambrose, N. H., Jan. 1, 1839

Dr. Rowland—I send a dozen Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Consumption, pronounced FAST ON HIS DEPARTURE, and he says, he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle yet, but thinks he feels certain, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else.—Many others who have taken it, are rapidly improving.

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 am glad to say, that my wife was very sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for four or five years, and who was unable to dress herself without her assistance, and is now able to do her work, and thinks she shall shortly recover.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

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

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

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

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

Yours truly,

THO. C. FARNSWORTH

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

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Several persons have received the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astounding cures here, and I cannot send for the package you say is one the way. I wish you to send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will pay the extra postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send it to me, I can come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 10 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing cough*, reduced to a state of misery, and who was afflicted with *palpitation of the heart*, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also have testimony to it good effects.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has superior powers and where it has not been bough it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who a few days ago, she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and *prostrated on her bed*. I will tell you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.

E. H. RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

Of the above articles, we have almost every variety; also a great many articles which it is not necessary 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.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH.

3 No. 47, Market street, Mayavill

June 6—

Antiquities.

DELAPIEDRA'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious paper hangings &c; the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Ripley's Comic Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Mag. Almanac, 1840; Hitchcock's Comic Almanac, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German Almanac, 1840; Nuttall's Botany; Wilkeson's History of the Colonization Society; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian: Mesmer and Ennle; Capt. Kydd; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary, Opinions of Sam Slick; Stewart's Algic Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's Plea for the of Missions to the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Travels in Persia; Fanny and other Poems, by Hallock; Abbott's Caleb 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 free stone, are now in full operation. Relative to their qualities, the climate and scenery around they speak and have spoken, in a voice not to be gainsaid by candidates for health and comfort. The subscriber feels grateful to a generous public who have patronized and recommend him so freely since his location at the Springs. These are at present many more indecements than heretofore to visiters—the order in which they are kept; secondly, the food, not but not least, the reduction in board; to wit:

For single persons per week, $5 00
Children under eight years of age, 2 50
Servants, 2 50
Horse, 2 50

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 that class feel disposed to visit the springs in consequence of poverty, to such I will say, nothing ventured, nothing gained.

W. E. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18, 1839—$3.75.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Keepsake; Pocket Almanac, 1840, Young man's guide; Tales of the Parlour, by Jamer; Cross' Masonic Chart; Francis's Letters; Lorrenzo's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Hyperion; Reforce; Osborne's Sermons; Plan for Religion; Andrews and Stodarts Latin Grammar; Lyciem; Keith's Arithmetic, Practical and Self Explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Mensuration and Measuring, being the best Arithmetic in print; Southey's Poetical Works in one volume; Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas; Mitchell's Outline Maps for schools; Sigourney's Boys Reading Book; Mother's Book; Tower's Ancient and Modern History; Tower's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Officers and Cavalry Soldiers, complete in boxing; Conversation Cards for Bashful youths, Johnson of Naples, Pocket Cyclopedia, Pocket Book, French, and Latin, Dictionary of Ready Reckoner; Elegant Magazines in Volumes half bound very cheap.

For sale at

E. COX'S BOOK STORE.

Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Mayaville.

New England Cough Remedy.

THE reputation of which has now established as the most effectual remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs. DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8, Cornhill.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Proprietor feels no hesitation in claiming for it the reputation of being the most effectual remedy, for the cure of Consumption, in all its stages, that has been offered to the public. Prepared by himself, and in his extensive practice, during the last twelve years, in the treatment of Pulmonary complaints, he has invariably found it the most efficacious remedy, in cases approaching to consumption, and in cases where it has failed to cure, it has never failed to relieve, and afford the patient a good night's rest and sleep. In cases where it has failed to cure, it has never failed to relieve, and afford the patient a good night's rest and sleep. In cases where it has failed to cure, it has never failed to relieve, and afford the patient a good night's rest and sleep. In cases where it has failed to cure, it has never failed to relieve, and afford the patient a good night's rest and