MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

[R]ICHARD H. STANTON. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

[Vo]l. X. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, May 14, 1840. No. 1.

[PUBL]ISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
[imm]ediately above the Post Office.
TERMS:

[One] year in advance, - - - - $3 00
at the end of the year, - 3 50
[A]ll arrearages must be paid before any
[pape]r will be allowed to discontinue, un-
[less at the] option of the proprietors.

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[inserti]ons, - - - - - - - $1 50
[Each sub]sequent insertion, - - - 37
[Three m]onths, - - - - - - 4 50
[Six mon]ths, - - - - - - 8 00
[One ye]ar, - - - - - - 15 00
[A] deduction of 15 per cent. made on
[add]itional square

[Env]iable Distinction.

[In the] midst of a general, and in many [instan]ces not unfounded prejudice against [man]y of the medical remedies of the day, [Dr.] EVANS' Pills have the enviable dis[tinction] of an universal approbation. They [are ab]out the only medicine publicly adver[tised th]at has the full and unreserved testimo[ny of m]edical men in its favor, if not the [only] which gives full satisfaction to its [user]s. Dr W. Evans has the satisfaction [of kno]wing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC [PILLS] are not only regularly recommended [and pre]scribed by the most experienced phy[sicians in] their daily practice, but also taken [by these g]entlemen themselves, whenever they [have s]ymptoms of those diseases in which [they] know them to be efficacious. He [know]s this to be generally the case in New [York, P]hiladelphia, Albany, Boston, and oth[er] cities in which they have an exten[sive sale]. That they should thus conquer [professio]nal prejudice and interested oppo[sition, an]d secure the agency of the most emi[nent an]d best informed physicians in the [country] to render them useful to all classes, [must] be fairly ascribed to their undeniable [and] eminent virtues.

[Remarka]ble, however, as this distinction is, it [may eas]ily be accounted for from the intrinsic [virtue]s of the medicine itself. It does not [promise] too much, and it accomplishes all [that it p]romises. Dr. Evans does not pre[tend, for] instance, that either his Camomile [or A]perient Pills will cure all diseases by [merely] purifying the blood, but he certainly [does co]ntend, and has the authority of daily [experience for p]ositively asserting that these medi[cines, t]aken as recommended, will cure a [great m]ajority of the diseases of the Stomach, [the Lung]s, and the Liver, by which impurity [of the] blood is occasioned. The blood is [made fr]om the contents of the stomach; has [its] color and vitality given to it by the ac[tion of] the lungs, and as it performs its duty [in circu]lating through the veins and arteries, [its] yellow or bilious excrement, which [is ter]med its refuse or worn out sediment, [is separat]ed and discharged by the liver. These [organs], then, are the anatomical mechanism [or appa]ratus by which the blood is manufac[tured an]d preserved; and it is therefore obvi[ous that] the state of these should be the first [consider]ation of the physician. Now there [are vari]ous causes that will affect and de[range t]hese organs with which the blood has [nothing] whatever to do. Thus the stomach [may be] utterly debilitated in one moment, by [fear, g]rief, disappointment, heat of the [weather], or any other nervous action, and be [rendered u]nable to digest its food. Is the blood [to blam]e for this? A nervous action of long [continu]ance will produce settled dyspepsia, [headach]e, bile, mental and physical de[bility, an]d a funeral retinue of other evils — [is the bl]ood to blame for this? Intemperance, [by infla]ming the coats of the stomach, and [leaving] it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and [the ex]cess quantity and continuance of purga[tive med]icines by producing the same effects, [may pu]t his organ almost out of use for di[gesting] wholesome solid food, and thus im[poveris]hing the blood and the whole system. [Is the bl]ood to blame for this? Again, with [regard] to the lungs, it is well known that a [sudden ch]ill, occasioned by damp feet or by a [draught] of air, will inflame the bronchia, all [through] the branching air-tubes of the [lungs, a]nd create either excessive mucus, or [gradu]ally insidious disease, Consump[tion, w]ith pustules and suppuration of the [lungs, w]hich though timely remedies may pre[vent, n]o earthly skill can cure. Is the blood [of the] fast blooming victim to blame for [this? S]o the Liver, when climate, sedentary [habits,] intemperance, or other prostrating [causes] have withered it away or paralyzed it [in its f]unction, becomes unable to carry off [the bile] from the circulation, and instead of [discharg]ing it through the gall bladder, leave[s it to pa]ss through the skin in jaundiced and [bilious] fluids, and to rush upon the stomach [in irreg]ular and excessive quantities. Is the [ultim]ate blood to blame for this? No: [the vi]tal organs are never affected by the [blood] until after the blood has been affected [by them]; they are its makers and masters, and [it is me]rely their work and their passive a[gent].

[Dr.] W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully [efficaci]ous APERIENT PILLS,—acknow[ledged] by medical men who have analyzed and [recomm]ended them, to be equal to any in the [world]—in cases which require the cleansing of [the sto]mach and bowels; and his celebrated [CA]MOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of [nervous] irritability, stomach weakness, or [genera]l debility.

[Thes]e medicines, which can be purchased [either] together or separately, are confidently [recomm]ended for the following complaints, and [directi]ons for use accompany them: Dyspep[sia in] all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affec[tions i]n every stage and degree; Female sick[ness, m]ore particularly the nausea incident [to mo]thers, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; [Incipie]nt Consumptions of Declines, whether [of the] liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; [Loss of] Appetite; Nervous Tremens; Spas[modic] affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, [whethe]r chronic or inflammatory; Nervous [and Bi]lious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, [Rh]eum, and all blotches; bad humors, [and im]pure complexions of the skin. Restless[ness at] night, and daily irritability and melan[choly]; the Summer Complaint and Cholera [Morbus], or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms [and F]latulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, [and P]alpitations of the Heart or Head; Chan[ges of] Female Constitution; and for impaired [or di]sorganized constitutions in either sex, [who] have not been permanently relieved by [oth]er medicines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

[Of n]ervous diseases, liver complaint, dys[pepsia], bilious diseases, piles, consumption, [coughs,] colds, spitting of blood, pain in the [chest] and side, ulcers, female weakness, mer[curial] diseases, and all cases of hypochondria[sm,] low spirits, palpitation of the heart, ner[vous] irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, [semina]l weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, [heart]burn, general debility, bodily weakness, [chlorosi]s or green sickness, flatulency, hyster[ical fa]intings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sick[ness, n]ightmare, rheumatism, asthma, tic dou[loureux], cramp, spasmodic affections, and those [who are] victims to that most excruciating dis[order], Gout, will find relief from their suffer[ings b]y a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine [...] nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, [...] head, stomach or back, dimness or con[fusion] of sight, noises in the inside, alternate [flushe]s of heat and chilliness, tremors, watch[ings, a]gitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

[For s]ale by A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky. [...] Young, Washington; Patterson and [...], Augusta; T. E. Reddon Vance[burg]; Colleston & Chambers, West [Union,] Ohio; also by H Parkhurst, Cin[cinna]ti, Ohio.

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 Gen. P. O. as dead letters:

A—Aaron Albert	Arthur King
Richard Applegate	John M Kelcey
David Atkinson	James P Kennedy
M. Aylward	L—John Light
Miss A C Arnold	Jacob Latterla
C Anderson	Isaac Lewis
Mrs Susan Anderson	Saml Latham
B—E. L. Bullock	Joseph F. Lodwick
David E Bullock	Anthony Light
William Bartine	Isaac Lionberger
Saml F Brooking	John M Logan
Wm Bosworth	J F Lochlin
Joshua Bravard	Robt or Jane Latha
W H Bollinger	M—James Murry
Abner Bagby	John McAtena
Abraham Buskirk	Robt Morrison
Philip Bermond	Stanislaus Mitchell
Mrs A Breeden	James Misnor
William A Burras	James Maguire
Robert Brown	Daniel McArty
G. W. Bode	L R McAboy
Master Penrich Busche	David Mebrick
	William Martin
Daniel Bracelin	William Mitchell
Frederic Bakl	James Madison
James Bowling	James Monroe
John T Brooks	Robt McCurdy
Mrs Emily Baldridge	H Mittleberger
Thomas H Beck	William Marr
Saml C Bowers-2	Guld Mary
C—Enos Campbell	James W Marshall
John Case	Harvy Mills
Conklin&Binning-2	Miss Maria McIlvain
Bennett Carter	Edwin Martin
Thomas Colbourn	John Magill
Charles Clarke	James McDermitt
David C. Clarke	Robt Mayner
Jackson Carnahan	Isaac Morford
A. J. Coombs	Grant McDanolds
John Coulthard-2	Miss R Mithell
Corwin & Mitchell	Peter Magill
Joseph Cushman	J J Moss
Lucius Cross	Pat McNama
Whitfield Cragg	Richard Maddox
James Caldwell	S L Mitchell
E M Clifford	David N McCarty
Jacob Cain	Mrs S A Mesiter-2
Uriah Childs	Charles Mathews-2
Edward Cassidy	W H Moss-2
F Cooper-2	John Matchett-2
Morris Call-2	N—Mr Nelson
D—James Dodds	Robt Neil
Mrs Nancy Duncan	Joseph Nowers
John Diston	O—Jacob Outten
Granville H. Dye	Andrew Oneill
James E Dodd	Hiram Outten
Miss Ann Davis	Mrs Atalanta Owens
Robert Dells	John Oberlin
Elenor Doherty	P—Robt S. Powers
Eli Davidson Jr	John Pringle
Thomas Duke Jr	John L. Parker
Miss Maria Downing	Benj F Piatt
J. Davis	James Painter
Moses Davenport	R—Alford Roper
George Dodson 2	G W Ruber
E—B P Evens	George Russell
G W Evans	Lewis G Reed
F—Jesse Fristoe	John Russell
Hugh Ford	D A Richardson
Richard Fristoe	Alfred Rye
Jang Farquhar	Mrs Maria Reed
Thompson Fristoe	David Robb
Thomas J Farley	S—Stephen Snow
Capt Fleming	Col E Sniffen
George Forster	A C Shackleford
Jane Freeborn	Peter Steinle
G—Harrison Gill	Amos Slack
George Garrison	S H Stevenson
Thomas Gillis	Juliaette Shaw
Henry Grimes	Mr Sheriff
Henry Green	John Spirkler
H—John Hughes	Martin A Sawins
Mrs Mary Henderson	Dyer Sherwood
Daniel Hughes	Thomas Small
Daniel Hay	John B Simpson
Jean Hendrikx	J W Smith
James Hover	H D Saunders
Thomas Howes	Sheriff of Mason co.
Mrs Elizabeth Hall	Thomas Senteny
Larkin Hunley	William Smith
Fanny Hammon	Rachael Smith
Aaron Harmon	Jacob Standly
John or James Hillis	Joseph D Smith-2
Abraham Harris	John Skeggs-2
George Huber	T—William Taylor
Mrs Anna Haughey	John Thomas
Mrs Isabella Higgins	R W Thompson
Eliza Higgins	Saml Tinsley
T. C. Heyl	Jesse Turner
Elias P Hudnut	U—Thomas Urie
John P Hunt	W—Mrs M Wood
Seaton Hicks	Susannah Wovely
James B Hord	A R West
R H Henderson	Miss F Wood
Thos Humphreys-2	Robt Willson
George Hammer-2	Haviland Wight
J—Harry Johnson	Jacob Williams
Miles Jones	James Willson
Abraham Johnson	Isaac Watson
Robt Johnson	John W Weaver
Mrs Maria Johns	Ormsby Williams
Ebenezer Jenkins	Will P Woolford
Dighton Johnson	Thos Waters
Melitiah Jillison-2	Chs White
K—Miss Elizabeth D Kershner	Willis Wills
	Elizabeth Wilson-2
John Kev	W H Wood-2
Daniel King	

JAS. C. COLEMAN.

April 1st, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS,

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

Thos Adamson	Miss Harriet List-2
Wm Adamson	James M Lamb
Miss Ann Allison	Horace Lynn
H Barreus	James McFerrin
Miss Eliza'th Bland	Mr Jane Mitchell
Wm R Brown	Ross Prather
Alfred Chanslor	W W Robb
John O Callen	Joel W Ridg
Jas M Calvert	Saml C Swa
Cornelius Drake,	Jonathan Sheppard
Elijah Exton	Wm Stockdae
Charles L Forman	Wm N Stewart
Mrs Nancy Gray	Wm Willoughby,
Aaron Hitt	L Wiggins
Wm Johnson	Cornelius Waller
Elijah Johnson	

L. M. LAWSON, P. M.

April 1, 1840.

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	Kirk Benjamin
Ball Harrison	Kirk Nathan
Bettis Marshall	Lem Milo
Bullock Nancy Mrs	Lane James
Backlin Mathew	Lee William
Cole W G 2	Mackie Eliza Miss
Cake John	Marshall Jane L Mrs
Cumbers Thomas	Merrill Elizabeth Miss
Clerk of Mason Circuit Court 2	Meglasson Phoebe Mrs
	Marshall Emily M Miss
Cabell Simon	Millar James A
Calvert Tho's or Mansfield	Nelson James
	Nerval Lucy E Miss
Cuas Loyd	Palmer Robert C
Dix Elizabeth Mrs	Ritchie C W & D
Evans David 2	Sheriff Mason Co
Fitzpatrick Ann Mrs	Smith Henry
Glass David	Stinger Martha Mrs
Goodhart Reuben	Tompson Samuel
Grant Samuel	Tucker E F
Gill Erasmus	Turner Mary Miss
Helby John	Warren Nancy Mrs
Hood B L	Wright Josiah
Jamison David 2	Ward John R
Ke Marshall Clk	Waters Samuel J

J. P. DOWNING, P. M.

April 1st, 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 Gen. P O, as dead letters:

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

JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

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 townships and fractional townships, 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 townships ten, eleven, and twelve, bordering on the Chocktaw 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.

Townships 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 townships and fractional townships, viz;

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

Township one, of range nineteen.
Township ten, of range twenty-six.
Township ten, of range thirty-one.
Fractional township ten, bordering on the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty-two.
Fractional township ten, bordering on the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty-three.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the twentieth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, 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 shools, 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 so offered, 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 above proclamation, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, in due time, prior to the 23d day of June next, when the pre-emption law of 1838 will expire by limitation; and all claims not duly made known and paid for *prior to that date*, are declared by law to be *forfeited*.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
April 9th-13t.

BOOKS.

THE Practical Florist, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a Flower Garden with instructions, 25 cts; The Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for 1840; The Practical Farmer, Gardner and Housewife: complete Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas, Mason's Young Minstrel: Holland's Life of Martin Van Buren; David Crocket's do: Life of General Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Polyglott Bibles, large and small; Brown's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Henry's Commentaries on the Bible: Enclycopedia of Religious Knowledge: Bush's Illustration of Scripture: Jenk's Companion to the Bible: Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c., 5 vols.; Jays, Barnes and Winchester's Family Prayer Book.

For sale by EDWARD COX,
Front st., Maysville, Ky.

April 8, 1840

Pure Sperm Oil,

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

Dec. 12.

For Sale,

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

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

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

Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Coal and Wood Stoves: Fancy, Common and Coal Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly for sale by JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

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 under 200 tons burthen, which may land or anchor as aforesaid, shall pay the sum of $3,00 for the first 24 hours or any part thereof after landing or anchoring as aforesaid, and the further sum of $1, 50 cents for any subsequent 24 hours, or any part thereof during the stay of such boat at the landing: and each 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 ordinances, are hereby repealed.

RICH'D COLLINS, *Prest. City Council.*
M. MARKLAND, City Clerk.

MAYSVILLE HARD WARE HOUSE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No 20, Front Street.

COUNTRY Merchants, and purchasers generally, are informed, that this concern is permanently established in Maysville; and that a very large and complete assortment *Of European and American Hardware* may at all times be 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 at any house West of the Mountains.

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

Maysville, Feb 29, 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE OSCEOLA,

WILL serve mares the ensuing season at the stable attached to Mr. Music's tavern in Washton, at $10 the season, $5 single service, and $15 insurance. Osceola was sired by imported Leviathan, dam by old Packolet, g. dam imported Diomede, g g dam imported King Herrod, g g. g. dam imported Wild Air, g. g. g. dam imported Sir Peter Teasel, g g g g dam imported Janus. For further information see bills. Mares pastured, or grain fed at neighborhood charges. Said horse is 16 hands high, mahogany bay, with great muscular power.—For a company of six mares, by season, $50 will be charged; by insurance, $75.

April 16, '40-3w A. BENSON.

Dissolution of Partnership

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

L. CLARKE,
CHAS. B. RYAN.

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

Maysville, March 12, 1840–3t

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, 6 or 7 years old, upwards of 16 hands high, shod all round. Said horse has rather a long head, with a Roman face, is a first 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 right 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.

Western Reserve Cheese.

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

From the Globe.

GEN. MUM'S POSITION.

A mild Whig paper, the New Orleans Sun, comments as follows on the condition of the Great Available and the functions of his modest Thinking Committee:

"Our observation of the political world has led us to remark that politicians, in their *ambidextrous* attempts to defeat each other's machinations, are oftentimes guilty of the most unaccountable absurdities. But a recent movement in relation to Gen. Harrison, seems, to us, of all political absurdities, the most gross and palpable ever witnessed in this country. We speak feelingly in relation to the matter, because we acknowledged ourselves to be opposed to Van Buren, and resolved to contribute the aid of our vote to the elevation of his opponent. But if the friends of Gen. Harrison are seriously determined, as in some instances they seem to be, to make judies of themselves, for goodness' sake let them take the responsibility upon their own broad shoulders, and save the old man the contempt which some of their operations seem calculated to excite. If he is to be loaded with the indiscretions of all the donkeys who seek to profit by his popularity, he will surely be distanced in the race for the Presidential chair.

"Not long since, an Association in Oswego, N. Y., addressed a letter to Gen. Harrison, requesting to know his opinion upon some public questions of vital importance. This letter was answered by four gentlemen of Cincinnati, who intimate, in express terms, that they form "his Confidential Committee." They state that the General "will make no further declaration of his opinions for the public eye, while occupying his present position," and invite the impression that they will perform that duty for him. It is not the least singular feature of this very droll document, that the Committee say to the Association, "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 to GEN. HARRISON!" The letter is a clumsy, bungly affair, disfigured by errors in sense and grammer, but its substance alone is sufficient to establish the conviction that it is the most ludicrous specimen of political manoeuvering ever displayed befor the eyes of the American people.

"What are the inferences fairly and honestly deducible from this letter? Why, that the confidential friends of Gen. Harrison have seen fit to put the old gentleman in keeping, lest he say or do something calculated to injure his own cause. It wears the appearance of a frank admission, that every thing his opponents have said of his imbecility is true, and that the proofs must be concealed. The true object, we have no doubt, of this most illjudged movement, is to save the old soldier a great deal of labor, and prevent misrepresentation; but the course has been unfortunately chosen, for its manifest tendency is to confirm the distrust in the public mind respecting the feebleness of his intellect. As a political expedient, it is certainly absurd even to laughter.

Remarks like the foregoing are creditable to a portion of the Opposition. If the leaders of the party believe the people can be scared dy hurras, bought up with hard cider, or won by exhibitions of dug-outs and hen-coops, it is evident that many of the rank and file know too much of their fellow-citizens to fall into such an error.

A PARDON.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution at the fore-yard arm of the frigate, of Fleming Levingston, late a seaman belonging to the United States ship Vandalia, sentenced for assaulting his officer, attempting to create a mutiny, and a mutinous assemblage, by calling upon the boat's crew and the crews of other boats present to assist him in his assault, *when not intoxicated.*

The scaffold was rigged—the grave dug and coffin made—in fact, every preparation perfect. At the appointed time the yellow flag signal for execution was run at the fore-royal mast head of the frigate, a gun fired, the crews of all the ships mustered on deck, and a general order from the Commodore, relating to the melancholy spectacle, soon to take place read to them. They were permitted to cluster upon the forecastle and booms, to be able the better to witness the execution. The man dressed in white, having on the white cap, was observed, led out upon the scaffold, rope adjusted, and the chaplain attending with his prayer book, to ease the poor fellow off handsomely into the other world. The chaplain having finished, the marine officer was seen to advance and read what was supposed his death warrant, but was soon known by signal from the frigate to be his *pardon* by the President, assigning for it the very goon reason that Levingston's offence was only one instance of unbridled passion, and his punishment did not seem necessary for the preservation of the discipline of the squadron, as it appeared from the evidence that he called upon the boats' crews of the other ships, but called in vain.

The yellow flag was then hauled down, and the porformances of the morning ended. The man was tremendously frightened, as you may readily imagine, and was in fact so completely paralyzed that his pardon caused no more emotion, or perceptible change in his demeanor, than the reading of his sentence, which was none at all. It was some moments after he was led below before he could speak, or even make a noise with his tongue; and his first motion was to seize the bible, and kissing it promised never to touch intoxicating drink again.—[A letter from Pensacola.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FEDERALISM AND BANKS.

The never-ending appeals of the Federalists to the avarice of the people are inconsistent and disgusting. They show how strong the confidence of the Federal leaders is in what they term the capacity of the people for self-government. In the administration of the State Government, the extravagance and profligacy of Federalists have been almost unparalleled.—They have fattened their pets, wasted the publick money, exerted the public credit in the most reckless manner, and manifested a determination to expend thirty or forty millions, to keep themselves in power. They have drained the Treasury, violated the public faith, and prostrated State credit; yet they have the hardihood to complain of national expenditures for which their partisans voted in Congress. And, to cap the climax, *they* have overbanked and overtraded the country, deranged and debased the currency, and involved thousands in ruin; and now impudently charge this portion of their misconduct to the policy of the Administration.

After permitting their own avarices and cupidity to produce such disastrous results we find the Federalists complaining of *hard times*, and invoking the people to change the Administration, in order to give wider scope and additional power to the manufacturers of paper money. By expansions and contractions the currency has been deranged, and the very men who have done this mischief ask for more power—more chartered privileges—claim the confidence of the people, and are striving to get into office, to form an incestuous union of Bank and State. Their aim is to ramify the privileges and immunities of incorporations with the influence and power af the General Government—and yet they affect to be opposed to any measure by which the influence and patronage of that Government would be increased. If sincere in their avowed wish to diminish Executive patronage, it is only because they are laboring to establish the supremacy of incorporated wealth. Who does not perceive that they would make the Governments (State and National,) subservient to the Banks? For this purpose they do all they can to enfeebl our free institutions. They dare Congress to exact cash-in payment of duties, or to refuse to entrust the public money to the custody of incorporations; they dare State Legislatures to enforce their own statutes; dare them to require the obligations of contracts to be observed; dare them to reserve the right of amending or improving violated and forfeited charters—yes, and they dare them to ask, or coerce banks to pay their debts.

Are not these facts startling? Can incorporations go much farther without enslaving the people? At the late session of the Legislature a member in his place pronounced the banks our *masters*—and we fear he was not far wrong.

They defy the Legislature, violate laws with impunity, debase the currency, and charge all the evils resulting from their conduct upon the General Government. It is the duty of the people to decide whether they will continue to tolerate such impositions and frauds.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

"ANDERSON county, April 25th, 1840.

"The prospects of the democratic party were never better in this country than at the present time. We are contesting every inch of ground with the federalists, and some of them are already in dismay; there is not one single change against us within the whole range of my knowledge, and I have been at considerable pains to ascertain whether any changes have taken place; the whig papers are shouting over the changes from democracy to federalism but all this kind of boasting is to help out a desperate cause. Within the last three weeks, I have heard more than a dozen prominent whigs of this county, and men of character too, (I can name every man of them if necessary) say they believe Gen. Harrison, in every sense of the word, identified with the abolitionists of the north, and unless he frankly avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, they would not vote for him. Some of them say they will not vote for Mr. Van Buren. We have another class of whigs that say, they do not believe the General to be an abolitionist, but he is courting their support, and they rather applaud than censure this course of things. We have another class, strange to tell, who openly declare Gen. Harrison to be an abolitionist, and yet they are his warmest supporters: they say they would rather support the hottest abolitionist of the north Mr. Van Buren: they say that they plainly see the present democratic party can never be put down, only in and through the aid of those fanatics. This latter class of whigs are very clamorous in supporting Mr. Letcher. Now sir, within half a mile of my residence, I can lay my finger on three changes from federalism to democracy. One of them got his discharge in Frankfort last Monday by hearing Mr. Leslie Combs speak of his own, and Gen. Harrison's very brilliant career; he says Combs made himself out far superior to Gen. Harrison as a military chieftain. If the missionary converts people in this way, I wish you would prevail on him to visit our county. The whigs of this county who heard Mr. Combs speak, have come to the conclusion that the gentleman is taking revenge for the "brushing of the heart of Kentucky," or if he is actually in favor of Gen Harrison, that be is trying to pay up in advance for a seat in the General's cabinet.

Judge French's prospects in this section are flattering. I hear a great many whigs say they cannot support Letcher nor Thompson either, at this time; we have but few men of either party here that is in any way favorable to the internal improvement system, and they all know that Mr. Letcher has always supported that system, and that is Mr. Thompson a member of the board. Letcher's relations in this county are making rapid strides to favor his election, but to his misfortune their influence is small, and better calculated to injure his election than to aid him."

THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

In the great, struggle for principle which is now agitating every section of our country, young men are bearing a prominent and glorious part. Our fathers have retired, or are retiring from the more active and stirring scenes of the battle field, and have left to the rising generation and the middle aged the solemn duty of guarding with more youthful vigor and energy the noble heritage that is bequeathed to them. To young men just entering upon the theatre of life, and fired with an ambition to maintain, in unimpared beauty and simplicity, the liberties which their fathers have achieved and defended, must the republican and patriot look for a continuance of the public safety, happiness and freedom. The young ... ardent, zealous and enthusiastic—they are also free from corruption as well as coldness, which are too often the concomitants of maturer age. They look with a single and disinterested eye to the good of their common country—they toil and labor for the maintenance of some great ruling principle, regardless of personal consequences or pecuniary losses—their feelings have not been ossified by the frauds, stratagems and treacheries, which too frequently have blunted the sensibilities of a riper age and chilly experience; and they are ever ready, with bone and muscle, and sinue, to carry on a vigorous, powerful and persevering warfare in defence of liberal and pure principles.

The young, too, are, generally democratic. They appreciate fully the blessings of a free government in their largest and highest sense—in the protection afforded to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—in its toleration of religious, moral and political opinions—in the wide range it gives to all to follow their callings, without molestation, and eat the fruits of their labor in peace. Openhearted, generous and active, the aid of the young is the surest guarantee of the righteousness, prosperity and success of any cause. To them is the republican party greatly indebted for its former victories—to them must it still look for its future and lasting triumphs. We call upon the young men to be up and doing, a warm and animated contest will soon demand all their energies. The enemy has already taken the field and is preparing preparing to fight, inch by inch, against Van Buren, the independent Treasury, and the Democracy of the country.—Shall he prevail? Shall the blank-flag of the opposition float over the citadel of our liberties? Let the eagle of Democracy answer.—*Troy Budget.*

FROM JAMACA.

KINGSTON. (Jam) 7th March, 1840,

It becomes my duty to acquaint you, for the information of my fellow countrymen throughout the Union, that considerable collections are being made, at the anti slavery societies established in this island, to enable a Captain Stewart, a half pay officers of the British Army, to proceed to New York to hold forth at a meeting of the anti-slavery society which is to be held there in June or July next.

The *incendiary Stewart* was in the United States about two years ago, and as a British officer, travelled through the country and received the kindness and hospitality of the Southern planters and others, whilst he was at the same time secretly *distributing inflamatory pamphlets*, and stirring the slaves up to cut their masters' throats. Since his arrival in this island from the United States, he has in the pulpit, and at various other places, preferred the most *infamous charges* (to which he has even annexed his signature) *against the Government and whole people of the United States*, and at a meeting of the anti-slavery society in that city, a short time since, went so far as to state, that, to his knowledge, the American ship masters had stolen (since slavery was abolished) more than *two hundred Negroes* from this island, and sold them in the United States, and further, that we even sold white persons—and in proof of which he appealed to an *infamous slanderer of the American character*, (a missionary) *by the name of Ingraham, a native of Massachusetts, who vouched for the truth of these base assertions.*

Ingraham has gone such lengths in his abuse of the United States, that some of the anti-slavery society, themselves, are almost ashamed of his conduct, although they think it is nevertheless their interest to *countenance him*. As Captain Stewart is a person of some ability as a *military man*, and will carry considerable means with him to carry into effect the views of the society, to which he belongs. I consider him a most dangerous man indeed, to the power and safety of our slave holding States, and editors throughout the Union will be rendering a great service by publishing this information for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, and me in particular.—*Old Dominion*

FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

A bill to extend trial by jury to persons claimed to be held to service or labor in other States, has passed one branch of the New York Legislature, on third reading. The bill prohibits, in one section, under a penalty of $500 and imprisonment in the state prison for ten years, the attempt to remove a fugitive, under any pretence whatever; and in another, remitting the penalty of imprisonment in cases of removal under the act of Congress of 1803. Can any further proof be needed that the Whigs of the Northern States are determined to legislate indirectly, if they cannot directly, against the rights of the Southern States? Can any further proof be needed of the identity of Whiggery and Abolitionism? *Pub. Adv.*

EXTRACT FROM THE

SPEECH OF MR. WATTERSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1840—In reply to Mr. Bayly, on his bill to secure the freedom of elections, and to provide more effectually for the faithful administration of Executive patronage.

Mr Watterson said:

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the late Harrisburg Convention, together with the names of the delegates from the several States, who nominated General Harrison as candidate for the Presidency. In looking over this pamphlet, the inquiry suggested itself to my mind, who were these delegates? What are their professions? Were they delegates "fresh from the people," or were they the representatives of monopoly corporations, of mere town politicians and street brawlers? Although I knew the task would be so arduous one, and the performance of it might call down upon my head the vengeance of the Opposition, yet I set about it, and have collected a mass of information on all these points, which I will take the opportunity of laying before the House and the country.—I would have state that I have derived my information, not from one, nor two, but at least fifty members of Congress from every portion of the Union, and have full confidence myself that it is strictly correct, so far as it goes. If, however, I should make any statement which is not substantially true, I regard it as a duty, when in the convention, I was to be corrected as I proceed. I would do no man intentional injustice, neither will I deal in abuse, will simply give such facts as I have been able to obtain, and in doing, which it will be clearly shown, whether General Harrison is the "people's candidate" or not—whether he is the candidate of those who live in "log cabins" and drink "hard cider." I will also note those who are for John Q. Adams for the Presidency, and wish to show the gentleman from Massachusetts how many old friends he had in the Harrisburg convention, and at the same time to let my colleague see with whom he and the Whigs of Tennessee are co-operating. It may be that my colleague has changed his opinions of his present political associates since 1832, when he charged Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in a letter to his constituents, with coming into power under *"circumstances affording all the evidence of a coalition formed upon the basis of mutual benefits to be received and conferred,"* when it is alleged that doctrines were held by the Administration, *"subversive of the first principles of free Government."* At any rate he seems to be in strange company. But to the conventions:

PRESIDENT.

James Barbour of Virginia, lawyer, was Mr. Adams's Secretary at War; also Minister to England under the same Administration.

Mr Lincoln rose and called the gentleman to order. He was not in the habit of interrupting the course of the discussions going on, but the course of debate of the gentleman from Tennessee was such, that he felt it his duty to endeavor to put a stop to it. The gentleman was giving biographical sketches, and commenting on the political conduct of individuals over the whole Union. Such a course of debate was entirely out of order; and he called upon the Speaker now to decide whether the rules of the House were to be enforced or not.

Mr Watterson said that his colleague [Mr. Bell] had yesterday entertained the House with a discussion on the influences exercised by office holders in the political affairs of the country, and he thought it but right, as an offset to that course of argument, to show the influence attempted and exercised by those seeking office.—He wanted to show the political characters of the motley assemblage of those seeking to break down the present Administration, and the discordant materials of which their party was composed.

Mr Starkweather said it appeared to him that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Watterson] did not seem disposed to speak of men and things in this country, when the colleague of the gentleman [Mr. Bell] was yesterday permitted to tell a long story about a loafer out of the country [in France] who went about sucking people's blood.

Mr. GENTRY hoped that his colleague might be permitted to proceed.

Mr. Mason strongly objected to the course of debate indulged in by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr Watterson,] and expressed the hope that the Speaker would enforce the rules of the House.—Mr. M. said that he intended, on the question, to call for a division of the House, in order that it might be definitely settled whether discussions of this character should be permitted. Mr M. was proceeding with his remarks, when

Mr. Wise called him to order. His friend from Ohio, he said, while lecturing the gentleman from Tennessee on a point of order, was himself out of order.

Mr Briggs objected to the gentleman's proceeding out of order. If, said he, the Speaker decides that he is out of order, I object to his going on without permission of the House, and will call for the yeas and nays on the question.

The Speaker was understood to say that the course of the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee was certainly not in order. Gentlemen had been in the habit of indulging in great latitude of debate; but this, being the custom of the House, was permitted by courtesy; but the gentleman from Tennessee had commenced on the political conduct and character of individual, which was not custom.

He understanded that the gentleman from Tennessee had not departed from the course of discussion that had been pursued in the House, and he thought it should not be permitted to [illegible] in the House, which motion [illegible]

[illegible] very much that [illegible] because he could [illegible] the interruption. He said [illegible] Mr. Bell] had been de[illegible] of the Government as [illegible] the conduct of the coun[illegible] subject [illegible] Mr. Watterson wanted to come into power? But, in order or out of order, the House had given him liberty to proceed, and he would do so! Who acted in the Harrisburg Convention as

VICE PRESIDENTS?

Thomas Metcalfe, of Kentucky. He was a Representative in Congress in 1820, and voted for John Q. Adams.

Elisha M. Huntington, of Indiana, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Peter R. Livingston, of New York, a retired lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, lawyer, is an avowed Federalist, and wore the black cockade in 1798. But let him speak for himself:

Cincinnati, Nov. 1837.

DEAR SIR: Though I am not disposed to say much, or indeed any thing of myself, further than is necessary in stating the transactions in which I participated, I am unwilling to conceal the fact, that I was, and ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, A FEDERALIST. Educated in that school, I retain and cherish the name, as descriptive of the purest Republican patriotism the country has ever produced.

I AM, &c. JACOB BURNET.

To J. Delafield, jr.

I would add, that Judge Burnet was one of Gen Harrison's chief spokesmen in the convention. So well were the delegates pleased with his speech, in which he pronounced Harrison a Jeffersonian Republican, that by a vote of the convention, it was appended to their proceedings. It has also been published in pamphlet form in the city, and extensively circulated throughout the country. Verily, it appears a little odd to hear "black cockade Federalists," eulogizing men for their "Jeffersonian and Republican" views.

Here Mr W. was again interrupted.

Mr. Watterson then resumed his remarks. He said he was now about to show that General Harrison's principles, and the principles of the Whig party generally, which he could not do, without going into the nominating convention, and seeing who were there. All who might not be very palatable to Mr. Speaker, to see the war carried into their own camp, yet he hoped they would stand the fire, and not keep behind the tales of the aide-de-camp's stalkers for protection. But even the aide-de-camp would be ready to concede that it would appear in his published report. But he was obliged to the noise of the House for the hint, and should continue his biographical sketches.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Andrew Schultz of Pennsylvania. He was elected Governor of that State by the Democratic party, but soon evinced symptoms of opposition, and eventually left and over into the Federal ranks, where he has been a valiant soldier for near ten years.

James Wilson of New Hampshire, lawyer, anti-war Federalist, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams. When a candidate for Governor of that State, in 1838, he advocated the most ultra abolition doctrines. "Congress has power," said he, in reply to the interrogatories of the Abolitionist, "to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and the slave trade there and between the State. *I am of opinion Congress ought, without delay, to exercise the power that body has over the subject.*"

ISAAC C. BAYES of Massachusetts, lawyer, bank director, agent for Massachusetts claims, member of the State council, an old Federalist, and was for John Q. Adams.

Mr. CUSHING said that he had heard gentlemen all around him saying "let him go on," but really he thought the point should be made and decided whether the remainder of the session is to be consumed in unprofitable debate or not.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman was substantially in order, but he hadn't proceeded to show to the House to go on.

Mr. DAWSON hoped the country would be given to understand that the character of their proceedings was not owing to the SPEAKER, but to the House itself; for, whenever he attempted to enforce the rules of the House, the House had uniformly interposed, and suffered the disorderly debate to go on.

Mr. DUNCAN observed that it was a little unfortunate that the gentleman who weress solicitous about the preservation of the rules, should have been silent when the debate on the Cumberland road was going on. On that occasion they indulged themselves in the greatest latitude of discussion, and made speeches of two hours' length, in which the Cumberland road was little thought of, but an abundance was said in relation to the claims of General Harrison to the Presidency. Now, when a Democrat gets up to reply, which he has the right to do, and which his duty to his constituents requires, he cannot say a word in relation to General Harrison and his supporters, without being called to order.

Mr. LINCOLN said the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. DUNCAN] did not apply to him; for when the Cumberland road was under consideration, he interposed his objections to the course the debate had taken.

Mr. DUNCAN said his remarks did not apply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, but to others of the party he acted with.

Mr. LINCOLN, after a few remarks, said it was now time to decide the question for the rest of the session, whether the rules shall be enforced or not, and whether these irrelevant discussions shall be indulged in any longer. He objected to the gentleman's proceeding until a motion was intended to call for the yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY of Virginia, Mr. WATTERSON was permitted to proceed. He was very much embarrassed in having so many points of "order" raised upon him, particularly as his colleague had spoken nearly seven hours, and, a part of the time, wandered much further from the subject before the House than he had done. Why did not those great ticklers for "order" arrest his remarks?—Why did they not bring him back from France, whither he had roved in search of vampires? No, no; their "bull" was then going "sure on," and it was all well enough; but so soon as the "goring" commences on the other side, the "galled jades" begin to "wince," and they bellow out "foul play." Now for the other

John S Peters of Connecticut, physician, and a stockholder in banks. He was once a zealous man, but deserted about the time of the panic, which was gotten up by the opposition, in consequence of the removal of the deposites from the bank of the U. States.

David Hazard of Delaware, merchant, director of a bank, and was for John Q. Adams.

George Howard of Maryland, formerly Governor, and was for John Q Adams.

Ephraim marsh of new jersey, proprietor and keeper of a hotel at a fashionable watering place, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Owen of North Carolina, planter.

SECRETARIES.

Charles a Penrose, of Pennsylvania, lawyer. He made a twodays' speech in the Legislature of that State, in 1834, against the bank of the u. States, and such was his decided opposition to that institution and the Whig party, that he was re-elected in 1835 or 6. But lo! to the astonishment of every body, he immediately tumbled over into the Federal ranks, and to cap the climax of his apostacy, voted for the rechatter of the bank, and by his influence carried the measure over the heads of the Democracy. He was also notorious on account of the speech which he took in the memorable "buckshot war" at Harrisburg in 1838, and will never be forgotten for the heroic exploit, whilst Speaker of the Senate at that time, of becoming frightened at his own imagination and jumping out of the back window.

Sylvanus R. Lyman, of Maine, merchant. He is now a member of the Legislature, and voted for a resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress, from that State, to rescind the resolution refusing to receive or act upon abolition petitions.

Charles Paine, of Vermont, manufacturer, maybe son of Elijah Paine, who was appointed District judge of Vermont by the elder Adams. He was for John Q Adams.

George W Ralph, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

I will ask, Mr. Speaker, take up the States represented in the Harrisburg convention in geographical order.

MAINE.

John Neal, lawyer, and was for John Q adams.

Samuel Bradley, another delegate to the Harrisburg convention, is a lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Here Mr W was again called to order by

Mr. SALTONSTALL, who said he would like to know what the *Hartford* convention had to do with the subject before the House.

Mr. WISE must in justice say, after making a speech in favor of the gentleman from Tennessee, that his imagination could not see the relevancy of his remarks.

Mr WATTERSON. I have said nothing about the Hartford Convention. The gentleman from Massachusetts seems to be extremely sensitive on that subject, and furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that the "wicked fleeth, when no man pursueth." I am very sorry to be called to order so often. If members of the Opposition on this floor would strictly confine themselves to order, I would strictly confine myself to order. If gentlemen will not permit me to lay before the House the complexion of the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, they cannot deprive me of the privilege of doing so when I write out my remarks. But as I have sat here from day to day, and listened to Whig members making party speeches, which had no relevancy, but the most remote, to the subject before the House, I little expected, I confess, to hear myself called to order so repeatedly from that quarter.

[Cries of "go on," "go on," from many—let's have all their names.]

Mr WATTERSON said no. Leave had been given him to proceed several times, and before he could define the position of more than a single delegate or two in that convention, he was again called to order; and he was now determined to go on with his comments, which he supposed would be in order.

[Names of the delegates from the different States in Harrisburg convention, which Mr W. was not permitted to lay before the house nor he pledged himself that they should appear in his written speech, and here they are:]

MAINE.

Elisha Allen, lawyer. He is a member of the Legislature of that State, and recently voted to instruct their Representatives in Congress to rescind w. cost johnson's resolution against the reception of Abolition petitions.

George Pendleton, merchant, abolitionist, and was for John q. adams.

Richard H Vose, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John q Adams.

Zina Hyde, merchant, abolitionist, and was for John q adams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Godfrey Stephens, merchant, and was for John q Adams.

Solomon McNeil, speculator, and was for John q adams.

James Wilson, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John Q Adams.

Joel Eastman, lawyer, Abolitionist, a defeated candidate for Congress, and was for John Q adams.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pelegro Sprague, a lawyer, was for John Quincy Adams, and formerly a Senator in Congress from Maine. He came to Boston, it is shrewdly suspected, because he was too aristocratic for Democratic Maine.

Samuel Hora, lawyer, Federalist of the blunest sort, bank director, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Arthemas Lee, manufacturer, Abolitionist, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Howard, cashire of the Springfield Bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Harrison Gray Otis Colby, lawyer, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Benjamin K. *Hough*, speculator, and was for John Quincy Adams. *His* father is president of a bank.

George Ashman, lawyer, bank director—was for John Quincy Adams, and would like to be in Congress.

Barker Burnell, cashire of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank Nantucket, and an aspirant for Mr. Reed's seat in Congress. *He* was for John Quincy *Adams.*

Henry Shaw, lawyer, director in the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, has a strong inclination to be in Congress, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Nathaniel M. Davis, lawyer, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Charles *Hudson*, clergyman, Director of Western Rail Road, member of the State Council, bitter Federalist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Warren Lovering, lawyer, bank commissioner, and was for John Quincy Adams.

James H. Duncan, lawyer, president of the Merimack Bank at haverhill, member of the State Council, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Richard Haughton, editor of the Boston Atlas, and it is said was not a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, but went as *tender* to Peleg Sprague. As his name is found, however, among the list of delegates for Massachusetts, it is sufficient to say that he is an Abolition apologist, (as is almost every other delegate from that State) and was for John Quincy Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.

George G. King, lawyer, bank commissioner, bank stockholder, and was for John Quincy Adams. In 1833, he made a speech in the Legislature of Rhode Island against Mr. Atherton's anti-Abolition resolutions, adopted by the *House* of Representatives in Congress, and in favor of the Abolition cause generally.

James F. Simmons, president of a bank in the city of Providence, is a large stockholder in banks, and an old Federalist. He was for John Quincy Adams, and is now a warm admirer of that veteran in Federal doctrines, except when he kicks out of the traces, and then he cursed him. Mr. Simmons is a leading politician in Rhode Island, and an aspirant for a seat in the Senate of the United States. A little better than a year ago, he made a speech against Atherton's resolutions, in which he aimed to conciliate the Abolitionists.

William Anthony, manufacturer, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Byron Diman, manufacturer, a stockholder in several banks, was a quasi jackson man until Jackson vetoed the Bank. He is now the Whig candidate for lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT.

Charles Davies, editor of a Federal newspaper in the city of Hartford.

Wm. W. Boardman, lawyer, and bank stockholder.

Charles H. Phelps, lawyer, bank director and stockholder, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Charles Chauncy, lawyer, bank attorney and stockholder, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Joseph S. Gladding, manufacturer, president of the Jewett county bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

E. Champion Bacon, lawyer, son of the president of a bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Ebenezer Jackson, lawyer, bank attorney, and was for John Quincy Adams.

VERMONT.

Wm Henry, bank stockholder, cashier of a bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

A. B. W. Tenney, Abolitionist, and was for John Q Adams.

Samuel H. Holli, lawyer Abolitionist, lives in Mr. Slade's district, and is one of his right hand men. he was for John Quincy Adams.

Wm. B Briggs, lawyer, and abolition lecturer he was for John Q uincy Adams, a postmaster under his administration, and was turned out under the administration of Gen. Jackson.

NEW YORK.

Chandler Starr, merchant, bank commissioner, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John A. King, lawyer, son of Rufus King, and was appointed Charge d'Affaires to England by John Adams. He is the same man who lately introduced a resolution into the Legislature of New York, denouncing a resolution adopted by this house, in regard to Abolition petitions, together with the Democratic Representatives from that State who voted for it.

Dudley Selden, lawyer, and bank director.

Judah Hammond, lawyer, and speculator in real estate, in the city of New York.

James A. Hamilton, a retired lawyer, aristocrat, and the son of Alexander Hamilton.

Robt C Westmore, merchant, bank director of a bank, abolitionist, and was for John Q Adams.

Hudson McFarland, manufacturer, director of a bank, abolitionist, and was for John Q Adams.

Henry Ross, lawyer, & would be the last man to drink hard cider, until the Champagne was exhausted.

Elphas Fay, school teacher, and was for John Q Adams.

Amos Briggs, manufacturer, and was for John Q Adams.

Solomon Van Rensellaer, he belongs to the Albany aristocracy, and was lately removed from the post office in that city. He is an old Federalist, and was for John Q Adams.

Henry, Hamilton, lawyer canal commissioner, & was for John Q Adams.

J. Knickerbocker, lawyer, president of the waterford Bank, shaver, a blue, light Federalist, and was for John Q Adams.

Bernard Blair, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Sylvester Gilbert, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

David Petrie, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

C P Kirkland, lawyer, a defeated candidate for Congress, and was for John Q. Adams.

A Z McCarty, lawyer, a Federalist of the old school, and was for John Quincy Q Adams.

D D Spencer, editor bookseller, and was for John Q Adams.

John Russell, physician, & was for John Q Adams.

Vincent Whitney, a gentleman of pleasure, he turned Democrat, got office, and then returned to his first love.

James Dunn, lawyer, editor, and was for John Q Adams.

Amos P Granger, Lawyer.

J D Dunlap, a gentleman of leisure, & was for John Q Adams.

Geo *H* Wood, lawyer, aristocrat, & was for John Q Adams.

Gray V Basket, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Henry W Taylor, lawyer, abolitionist, aristocrat, and was for John Q Adams.

John N Dox, lawyer.

Phineas L Tracy, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John Q Adams.

Allen Aynauth, president of a bank, a shaver, and would take "the pound of flesh from the tenant of a "log cabin," in the twinkling of an eye, or as soon as any other manned man.

Chauncy Tucker, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Robt Smith, owner of an extensive stone cutting establishment in the city of New York.

Davis F Allen, director of the city bank of Buffalo, and assisted in gutting it. The bank is blown sky high, and he with it.

Henry P Voorheen, a retired merchant, and was for John Q adams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Moses J Clark, one of Thadeus Stephen's canal commissioner under the administration of Ritner, and was for John Q adams.

Joseph Lawrence, a defeated candidate for congress. My friend Lect laid him out as cold as a wagon tire.

Jonathan Roberts, one a senator in congress, a bitter broken down politician, and was for John adams.

E P Reigar., lawyer, abolitionist. and was for John Q adams.

John Swift, lawyer and Mayor of Philadelphia.

Alexander Quinton, tavern keeper, a regular built federalist, and has always been opposed to republican men and measures.

Collin M Creed, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

James Calhoun, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

George Chambers, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John adams.

Thomas Eleanor Fisher, lawyer, and was for John adams.

wm R Morris, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John adams.

John pickey, merchant, and, like his friend Penrose, voted in the Pennsylvania Legislature for the rechartter of the bank of the United States, in violation of pledge made to his constituents, and the principles which he professed when elected.

David Leech, president of Leech's Transportation company on the Pennsylvania canal, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Edward Darlington, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John adams.

Samuel M marchy, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John Q adams.

E T McDowell, lawyer, is for universal free negro suffrage, and was for John q Adams.

James Merrill, lawyer, abolitionist, and was for John adams.

Cyrus P. Markle, manufacturer, and was for John adams.

Thomas E Cochran, editor of a Federal newspaper.

Th Patterson, speculator.

O Cochran, merchant, and was for John q adams.

BELA BADGER, one of the judges of the election in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, in 1838, where such frauds were perpetrated. To say more of him is unnecessary.

NEW JERSEY.

Ass Whitehead, lawyer, and was for John adams.

Hedges S. Gregory, lottery broker, and was for John Q Adams.

Thos. A Hartwell, lawyer, and was John Adams.

John D Hager, clerk on a steamboat, and was for John Q Adams.

Craig Morfitt, lawyer, and was for John Q adams.

Robt. E. Horner, printer, and was for John Q adams.

DELAWARE

Thomas Rodney, a gentleman of leisure, and was for John Q Adams.

Prestly Spencance, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

Peter F. Causey, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

Joshua G. Baker, school teacher, and was for John Q Adams.

Wm. D. Waples, a dismissed mail contractor, and was for John Q Adams.

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, lawyer, and director of the Bank of Maryland when it blew up, and ruined hundreds.

Henry Page, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

William Price, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Richard J. Bowie, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

John Leeds Kerr, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

J. N. Goldsborough, planter, and was for John Q Adams.

Robt. W. Bowie, planter, and was for John Q Adams.

James Moores, planter, and was for John Q Adams.

Aston Alexander, physician.

VIRGINIA.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, lawyer, and a leading member of the Harrisburg convention. He made a speech in the Virginia convention, in which he contended that the log cabin men, whom he called the peasantry, ought not to be entitled to the right of suffrage, any more than the slaves, as they were not qualified to judge of political affairs. Now, I presume, he is the very pink of Democracy, and is exceedingly fond of hard cider.

James W. Pegram, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

—Ed. R. Chambers, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Wm. C. Mosby, lawyer.

Festus Dickinson, lawyer.

Willoughby Newton, lawyer.

Henry Berry, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Augustus Waterman, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

B. G Baldwin, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Jesse Edgiton, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Wm. S. Archer, lawyer, once a Jackson man, but has been violently opposed to the Democratic party ever since *Mr. Stevenson rejected the appointment of Minister to England.*

John Janney, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Jones Green, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Geo. W. B. Harvey, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

Isaac A Coles, planter, and was for John Q Adams.

NORTH CAROLINA.

James Mebane, planter, and was for John Q Adams.

Frederick J. Hill, physician, and was for John Q Adams.

Charles R. Kinney, lawyer.

John B. Kelly, lawyer.

W H. Battle, lawyer.

Burgess S Gaither, lawyer.

John C. Washington, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

Isaac Barnes, Physician, and was for John Q Adams.

Wm. F. Davidson, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Nathaniel M. Roan, physician.

Henry W. Miller, lawyer.

Joseph B. Loyd, Lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Wm. W. Cherry, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

KENTUCKY.

Leslie Combs, lawyer, land speculator, "Chickasaw Ambassador," and was for John Q Adams.

James Shelby, one of the most extensive and wealthy stock raisers in the State of Kentucky, and was for John Q Adams.

Cassius M. Clay, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

William Preston, an aristocratic lawyer and was for John Q Adams.

David Banks, officer and was for John Q Adams.

Marcsall Ker, clerk, of a court, and was for John Q Adams.

OHIO.

N. G. Pendleton, lawyer, a twice defeated candidate for Congress, and was for John Q Adams.

Benjamin Bently, president of a bank.

John Johnson, defaulter, a Hamiltonian Federalist, and was for John Adams.

Cyrus Falconer, physician.

Wm. S. Murphy, lawyer, and the same man who once said, denouncing Senator Allen, was paraded in the columns of the Madisonian not long since. The reasons of his bullying proclamation will be duly appreciated when the fact is made known, that he, the aforesaid Wm. S. Murphy, was a candidate for Congress, in 1838, against Mr. Allen, and only received *one vote* in the town in which he resided, and but *fifty-five votes in the whole district, out of six or eight thousand!*

John M. Creel, lawyer and a defeated candidate for Congress.

Ira Belknapp, and was for John Q. Adams.

Benjamin S. Cowan, lawyer Abolionists and bank attorney.

Charles T Sherman, lawyer.

Cyrus Prentiss, merchant, canal contractor.

Tracy Bronson, physician, Abolitionist, and was for John Q Adams.

Helland Green, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

John S. Lacy, tavern keeper.

INDIANA.

Douglass McGuire, printer, and was for John Q Adams.

Chas. Clark, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

James Perry, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

R. W. Thompson, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Thos. J. Evans, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Samuel Hanna, merchant, and was for John Q Adams.

LOUISIANA.

J. Mason Graham, planter on Red River.

MISSISSIPPI.

T. C. Tupper, lawyer.

Anderson Miller, land speculator, and gentleman of pleasure.

ILLINOIS

George W. Ralph, lawyer.

W. S. Newberry, merchant.

Wm. B. Warren, merchant.

ALABAMA.

Henry Hillard, lawyer, preacher, and editor.

W. H. Smith editor.

John M. Swope, merchant.

MISSOURI.

W. *H.* Russell, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Logan Hunton, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

Uriel Wright, lawyer.

MICHIGAN.

Geo. C. Bates, lawyer, an old Federalist, and was for John Q Adams.

Thomas J. Drake, lawyer, and was for John Q Adams.

A. S. Mc Reynolds, merchant.

ARKANSAS.

B. H. Martic, lawyer and a gentleman of pleasure.

Mr. W. again resumed his remarks.—He said the information he had been prevented from laying before the House, would show whose candidate General Harrison was. It would show what kind of *"concerpt fathers,"* as he had seen them described by the Whig press, had assembled at Harrisburg, and nominated him. It would show that, in that convention, there was every hue of opinion—slave-holders and Abolitionists, high tariffites, and those who are for "free trade," Federal Republican Federalists, and apostate Republicans, latitudinarians, and those who profess to be strict constitutionists. No wonder they did not publish an address to the people of the United States setting forth their principles. No wonder the delegate of Virginia violently opposed, and the convention almost unanimously voted down such a proposition. They know very well that if all their conflicting principles were spread out before the American people, they could no longer hunting out of delude those and those who are honestly co-operating with them. They thought it their best policy to continue their old crusade against the Republican party—without showing their own banners—by mere presenting facts—impugning motives—crying out corruption—prodigal expenditures—defalcations—bankrupt Treasury—distress—ruin—bloodhounds—bull-dogs—and rascality generally, Sir, with these weapons they have been fighting for years; but thanks to the patriotism and intelligence of the country, such slang and slander make no more impressions on the minds of the honest-hearted and sturdy Democrats, than the falling of a sun-parched leaf upon the Rocky mountains. If it had, sir, you would hear much offener the roar of cession, and the voice of Federal orators, celebrating Whig victories.

It would, show, also, Speaker, that aside from their crooked schemes, and nine-tenths of the delegates in the Harrisburg Convention belonging to mere town politicians, who hailed from towns, and villages, the plains why it is that the Whig papers have been tearing out with the dings of Harrison meetings, to his nomination, to use the language, in such gallant and gay style! All the delegates had to return to their respective towns and villages, call together a few hoppers, brokers, petitioners, and skin flints, appoint a chairman, secretary, draw up a long preamble and resolutions denunciatory of the Democratic party, make a few speeches in favor of "Old Tip," fire a few guns and bonfires, and, if there happened to be a few barrels of Champagne and cider, sing a few "Tippecanoe songs" then what a soul-stirring time there is it—what a glorious Whig revival—what wonderful reactions! The whole country of the village, town, or city paper, as the case may be, contains, during account of the most unanimous uprising of the people that has occurred for years—a spontaneous burst from the bone and sinew of the land—the voice of the real people, the immortal "log cabins," had no part nor lot in the grand farce, and not a solitary feeling in common with the actors and participators in it.

reason why the Whigs are so deceived in regard to the elections, mistake the voice of the few for that of the many. They do not know that one Whig blusterer represents, and does, make more noise than hundred Democrats in the country.

Passing, Mr. Speaker, from the general Whig Convention to the State conventions, and we find the same, or nearly the same materials, both as regards professions and politics. I have stated, that there were opposed to the Whig Convention of Ohio, five hundred and forty-two delegates, &c., seven hundred and three office holders, three hundred and forty-six lawyers and doctors, one sand and forty-eight merchants, and speculators, and upwards of five hundred Abolitionists.

Cincinnati Packet.

The steamboat SILAS, JAMES FRY, Master, is again in trade between Maysville and Cincinnati, leaving Maysville on days, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Cincinnati on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the usual hours. For freight or passage apply on board.

April 2, 1840.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $200,000 DOLLARS.

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—on life and grant and sell Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the West.

☞ The premiums received and losses sustained by this office have been ADJUSTED and PAID, could such be made in the city of Cincinnati, to show the effect insurance.

☞ Office on Main Cross street, west side, a few doors west of Front.

Maysville, March 5, 1840-tf

M'COLLOUGH'S NEW HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to friends, and the public generally, he has opened the large and commodious buildings situated on the corner of Second and Sutton streets, which he has fitted up to accommodate Boarders and Transients in a comfortable manner on reasonable terms. The table shall at all times be supplied with the best of every article the market affords, and his bar shall be furnished with choicest liquors. He hopes, that by strict attention to business and the comfort and convenience of his guests, to merit a share of the patronage. The undersigned has also opened next door to his Bar Room, a

BOAT STORE.

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Provisions and ready made clothing, together wi h a general assortment of Groceries.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

Rectified Whiskey.

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

JOHN McCOLLOUGH.

Ma 25, '40—rch3m

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 one who attends market, and those disposed to patronize him may rely on the best bargains, as well as good beef.

April 9, 1840. WM. T. POLK.

Second and last Call.

THOSE who have themselves indebted to the undersigned either by note or book account, will oblige him by making payment by the day of April, as it is absolutely necessary that our books should be closed. Those who do not pay at this call, may expect their accounts and notes in the hands of a proper officers for collection.

W. A. CORWINE,
JAMES FICKLIN.

Maysville, April 2, 1840—3t

COACH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and 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 for sale on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes from his long experience in the business, and prompt attention to merit a share of public patronage.

CARRIAGE PAINTING will be done in the best style and with expedition.

JONATHAN A. DIEBOLD.

April 9th 1840.

RENOVIL

Superior Boots and Shoes.

VALENTINE DEWEES, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop and now occupies Mesars Wm & Nat Pepper's Row, where he will be prepared to manufacture to order the kinds and patterns of gentlemen's and ladies' superior boots, pumps, slipers and shoes, in the latest fashions and most durable manner.

Take Particular Notice—All work warranted by me will be warranted to be equal to any the country.

April 12th, 1840.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

May 14, 1840.

[ADV]ANCE PRICE—$3 PER ANNUM

[DE]MOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT,

[MA]RTIN VAN BUREN,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

R. M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

[...]D FRENCH, *Of Montgomery Co*

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

[...]N L. MURRAY, *Of Caloway Co*

State Electors,

NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,

THO'S. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

District Electors,

Dist. JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calloway, Co.
" CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson.
" RICHARD S. FORD, of Warren.
" EBENEZER THOMPSON, of Pulaski.
" THO'S. P. MOORE, of Mercer.
" MARVIN HARDIN, of Hardin.
" JOHN ROWAN, Jr. of Nelson.
" DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson.
" DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay.
" MATHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette.
" THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis.
" PETER LASHBROOKE, of Mason.
" JOHN W. TIBBATTS, of Campbell.

[P]resident Van Buren's Sentiments.

"[I] have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven governments of Europe, and find that [twen]ty-two have adopted the Sub-Treasury."
President Van Buren.

"[I] shall go into the Presidential chair the [inflex]ible and uncompromising opponent of [an]y attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against [the] wishes of the slave-holding States; and [also] with a determination to RESIST the *slightest* interference with it in the States where it [exist]s. And it now only remains for me to [add] that, no bill conflicting with these views, [shall] ever receive my constitutional sanction."
President Van Buren.

[W]illiam Henry Harrison's Sentiments.

"I believe that the existence of slavery in [this] country is the GREATEST EVIL that we [at] present lie under; and I believe it to be [the] duty of the non-slaveholding States to offer their sister States every inducement, and [aff]ord them every facility, to get rid of THIS [CU]RSE." *William Henry Harrison.*

"Should I be asked if there is no way by [wh]ich the General Government can aid the [CA]USE OF EMANCIPATION; I answer. [Th]at it has long been an object *near my heart*, [to] see the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE [ap]propriated to that object."
William Henry Harrison.

"A vote of the Senate of the United States [is] attached to my name a disgrace, which I [am] fully convinced, no time or no efforts of [m]ine, will ever be able to efface."
William Henry Harrison.

Democratic Meeting.

The Hon Tho's. L. HAMER has been invited [an]d is expected to attend at the Bethlehem [me]eting house, near Aberdeen, Ohio, on Sat[ur]day the 30th day of May, inst. and address [th]e citizens who may attend, on the general [po]litics of the country. It is also expected [th]at other distinguished individuals will address [th]e meeting on that day. The citizens of the [ne]ighboring counties in Ohio and Kentucky [ar]e invited to attend.

There will be no charge for ferriage during [th]e day to those who wish to attend the meeting from Kentucky.

John Cochran,
John Scott,
Benj. Evans,
Wm. Carpenter,
Arthur Mitchell,
Com. of Arrangements.

PROOF CONCLUSIVE! The members of the [Ti]ppecanoe Club of Pickaway, Ohio, have en[dor]sed the respectability of the "*Federal Bear*," [in] a preamble and resolutions, setting forth [th]at they have known him for *three* years, and [th]at he is a very meritorious fellow. There's [pr]oof for you—the Tippecanoe Club, to be [su]re! Why, any Club of the kind in the Un[ion] could furnish in a twinkling a cart-load of [su]ch resolutions—*dog cheap* at that.

[T]HE LOG CABINS UPSET AND THE HARD CIDER ALL SPILT IN VIRGINIA!!!

The late news from the good old mother of [Pr]esidents, 'makes sunshine in a shady place.' [Lo]ok at the account in another column—the [W]higs have on joint ballot a majority of [F]OUR, where they expected and claimed five [tim]es that number! Oh! what a falling off is [the]re, my countrymen! It may turn out, too, [tha]t there is good reason to expect, that even [th]is majority is more than they are fairly entitled to. What then have they gained—what [ha]ve they to justify the excessive boasting, [cr]owing, swaggering, bragging and hurraing, [th]at they have indulged for the last three [w]eeks! Nothing, absolutely nothing! At [on]e time our neighbor of the Eagle thought [th]e Hard Cider party had carried Virginia by [a] perfect avalanche—he set down a tremend[ou]s majority. The last paper had a majority [o]f but 10. If he falls in his calculations in [th]e same ratio for another week, he will cer[ta]inly figure out a majority for the democrats. We can tell our democratic friends that Vir[gi]nia is safe. If the *Whigs* could do no better [in] the extraordinary struggle they have just [m]ade, and with all the advantages they had, [it] is a "gone case" with them in November.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.—During the past [m]onth we have recorded nearly an *hundred [an]d fifty* new subscribers, for which we are in[de]bted to the kind services of a few of our [ac]tive and influential friends in Mason and [F]leming. If in other places, some of our [fr]iends would give a little of their attention to [th]e same object, they could materially contri[bu]te to render our establishment independent, [an]d above the control of any embarassing in[fl]uence—a condition quite as important to the [ca]use of democracy in this section of the [S]tate, as it is to our individual selves. Let [ou]r friends then, in Bracken, Harrison, Nich[ol]as, Bath, Lewis and other neighboring [co]unties, take the matter up and go spiritedly [to] work, and in return for their efforts, we [pr]omise them as independent, fearless and [s]pirited a paper as can be found in the West.

LOOK AT THIS! The Abolitionists had a [m]eeting a few days ago at Sardinia, not very [fa]r from this place, on the Ohio side, the pro[ce]edings of which are reported at length in [th]e *Whig* paper at Georgetown. The meet[in]g was gotten up for a political purpose, and [in]tended for the benefit of *General Harrison!* The speakers discussed "the political duties [of] Abolitionists," and inculcated the necessi[ty] of every abolitionist's voting for the presi[den]tial candidate "who had given evidence, [in] his previous life, of his devotion to the [ca]use of Human Rights." A resolution to this [e]ffect was introduced and formally passed.— The proceedings of the meeting are signed [b]y *J. M. Beck, Prest, and Wm. A. Frazier, Sec'y*, both known to be *warm and ardent friends of General Harrison.*

Sardinia is the place of residence of the no[to]rious John B. Mahan, and has for a long time [b]een a kind of *depot*, for the security and con[ce]alment of fugitive slaves from Kentucky.

JUDGE FRENCH.—The Whigs are manifestly alarmed, and begin to feel that *Mr Letcher* has a more formidable competitor to contend with, than they at first imagined. Judge French, whenever he has met *Mr* Letcher, has proved more than a match for him either in strength of argument, soundness of principle, or the advantages of personal deportment.— Hence, it is, that *Mr Letcher's* friends are becoming uneasy—restless and desperate. They are forced to the extremity of making up by slander and vilification of Judge French, what their own candidate lacks in talents and principles. One charge which has recently been urged against the Judge, and which is but an invention of his enemies, conceived and propagated to counteract the effect of Mr. Letcher's own exceptionable course in this respect, is' that of his having been an advocate of the South Carolina and Ohio Rail Road Bank.— The charge has not the least shadow of justification in truth, and is warranted by no vote, or other evidence, that can be produced against him. On the contrary, his vote wherever it has been given upon the question, directly falsifies the charge. The election between Messrs Glover and Apperson in Montgomery, brought the question immediately in issue. Mr. Apperson was an uncompromising friend of the Rail Road Bank, and Col Glover as decided an opponent of that project. Judge French exerted his influence and voted in favor of Col Glover. Does this look as if he had been a Rail Road Bank man?

The Rail Road Bank had not in the whole State, a more active friend than *Mr* Letcher. So thoroughly had he identified himself with that magnificent humbug and wretched scheme for prostrating the dignity and independence of the State, at the feet of a southern junto of designing politicians, that he drew from Col Memminger a public compliment for his zeal and energy in its behalf.— The people of Kentucky owe nothing of gratitude to him, for their escape from so humiliating and debasing a vassalage to southern interests, as would have been entailed upon them in the success of that measure. As little is due to him, too, for his efforts to avert the embarrassments, which by the folly and extravagance of his party in the improvements of the State, have been fastened upon us. His agency in producing them, is attested by his votes, and is quite as notorious as his support of the Rail Road Bank. If the people are taxed, as they must inevitably, and will be, to relieve the commonwealth of her difficulties, Mr. Letcher will have to share as much of the responsibility as any other of his party. But Judge French has no such sins to answer for —his skirts are clean.

AN UNPALATABLE DISCLOSURE! A Whig convention met at Bolivar, Ten., on the 22nd ult, and early in the morning of that day, an equivocal looking crimson flag was seen floating from the spire of the Court House. This was regarded as a great indignity, and when the convention met, every speaker had something to say upon the subject of the red flag. Gen. V. D. Barry was particularly indignant in his remarks, and charged the offence upon the whole democratic party, interspersing his sentences with a great deal of abuse. A Mr. Lyon, who was present, a good democrat, rose and stated to the Convention that he knew who the person was that raised the peticoat, and instead of his being a democrat, he was a thorough going Whig! This was of course not believed, and the house rung with a call for his name. Gen Barry vociferated loudly, "his name!" "his name!" Mr. Lyon hesitated to give his name, but pledged his honor that the person was a Whig. But it would not do, and the name was again called for, General Barry bawling at the top his voice. Mr. Lyon then stated to the Convention, that "the peticoat was raised by H. A. Barry," pointing to the General, "your son." If a flash of lightning had burst upon the meeting it could not have been more terrible to the discomfited party, than was this disclosure.

Might not the *rotten eggs* have been thrown by Whigs?

HIGH AND LOW CLASSES.—It has been urged by at least some of the Whigs hereabouts, as an excuse for countenancing the fellow BEAR, that he suits the *low classes* very well, and among them will do a great deal of good for the cause. So the Whigs recognize two classes in the community, one the *high*, or well-born, and the other the *low*, or *mean* class. *Mr.* BEAR, a fellow of no character, ignorant and ill-bred, is considered good enough for the lower grade. And who are they who really constitute the class looked upon by those well bred Whigs, as the *lower class?* The farmers, workingmen, mechanics and laborers of Kentucky. These are the men thus stigmatized and set apart, as fit to be operated upon by the vulgar rant and balderdash of an infamous loafer! What think you, fellow citizens, who have not been born with a silver spoon in your mouth, or have never been able to wield a yard-stick, own bank-stock, or live without labor, at such an insult!

TOO BAD!—The *Whigs* by running the State head over heels into debt, imposed upon the last Legislature the necessity of causing to be issued, as a matter of temporary relief, a large quantity of State bonds. These bonds were generally of small denominations, made so with a view of giving them circulation, as they were intended to be paid to contractors and others who could not afford to retain them on hand. Now, strange as it may seem, the *Whig* banks turn their backs upon them, and the *Whig* merchants throughout the State, scout at, and refuse to touch them. Is'nt this too bad?

THE LOCKJAW CANDIDATE.—Is it really true that Gen Harrison is afflicted with the *lockjaw*, and can neither *speak* nor think? We were aware that his *thinking* was done by a committee, but did not believe the old gentleman was in so bad a fix as not to be able to *speak*. A correspondent of the *Yeoman* says, he took the *lockjaw* immediately after the Harrisburg Convention, and has been so ever since.

THE FEDERAL BEAR.—This fellow is a good for nothing loafing rowdy, who has quite an honest employment, because he was too lazy to work, and is roaming through the country in the service of the Whig party, imposing himself upon the people as a decent man. He has upon several occasions, we understand, boasted that he would make ten or twelve hundred dollars by his speeches, before the election was over.

Why is the Editor of the Eagle like General Harrison? Do ye' give it up?

Because he has a "*Thinking Committee.*"

READ AND INWARDLY DIGEST!! We ask attention to the extract which we give to-day from the masterly speech of Mr. Watterson, recently delivered in the House of Representatives. The modern Whig party have never yet had so effectual an excoriation as was inflicted by the hand of this gallant Tennessean, in this exposure of the constituent elements of that aggregation of contrarieties. He has completely unmasked the party, and by holding up to the world a correct and faithful analysis of the political character of every member of the Harrisburg Convention, fully establishes what has been so frequently and boldly denied by the friends of Gen. Harrison, that he was nominated by, and is the candidate of a party, composed of *old Federalists, Hartford Conventionists, Abolitionists, speculators, &c.*— Look at the record—there stand their names, their political history, their principles, in a few words, but true to the letter. One portion of them the early Hamiltonian federalists—friends of an hereditary senate and president for life; another the supporters of the "alien and sedition law" of old John Adams of black cockade memory: Hartford Conventionists, enemies to the Union as well as to the war, tories who in the midst of their country's calamities, rejoiced at her sufferings and misfortunes: abolitionists, rank, foul incendiaries, who under the promptings of a dark fanaticism, seek to deluge the land with blood, to effect the unconditional and immediate emancipation of the negroes: renegade democrats, who have betrayed their party for a mess of potage, and speculators, bankers and others, who prey upon the substance of the honest workingman and wrest from him the hard earned fruits of his toil and industry. These make up the character, and fill out the outlines of that Convention. And the people of this country are appealed to, to unite with such men in electing to the presidential chair, an individual who unites in himself to a superemineut extent, all their obnoxious principles!— Though it were not true, that General Harrison was either a federalist, a Hartford Conventionist, abolitionist, or either of these objectionable characters, is there nothing suspicious in the complexion of the convention by which he was nominated? Is there nothing startling in the fact, that he is supported by such men? Can men who boast having drawn their political creed from the great fountain head of American Democracy, the illustrious author of the declaration of independence, Jeffersonian Republicans, reconcile it to their ideas of political consistency, to battle in the ranks with their oldest and fiercest enemies? Can any man, having a proper regard for the preservation of our republican institutions, the peace and security of the union, the rights and interests of the people, consent to march shoulder to shoulder with such men to the demolition of all he holds dear as a patriot and a freeman?

We ask the people of the west, the real tenants of the *log-cabins*, to look at this Harrisburg Convention, scan its character, and ponder upon the amalgamation of odious principles it presents. Is there any congeniality of feeling, of interest, or of principle, between you and those who constituted that body? Let the old soldiers of the West, those whose blood flowed freely to protect their country from the desolation to which it was exposed from a cruel and relentless foe, recall the indignation they felt in that hour of peril and gloom, when some of these very men were exerting their utmost powers to render the war odious, to cripple the efficiency of the army by abetting the attempt to withhold supplies, and facilitating by blue-light signals, the approach of the enemy into the very heart of the country—let them recall their feelings then, and see what affinity of sentiments and principles exists between *them* and those persons by whom Gen Harrison has been nominated for the Presidency. Let the workingman, the farmer, the mechanic, the day-laborer, the "bone and sinew," of the land, turn, too, to that compound of aristocrats, nabobs, office-holders and speculators, and learn how *his* interest and his principles were represented! Does he find a solitary one of his class in that long list of names? Let us sum up the whole, and see how the case stands:

Lawyers,	96
Bank officers	31
Merchants	24
Manufacturers	10
Planters	7
Speculators	6
Doctors	3
Parson	3
Whig editors	3
Schoolmasters	3
Lottery-office-men	1
☞ABOLITIONISTS	30
Apostates from Democracy	9
Federalists	ALL
Farmers	NONE
Mechanics	NONE
Workingmen	NOT ONE

ALL THE HONESTY! The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Dec. 30, 1839, shows that during the very *pure* administration of John Q. Adams, nearly three millions of the public money, was stolen from the Treasury by the office holding friends of that gentleman and others,

By Disbursing officers,		$227,387,49
" Receiving	do	189,721,80
" Bank	do	130,244,00
" Postmasters		37,701,99
" Custom House Bonds		2,278,558,47
Total loss		$2,863,613,75

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

Having been informed, much to my surprise, that at a meeting held at Sardis meting house, by the friends favorable to the administration that at present, misrule the country—that they have placed my name on the committee of vigilance, to muster the Locos at the next election—never having voted for Mr. Van Buren, and so long as I retain my senses, never intending to do so, I beg leave respectfully to decline the honor they have thus shown me. Believing, Sir, that the whole course of the administration is prejudicial to the true interest of the country, and that the poor men, of whom I am truly one, need a change of both men and measures, I will, if God permits, at the next election, cast my suffrage for HARRISON & TYLER.

Your ob't serv't,
JONATHAN KENNARD.

P. S. Inform Stanton, if you please, that he will confer a favor by giving the foregoing an insertion in the Monitor. J. K.

We most cheerfully comply with Jonathan's request, and if it were not too late to do so, would insert his letter upon both sides of our paper, that the world might be doubly possessed of an article, which at least in the estimation of the writer, is considered so transcendently important. Now, may it not be that Jonathan has arrogated to himself a little more distinction than his democratic neighbors *really* intended to confer upon him. The name of *J. Kenard* appears upon the list; but he may be a very different person from Jonathan, and *may deserve*, as well as *wear the honor well*, something that Jonathan's letter clearly shows *he* could not do. If there should unfortunately be a mistake; we hope the real committeeman will not be very much offended, at Jonathan, as it is fashionable for all *great men* now-a-days to be under the control of guardians, and the error, therefore, ought to be attributed to his "*confidential advisers*," rather than to him.

GOV MORTON has vetoed the Bill passed by the Whig Legislature of Massachusetts, allowing the Whites and Blacks to intermarry.— Let it no longer be said that Gov Morton is an abolitionist, he at least wont suffer the Whigs of Massachusetts to marry negroes, while he is Governor.

VERY PRUDENT!—A democratic friend enquired of us a few day's ago, why our neighbor of the Eagle had not given notice last week, that the BEAR was in town and intended to speak. Now, our neighbor is a *very prudent* fellow, and having seen the *Ohio Statesman*, and the Stark County Democrat, he thought it best to say nothing about him.

Correspondence of the Monitor.

Washington, May 4th, 1840.

Congress have at last come to their senses. The political debate is over.— The scandal of party has been exhausted, and the old worn out abolitionist, is left to sleep out the eve of life at North Bend, under the kind guardianship of his conscience keepers.

The House since my last has been completely in an uproar. The investigating committee's report, which is a dead letter —not having been made to Congress in season for acceptance; has been used as a yard stick to measure the morality and capacity of the U. S. officers of the present day, and Stanley, Graves, Garland, Dawson, &co, have constituted themselves detectors of flaws in the expenditures of the Government. The bill making appropriations for the civil and Diplomatique expenditures of the United States has been put to a fiery trial, but owing to the coolness and good sense of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, and owing to the care with which the bill was drawn up, the Whigs have increased their appropriations by their votes, notwithstanding, their senseless cry about economy reform, &c. &c.

Mr. Ogle of Pennsylvania, a man of soul so small that a brute, were he in possession of it would be a proper object of pity, if not of contempt, has endeavored to give the house a four days dressing down with a curry comb. He produced an inventory of the President's cooking culinary and other utensils. He informed the house of the precise number of grease spots on the carpet of the east room, of the number of cups and saucers, of the scratches on the furniture, of the number, size and quantity of the looking glasses &c. &c. He made his own party sick and called down upon his head one of the most severe rebukes ever given on the floor of congress; and what made the dressing particularly cutting was the fact that it was given by a whig—Mr. Levi Lincoln of Mass. Surely we are not all devoid of hope yet, congress has got one man in its body sufficiently pure to rebuke the evil spirit that roamed unfettered through its marble pillared Halls.

Ogle got so much that he did not make his appearance in the House after the scoring, for 24 hours.

Truly the son of frosty thunder, as Ogle calls himself, had better say in the language of one of old, "save me from the tender mercies of my friends." Proffit now endeavored to give Mr. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts a rebuke for his speech on a late occasion in relation to our affairs with Great Britain. He said it had been quoted in the British Parliament. Cushing now annihilated Proffit and among other things told him that it would be a long time before his speech would be quoted in the British Parliament or any other Parliament of decent people. Albert Smith and your Mr. White now had it. Smith accused William Henry Harrison of having staid in this country six months after Mr. Adams had appointed him minister, to Columbia, for the purpose of electioneering for his benefactor, and stated that in October when it became apparent from the state elections that old Hickory would be President, he (Harrison) made tracks for Columbia to save his out-fit and salary, White endeavored to deny this, but *Black and white* put *Black* down. On Saturday night the whigs being anxious to go to Baltimore and visit General Harrisons *infant school*, the final vote was taken upon the bill and it passed yeas 145 nays 15. Thus costing $100,000 and all for economy sake.

Yours, D.

THE BALL STILL IN MOTION.

Shannon, Mason co., Ky. May 7th, 1840.

My dear Sir: the cause of democracy on Shannon, will tell at the ensuing election. The wavering are being confirmed; and some, who have scarcely voted for years declare their intention to exercise their prerogative as freemen by giving little Van, and Judge French, a hoist at the coming August and November election.

And an old veteran of the revolution, who has not voted for the last ten years, says; "my boys shall take the waggon or cart, if nothing better can be procured, and haul me to the polls.' In addition to the number I have already applied for in the last few weeks, I have the pleasure to send the names of five others who are anxious to be informed through the medium of your paper, viz: Jas A. Reed, A. Tewell, John Howard, Thompson Hitt, and Asa Watson, the two latter gentlemen, being a part of the boasted lot of converts made by the Whigs in this vicinity; and we may infer from this, the others are equally firm in Whiggish faith, who, if they have been convinced on any point in relation to the matter, it is only of the wantonness and utter disregard of principle, of some of the whig leaders, and the truths of their own principles.

yours, &c.

For the Monitor.

ELIZAVILLE, May 9th, 1840

"Old Kentuck," another of the "Rooster species in reply to "Common Sense," in an article in the Flemingsburg Kentuckian of the 8th inst, wishes to show that he has read somewhere of one "*Cirtus* (?) a noble Roman. Did he read it in his *primer!*—for judging from the soft stuff he has published, he certainly never read much else? But let me tell this little *bankrupt* saddler, that the man who has *plead usury* upon an old widow woman, who was kind enough to release him when in need, cannot disturb me by his *blackguard epithets*, he is worthy his vocation. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

"COMMON SENSE."

For the Monitor.

Dear Sir: A desire to please, has always been rated one of the cardinal virtues in social intercourse, and I think, a desire to amuse, in addition to this, should be rated very much higher. In consequence, a certain member of the Giraffe family, should receive the thanks, if not the applause of these pestiferous vermin, who supply nourishment to the filthy carcas of that vile 'Buzzard,' for the effort he has made to physic to nonentity, the whole *Button* family. And notwithstanding his first effort has failed, let him proceed.— Persevere, my dear T, A, and may be, if your next article fails to make them laugh themselves into a whooping cough, cough themselves into a consumption, and thus go off imperceptably by inches, a box of Worthington pills will do their washing.

But if it be possible this should fail, I would advise you to have resort to your renegade auxillary; a certain hard cider chieftain, whose known predilection for 'cut and come again,' will strike the needle of terror, deep through the eye of every Button in the land.

And the good natured soul, seems desirous while exterminating his enemies, to *amuse* his friends. Indeed, to do him justice, it has always been his aim. The ponderous blows he struck at the Sub-Treasury, to the tune of yankee doodle, is evidence enough of this fact. But if there are any skeptics, it is only necessary to recall the memory of a certain prim little theatre gotten up for the amusement of the citizens of his fair village, and express benefit of old Mister S——, and himself. And in which, he was the *principal actor*. From this noted fact, I opine he was led to adopt the initials T, A which he has had the kindness to have stereotyped on the stern of the 'Buzzard' for the benefit of the world.

Another evidence, is his exhibition of a young Giraffe, a compound of pine plank and bearskins, an invention of his truly "original mind," on which he paraded the streets and highways, to the infinite amusement of his friends, and consternation of his enemies; who did not dare be seen, for fear of being kicked by the vicious brute, until attempting to bring the battery of his heels to bear on a certain curbstone, in the city of geese pens, and game cocks, he accidently fell in the gutter, and was borne from thence—groaning most piteously.

But this whole souled fellow is a little indisposed at present, from fatigue.— When the game cock, and his *tail* left the little log cabin so unceremoneously, the poor fellow, through fear of being left behind, together with floundering in the mud and over exertion of his musical organ while beating a retreat with his umbrella on the panting sides of his high troting horse, contracted a cold, which, I fear, will prove injurious.

So great was the consternation of these flying *heroes*, they passed Greys Hotel, to the utter astonishment of the land lady, without even so much as a passing look; and no doubt they thought all Shannon was at their heels. Speaking of hee's; my friend the yankee dandy, who by the way is a bit of a Phrenologist, thinks their "organ of caution," lays in their heels. And as I am told they have developments in that quarter,"—"large," I have no doubt of the fact. Organs of this kind being subject to enlarge by cultivation, I fear theirs will be enlarged to a wonderful extent, if they hear a few more wild cat screams, from the hills of Shannon, unless they bring the keeper of these ugly customers, to restrain their feline rage; but I fear T A can never gain the good will of some folks, unless he acknowledges the corn in at least two cases; and becomes the inmate of the menagerie of a certain yankee dandy. When by his brayings, and the length of his ears, I think he might hope to attract universal attention, from the odity of the circumstance, of a donkey playing the wit to a nest of wild kittens.

SANCHO.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Huntington township, Brown County, Ohio, held at the house of Anderson Helm, Esq. in said township, on the 9th day of May, 1840, said meeting was organized by calling Robert Scott to the Chair, and appointing Griffith Evans and Isaac Jones, Secretaries. The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Genl. John Cochran, John Scott, Benjamin Evans, William Carpenter and Arthur Mitchell, be and they are hereby appointed a committee of arrangements and correspondence, to wait on the Hon Thomas L. Hamer with an invitation to address the democratic citizens of Huntington Township at the Bethlehem meeting house in said Township, on the 30th day of May, inst.

Resolved, that said committee is hereby requested to meet at Anderson Helm's on Tuesday the 12th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of preparing for publication, suitable advertisements giving notice of the time and place of said meeting, and that the Editor of the Maysville Monitor be requested to publish the same in his paper.

Resolved? That said committee is hereby requested to give special invitation to the Hon Thomas J. Buchanan, Joseph Leedom Esq. John H Blair, Esq. Genl James Loudon, James C. Coleman, Esq. and R. H. Stanton, Esq. and as many other distinguished gentlemen as they may deem expedient, to attend said meeting.

Resolved, that all REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS in or in the vicinity of Huntington Township, be specially invited by said committee to attend said meeting.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretaries, and forwarded to the above committee.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT SCOTT, Chairman.

Griffith Evans, }
Isaac Jones. } Secretaries.

He is "the great man who scorns a little thing,
"Whose thoughts, whose deeds, whose maxims are his own,
"Form'd by the feeling of his heart alone;
Franklin.

Will the friends of General Harrison weigh him in the above scale, now he has placed himself in the hands of a committee who think and speak for him, write his maxims and dictate how he shall act, and then say he is a great man; alas for true greatness! alas! alas! for common sense. K.

From the Globe.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We have now heard from all the counties in Virginia except three, sending two delegates. One of them (Scott county in Little Tennessee) has always given a large Democratic majority. There is then no doubt but the result, as stated below is as favorable as can be expected by the opposition. The Senate is equally divided.

After all the exultation on the part of the Federalists about the triumph in Virginia, let us examine it, and see how much reason they have to rejoice.

1. It will be observed that the Democrats have a clear gain of one member in the House of Delegates.

2. The Federalists carried one of their delegates in Buckingham county by the casting vote of the sheriff—the other by two majority. This election is contested for fraudulent votes polled by the Federalists, and there is scarcely a doubt but the Democratic candidates are entitled to their seats. The reversal of his return, and giving effect to the polls as closed in Caroline, would make it a tie in the House as well as the Senate—giving the Opposition the member from Wythe, who is pledged to vote for Senators as his constituents in that Democratic county may vote in the Presidential election in the fall.

Even supposing then the election in Buckingham to be fair and irreversible, the Federal party can only boast of the power to carry Mr. RIVES by a majority of two of the popular votes.

3. It is worthy of remark, that, besides Buckingham, Hanover, Spottsylvania, and Powhatan, which we have set down to the Federalists in our table, are all contested. The resident majority of the legal voters in all these counties is unquestionably on the side of the Administration. The Federal newspapers cannot with decency deny it. All these counties were carried by votes from Richmond. It is believed that more than a hundred citizens of Richmond voted in virtue of deeds to land and stocks in the surrounding counties. Some individuals voted, we are assured, as many as five times. Where a man is *bonafide* owner of lands in several counties of the value of $25, he is entitled to vote in the several counties. But where a fictitious title is made by deed to constitute such right to vote, it is a fraud. It was in this way that many of the Federal votes were manufactured, to carry the counties referred to, that a majority of 50 votes, in the aggregate, gives the counties of Hanover, Spottsylvania, and Pendleton, to the Whigs.

The cases in these counties in striking distance of Richmond, which were carried by very meagre majorities—Charlotte by 6, and Prince Edward by 15 votes; but we have not heard of frauds having been committed there. Persons residing in Richmond have a right, under the Constitution of Virginia, to vote in every country in the State, in which they own land. The case stands thus;

1840.		1839.	
Dem.	Fed.	Dem.	Fed.
63	67	62	68

*Gen BAILEY voted against RIVES at the last session, and re-elected under a pledge to vote against RIVES and HARRISON.

NOTE.—We have heard the result of the vote in Caroline and Wythe counties, but do not know how to place them in our table. The following have been stated to us as facts, in relation to them:

In Caroline, (represented in the last House of Delegates by a Federalist,) it was a tie when the polls were closed and certified. Afterwards, two persons were permitted to vote for the Federal candidate. The sheriff, who is a Democrat, would have voted for the Democratic candidate, and elected him, if the polls had not been re-opened. As it is, he refuses to return either candidate.

In Wythe, A. S. FULTON, (Fed.) elected by 18 majority, under a pledge to vote for Democratic Senators, if the county goes for the Democrats in the fall. The county has always given a Democratic majority at Presidential elections.

From the Globe.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I have just time, before the departure of the cars, to say that the National Democratic Convention unanimously nominated Martin Van Buren of New York, for re-election of President of the United States; and, with equal unanimity, have come to the conclusion not to nominate any candidate for the Vice Presidency, but to leave that question to the Democratic party in each States.

On the meeting of the Convention this morning, Mr. Gillet, from New York, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions declarative of the principles of the Democratic party, made a report; and the resolutions having been read, were adopted with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approbation. Governor Hill of New Hampshire then submitted an address, prepared by the committee, of which he was chairman, had agreed on; and this, too, was received and adopted with equal unanimity and cordiality. In short, the most exceedingly able and excellent paper, and the resolutions, carrying out its very essence, were adopted by acclamation in each case.

In relation to the Vice Presidency the chairman of the committee, on nominating, Mr. Clay of Alabama, reported that as some of the States had nominated different candidates, and as some were not represented in the Convention, the committee had thought it most advisable that no nomination should be made by the Convention, but that the Democratic party of each State should decide for itself. This decision by the committee, he observed, was the result of harmony, concession, and self-sacrifice. It was carrying out the Democratic principle of every thing for measures, and nothing for men. The delegations from the States who were in favor of a nomination, and some of whom had been instructed, declared their perfect willingness to acquiesce in the will of the majority. In short, the utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed. In the course of the discussions which took place, I observed that all the Delegates who addressed the meeting evinced the strongest assurances of the success of the Democratic party next November. The spirit and confidence they displayed, was evidently the result of a firm and deep conviction of their strength in the approaching [illegible] two States; and the result of their [illegible] throughout the Union is strongly [illegible] the Bank party. At two o'clock, the Convention adjourned, to meet, again at four.

For the Monitor.

THE EXILE'S GRAVE.

Far on a stranger shore,
Deep in a lonely wood,
An exile's grave is laid,
In solemn peace 'tis lying,
O'er the blue sea, away;
Green leaves are round it sighing,
From the dark willow spray.

No stone marks out the spot,
For none the exile knew;
The tear to friendship due,
But friendless and alone,
He sleeps on that wild shore,
Where his voice and blighted one
[illegible]

None knew from whence he came,
Nor the name of his native land;
Nor sought to soothe his woes,
Or offer'd friendship's hand;
In sorrow and in gloom,
Far from their land he came,
To die, without a name,
Unmourn'd to seek the tomb.

But, not all unmourn'd!
Go, where the loveliest flowers,
That ever bloomed beneath the skies,
In fair, perennial bowers,
In bright Italian climes—
There weeps a lovely one,
Beneath the shady limes;

One who for him has liv'd;
And now for him is dying;
She dreams not that her love,
In a dark grave is lying;
But joy, deep joy, for thee,
Pale, watcher for the dead!
Soon where the dark lime-tree,
Will be thy lowly bed!

Soon will thy spirit soar,
To yon blue Heaven,
To meet the blest reward,
Unto the faithful given;
Then weep no more, pale one!
And fly thy hopes above;
Thou'lt meet thy lost one,
Of never-dying love!

VIRGINIA.

G. Davis & L. Marston.

HAve formed a copartnership in the practice of the LAW in the Nicholas Circuit Court. Business entrusted to their care will be faithfully attended to. Office a few doors above Forman's Store.

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of William M'Donald, dec'd, I will offer for sale, on the 10th day of June next, one thousand eight hundred and forty, the farm lying on the road from Washington to Maysville to Kentontown, in the county of Nicholas, [illegible] part of William Thornton's survey. [illegible] that the said land will join the road, and abounds with the best quality of Oak Timber, and with five good springs [illegible]. Persons wishing to purchase will [illegible] call on Hugh M'Donald, Sen., [illegible] There will be a liberal credit given. [illegible] approved security. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Purchasers will meet on ten o'clock at the house of Cornelius Wiggins, adjoining the lands.

THOMAS SMALL.

Acting Executor of Wm. McDonald, dec'd.

May 14, 1840—3t

New goods cheaper than ever

AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,

No. 21, Front Street.

JUST received and are now opening, a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold at unusually low prices, for cash. Our Goods have been carefully purchased for cash in New York, and will be sold at such low prices as we feel confident will ensure a continuance of the liberal and extensive patronage which, since our first commencement in business, we have so liberally received.

P. & E. KELLY.

Maysville, April 25, 1840.

CIGAR MANUFACTORY

WM HUNT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a cigar manufactory on Wall street, in the city of Maysville, where he will keep on hand a supply of

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco,

of the best quality, and of all kinds, at wholesale and retail.

April 2nd, 1840—3t

LOTTERY NEWS!

DRAWING OF THE

Kentucky State Lottery,

CLASS 33.

70-27-35-55-29-24-56-48-15-11-64-54.

CLASS 34.

68-21-42-48-59-53-74-71-15-4-37-66-37.

Class 39.—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. May 16. Capital $50,000. 20,000. 10,000. 5000. 4000. 3195. 2500. 2000; 50 of 1000, 50 of 500, 50 of 300, 61 of 200 and 63, of 100. Tickets $10—Shares, in proportion.

Class 41.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., May 23. Capitals 40,000. 15,000. 10,000. 6000. 5000. 3000. 3320; 30 of 1000, 30 of 500, 30 of 300, 120 of 200, and 65 100. Tickets $10—Shares, in proportion.

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

Orders by Mail or otherwise [illegible] for Prizes] for tickets in the above schemes, will meet the same attention as if personally applied for, if addressed

D. CARRELL,
Maysville, Ky.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the "Medical Association of North Eastern Kentucky" will be held in Maysville on Friday the 15 May 1840. A general attendance of the members is earnestly solicited.

L. M. LAWSON, Sec.

May 7th, 1840.

Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated [illegible] Church, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. [illegible] brethren are respectfully invited [illegible]

Maysville, May 7th, 1840.

Pure Sperm Oil.

100 GALLONS Winter [illegible] this day received [illegible]

Dec. 12.

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Pike Lake, Ky. D Ballingall, P. M.
Pagson, Sam'l Keene, Thos Thrope
Ohio Hughes P. M.
Millersburg O. J Miller,
Hamilton David Russell,
Lexington Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana Wm A Withers
Mt. Sterling N. G Burnett
Flat Rock Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel Dr E Logan
Pleasantgrove R Lacey Thos Throop
Sharpsburg Sanford Allen P M.
Blairsville Garrett Chord P.M.
Owingsville J W Barnes
Carlisle John Howard P M
Concord Saml Stevenson P M.
Washington Thos E Boulden P M.
Georgetown Maj J C Bowen
Germantown James Savage P M
Elkton J Chambers
Minerva W P Thomas P M
Brooksburg J O Doughty P M
Ripley Ohio Mr Bennet P.M.
Aberdeen do Eli Davidson P M.
Manchester do

BALDWIN'S

PATNT SPRING SADDLES

R. A. Caldwell,

Has purchased the right of manufacturing the above and die so much approved of for elegance, and unequalled for ease to both Rider and Horse. Persons wishing to purchase a very superior article of saddle, would do well to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere.

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

March 19, 1840.

Patent Stove Manufactory,

CORNER OF WALL & SECOND STREETS.

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

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-t. f.

Newton Cooper,

Of the late firm of Nicholson & Cooper, continues to carry on the TINNING BUSINESS, At the old stand, opposite the Eagle Book Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually filled.

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

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

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 Maysville Insurance Company, second story.

Nov. 28, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late Judge of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located himself in Vicksburg, Miss. and will practice in the Circuit Courts of Warren and adjoining Counties; in the 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 Fleming, Nicholas, Bath Lewis & Garrard.

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

January & Houston, Lynch & Dobyns, George Herbert, Lee, Rees & Dobyns, Posey, Fant & Bradrick. } *Maysville*

Oct 17, 1839.-tf

Eagle copy.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order.

L. J. Procter

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

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

Doctor Shackleford,

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

Office on Second, *last door* below Market Street, and next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 1, 1838.

DR. J. SEATON,

Late of Boston, Mass.

Druggist and Apothecary,

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

Aug 8, 1839.

B. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the courts of Mason and neighboring counties, and will give prompt attention to all business confided to his care. *Maysville*, Feb. 4, 1840-tf

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against receiving or purchasing a note given by the undersigned to Joseph Dudley, for $130, payable about the 25th of December next, and dated Jan. 1840, as the consideration for this note has failed, and we are determined not to pay the same.

ROUNDS & REED.

April 2, '40—3t.

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

RANAWAY from the subscriber a mulatto slave, named ALBERT, aged 19 the following description: About six feet high and of a round shouldered make, and of a very light complexion, nearly white; has very little, if any black; it would be difficult to distinguish him from a true race of the white blood. He was taken to, by he is in the habit of wearing his hair straight in the nose, and then glancing to the left and throwing his head down. He is a good hand at any business he may be required, except a spar around his left ankle and foot, caused by a burn from stepping into a tub of boiling lye when a little boy at the time. He has good clothing. Sometimes wears a blue cloth sprigged and sometimes a black cloth sprigged, and has probably got a handsome fashion in Kentucky many. He is a remarkably good hand to work, and has been used to driving.

He may be near Carlisle, or in Greenup county, or some of the frontiers in Ohio, or he may be with his owner in Bourbon. The subscribed will be glad to hear of his being secured, and will be glad for the delivery of the said slave, or the securing of the slave so that I may get him. Ky. I will give the above reward, or fifty dollars for taking and delivering him in any jail out of the State, or that I may get him, and twenty and 25 cents, to pay for taking and delivering in jail in this place, or any place within the state.

JOSHUA EWING.

Bourbon Co. Ky. Feb. 1, 1840.

N. B. I have no doubt of the fact of his being in the state of Ohio, and will give the above reward of $1.50 and charge Mr. Ewing.

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington the spring, two thorough bred Virginia horses of fine size and appearance, one by American Eclipse; at $20 the season and one by Sir Charles, at $10 the season. Come and see the colts and Pedigrees. The season has began and will end the first of July next.

GEO. PEYTON.

March 5, 1840

Dr. J. Benson,

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

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

Dr Benson having had ten years experience in clinical practice, (and a great share of which was in these prevalent chronic diseases that the human family are so peculiarly subject to,) flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His charge shall be moderate as any practitioner in the city or country. The citizens generally will please refer to the following gentlemen for the nature of his practice and talents of Dr B.

Drs. Harrison, Graham, M'Dowell and Cox, *Bardstown, Nelson Co. Ky.*

Drs Elliott, Slaughter, Hein, Betts, *Mason, Ky.*

Drs Young, Slaughter, and Smith, *Elizabethtown, Ky.*

Drs McElhiany and Hughes, *Boston, Nelson Co Ky.*

Dr Benson has a large number of certificates in his possession of important cures that he performed in Nelson, Washington and Bullitt counties, Ky. that will be exhibited to such as may wish to employ him to attend to their cases.

March 19, 1840-3t.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GOODRICH'S First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers, for Schools, wholesale and retail. Teachers and others will call and examine them. Turner's Chemistry, new edition; Tappwell's Dencetry in America; Ancient Memoirs of General Harrison, Jones' Chancery Reports, Hall & Beatty's Reports; Sir Isaac Newton's Principia or Philosophy; Nicholas's History of Greece; Dwight's Sacred Book; Kinne's Blackstone; Warrington's Nurse's Guide; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Nicholas's Analysis of Blackstone; Washington on the Divine Purpose; Methodist Disciplines; Doctrinal Tracts; Massillon's Sermons; Saurin's Sermons; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Horses; Price 21; Peter's Digest, 3 vols; The Masonic Chart, with Engravings of all the Symbols &c, by A. Crosby; Gibbon's Rome; Medical Books and Surgical Works; Paper of every description.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,

Front street, Maysville.

Feb 20, 1840.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

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

Feb 19, 1840. Front Street.

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

February 6, 1840—2t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber would inform his former customers and the public, that he has on hand a large quantity of Yarns, viz: Warp, Superior Cotton Yarns, Candlewick, Carpet chain, Store and Post Office Twine, Covering yarns and Filling Yarns, all of which are made from the first Mississippi Cotton Yarn, or used in this place, the yarns consequently better than any Northern yarns offered at such reduced prices, as to make it the interest of all dealers in his line to give him a call.

WM 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 price as can be bought in any city in the west.

Jan 23d 1840. G. MONTAGUE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

No. 10, Market Street.

WHERE can be found all kinds of Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Instruments, Trusses &c. Country Merchants will find this 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, quarts and pints

Druggist's Show Bottles.

For sale very low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13. 1840.

WINDOW GLASS.

50 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass,

50 do 10 by 12 do

2 do Ground Glass, 12 by 18.

A fine assortment of large Glass,

For sale low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

For Sale.

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb. 12, 1840.

Looking Glass Plate.

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

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

Flint Glass.

DECANTERS, Pints, Bowls, Dishes, Cans, Plates, Grillies, Wines, Cordials, and Champaign Glasses, Cut and Plane, fine Cut Tumblers, Decanters and Wine Glasses Tumblers, common tumblers, will be sold low by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 12, 1840.

PAINTS, (assorted.)

VENITIAN Red, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Chrome Green Chrome Yellow, Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Prussian Blue, 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 Brick House, on Wall Street, No. 5, formerly occupied by Bounds & 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.

Maysville, Feb 6, 1840—tf

Philadelphia Calfskins.

JUST received 14 dozen Wood's patented calf skins, which we are prepared to manufacture into Boots and shoes for our customers on short notice.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN.

Feb 20, '40—3t

TOW LINEN.

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

BAYLESS & COBURN.

Maysville, Feb 15, 1840—3t.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

JOHN C. REED

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

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

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

Cooking, coal & wood stoves

AND COMMON GRATES,

of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale.

Maysville, Sept 8, 1836.

Dessolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Lawson Evans Parkins, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who know the character of the business, will call and make payment immediately to either of us. Those who have claims will present them for adjustment.

WM. CORWINE.

JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16 1840-3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having become the purchasers of the Lumber Yard, on the corner of 2d and Fith streets, formerly Corwine and Ficklin, has on hand a good assortment of Lumber, Wagon Timber, &c. and will sell on moderate terms for cash or a short 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 any description of property confided to their care. Also to hale and press Hemp and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840.

PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c.

Southwest corner of Market and Fifth sts (between Market and Chestnut Streets,)

PHILADELPHIA.

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

Dec. 12, 1839—6m.

J CALL.

LOOK HERE!! The proprietor of the confectionary, No 19 *Sutton St.* earnestly requests all those who know themselves to be indebted to that establishment, to come forward and settle up their accounts. Be aware, that at this time, funds are scarce; but it should be recollected that his business is a cash one, and that it would be a great inconvenience to those who owe him to come forward and pay their *small* accounts. He must have cash to pay his rent, and therefore earnestly hopes his friends will not disregard this call, but come at *No 19 Sutton St.* and discharge their bills, as I will be answerable for such debts or any others that they may contract.

Country merchandizers are requested not to load them with any loading to be sent over the river or out of the State. There is regular well known about *Maysville* and upon the Turnpike, and those concerned are requested to observe this notice.

WM. GORHAM.

Mill st orig. Dec 19,—3mo

Glass.

42 BOXES Flint Tumblers,

20 do. pint do. Gard'l flute,

2 doz. Pint Punch Tumblers, flute,

73 do. Vials, assorted,

37 do. Bottles, do.

Also fresh and pleasant Wines, Cordials, Jellies, Decanters, Bowls, Dishes, Molasses Cans, Lamps and Shades, Lanterns, Flower Vases, Ink stands and Stands, 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, Champagnes, Tumblers, Wine and Jelly Tablets, Jelly Glasses, fine cut and common;

16 boxes, 60 dozen pint Tumblers;

20 " 4 Gallon Jars;

5 " 3 " " "

25 dozen quart and pint Jars;

1 pipe Port Cup Bottles;

20 " 5—6—7 inch plates;

12 " Salt cellars;

43 Boxes, 6 dozen each, common Tumblers;

Just received by

J. W. JOHNSON, Druggist,

Mo. 10, Market Street.

May 16, 1839.

☞Eagle copy.

GLOBES, &c.

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

One 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, Gummer and Comins;

Gummer's Astronomy;

Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Burritt;

Tanner's Universal Atlas;

Brattfordt's Comprehensive Atlas;

Burritt's Geography, 3 volumes.

For sale by

EDWARD COX

march 15, 1839.

PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Bonie medium Printing paper,

20 do Imperial do

5 kegs Johnson's Printing Ink,

40 reams large Tea Paper,

10 gross Steel Pens of the Brattlebro' Manufacture

One set of Wesley's Works, 10 vols. bound, for $10, Temperance Documents, 75 cts; do Sermons without Commentary, 6 vols. Revivout Meditations; Watson's Theological Institutes; Wesley's Sermons; Benson's do. 7 vols.; Collier's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.; Tyng's Sermons; Saurin's do.; Blair's do.; Burder's Village do.; Watson on the Comforter; Taylor on Regeneration; Mathew's on the Divine Purpose—and nearly 1000 vols. of Theology, which will be sold low for Cash.

E. COX'S BOOK STORE,

Sep. 19 1839. Front street, Maysville.

NOTICE.

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

BAYLESS & COBURN.

Maysville, August 9th, 1839.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Va. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, and pledges his constant attention to the superintendence of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for Steamboats—the ample evidence and commodious nature of its arrangement, and the pledge of his continued assiduity to merit the patronage of the public, will, he hopes induce the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, that portion of patronage which has ever been the lot of

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 assortment of Foreign and domestic dry goods, comprising almost every article in the dry goods line. Our goods were bought for cash, principally at auction, and ourselves to sell upon as favourable terms as any house in the West, for Cash or approved paper at 6 months. We invite those wishing to purchase to give us a call.

HIRAM T. PEARCE.

ROBERT C. FANT,

JOSEPH F. BRODRICK.

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

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

April 4th 1837

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative.

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

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

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

TH. S. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.-6mo.

The Public will take Notice.

THAT they are forwarned not to trust any way with two negroes employed in driving my waggons on the Turnpike. They have absented themselves from my service, without leave strictly to be faithfull to receipt for the money they have received for my waggons, and to pay over the same, and Tavern Keepers and Keepers of Waggon Stands are forbidden to credit them for their bills, as I will be answerable for such debts or any others that they may contract.

Commissioners Turnpike Road.

All kinds of Confectionaries

FOR SALE by wholesale at Cincinnati prices

No 19, Sutton St. Maysville, Ky.

Tea.

FOR SALE by retail Lord and N O Sugars 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, Brown soap, for sale at retail at

No 19, Sutton St.

BAKER'S Cocoa, for sale at

No 19, Sutton St.

TABLE SALT, Loaf sugar in boxes, for sale at

No. 19, Sutton St.

RAISINS, Dates, Figs and Sultana raisins for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

FIRST-RATE VINEGAR, for sale at

No 19, Sutton St.

STARCH, Candles, and Allum, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

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

No 19 Sutton St.

PRESERVES, Jellys, Pickles, Syrups, Wines, Cordials and Brandies, 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.

Second Call.

ALL persons having themselves indebted to the subscriber, in the shape of retail and settle their accounts at last years' sending, 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 steamboat Cincinnati, for sale by the gallon, barrel or quantity by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

March 5, '40.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 3d inst. in Imperial near Owingsville, Bath county, a boy named Andrew Petit about nineteen years old, about 5 feet high and stout make; he has been in service twent away, a dark colored roundabout, pantaloons, white boots and a hair cap. The above boy was bound to me as an apprentice to learn the farming business until he becomes twenty years of age. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, said boy and delivering him to me, and no thanks for taking him up. Tuesday 25th of February, 1840.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh White Lead.

75 KEGS pure Lead, in oil,

For sale by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Feb 13, 1840.

J. J. WATTS,

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

His shop is on Front Street. Two doors below P. & E. Kelleys.

Jan 30th 1840—3m.

An Excellent Medicine,

For sale by S. Stevenson, Concord, Ky.

And by Garret Chorde, Elizaville.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

A MEDICINE of more value to man than all the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe: a medicine, obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and that possesses a three fold power—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures from patients for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking this medicine, but rapidly gained so well that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shal wholly recover.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, monroe co, N. Y.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold six of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a portion 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 beneficial, and one case in particular which it performed a *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is this *highly esteemed* in this quarter, and is so in my house.

Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

Westfield cox Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1839

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative, whose expectant can be sent to me. It has effected some astunshing cures already, and I cannot spare for the package now on my way. I wish you to send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra pieces of postage on the Sanative. I have sold it very rapidly, and I come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. OBEIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell you concern ing the Sanative, where it has been used, and more than half the cases that it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic affairs, who was the first case I commenced taking, confined to her chamber and *prostraigt on her bed.* I will tell you more when I see you

ISAAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, and the public that their Stock of Merchandise is now very general and consists in part of

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

Of the above goods, we have almost every variety, which we have purchased very cheap, and are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to those wishing to purchase. We are determined to sell as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,

R. FRENCH.

3 No. 47, Market street, May 11

June 6—1

Antiquities.

DESCRIPTION of the antiquities of North America with Synopsis of other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for 840 the Gem, for 1840 Turner's Comet Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Sing Book, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do; German Almanac, 1840; Nuttal's Botany; Wilkeson's History of the Revolutionary War; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means of Health; Life of Jackson; Life of Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Life of Washington, by Lormarniger; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary; Opie's Cure Sudden Consumption; Schoolcraft's Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History Missionary to the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Travels in Persia; Life of Schoolcraft; Byron's Poems, by Hallock; Abbott's Caleb in Town; Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see.

E. COX, S BOOK STORE,

Sep 26, 1839. Front street

Antiquities.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Almanac; Democratic Almanac, 1840; Young man's guide; Tales of Sailor's Misfortunes, by James; Cross' Masonic Chart; Practical Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Biography of Seminaries of Bishop White; Memoirs of Wilberforce; Pleasures of Hope, Pilgrims of Religion; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Fiora's Lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic. Practical and Self explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Computation and Book-keeping by Single Entry; Bonnycastle's Arithmetic in print; Southey's Poems; Works in one volume, Mitchell's School Geography, and Atlas; Washington, Italian Maps for schools; Sigourney's Boys Reading Book; Man About Town; Nan Darrell; Morton's Hour; Pleasures of Hope; Life of Wesley's Bible Geography; Sketches of Married Life, Romantic Tales; Toone's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Apparatus, complete set in boxes Convenient Conversation Cards for lasdiful youths, Johnson's Dictionary, Life of Washington, in Spanish, French, and Latin, Brownie of Bodbeck, Penny Magazines in Volumes half bound and Every.

For sale at

E. COX'S Book Store.

Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Maysville.

Wall Paper.

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

25 rolls Border Papers, for rooms,

205 rolls of Paper Hangings,

350 remains Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper

20 do Tea Paper,

100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain.

100 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

Any of the above will be sold low for Cash or Country produce at cash price.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols octavo; by Richardson; Adventures of the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Japan Ink; Sheathing Boards for Encines; James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Preceptor; the Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu by Bulwer; Cheveley; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Abercrombie's Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,

Front st., Maysville.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1839

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Hickory Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*. I informed LAST ANY DEALER and advised to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a single bottle and says that his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and attributes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else—Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office. Maine, March 26, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I have sold your Sanative and a was decided effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumption and Rheumatic complaints for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking this medicine, but rapidly gained so well that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shal wholly recover.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, monroe co, N. Y.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold six of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a portion 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 beneficial, and one case in particular which it performed a *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is this *highly esteemed* in this quarter, and is so in my house.

Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

Westfield cox Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1839

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative, whose expectant can be sent to me. It has effected some astunshing cures already, and I cannot spare for the package now on my way. I wish you to send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra pieces of postage on the Sanative. I have sold it very rapidly, and I come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. OBEIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell you concern ing the Sanative, where it has been used, and more than half the cases that it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic affairs, who was the first case I commenced taking, confined to her chamber and *prostraigt on her bed.* I will tell you more when I see you

ISAAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, and the public that their Stock of Merchandise is now very general and consists in part of

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

Of the above goods, we have almost every variety, which we have purchased very cheap, and are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to those wishing to purchase. We are determined to sell as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,

R. FRENCH.

3 No. 47, Market street, May 11

June 6—1

Antiquities.

DESCRIPTION of the antiquities of North America with Synopsis of other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for 840 the Gem, for 1840 Turner's Comet Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Sing Book, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do; German Almanac, 1840; Nuttal's Botany; Wilkeson's History of the Revolutionary War; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means of Health; Life of Jackson; Life of Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Life of Washington, by Lormarniger; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary; Opie's Cure Sudden Consumption; Schoolcraft's Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History Missionary to the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Travels in Persia; Life of Schoolcraft; Byron's Poems, by Hallock; Abbott's Caleb in Town; Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see.

E. COX, S BOOK STORE,

Sep 26, 1839. Front street

Wall Paper.

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

25 rolls Border Papers, for rooms,

205 rolls of Paper Hangings,

350 remains Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper

20 do Tea Paper,

100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain.

100 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

Any of the above will be sold low for Cash or Country produce at cash price.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols octavo; by Richardson; Adventures of the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Japan Ink; Sheathing Boards for Encines; James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Preceptor; the Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu by Bulwer; Cheveley; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Abercrombie's Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by

EDWARD COX,

Front st., Maysville.

New England Cough Syrup

THE reputation of which has been established by the numerous cures made by it in cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Prepared only by Alfred Allen, Cor. Cedar and Greenwich sts New York.

In presenting this medical remedy to the public, the proprietor is authorized by the physician, from whose prescription the recipe was first obtained, to state that it has been used in Hospitals, and in his extensive practice, with the most marked success, in cases approaching to consumption, and in cases where the Lungs, and Throat, and Bronchial Tubes, are in a state of irritation and suffering caused by the most of the Common Coughs which are prevalent in the fall of the year, and which, if not cured, will produce an irritation of the Lungs, which will produce hoarseness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, and eventually, if not cured, will produce a fever and ulcers, which will prove fatal, unless cured in time. It is also used in cases of Asthma, Whooping cough it is generally speedy in its effects, and in Hoarseness and Tickling sensations in the throat, it is almost without a rival. It operates by allaying the irritation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The genuine New England Cough Syrup, is an engraved wrapper, with the signature of the proprietor in his own handwriting, and the name of the proprietor in his own handwriting, and the name of the proprietor in his own handwriting, and the name of the proprietor in his own handwriting, and the name of the proprietor in his own handwriting, and the name of the proprietor in his own handwriting, and the name of