MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

Vol. X. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, June 4, 1840. No. 4.

LISHED EVERY THURSDAY, immediately above the Post Office.

TERMS:

year in advance, - - - - -	$2 00
at the end of the year, - -	2 50

All arrearages must be paid before any paper will be allowed to discontinue, unless at option of the proprietors.

ising, 16 lines or under, first three insertions, - - - - - $1 50
subsequent insertions, - - - 37
Quarterly, - - - - - - 4 50
Semi-annually, - - - - - 8 00
Yearly, - - - - - - 15 00
A liberal deduction of 15 per cent. made on advertisements by the year.

BOOKS.

Practical Florist, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a Flower with instructions, 25 cts; The Celibate and Cabinet of Agricultural Lodge for 1840; The Practical Farmer, and Housewife: complete Dictionary General Knowledge in one volume; history and description of Texas, Mexican Minstrel: Hollandi's Life of Washington; David Crockett's do: Life of Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Bibles, large and small; Brown's Bibles; The Sacred Singer of Israel; Commentaries on the Bible: Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Illustrations of the Gospels: Compendium to do: Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c., Lays, Barnes and Winchester's, Family Book.

EDWARD COX,
Front st., Maysville, Ky.

RE-MOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

Tin, Sheet Iron Manufactory, in the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Fickles, Market street, four doors below Front, where he will continue to keep a large assortment of Ware of the best quality, which he manufactures at the Pittsburgh prices, on good terms as they can be had any

His long and well tried experience in the business with a number of improvements in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He flatters himself that his work will be excelled in quality of material, workmanship or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Tinned Premium Cooking Stoves, Coal Stoves: Fancy, Common and Coal Grates, kept constantly for sale by

JOHN C. REED.

April 19, 1840.

MAYSVILLE

WARE HOUSE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No 29, Front Street 1.

MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, are informed, that this compensatively established in Maysville; a very large and complete assortment of European and American Hardware of all times be found there. (☞The public of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 23, 1840.

The above House is connected with a Store of the subscribers at Cincinnati the business here, and at Cincinnati will be conducted by the firm of REYNOLDS & DENNISON.

The connexion of this concern with an Importing House in Cincinnati, affords facility for obtaining goods direct from Manufacturers in England and Germany, and especially the latter they best and will enable us to sell as low as at any West of the Mountains.

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

Cincinnati, Feb. 29, 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE

OSCEOLA,

will serve the ensuing season at the subscribed to Mr. Music's tavern in Maysville $10 the season, $5 single service, and $1 the season. Osceola was sired by imported Sultan, dam by old Packet, g. g. dam Domino, g g. dam imported King Herod, g dam imported Wild Air, g. g. g. g. dam imported Sir Peter Teazel, g g g g dam of Janus. For further information see Bills posted, or gain fed at reasonable charges. Said horse is 16 hands high, dark bay, with great muscular power.

Mares at 75 cts per week, or $5 for the season, payable at the time of service.

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

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Clarke & Ryan, is this day dissolved by limitation as regards the firm.

All persons indebted to the firm will call and settle their accounts by Cash or Note, or be left in the hands of Chas B. Ryan, who is authorized to receive the business of the concern. The Notes &c. left in the hands of Chas B. Ryan, who, with Mr. J. H. Rhodes, will attend to collecting the debts due to the

L. CLARKE,
CHAS. B. RYAN.

CHAS. B. RYAN,

continue the business at the old stand, solicits a continuance of that patronage so extensively bestowed on the firm of

Maysville, March 12, 1840-3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from my stable in Harrison co. near Cynthiana, on the Sunday night, the 5th past, one large bay horse, about 7 years old, upwards of 16 hands high, shod all round. Said horse has rather a long head, a Roman face, is a first rate saddle horse, has a white spot on the top of the neck, caused by a gall of the collar, and also a spot on the heel of the right hind foot the size of a quarter of a dollar—no marks recollected. The said horse is gentle, and is quite a smooth gait. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said horse, or $20 for the horse and $20 for the thief, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John G. Payne,

HEMINGSBURG, Ky.

HAS taken the position of the Brown House near the Landing, and will be prepared to keep such accommodations as shall be furnished on reasonable terms. April 4, 1839-tf.

REMOVAL.

JACOB GUTMAN, Jr.

HAS REMOVED HIS TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, to the Brick Building adjoining Rand's Drug Store, where he will continue publicly of his friends, and the public generally, that he will continue to make to order, all kinds and patterns of gentlemen's and ladies' pocket boots, boots, shoes and slippers, in the latest, best and most fashionable style.

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

April 18th 1840.

M'COLLOUGH'S

NEW HOTEL,

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

BOAT STORE.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

Rectified Whiskey.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Ma 25, '40—rch3m

New goods cheaper than ever

AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,

No. 24, 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.

Our Goods have been carefully purchased for cash in New York, and will be sold at such prices as we feel confident will merit a continuance of that kind 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 constantly 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

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the late will and testament of William Mitchell, dec'd, I will offer for sale, on the tenth day of June next, one thousand eight and one-fourth acres of land, lying on the road from Washington to Germantown, in the county of Nicholas, and a part of William Thornton's survey. The land will be sold in one or two tracts, as may suit purchasers, and such lot of land will join the road, and abounds with the best quality of Oak Timber, and but few trees among it. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to see the lands before the day of sale, and call on Thomas Chenoweth, who will show the lands, and lines. There will be a liberal credit if given, the purchaser given bond with approved security. The day of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Purchasers will meet by ten o'clock at the house of Cornelius Wiggins, adjoining the lands.

THOMAS SMALL,
Acting Executor of Wm. McDonald, dec'd.

May 14, 1840—4t

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $90,000 DOLLARS,

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds, on Dwelling Houses or WAREHOUSES, Lives and great and self Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the U. States.

(☞The Company are chartered, which all are authorized by this office have invariably refused insurance and PAID, could surely to stick to the interest of those wishing to insure with them.

Office on Front Cross street, west side of Market Square.

Maysville, March 5, 1840-tf

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 repairing old work, at the shortest notice and low cash prices. He hopes from long experience in the business, and prompt attention to secure a generous share of public patronage.

CARRIAGE PAINTING of all kinds done in the beatstyle and with expedition.

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

Rec'd from New Orleans Direct,

10 HOGSHEADS SUGAR,
12 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
25 boxes Raisins,
20 bbls Molasses,
6 1 bbls do,
4 Pieces Cognac Brandy, and for sale low for cash by

ROUNDS & REED.

We have also on hands a lot of Yellow ware and Castings wanted, which we will sell on low terms.

R. & R.

Maysville, *May* 20, 1840.

More grease on these wheels.

THE wide and extensive reputation enjoyed in now in operation, and SODA exhales from the cascade in profuse abundance; but unless the wheels are constantly greased, the fountain must inevitably cease to give forth its refreshing streams—*ice creams* will sour and become wholesome, and all the favorite we have been enabled to afford our customers, absolutely suffer under the attaint of *muckility*;

(☞Men old friends it is absolutely necessary that you should come forward, SETTLE UP OUR SCORES, grease the wheels once more, and begin anew.

No. 18, SUTTON STREET.

Beef! Beef!

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

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

REMOVAL.

Superior Boots and Shoes,

VALENTINE DEWIN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door below Mann's Wine & Hat Depot' Warehouse, where he is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds and patterns of gentlemen's and ladies' superior boots, boots, shoes and slippers, in the latest, best and most fashionable style.

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

April 18th 1840.

M'COLLOUGH'S

NEW HOTEL,

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

BOAT STORE.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

Rectified Whiskey.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Ma 25, '40—rch3m

New goods cheaper than ever

AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,

No. 24, 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.

Our Goods have been carefully purchased for cash in New York, and will be sold at such prices as we feel confident will merit a continuance of that kind 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 constantly 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

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the late will and testament of William Mitchell, dec'd, I will offer for sale, on the tenth day of June next, one thousand eight and one-fourth acres of land, lying on the road from Washington to Germantown, in the county of Nicholas, and a part of William Thornton's survey. The land will be sold in one or two tracts, as may suit purchasers, and such lot of land will join the road, and abounds with the best quality of Oak Timber, and but few trees among it. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to see the lands before the day of sale, and call on Thomas Chenoweth, who will show the lands, and lines. There will be a liberal credit if given, the purchaser given bond with approved security. The day of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Purchasers will meet by ten o'clock at the house of Cornelius Wiggins, adjoining the lands.

THOMAS SMALL,
Acting Executor of Wm. McDonald, dec'd.

May 14, 1840—4t

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $90,000 DOLLARS,

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

CONTINUE to take risques of all kinds, on Dwelling Houses or WAREHOUSES, Lives and great and self Annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the U. States.

(☞The Company are chartered, which all are authorized by this office have invariably refused insurance and PAID, could surely to stick to the interest of those wishing to insure with them.

Office on Front Cross street, west side of Market Square.

Maysville, March 5, 1840-tf

HARRISON'S RE-APPEARANCE IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati papers brought the news, a day or two since, of the re-appearance in Cincinnati of the superannuated candidate of Federalism. The public is well appraised that it had become the fixed policy of his committee of Federal keepers, Messrs. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, to keep him at his home, at the North Bend, so he might not fall in the way of any excitement and curiosity, and be induced to break through the restraints of silence to which he had agreed to submit. Unluckily for the Federal managers, the old gentleman appeared at Cincinnati, unexpectedly, on the day that Mr. Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had appointed to address the people on the subject of the Presidential election. Among other things Mr. Buchanan addressed a statute of Indiana Territory, sanctioned by Harrison, when Governor, providing for the sale of persons, in satisfaction of judgments "*for fines and costs,*" and a spending "*whipping*" in case of "*inability*" after he had been attending the Lloyd' dinner in this place. He met Presley Kemper and admonished him not to let against him, and like King Lear, swearing " * * * he would shoot him!" 2240 out of the 295 electoral votes for President.

The next time he got out was the day before yesterday, and attacked General Charles Hale for attending a meeting at the court house to hear Mr. Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, cursing and swearing that he (B.) had calumniated him, and that every person was a damned rascal who went to hear such a damned scoundrel held forth, &c. Hale tried to make some excuse, but he refused to hear him. He had that day been getting some $4 brandy, the free use of which produces serious effects on persons in their dotage. The next morning, after coming to himself, he concluded he had better go to General Hale and apologize, which he did, and Hale said he freely forgave him. Being lately a member of J. N. Maffit's church, he said he had informed Gen. Harrison that he had prayed for him after he went to bed, and was very sorry for his indiscretion, but could not vote for him, &c.

Globe.

*Lloyd is the person convicted of forgery, in delivering speeches at the last session of the Ohio Legislature.

HARD CIDER AMONG THE NEGROES.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter from our Senator in Congress, Col. NICHOLAS. We preface it with only one remark, to wit:—that if the free negroes dare to take such liberties, as Mr. Harrison, not merely a candidate for the Presidency, what would they do should he be elected?

Copy of a letter from the Hon. R. C. Nicholas, Senator in Congress, to a friend in New Orleans, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.

We had yesterday a most extraordinary and disgusting spectacle here. About 5 o'clock, between thirty and forty earts filled with negroes, with a full complement of black marshals mounted on horses, paraded up and down the Pennsylvania Avenue. This odious pageant, with the words "HARD CIDER" held up conspicuously to view, passed undisturbed. We have had several highly exciting party processions among the people of this District this winter, and are on the eve of the studiously golden up parade at Baltimore. But one would scarcely have expected that in a slave-holding city, the authorities would have tolerated such an exhibition. I would that you and every other citizen of Louisiana could have wi nessed, as I did, this scena, so well calculated to gratify the fanatics and to awaken deep reflections in slaveholders.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS.

HARD CIDER AND APPLE TODDY.

The Federal party are indeed in a humiliating condition. Their most prominent men, who have heretofore been considered as worthy of example in their habits of temperance and moral principles, are now electioneering with all their power, for a man to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, whose only qualification for the trust consists of his drinking large and unreasonable quantities of "hard cider and apple toddy"—liquors, of all o hers, when used to excess, the most stupifying and besotting. We have looked into the Federal papers in vain, for the least evidence that William Henry Harrison is capable of filling the Presidential Chair. His friends cannot produce any such evidence. The only arguments advanced are "Old Tip," "Hard Cider," "Log Cabin," &c. Ask a modern British Whig what will he answer, "Oh, Hard Cider!" What are his opinions respecting a protective tariff? "Hard Cider and Log Cabin." What does he think about the right

and that any attempt to do so by the government or people of any other State, or by the General Government, would not only be unauthorized, but violate the spirit of the compromise, which lies at the basis of the Federal Compact; and which is binding in honor and good faith on all who live under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and participate in its benefits. This doctrine is in strict conformity to the principle embodied in a Resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1790, upon the report of a Committee, consisting almost entirely of northern men.

Secondly: That conceding to Congress the abstract power of interfering with, or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, under the broad grant of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over that District, there are, nevertheless, objections to the exercise of this power against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature as any obligation, in regulating the conduct of public men, or the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.*

Thirdly: That I desired the people of the United States then to understand, that, if elected, I would go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any 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 equally inflexible to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists.

The Twenty-Fourth Congress, whose constitutional term expired at the time that mine, as President, commenced, had avowed its belief that it was "extremely important and desirable that the agitation of the subject of slavery should be finally arrested for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind," and made it the basis of extensive and deliberate action in the both Houses. In the House of Representatives, a Committee (a majority of whom were from non-slaveholding States, reported, pursuant to instruction, two resolutions: the first was—"that Congress possesses no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of the confederacy;" the second, "That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia;" and a third, which was, in substance, that all papers and motions bearing upon the subject of slavery, should be laid upon the table without any further action thereon. They were accompanied by an elaborate and very able report, setting forth at large the reasons in favor of the opinions reported, and the course recommended by the Committee. The whole subject was fully discussed, considered, and decided upon. The first resolution passed by a vote of 182 to 9—the second, of 132 to 45—and the third, of 117 to 68. In the Senate, the matter was considered upon a memorial from the Quarterly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, praying for the Abolition of domestic slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The subject was by that memorial presented in terms which offered no offence to the feelings of any class of citizens, and were best calculated to secure to the questions involved, a fair hearing and impartial decision. After several days' discussion, the prayer of the memorialists was rejected by a vote of *thirty-four to six*.

An expression of similar opinions on the part of the Federal Executive, with an avowal of a determination to carry them out in his official action, taken in connection with the known condition of the Congressional representation of the several States in regard to the slave question, would, it was thought, during the continuance of his constitutional term, prevent all agitation of the subject before Congress. The consequent certainty that nothing could for years at least be accomplished in that way, would, it was hoped, present sufficient inducements to all, who were governed by patriotic motives, to desist from presenting their memorials, and leave all others without even a plausible pretence for continuing to agitate the subject in that form. No one could, it was supposed, doubt that our Southern brethren could be driven into a peaceable emancipation by the mere force of agitation—by appeals to the fears of the master and the passions of the slave—these might indeed, if persisted in, draw after them a civil war, and probably a civil war, with a final dissolution of the Union. Attempts to expose our country to such fearful hazards for no other assignable motive than to harrass the slaveholding States, or for any other political purpose, would not, it was confidently believed, be endured, much less countenanced by the American people. Partaking largely in the general apprehension in regard to the fatal effects of this baleful agitation—and yet seeing enough to satisfy me that no circumstance so directly and inevitably tended to impair the stability and interrupt the harmonious action of our complicated political system, as the existence of doubts in the public mind concerning the action of the Federal Government upon this disturbing subject—sincerely anxious to promote the commendable design of Congress to restore tranquility to a large and uniformly patriotic portion of the Union, and deeming the subject to be of sufficient importance to justify a departure from the ordinary usage of the Executive, I embraced the first public occasion to refer to the opinions I had expressed upon it during election, and to declare, formally, that no full conflicting with those views could ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions, and that determination, have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection.

No one can doubt that the tendency of this species of agitation is, as your House of Representatives have very justly observed, to "disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of this Union," and it is not the least remarkable feature in its history, that the means employed are precisely those best calculated to defeat the avowed objects of its authors. It is, by many, believed to have caused delegates to believe that the people of the slaveholding States are likely to be induced to change a condition of things over which, under the Constitution, they have the control, which they may, or may not, according to the consequences of which, whatever they may be, they cannot be justly held responsible—which is interwoven with their domestic relations and political institutions—by changing its existence upon them as a crime against God and man, against humanity and religion, or that to awaken the apprehensions of the master by appeals to the passions of the slave, tends to improve the condition of the latter. All candid and temperate observers must, on the contrary, admit that such are not the means by which salutary ends are produced—that furious denunciations and unmitigated reproaches as little accord with Christian charity as with brotherly love, and are much more likely to produce stern resistance than quiet acquiescence. These truths are demonstrated in the results of the labors of the Abolitionists in the United States, which have hitherto been productive of nothing but evil, new restraints upon the colored race, vexation to the owner, and distraction to the councils of the nation. In recounting them, by such practices as those to which you have called my attention, I can, as a public man, find the path of duty only in one direction—that of undisguised opposition.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Levi Tyler, Jacob Geiger, D. Merriwhether, and Thomas J. Read, Esqs., Committee, &c.

Fellow-citizens, you have heard much of what one party has sneeringly termed the non committalism of Mr. Van Buren, and what the same party has said and sung of the honesty, independence and decision of character which it is pleased to select as its candidate for the Presidency—and, with the foregoing letters before you, we appeal to you to say whether you have ever met with a more striking refutation of calumnies, in instance, or praise in the other? You see the Hero dodging behind a Confidential Committee, or standing mute, and the reviled "Non-Committal"—the wily "Magician"—freely and fearlessly pouring his sentiments. One cannot confide in the intelligence and patriotism of his countrymen, the other fearlessly appeals to both. One dare not utter a sentiment "for the public ear" against Abolitionists, the other proclaims his defiance in the face of the nation, disturbers of the deliberations of Congress, and of the relations subsisting between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States. One dares and expects the aid of the fanatics, the other repudiates the "ruthless faction" and deems it unworthy of association with either of the great political parties. These facts strikingly illustrate the force of the remark, that "statesmen are often controlled by circumstances—at times impelled onward by current which are scarcely perceived until they are bearing downward on their turbulent bosoms every thing valuable!" Though the "former expressed opinions" of Mr. Harrison are contradictory, his friends did not dream that he would refuse to express repugnance to a sect of fanatics who are disturbing the amicable relations subsisting between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States of the Union. When he has done so—he declares that he will neither answer friend nor foe on the vital question of Abolition. In thus disappointing and betraying his friends into the commission of error, he has, at the same time, given to keen rebuke and withering ridicule, Gen. Harrison or his Confidential Committee could not have acted without motive. The force of this remark will be felt, full force we fear, by the address.

When appealing to you, fellow-citizens, we trust we shall not forget what is due to you or ourselves. Believing the principles we profess are just, and such as freemen in most charity if they should consider us, we shall, at the same time, endeavor to discuss this subject with candor and in a becoming temper. We know you too well to believe you can continue to sustain any party when your judgement may tell you it is unwise or unsafe, or that you would knowingly support men who would hazard the tranquility of the Union for office. We feel that we are addressing the people of a State famed for its intelligence, chivalry and patriotism—a people too, we trust, not to be influenced by truth, reason and elevated national considerations—who in their admiration of genius, may occasionally err, but never can be irretrievably estranged from the sacred principles of our free institutions. In the eyes of such a people "nothing beautiful but truth," nothing persuasive with them but frank appeals to their pure love of country, nothing conducing but fair argument from unquestionable premises.

Without reference to any thing more than Gen Harrison's former expressions of opinions, you have abundant cause to doubt his orthodoxy on the momentous subject of Abolition. If he voted against restricting Missouri, he yielded the principle for which the friends of Missouri contended, by ascenting to a proposition to prohibit slavery north of a line running from the west point of the bend of the River Des Moines to the territorial boundary of the United States; and he subsequently voted in the Senate of Ohio for a resolution requesting the delegation of that State to vote for the restriction of Missouri, to prevent the extension of what he termed "a great moral and political evil," if he has denounced Abolitionism, and denied the right of Congress to interefere with slavery—he has invariably declared his inability to find expressed affirm of the right of Congress, with the consent of the slaveholding States, to purchase all the slaves in the country and manumit them, and proved himself an Abolitionist. Opinions so opposite and conduct so inconsistent cannot be reconciled. But if you are Abolitionists have found, in the expressed opinions of the General, satisfactory evidence to them, that, he is with them, if he is not still a member of an Abolition Society, cannot be doubted by such of you as have closely observed the political occurrences of the last twelve months.

The speech delivered by Mr. Clay in the Senate, Feb. 7. 1836, caused the Abolitionists to mark him, and to cast about for a candidate whose feelings were more congenial to their own. The remarked, in a Report adopted by the Anti-Slavery State Society of Maine:

"Mr. Clay denounces the Abolitionists in severe terms; bringing forward, in his peculiar and forcible language, the unprovoked objections against the anti-slavery movement; lays down the monstrous principle that "*that is property which the law makes property,*" and upon this ground of assumption, the tyrant's plea, depends the eternal enslavement of the colored race in our own land. On sitting down, after this effort for the perpetuation of a system of outrage and wrong, the most inexcusable as well as the most detestable the sun has ever shone upon, Mr. Clay received the congratulation of the arch nullifier and defender of the most glorious institution, John C. Calhoun, for having given the death blow to Abolition. If judgment is not turned back upon this blow will be death to his own prospects of winning the splendid prize at which he is aiming; and to secure which he has, in this pro-slavery effort, fixed an indelible stigma upon his own reputation."

Throughout the country Abolitionists united in denouncing Mr. Clay, and in the resolve, that his Anti-Abolition speech should be a death-blow to him; and a manifestation of a fixed purpose to enforce that resolve was made in the State Convention of Pennsylvania, composed of Abolitionists and Anti-Masons. Several weeks before the time fixed for holding the Whig Convention, the Abolition Convention had finished its labors, by an unconditional nomination of Gen. Harrison; and, when professing great anxiety to harmonize with the Whigs, very significantly informed them, that the delegates from Pennsylvania would only be insured by the selection of Gen. Harrison as the candidate of the Opposition. The Whig State Convention subsequently assembled, but it did not dare to murmur at the decree of the Abolitionists and Anti-Masons—Stevens, Ritner, Barrowes, Penrose, &c. Next you detected the Abolition and Anti-Masonic State Central Committee of New York, scattering secret letters and circulars throughout that Abolitionized State—declaring that Mr. Clay could not, by any possibility, get the vote of New York or New England—that the great point was "to have the public voice indicate a preference" to remove the fatal mistakes at Harrisburg. The circular said:

"Our party leaders want sagacity, or, as I prefer styling it, philosophy." Superior or splendid talents, or exalted claims, are not the questions to be considered. Mr. Clay runs" and will meet with opposition from old party antagonists." "The Jackson men will oppose him. The Abolitionists generally will oppose him. The violent Anti-Masons will oppose him. All Jackson men who are already denounced him for his attack on O'Connell, will oppose him. The enemies of the U. S. Bank will oppose him. The Western Squatters will oppose him. The Southern State Rights men will oppose him."

"It seems" "some men must have taken leave of their senses, to advocate any candidate against whom *any portion* of this opposition may be brought."

"Letters from the Western Counties" [where Abolitionism and Anti-Masonary have long beer in the ascendant,] "assure us that the Delegates to the National Convention will generally be Harrison men, and such they will be from this district."

Thus the N. York Abolitionists and Anti-Masons co-operated with the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, in favor of Harrison and against Mr. Clay. It was urged by the Federalists, that if Harrison succeed, it opposed by *any one* of the fragments of the Opposition; that Mr. Clay was especially obnoxious to the people of the western part of New York, where the Abolitionists are five times as numerous as in any other quarter of the State. You have in these declarations clear proof that the Delegates from New York and Pennsylvania in the Whig National Convention, were influenced by the Abolitionists, and we now present to your serious consideration a brief but authentic account of the doings of the Whig National Convention.

First ballot for Henry Clay.

Rhode Island,	4
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	16
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississipi,	4
Kentucky,	15
Missouri,	5
Illinois,	5
Connecticut,	8
	90

For Winfield Scott.

New York,	42
Vermont,	8
New Jersey,	8
	57

For William H. Harrison.

Maine,	10
Massachusetts,	14
New Hampshire,	5
Michigan,	3
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
	91

The second ballot was the same. On the third ballot, Michigan and Pennsylvania gave their votes to Gen. Scott, making his vote 65, Harrison's 91, Clay's 90. The fourth ballot was the same. On the fifth, New York, Illinois, Vermont, and Michigan, gave their votes to Gen. Harrison, which made his vote 148, which was a majority of the whole electoral vote of the Union. Connecticut, and New Jersey gave their votes to General Scott. The other 90 in number, were for Mr. Clay."

Gen. Harrison was therefore nominated by the Delegates from *Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Illinois*, and Vermont—by ten non slaveholding States, and only two of that number decidedly opposed to the Democratic party—we mean Massachusetts and Vermont.

"Show me the company a man keeps, and I will tell you what he is." This maxim is fully applicable to Gen. Harrison. He is emphatically the candidate of the Abolitionists—is their favorite; and they boast of his nomination as a triumph. The great organ of the "ruthless faction" in New York, the Emancipator, said:

"Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is—laid upon the shelf. And no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the sublimest feeling of the North which has done it, in concurrence with his own ostentatious and infinite pro-slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for agreat anti-slavery victory! A man of high talents, of long political service, of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this great Republic, on account of his devotion to slavery.—Set up a monument of progress there.—Let the winds tell the tale—let the slaveholders hear the news—let foreign nations hear it—let O'Connell hear it—let the slaves hear it—A slave-holder is inexpressibly frightened at the prospect of the United States. The reign of slavocracy is has coming to a close. *The rejection of Henry Clay and the nomination of W. H. Harrison, by the Whig Convention, will be perceived to be all the in* circumstances, *is one of the heaviest blows that the monster slavery has received in this country.*"

The Liberator, published in Boston, by Garrison, said:

"The National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 5th December, nominated William H. Harrison for the office of the President of the United States. * * We regard this as another important sign of the times—a *signal defeat of the slave-holding power in this country.* Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. *We have faith to believe that no slave-holding will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this Republic.*"

From a letter written by a leading Abolitionist, published in the Philanthropist, an Abolition paper, prin ted at Cincinnati, the following extract is made:

"Have the Abolitionists not already to congratulate themselves on the concession made to their influence in the nomination of General Harrison? Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harrison would have been the Whig candidate had it not been for Clay's Anti-Abolition speech in the United States Senate last spring? Insist the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory."

Indeed the Abolitionists every where proclaim the nomination of Gen. Harrison a triumph over the slave-holding States. In Cincinnati this boast has been made, again and again, in an influential paper published there. A few days after the news of the office of Gen. Harrison, and he tacitly admits that the Abolitionists have reason to congratulate themselves on the concession made to their influence in the political conventions. And that is not all. The Whig papers in Cincinnati hear the shouts of the Abolitionists, without hazarding a remark upon the subject; hear the nomination of Harrison pronounced a victory of the heaviest blows that the monster slavery has ever received in this country." without daring to deny the assertion. It is thus Gen. Harrison's neighbors, who must understand his sentiments act on the vital subject of Abolition—They are as non-committal as his Confidential Committee, and seem to have resolved to stand mute, when questioned, as the General is himself. They know that his "former expressed opinions" have been uniform and strong against slavery; that he has constantly viewed it as "a great moral and political evil"—as a "curse" and a blot on our national character; that he has boasted that *he was the first person to introduce into the Congressional Hall of the country above the Potomac, that he should never have slavery admitted into it;*—that the final and complete abolition of slavery has ever been 'an object near his heart'—that he hopes the day is not distant when a North American citizen will not look down upon a slave—and that he has said "for this much to be desired event, we must wait the slow but *certain progress of those good principles which are every where pointing, as a ground, and which assuredly will ultimately prevail.*"

But, strong as the "expressed opinions" of Gen. Harrison are against slavery—distinctly as they show settled hostility to the institutions and rights of the South—the conduct of himself and friends is still more convincing. "Acts speak louder than words." He has united the Abolitionists in his favor. They exult and impiously offer praise to God for the great anti-slavery victory achieved in his nomination over Mr. Clay—refer to his course as proof of their onward progress, and as an indication that "no slave-holder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this Republic." They understand General Harrison, and he understands them, as is demonstrated by his manifest determination to continue to merit their confidence and support. What but congeniality of feeling with, or a sense of obligation to the Abolitionists, can restrain General Harrison from taking as firm a stand against the "ruthless faction" as Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren?

Called on a few months since by the Oswego Union Association, to say whether he would if elected, be in favor of receiving and referring petitions presented to Congress for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to express his sentiments in relation to a Bank of the United States and a General Bankrupt Law—his Confidential Committee, under date of Feb. 29, 1840, responded thus:

"As from his *Confidential Committee*, you will look upon this response; and if *the policy observed by the Committee* should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers than Gen Harrison. That policy is, *that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye*, whilst occupying his present position.

"Such a course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, and to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The Committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new time has been made to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention *deemed it impolitic at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party*, and certainly the policy, at the present, remains unaltered.—In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope, that our friends, every where, will receive the nomination of Gen Harrison with *something akin to generous confidence.* When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a high guarantee, should Gen Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have the pleasure in subscribing ourselves

"Your friends,
DAVID GWYNNE,
J. C. WRIGHT,
O. M. SPENCER.
H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sec'y."

The "policy observed by the Committee," not by the General, is, "that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye." The Cincinnati Gazette, conducted by one of the Confidential Committee, says: "The Committee make no new issues between Gen. Harrison and the party in power." These are, when rightly understood, plain avowals of the truth, no longer to be denied, that General Harrison is under the guidance and control of what is termed his Confidential Committee. It is *the policy of the Committee* that he shall "make no further declarations of his principles for the public eye"—and that policy is of the people to be answered, when they call on a candidate for the Presidency to declare his sentiments on a question which, all admit, is menacing the Union. After acknowledging the singular and alarming fact, that a few months before the National Convention of the *Great Opposition* party deemed it impolitic to publish any general declaration of its views—thus showing that its determination was to shun a fair issue on just and broad principles—you are informed that the Whig party "having the General in charge] "make no new issues!" But, you have more to condemn than non-committalism on the part of the Committee who hold the General in *surveillance*—the language ascribed to them, for his sentiments on Abolition, by gentlemen of Virginia, Illinois, Alabama, North Carolina, and New York; and when presented with the letter addressed to him and Mr Van Buren, which the latter has published, and a satisfactory answer, Gen Harrison declared that "nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories, coming either from friends or foes." His mouth is sealed; he dare not offend the Abolitionists, lest they should succeed in disturbing the amicable relations subsisting between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and producing distraction in the councils of the nation.—How different was the conduct of Mr. Clay, when he discovered that he was by the Opposition that he would be their candidate for President—when he believed he would certainly be nominated, did he quail under the lash of the fanatics, or hesitate to express his opinions of them?—No. He was fearless and decided in his reprobation of the baleful agitation of the subject of Abolition and the wicked designs of the faction as Mr Van Buren is now. In his speech, of Feb. 7, 1839, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clay, speaking of the Abolitionists, said:

"To the agency of their powers of persuasion, they now propose to substitute the powers of the ballot box; and he must be blind to the signs of the times, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet."

"Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the proceedings of the ultra-Abolitionists, that I would seriously invite every considerate man in the country solemnly to pause, and deliberately to reflect upon the course our existing posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us. It is because these ultra- Abolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and persuasion, have made their cause political, and now appeal to the ballot box, that I am induced upon this occasion to address you

"The real ultra-Abolitionists are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible fact, that the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and they must pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. With this class the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means of conducting to the accomplishment of the ultimate but paramount object, which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is Abolition, universal Abolition; peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must; but the object is no longer concealed by the thinnest veil; it is avowed and proclaimed.

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this glorious Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated discussion on ordinary occasions to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my devotion to the Union, to the preservation. But we should be false to our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other; and this process of reciprocal consideration will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable elements of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily be conceived from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever arose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

In thus eloquently proclaiming "undisguised opposition" to the treasonable movements of Abolitionists, it has been justly observed, that Clay "took the ground of patriotism, and I extended his hand to the South." He then felt that he was the competitor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and, in substance, he said to him:

"Sir.—I shall measure strength with you openly and honorably. I have no concealments. You do not reprobate the baleful agitation of the subject of "Abolition more earnestly than I do. "You are correct in pronouncing the proceedings of the 'ruthless faction' alarming, menacing our peace and civil rights, as a dissolution of the Union. You spurn at the moral traitors, and I go with you. "For the Presidency I would not be restrained from denouncing them—much less enter into an open or secret alliance with them."

Instead of displaying such devotion to the Union, and detestation of a faction which threatens to dissolve it, what says Gen. Harrison on this disturbing subject? He tells you that he will make no further declarations of his principles—that nothing could induce him to follow the patriotic example of Mr. Clay in taking ground against Abolitionists and warning his fellow-citizens of the danger to be apprehended from their treasonable conduct.

Mr. Clay, as the leader of a powerful party, was willing to spurn the "ruthless faction," the moment he discovered they had "made their cause political, and appealed to the ballot box." When he saw them bung in elections, prepared for civil war and the "overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world"—he was ready to aid in their annihilation—but Gen. Harrison is not. Mr. Clay wished the Abolitionists to be discovered by Whigs and Democrats, believing that the faction, when thus repudiated and spurned by the two great political parties, would soon sink into insignificance; but Gen. Harrison wants their votes, and therefore desires to perpetuate the alliance formed with them. Patriotism prompted Mr. Clay to proclaim the fanatics enemies of the Union; policy or ingenuity of feeling causes Gen. Harrison to seek their friendship, and hail them as brethern. Need we extend the contrast?

Here it may not be amiss to introduce the sentiments of the Vice President. An Abolition petition was lately transmitted by Lewis Tappan, of New York, to Col. Johnson, with a request that he would present it to the Senate. Col Johnson declined a compliance with the request, in a letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"Independent considerations of a moral and political, as well as of a constitutional nature, which would not permit me to present petitions of a character evidently hostile to the Union, and destructive of the principles on which it is founded. The patriots of the Revolution made great sacrifices of blood and treasure to establish and confirm the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Each State was then an independent sovereignty; and to form a perpetual Confederacy for the safety and benefit of the whole, embodying the great doctrines of the Declaration, a compromise of interest and feeling was necessary. That compromise was made; and the principle which gave rise to the petitioners are now agitated, was settled. The right of regulating and abolishing slavery was reserved to the States; and Congress have no more right to destroy slavery in Virginia and Maryland than they have to establish slavery in New York or New England.

"The right of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever [in the District of Columbia] does not mean omnipotent legislation. Congress have no right, in the District of Columbia, to take away the right of trial by jury; to pass an *ex post facto* law; to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; to establish religion by law; not to destroy the rights of property, or the personal liberty of the citizen. These reserved rights are as sacred in the District of Columbia as in the State of New York. They have the same right to consider the abolition of slavery in New York a grievance, and petition to Congress to establish it there, as the citizens of New York have to consider it a grievance in the District, and petition Congress to abolish it.

"With these views, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to present the petition. I shall enter into no discussion on the principle of slavery, as that is not involved in the subject. I can view it in no other light than that of an interference with the constitutional rights of others, and in such a way as tends to the destruction of the rich inheritance purchased by the blood and toil of the fathers of the Revolution."

Conclusion next week.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Editor—In your last paper, a call upon me to become a candidate for the Legislature. These notices of personal friendship, are by me duly appreciated; and my only regret is, that I am not in a respond affirmatively. My private interests, at present, imperiously demand my undivided attention.

Here I might close, but from the tenor of this call, it seems that my vote, at the next Presidential election, is the basis upon which Mary Voteless rests to use this invitation. Really, sir, I do not know a human being whose political opinions are likely, in any degree to be affected by mine. I have, it is true, watched the progress of the great controversy now pending between the Whigs and Democrats, with a heart free from rancor, and with a sincere disposition to come to such conclusions as the dignity and interests of the country demand. That these conclusions are identical with my own party relations, I do not know, nor care to ascertain, and fully know.

I shall not undertake to discuss the great questions now presented for the solemn consideration of the American people, and upon the decision of which, in my judgment, depends the most and intellectual character of this nation and hereafter depend. The public mind has substantially settled the question, and there should be no more talk of the divorce of the Government from the Banks, State or National. The election of '38 and '39 left the President in a triumphant majority upon the subject of the currency. Yet, strange to say, he is in danger of his election, by the result of the Harrisburg Convention, and the combination of alarming elements by which Gen Harrison was put in nomination. There is something in this past my philosophy.

I have thought well of Gen Harrison. I gave him an ardent and unbiased support in 1836. I am not now authorized to him—yet, I confess that I felt some degree of humiliation, when it appeared that he had voted three times in Congress, to put forth that dishonorable letter to the Oswego Association. The refusal of the Harrisburg Convention to publish to the world the principles of the Whig party was known and confidently anticipated. This, however, is merely *personal*, and gives to the personal qualifications of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency.

No man should be placed in the Presidency, who will be as the representative of some principles. To bestow the office as the reward of either civil or military services, without regard to the political principles maintained by the candidate, is at war with the genius of this government.

Now, sir, I am wholly unable to make myself with regard to Gen. Harrison's views, touching all the great questions now at issue before the American people. Mr. Rives, in his late letter to the people of Virginia, took the ground, and rested with considerable plausibility, that Gen Harrison is opposed to a national Bank. Such, surely, is not his political attitude before the people of Kentucky. Upon a question of such vital interest—upon the question of the currency, that which has so deeply agitated the nation, it is lamentable to think that a candidate for the presidency, should have his opinions so shrouded in mystery, that in one section of the Union he may be quoted on one side, and the reverse in another. Yet, candid compels the admission, that not only upon this, but nearly every subject that enters into the contest, is there a like degree of mystery exhibited.

I will not charge Gen. Harrison with being tinctured with that political malady, which, if it ever takes hold upon our system, should use this Union, sooner by as that there now exists a slave population.—I will not impute to him the monstrous sin, for such, if he be guilty, atonement can be had in the splendor of his military deeds, or in the purity of his past life. But if his friends, with his consent, deem it right to "make no further declaration of principles for the public eye," then is he morally responsible for giving countenance to this fanatical faction. His conduct does most painfully convince us, that the magnanimous position of his opponent—the President of the United States—who has alienated many of the Northern friends, by his stern fidelity to the South and West, upon this momentous question. I speak to facts which the country knows. Party feelings are inexcusable ignorance may deny to the truth, but honorable mind of praise, but it is not distant, when the judgment of the nation will be awarded, unbiased by the transitory influences of an excited political struggle. Upon a subject of this character, involving so much of feeling and prejudice, the right of calmly and deliberately to weigh, I choose my station on his side, the opinions of Gen. Harrison, an impassable barrier between these mad fanatics, rather than on side, whose position is at least equivocal and in regard to which he maintains a mysterious silence.

"With my limited powers of observation, I can see no triumph to be achieved by the election of Gen. Harrison, but a simple substitution of one set of fanatics for another. This might be desirable, if it involve nothing more. But the country ought not to be invoked to put its trust in Gen. Harrison, when he is not willing to put his trust in the country, but appeals to its 'generous confidence' in a manner as is distinctly avowed by his accredited committee.

In coming to this conclusion, it gives me great pain to part from those friends whom I have been politically associated, I feel deeply indebted to them for their kindness, and repeated manifestations of kindness to me, and I feel anxious to pay off the debt by a faithful application of my time and attention to its interests and character. I trust that I will be paid—if not—very well aware as I am, that this association of my conclusions may perhaps, forever, put it out of my power to do so. If, however, the scales be balanced, we shall part in peace.

R. N. WICKLIFFE.

Commissioners of Bankruptcy wanted.

The undersigned, in Lexington, Ky., will be at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st of March next, for the purpose of being examined by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, for the District of Kentucky, for the purpose of being examined, with a view to their appointment, as Commissioners of Bankruptcy, for the Districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, respectively.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 1, 1840.

Church, where an oration will be delivered by the Rev. Rev. J. W. Mason, of Louisville, and music by the choir. All brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

Maysville, May 7th, 1840.

Mr. Hunter's Lectures on the Science of the LAW in the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, will commence on the 1st Monday of May, and continue three weeks. Students can board in the College for $2 per week.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1, 1840.

Fresh Garden Seeds!

100 GALLON Winter Seed Onions, this day received from Boston, and for sale by

G. W. Ewing.

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
Friday, 1840.
PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID PRENCHE, Of Montgomery Co
State Electors,
JONATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.
District Electors.
1. JOHN L. SHERMAN, of Calloway, Co.
2. CORNELIUS BURNLEY, of Henderson.
3. RICHARD S. FORD, of Warren.
4. EBENEZER THOMPSON, of Pulaski.
5. THOS. F. MOORE, of Mercer.
6. MARTIN HARDIN, of Hardin.
7. JOHN ROWAN, Jr. of Nelson.
8. DAVID REDWITHER, of Jefferson.
9. DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay.
10. MATTHEW FLOURNOY, of Fayette.
11. THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis.
12. PETER LAUBENBOSCH, of Marion.
13. JOHN W. TIBBATTS, of Campbell.

Martin Van Buren's Sentiments.

We addressed enquiries to two friends, respectively, and find that they have adopted the Sub-Treasury.

President Van Buren.

We go into the Presidential chair the firm and uncompromising opponent of all attempt on the part of Congress to interfere in the District of Columbia, against the rights of the slave-holding States; and this a determination to submit the whole subject with it in the States where it is.

President Van Buren.

And it now only remains for me to say, no bill conflicting with these views, can receive my constitutional sanction."

President Van Buren.

Martin Henry Harrison's Sentiments.

"I believe that the existence of slavery in this country is an EVIL; that it was a matter to satisfy and I believe it to be the wish of the non-slaveholding States to offer to other States every inducement, which them every facility, to get rid of this

William Henry Harrison.

Would I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the

WAY OF EMANCIPATION; I answer, has long been an object near my heart, the whole of the SUBJECT IS REVERED

William Henry Harrison.

Some of the Senators of the United States attached to my name a disgrace, which I fully convinced, no time or no efforts of will ever be able to efface.

William Henry Harrison.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING! The friends of the Administration in Maysville and neighborhood, are hereby notified to the formation of a HOLLY CLUB, are requested to assemble at the Theatre *this evening* (Friday) *at 7 o'clock*, sharp.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. HARRISON—The Maysville Eagle, in attempting to assign a reason for Mr. Wickliffe's abandonment of a party to which he no longer could act honorably and consciously, says:

"Last year he was a candidate for Congress against Mr. Morehead, who was beaten 1500 to 1600 votes, notwithstanding Mr. Wickliffe was decidedly bad, that many of his friends thought he was not up to the mark, and no doubt also thought that while there such men in the districts as Marshall, Wm. Newland, and Mr. Morehead, it had no chance whatever of reaching the this ambition. Hence his sentiment.

"Is there a reason for you? Are Mr. Wickliffe's prospects of being elected to Congress improved by leaving a party which is acknowledged to have a large majority in the district, and uniting himself with the minority, almost adamantic logic, truly! If Mr. Wickliffe had been actuated by the motives imputed to him by the Eagle, he certainly never would have adopted the course pursued by his letter. If he stood no chance reaching the goal of his ambition" by remaining a Whig, what chance, pray, does he now? Say, neighbor.

Sheriff's sale of letter Bush County, dated June, 1st 1840.

Saturday, 30th ult. H. G. Hazelrigg, Esq. declared himself a candidate for the Legislature. He has no possible chance of being elected. His competitor, Col Young, is a popular man, and most of Pendleton prefer him to the county. French here will run a close chance for the question.

Yours, very respectfully,

A WARM OF LOG-CABINERS.—No intelligent person of passing events, can fail to be struck with the fact that the Hard Cider humbug has run the wane. The people are every day becoming disgusted both with the base means adopted to promote the election of Gen Harrison, and the disgraceful attitude in which his thinking committers have put him. It may be seen in the lengthening faces of the Whigs, which are fast losing their probability for which they were a fine since indebted to the inspiring influence of their favorite drink. Whistle boys, keep your courage up.

WHO THE DEMOCRATS! Is there a single Whig in Kentucky, or elsewhere, who can rise from the perusal of the sound, cogent and convincing proofs given by Robt N. Wicklifle, Esq. in his late part of Mr. Clay's paper, for his abandonment of General Harrison, without feeling ashamed at the degradation to which Whiggery is remanded by association with a party, who dare not suffer their candidate to adhere to principles. Mr Wicklifle is a gentleman of the first order of talents, and as will be seen by his letter, as independent as he is talented. Nothing but the clearest conviction of the justice and integrity of the Democratic cause, could have induced him, to cut his ties his former political associations, abandon the party he performed so much for, and unite himself with a party which, in this county, are in a powerless minority. Such a man, such a motive for action, cannot be heartless, unprincipled, under the deep and mortifying delusion, which the wretched tactics of party leaders, has reduced them. Let Mr. Wicklifle, abandon the cause he thinks is wrong, and unite with the democracy of Mason, and unite with the democracy of the Union, in the resolution of a man, who says the Sub-Treasury, as well as the Independence

THE MEETING AT BLACKBAWK.

In order to the proceedings in another portion of this and every paper, for the official account of the democratic meeting held at the Blackbawk Meeting House, in Brown county, on Saturday last. It was one of the most numerous, respectable, intelligent and enthusiastic meetings of the true republicans of this country, that we ever attended, and we have reason to say, in its details, incidents and tone of feeling, it was the most interesting meeting of Democrats, that we have attended for many years. There was no opposition to the sentiments of the people, nor any preordain to the sentiments of the people, nor any preordain to the sentiments of the people, nor any preordain

AGENTS FOR THE MAYSVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

Pike Licks, Ky.	D. Ballinger, P. M.
Augusta, "	Saml Jacobs, Esq'r.
Paris "	John Hughes P. M.
Millersburg "	O. J Miller, "
Maysville "	David Dowden, "
Kentontown "	Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana "	Wm A Wathers
North Middleton "	N. O Darnell
Flat Rock "	Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel "	Dr E Logan
Flemingsburg "	R R Lee or Thos Throop
Sharpsburg "	Sanford Allen P M
Elizaville "	Garrett Chord P M
Owingsville "	J W Barnes
Carlisle "	Joel Howard P M
Concord "	Saml Stevenson P M.
Vanceburg "	Thos E Redden P M.
Greenupsburg "	Maj J C Kouns
Germantown "	James Savage P M
Helena "	Claiborne T Wood P M
Minerva "	W P Thomas P M
Harrodsburg Ohio	J G Dunham "
Ripley "	Mr Bennet P M.
Aberdeen "	Eli Davidson P M.
Dunbarton "	

Patent Stove Manufactory,

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large lot of 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, 1839-1. 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 he Maysville Insurance Company, second story.

Nov. 28, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located himself in Vicksburg, Miss and will practice in the Circuit Courts of Warren, and adjoining 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 the Counties of FLEMING, NICHOLAS, BATH, LEWIS & GREENUP.

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

January & Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herbert,
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Pant & Bradley,
} *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,

OFFERS the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country.

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

R. H. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business confided to his care

Maysville, Feb. 5, 1840-tf

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against receiving or purchasing a note given to the undersigned by Joseph Dudley, for $100, payable about the 25th of December next, and dated Jan. 1st 1840, as the consideration for this note has failed, and we are determined not to pay the same.

ROUNDS & REED.

April 2, 1840—3t.

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Augusta, a slave, named ALBERT, of the following description: About six feet high and well proportioned; stoop shouldered; walks with a very light complexion, nearly white; his hair is nearly black: it would be difficult to distinguish him from some mixed race of the white blood. When spoken to, he has the habit of looking up straight in the face, and then glancing to the left and throwing his head slightly; he speaks low, and is hard of hearing; no marks recollected, except a scar around his left ankle bone, caused by a heavy chain slipping into melted iron with his shoe on, not injuring his toes. He has good clothing. Sometimes wears a blue cloth surtout, and sometimes a mixed jurus surtout, and has probably fifty a hundred dollars in Kentucky money. He is a remarkably good hand to work, and has been much indulged.

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

March 26th, 1840. JOSHUA SWING

Columbus Statesman, and Maysville Eagle, copy to the amount of $1.50 and charge Mon.

L. F. PORTER,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

HAS removed his establishment to the Mansion House, Well Street, Hardin and Bullitt counties, Ky. that will be ready to receive orders in the line with which he is entrusted. He hopes by strict attention to business, to secure a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

Philadelphia Calfskins.

JUST received 15 dozen "Keech" celebrated calf skins, which we are prepared to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, on the shortest notice.

MEIGS, CRUTTENDEN & CO.

Feb 26, '40—3t

TOW LINEN.

WE have just received a large lot of the following articles, 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.

Life of Wm. H. Harrison.

SKETCHES of the civil and military services of *Wm. Henry Harrison*, by Chas Todd and B Du Ye. Price 25 cents, to be had at E. COX's Book store.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, justly of Clarksburg, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, and pledge 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 commodious and commodious ness of its arrangement, and the pledge of his continued assiduity to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests, induces the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, that portion of patronage which his efforts may merit.

Wm. B. PARKER.

Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of Foreign and domestic dry goods, comprising almost every article in the dry goods line. Our goods were bought for *cash principally*, and we pledge ourselves to sell upon as favourable terms as any house in the West, for Cash or approved paper, payable in the City. We are anxious to purchase to give us a call.

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

Maysville, Sept. 18, 1839.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received, and now receiving, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, vestings, and trimmings of every description, to which they invite the attention of gentlemen in suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they are able to furnish a good gentleman cloth to be had elsewhere.

They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing of all kinds, and will also make to order any job with which they may be favored. Work entrusted to their care will be made in the neatest and fashionable manner, and according to the most 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. 1839.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

A few bottles genuine Imp Curry Powder for sale, at the Cut-rate Cut-throats.

Nov. 15, Sutton Street.

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

February 6, 1840—2t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

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

Jan 30th 1840. WM GOSLING.

CANDLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is now supplied with moulds and dippers, may be had at the factory, at the mouth of limestone creek, at as low a price as can be bought in any other place in the

Jan 232 1840. C. MONTAGUE.

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparations to go east for a full supply of goods and are wholly dependent on those of our customers who are in arrears for Country Produce. We hope they will call on us speedily and afford us the necessary facilities.

ROUNDS & COBURN.

Maysville, August 5th, 1839.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d instant, living near Owingsville, a mulatto man, named Ben, about twenty or twenty years old, about 5 feet high and stout make; he had on when he went away, a black cotton round about, black pantaloons and a hair cap. The above boy was bound to me as an apprentice to learn the farming business and he became of the age of twenty years of age. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, sold boy and delivering him to me, and no thanks for taking him up. This 25th of February, 1840.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

For Sale.

A NEAT and convenient Dwelling House, with two acres of ground attached, adjoining to it, and situated on Main street, near the Presbyterian church, in Washington, Ky.—

☞For further particulars and terms apply at this office.

J. J. WATTS,

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

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

Jan 30th 1840—3m

Dr. J. Benson,

HAVING permanently located himself in the City of Maysville, on Limestone street, 4 doors below the corner of third and Limestone, where he may constantly be found unless professionally absent.

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

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

Drs. Harrison, Goodlet, O'Bryan and Cox.

Dr Elliott, Slaughter, Helm, Berry, Ness Hazen, Ky.

Drs Young, Slaughter, Ayres & Smith, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Drs McElhiney and Hughes, Dayton, Nelson Co Ky.

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

March 19, 1840-3t.

Commission Merchants.

ROUNDS & REED,

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

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

PEYROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

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

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

PHILADELPHIA.

☞Orders from Druggists, Druggists, and Country Merchants, attended to in best manner and on the most reasonable terms

Dec. 12, 1839—6m.

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 township fourteen, and twelve, bordering on the Choctaw 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 and fractional 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 JONESBORO COURT HOUSE commencing on *Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned township and fractional township, viz:

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

Township twenty, of range twenty-nine.

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 township and fractional township, viz:

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

Township one, of range nineteen.

Township ten, of range twenty-six.

Township ten, of range thirty-one.

Fractional township ten, bordering on the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty-two.

Fractional township ten, 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 township and fractional township, viz:

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

Township twenty, of range twenty-nine.

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

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

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

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

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

The sales will each be kept open for two days, but no more 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 public sales, 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 *thereof as soon as practicable after the date of this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeable to law, at the time, prior to the 22d day of June next, when the pre-emption right of 1839 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.

Cheese.

CHEESE for sale by retail at the confectionary.

No 19 Sutton St.

FOUR SALE by retail Loaf and N O Sugar, Teas, Coffee, &c. *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, Fancy Soap and Windsor Palm Soap, London make. For sale at retail at *No 19, Sutton St.*

BAKER'S Cocoa, for sale at

No 19, Sutton St.

TABLE SALT, Loafand 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, Sauces, Wines, Cordials and Brandy Cherries, for sale at *No 19 Sutton St.*

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

A VARIETY of Children's Toys, for sale at

No 19 Sutton St.

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

Crackers.

WATER and Butter Crackers for sale at

No 19 Sutton st.

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—viz:

Adamson William
Ball Harrison
Betts Micajah
Bullock Nancy Mrs
Backlin Mathew
Cole W D
Cake John
Chambers Thomas
Clerk or Mason Circuit Court 2
Cabell Simon
Calvert Walter Mason field
Case Loyd
Dix Elizabeth Mrs
Evans David 2d
Fitzpatrick Ann Mrs
Fisher Peter
Goodhart Reuben
Grant samuel
Gill Erasmus
Helby John
Hood B L
Hood Mrs David 2
Ko Marshall Clk
Kirk Benjamin
Kirk Nathan
Lane John
Lane James
Lee William
Lee Mrs Ann
Marshall Jane L Mrs
Merrill Elizabeth Miss
Morgan Phoebe Mrs
Marshall Emily M Miss
Millar James A
Nelson Jesse
Nerval Incy E Miss
Palmer Robert C
Pearce Mrs Ann
Sheriff Mason Co
Smith Henry
Stringer Martha Mrs
Thompson Samuel
Tucker E F
Turner Mary Miss
Warren Nancy Mrs
Wright Joseph
Ward Mrs Ann
Waters Samuel J
J. P. DOWNING, *P. M.*

April 1st, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of WILLIAM CORWINE JAMES FICKLIN, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and who know the ballets indebted, 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 proprietor of the Lumber Yard, on the corner of 2d and Fish streets, formerly Corwine and Ficklin, has on hand a good assortment of Boards and Shingles, which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or a short credit, and solicits the patronage of the public.

JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

Western Reserve Cheese,

20 CASKS this day received, and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Enviable Distinction.

IN Pamphlet form, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised, which has not been the subject of testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to the purchaser. Dr W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended by professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in this country to render them up fit to be chosen, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to be a cure for every disease and all that it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, tho' either his Camomile or his Oriental Pills will cure all diseases of merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by the purification of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has to receive vital energy and life from the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, if it is yellow or bilious in concoction, it may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the cure of these diseases should be the consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange the vital energies of the blood, and nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointments, fatigue, weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a general retire of other evils—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid prostrate weakness, produces a similar and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put the organ almost out of use for digesting nutritious solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Yet, in regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchial, all down through the bronchial tubes and cells of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, so earthly skill can cure. Is the blood to be the fatal blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have weakened the tone of its energy, and it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, forces it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, and all after the blood has been made by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their passive agent.

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

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections; Nervous Complaints of Debility, weakness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers. Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Consumptive Complaints of Decline, Weakness of the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasms or Convulsions of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Kings Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Pimples, Boils, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; Costiveness; Disorders of Mind; Melancholy, or Diarrhea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitations of the Heart and Head; Chronic Diseases of the Female Constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, pile, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the side and breast, female weakness, and nervous irritability, and all cases of hypochondria, cline, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, weakness, flatulence, debility, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, dizziness, sick headache, dizziness, fainting, faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sick nose, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, and all other affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by using Dr. W. A. Evans Medicines.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, pains in the muscles, alternate rushes of heat and chilness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

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

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of manufacturing *Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs*, of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, they deem it necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction, have fed secured cannot be excelled in the western country. Its well known reputation of the Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please apply to them at Maysville, or to Messrs. Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m.

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington this spring, two thoroughbred Virginia horses of fine size and appearance, one by American Eclipse at $6 the season and one by Charlaton, out of Comet. Come and see the colts and Pedigrees. The season has began and will end the first of July next.

GEO. FETTON.

March 5, 1840.

An Excellent Medicine,

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

GOELICKES'

BATCHELES SANATIVE,

A MEDICINE of more value to man than the united mass of all others, even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and possesses a *three fold power*—a medicine, which, thoroughly designed as a remedy for consumption solely, possesses a power equal to control over many diseases of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who have tested its powers in the cures of many of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the *inevitable grave*.

Is a Sedative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop: and for infants a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of its use, will be found with each

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

Dr. Off-en Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invention of the *Medicine Sanative*, and he feels that may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and which proves itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benificent hand of a kind Providence—medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our cleverest men, that it seems to be the Angel Gabriel by which means they have often become the happy instruments of changing despondency, into cheerfulness, into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Steiner, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr J. F. Manhardt sold 138; Mr. C. F. Winter, innkeeper, 108; and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Steiner, station at the head, and comprising 10 agents, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipe for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if these do not effect a cure, he is put to use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Batchelas Sanative.

It is a most singular fact, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no other case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is well adapted, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not claim it as such—its infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether from local or occupative causes, or are connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies which may prove fatal, depending upon their constitution, while their countenance wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh!—another cause for an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat such food as he relishes, quantity whatever the appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down against nature, every endeavor to which the stomach rejects, and which most often impudently recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible receipe. If she says to the stomach, partake, or, we must obey her: if the direct fish, fowl, egg, or a little pudding, or pie, or cake, she says to the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

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

From Gerrity George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for twenty-two years, attended with pain in the side, which she always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, for I was satisfied she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and DESTROYED. Her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated decidedly not continue but a short time, he left her nothing further to do, but to commend her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was almost speechless, yet she drank a cup, took pure her some relief, she continued taking them actually according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored, as a child's appetite, and she continued to recover, so that I do not know but *her health is now as good as it has been since her marriage, say ten years.*

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

Orrington, Me., April 1, 1839.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro', Vt) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the powers of other medicines. The following are few of the Testimonials of the virtues of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many other individuals can be referred to by them who may been prevailed on to be benefitted by using the Sanative of *Fermont Phenix*.

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro'.*

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

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clarke, Esq., of Brattleboro.

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

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838;

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

I, Samuel Cutting of Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years with a pain in my shoulder, which attended with a severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the 1 bottle of the *Matchless Sanative*, which medicine has *greatly* relieved me. The pain in my side is considerably abated, my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone, has afforded me this relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with hay complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAM'L CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

Dr. Rowland—Your Medicine Sanative or Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced PAST AN'T RELIEF, and consented to his friends, had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle and says that his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else.—Many others who have taken it, have sent similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 26, 1838.

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

Yours in haste.

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

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

March 14, 1838.

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

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

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

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Several young gentlemen have used the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures in Westfield. I cannot wait for the packages you say is one the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will pay the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Dont fail to send it by mail, as it will come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I will send it in 10 days from the time.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing cough*, was recommended to me by a friend, who was afflicted with *palpitation of the heart*, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also have recovering to it good effects.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed wonderful cures. I will just say that it has scarcely my faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who a year ago was so far consumed taking, confined to her chamber and *prostrated on her bed*. I will tell you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.

I. AAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

Of the latter article, they have almost every variety; also a great many articles which it is unnecessary to mention. We ask a call from our friends and the public, and 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, Maysvill

June 6—1t

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North A merica, with 5 yards of curious engravings &c: the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Mexico and its Revolutions, 2 vols; Pittsburgh Mag. Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanacs, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German Antiquities; Nutting's Beauties; Wilkeson's History of the Colonization Society; Hale's Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means and Endy's Trial of Judge; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sabbath; Intermarriage; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary, Opie's Cure for Slander; Lectures on Ancient Researches on Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in Africa; Fanny and other Poems, by Hallock; Abbott's Caleb in Town. Just received by

Call and see, at

E. COX, S BOOK STORE,

Sep 26, 1839 Front street.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Almanac; Democratic Almanac, 1840, Young man's guide; Tales of the Passions, by Janes; Cross' Masonic Chart; Practical Farmer; Lacretia's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Hyperion; Memoirs of Bishop White; Memoirs of Wilberforce; Chemistry, Simpson's Plea for Religion; Andrews and Stodarts Latin Grammar; Flora's lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic, Practical and Self explanatory; Tone's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Apparatus, complete set in boxes; Conversation Conversations; Cecil's Remains; Life of Johanna of Naples, Life and Times of Ann, Spanish, French, and Latin, Brownie of Bodsbeck, Poetry Magazine in Volumes half bound very cheap.

For sale at E. COX'S Book Store.

Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Maysville.

Wall Paper.

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

150 rolls Border Papers, fine, coarse,
200 rolls of Fresco Paper,
300 ounces Medium and Coarse Wrapping Paper

20 do Tea Paper,
100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain,
50 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

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

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols octavo, by Richardson; Charles and Mary Lamb's Tales; Silk Worms; London Japan Ink; Sheathing Boards for Engines; James' Memoirs of Colonel Crockett; Fashionable Instructor; Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; David Arithmetic; Bourdon's Alg