# MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

Vol. X. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, June 18, 1840. No. 6.



ISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
mediately above the Post Office.

TERMS:

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

ing, 16 lines or under, first three
ertion, - - - - - - $1 25
ubsequent insertion, - - - 37
months, - - - - - 4 50
ear, - - - - - - 8 00
ears, - - - - - - 15 00
ctions, a deduction of 15 per cent. made on
ditional square.



## BOOKS.

Practical Florist, or a description of
ers usually cultivated in a Flower
Plants, with instructions, 25 cts; The Culti-
Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural
ge for 1840; The Practical Farmer,
and Housewife: complete Dictionary
ultural Knowledge in one volume;
ory and description of Texas, Ma-
ny, Nautrel: Holland's Life of Mur-
Burns; David Crocket's do: Life of
Jackson; Chalmer's Political Econo-
Cyclopedia, large and small; Brown's
ion; The Sacred Singer of Israel;
Commentaries on the Bible: Encly-
of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Il-
of Scripture; Jerik's Companion to
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c.,
Days, Barnes and Winchester's Fam-
Book.

EDWARD COX,
Front st., Maysville, Ky.

y 18, 1840.

## REMOVAL.

*J. C. Reed,*

R removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet
Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Ware-
formerly occupied by William Fickle,
street, four doors below his old
where he will continue to keep a large
ment of Ware of the best quality, which
ld cheap all at the Pittsburgh prices,
as good terms as they can be had any
He long and well tried experience in
ss together with a number of experi-
purchases in his employ, will enable him
ute all orders with promptness and des-
He pledges himself that his work
be excelled in quality of material,
anship or cheapness. Purchasers are
ed to call and examine for themselves.
ortment of Persian Cooking Stoves, Coal
ed Stoves: Fancy, Common and Coal
y of all sizes, kept constantly for sale
JOHN C. REED.

ch 19, 1840.

MAYSVILLE

## RON WARE HOUSE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No 20, Front Street.

ENTRY Merchants, and purchasers
generally, are informed, that this con-
permanently established in Maysville;
a very large and complete assortment of
*ware, and American Hardware*
al times be found there. ☞The pa-
of the public is respectfully solicited.
25, 1840.

The above House is connected with
Steele Store of the subscribers at Cincin-
, and the business here, and at Cincin-
will be conducted by the firm of
W. DENNISON.
connexion of this concern with an Im-
Hardware House in Cincinnati, af-
ery facility for obtaining goods direct
the manufacturers in England and A-
(and consequently on the very best
) that will enable us to sell as low as at
ase West of the Mountains.

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

ville, Feb. 29, 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE

## OSCEOLA,

serve mares the ensuing season at the
attached to Mr. Music's tavern in Wash-
$10 the season, $5 single service, and
Osceola was sired by importi-
Gladiator, dam by old Packolet, g. dam im-
Diomede, g. g. dam imported King Her-
g. g. dam imported Alfred Air, g. g. g. g.
imported Sir Peter Teazel, g. g. g. g. dam
ed Janus. For further information see
Mares pastured, or grain fed at neigh-
charges. Said horse is 16 hands high,
ony bay, with great muscular power—
ropensity of six mares, by season, $50
s charged; by insurance, $75.

A. BENSON.

## Dissolution of Partnership

HE Partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Clarke & Ryan, is this day
ved by limitation as well as by mutual
nt. All persons indebted to the firm will
call and settle their accounts by Cash
ote. The name of the firm will be used
ing the business of the concern. The
Notes, &c. left in the hands of Chas B.
n, who with Mr. J. H. Shoopshire, will
to collecting the debts due to the

L. CLARKE,
CHAS. B. RYAN.

CHAS. B. RYAN,
ntinue the business at the old stand,
ntain a continuance of that patronage
so extensively to the late firm.

ville, March 12, 1840-3t.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from my stable in Harrison co.
near Cynthiana, on Sunday night, the
March past, one large bay horse, 6 or 7
old, upwards of 16 hands high, shod all
d. Said horse has a very large head,
a Roman face, is a first rate harness
, 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
ut the size of a quarter of a dollar—no
marks recollected. The above reward
ff made, and is quite a smooth turned
. I will give the above reward for the
ion of the rogue and the horse, or $20
the horse and $20 for the thief, and all rea-
ges paid.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

## John G. Pogue,

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky.

subscriber has taken possession of the
Tavern house near the public building,
o better accommodate his friends, who
as well please the travelling public.—
Stable is furnished on moderate terms.
ch. 13, 1839-40.

## REMOVAL.

JACOB GUTTERY, Sr.

HAS removed his STOVE, TIN & SHEET
IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, to
the adjoining Rounds & Reed's from the
he will keep constantly on hand, or
made, warranted to be good, and
ed cheap, articles in his line of
ness, could do well to call and examine
ves.

ay 31, 1840.

## G. Davis & E. Thurston,

have formed a copartnership in the prac-
ice of the LAW in the Nicholas Circuit
Business entrusted to their hands
will be faithfully attended to. Office a few
above Trueman's Store.

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t.


[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 8]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which is now directed by law to be holden at Williamsport, in the country of Lycoming, on the first Mondays of June and October in each year, shall be hereafter holden on the third Mondays of June and October in each year.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the first session of the District Court to be held at Williamsport after the passage of this act, shall be on the third Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That all process which may have issued, or which may hereafter issue, at Williamsport, returnable to June terms, as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to the terms as changed by this act.

APPROVED, May 8, 1840.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
R. M. JOHNSON,
*Vice President of the United States, and president of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May 8, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[RESOLUTION, Public—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION, authorizing the Secretary of War to continue certain clerks employed in the office of the commissioner of Indian Affairs.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the authority given to the Secretary of War by the sixteenth clause of the first section of the act entitled, "An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," dated the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to employ two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, be extended after the expiration of the period for which that authority was granted, for the term of two years.

Approved, May 2d, 1850.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 2]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Masterton and Smith, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the contractors for furnishing the marble, and building the same in the erection of the new building now erecting for the use of the General Post Office Department, are unable to complete the said work within the time specified in their contract, owing to causes not now within their control; and

Whereas the public interest will be promoted by an extension of the time for the fulfilment of the contract by the contractors; therefore

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the contractors aforesaid have the time for completing their contractors extended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and that all other contractors for material, or work for said Post Office Building, have a proportional extension of time, if the Postmaster General shall deem it expedient or necessary: *Provided,* That all contractors be liable to all penalties, restrictions, and reservations provided for, and covenanted to be made and kept in their present contracts, except as to time, any thing in this resolution to the contrary notwithstanding

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That all the duties imposed upon, or required to be performed by the President, in the act of Congress approved third March, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, entitled "An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department," shall hereafter be performed by the Post Master General.

APPROVED, May 16, 1840.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 3.

A RESOLUTION concerning the statue of Washington, by Greenough.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and instructed to take measures for the inspection and erection of the statue of *Washington*, by Greenough.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT to revive an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act of the twenty-second of May, one thousand eight hundred and twentysix, entitled "An act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof," be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the term of five years; and the provisions of the above recited act shall be and are hereby, extended to those having like claims in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]

AN ACT to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and an act to revive and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and an act to revive and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until the cases then pending shall be determined for the purpose of finally disposing of such cases, but for no other purpose.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the said several acts shall apply to cases of insolvency, which shall have occurred on or before the passage of this act, or shall occur during the said three years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered of record upon all judgments against any debtor or debtors who may have heretofore been released under the provisions of any of the acts which are extended, continued and revived by this act, or who may hereafter be released by the said acts: *provided,* The district judge in the district in which such judgments are on record, shall certify that it has not been made to appear to the satisfaction of the said district judge, by evidence submitted to him by the District Attorney of the United States, that the debtor is possessed of or entitled to any property which was not disclosed and set forth to the commissioners of insolvency at the time of the examination of such debtor, under his, her, or their petition, to be released from his, her, or their indebtedness to the United States. Every application for such certificate shall be made to a judge at Chambers, and ten days' previous notice shall be given to the district attorney for the district wherein the said application is made, together with copies of all the papers on which such application shall be made. And so much of the said recited acts, or either of them, as is inconsistent herewith, or is here by altered or amended, be and the same hereby is repealed.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No 11]

AN ACT authorizing Sippican and Mattapoisett, within the township of Rochester, in the State of Massachusetts, to be known hereafter as parts under those names.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sippican and Mattapoisett, in the township of Rochester, in the State of Massachusetts, be hereafter, respectively known as parts under those names within the collection district of New Bedford; and that the respective inhabitants thereof be authorized to describe, as the law requires, their vessels as belonging to the respective places instead of Rochester.

APPROVED, May 27th, 1840.


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

*CARRIAGE PAINTING* of all kinds done in the best manner and with expedition.

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER

April 9th 1840.

## Rec'd from New Orleans Direct,

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

ROUNDS & REED.

We have also on hands a lot of Hollow ware and Casting assorted, which we will sell on low terms.

R. & R.

Maysville, May 29, 1840.

## Wore grease on these wheels.

THE whole machinery of our establishment is now in operation, and Sons continue to run the cascade in profuse abundance; but unless the wheels are occasionally greased, the fountain must inevitably cease to give forth its refreshing streams—*ice creams* will sour and become unpalatable, and all the *luxuries* we have been enabled to afford our customers, absolutely suffer under the attaint of mucility.

☞Then old friends it is absolutely necessary that you should come and wore grease on these scenes, grease the wheels once more, and begin anew.

No. 12, SUTTON STREET.

## REMOVAL.

Superior Boots and Shoes,

VALENTINE DRAKEN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop next door below Moore W. m & Nat Poyntz' Warehouse, where he is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds and patterns of gentlemen's and ladies' superior boots, booties, 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.


*From the Richmond Enquirer.*

TO THE WORKING MAN.

When you behold a ship of State,
In guilded chariot roll along;
Or, at the hustings hear him prate,
Lamenting o'er the poor man's wrong;
Restrain yourself, keep on your hat,
Make not the least degrading fuss;
For if he treats he spoken—what
Did British Whigs ever do for us?

When you behold a hero crowned,
With laurels he has never won;
While venal tools, with looks profound,
Tell how the glorious deed was done;
Restrain yourself, keep on your hat,
Make not the least degrading fuss,
But tell his conscience-keepers that
They shall not palm their lies on us.

When they lament that trade is dead,
Our factories in a decline—
That industry is begging bread,
And they are starved in their wine;
Restrain yourself, keep on your hat,
Make not the least degrading fuss;
Though they lament, be certain that
'Tis for themselves, and not for us.

When they declare each poor man's vote,
Asked for secured freedom toils;
That honor, virtue, shun the cost
Where poverty is picking holes,
Erect your head, cock up your hat,
Scorn them and their unholy fuss,
And tell the venial hirelings, that
That never shall disfranchise us.

When British Whigs, with accents bland,
In crowded streets encounter you—
And seizing on your toil-worn hand,
Asks how your lovely children do;
Restrain yourself, keep on your hat,
Nor make the least degrading fuss,
Despise them—if tis only that
They should effect to care for us.

But when Democracy shall spread
Its banner to the morning air,
And call the spirits of the dead,
To bless their sons assembled there;
Arouse yourself, throw up your hat,
Rend with your shouts the welkin blue,
For know, 'mid countless thousands, that
You hail in each a brother true.

A MECHANIC.

## IN SENATE.

Wednesday, June 3, 1840.

Mr. Clay of Alabama made the following

REPORT:

*The Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred so much of the report of the Secretary of War, as relates to the reorganization and discipline of the militia, submit the following report:*

That duly appreciating the importance of the subject, and fully concurring in the opinion that "a well regulated militia" is "necessary to the security of a free State," they have thought proper to examine it, in reference to the powers of Congress, the various plans which have been proposed, and such measures as have been matured, in different periods, since the adoption of the Constitution. From the earliest period of our history there seems to have been a general concurrence in the opinion, that a well organized militia is not only the most economical, but the most safe and reliable means of national defence. Indeed, when we take into view that our Government originated in the spontaneous will of the people; that it was organized, and its fundamental law constructed by them, that, recognising man's capacity for self-government, and the leading principle that a majority shall govern, all are alike interested in its preservation, the conclusion follows necessarily, that the national defence must be most secure in the hands of a citizen soldiery. The experience of former ages had shown the danger to liberty, from large standing armies, as well as the expense of maintaining them; and our own experience, during the war of the Revolution, had proven that freemen, almost without organization, and without discipline, were invincible, when battling in defence of their own rights, and for the safety of their own families and firesides. Hence, the Constitution, relying on the militia as the best safeguard against all enemies, domestic and foreign, specially delegates to Congress the power to provide for calling them forth, "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." And the past history of our country fully justifies the confidence in the militia, indicated by this grant of power; for, up to the present moment, they have never been called upon, on any occasion, when their country was in danger, or needed their services, from any cause, that they have not rallied to her standard with the most prompt alacrity, and evinced the most ardent patriotism, and determined courage.

To render this arm of the national defence more efficient, the Constitution delegated to Congress further power, in the following words:

"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The mode in which this power has been executed, has been, more or less, the subject of deliberation and discussion during every Administration since the adoption of the Constitution. As early as the 21st of January, 1790, a plan for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, proposed by General Knox, then Secretary of War, was communicated to the Senate by President Washington.—The committee deem it proper to exhibit somewhat of the early history of this interesting subject, both as regards the views of the Executive and the legislation of Congress. In regard to the former, they present the following extracts from the report of the Secretary of War, which has just been referred to:

THE PLAN OF GENERAL KNOX.

"The first object of life in which military service shall be required of the citizens of the United States, to commence at eighteen, and terminate at the age of sixty years. The men comprehended by this description, exclusive of such exceptions as the Legislatures of the respective States may think proper to make, *and all actual mariners,* shall be enrolled for different degrees of military duty, and divided into three distinct classes.

"The first class shall comprehend the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, to be denominated the ADVANCED CORPS. The second class shall include the men from twenty one to forty five years of age, to be denominated the MAIN CORPS. The third class shall comprehend, inclusively, the men from forty-six to sixty years of age, to be denominated the RESERVED CORPS.

"All the militia of the United States shall assume the form of the legion, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

"A legion shall consist of one hundred and fifty-three commissioned officers, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty non commissioned officers and privates, formed in the following manner:

"OF THE ADVANCED CORPS.—To EIGHTEEN and NINETEEN year-olds disciplined for THIRTY DAYS s in each year; and those of t shall be disciplined only for each year; which shall be days on the annual encampment for the time be...

"In order that the plan su... tually answer the end proposed, the first day of January shall be the fixed period, for all who attain the age of eighteen years, in any part or during the course of each year, to be enrolled in the advanced corps, and to take the necessary oaths to perform, personally, such legal military service as may be directed, for the full and complete term of three years, to be estimated from the time of entrance into the said corps, and also to take an oath of allegiance to the State, and to the United States.

"THE MAIN CORPS is instituted to preserve and circulate throughout the community the military discipline acquired in the advanced corps; to arm the people and train them to habit, and habit, those forms and maxims, which are essential to the life and energy of a free Government.

"The RESERVED CORPS is instituted to prevent men being sent to the field whose strength is unequal to sustain the severities of active campaigns. But, by organizing and rendering them eligible for domestic service, a greater proportion of the younger and robust part of the community may be enabled, in case of necessity, to encounter the more urgent duties of war."

Such were the views entertained, and the plan of organization and discipline of the militia, proposed by that distinguished veteran and patriot, General Knox, who had perilled "life, fortune, and sacred honor," during our Revolutionary struggle, and merited the high place in the achievement of our liberty and independence. That his plan received the approbation of the Father of his country, then President of the United States, is clearly manifested by the official document, in remembering his plan to the President, to be laid before Congress. General Knox expressed himself in the following language:

"Having submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I had presented to the late Congress, and you having approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I have respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest." General Washington, having subsequently "directed him to lay the plan before Congress," accompanied by the Secretary's declaration, that he had "approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions," which had been obviated by "the alterations" which he had been "pleased to suggest," substantially adopted it as his own.

There does not appear, however, to have been any law passed for the organization and discipline of the militia, until the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May 8, 1792, which was, no doubt, an emanation from the views communicated to Congress by Gen Knox, as already noticed, though it did not fully carry them out. This act is still upon our statute book, and not yet repealed; though it is so utterly disregarded in many parts of the Union, that its existence is almost unknown. To show how far it carried the plan organization, and the duties and burdens it imposed upon the citizens, the committee beg leave here to introduce the following sections:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each and every free, able bodied, white, male citizen of the respective State, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as is hereinafter excepted,) shall severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds he may reside, and within twenty days after the passing of this act; and it shall, at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted,) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved—That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, or firelock; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints, and a knapsack; a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, or fire-lock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn, twenty balls, suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear, so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service, except that when called out by his company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall, severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and esponton. And that every man who after five years from the passing of this act, all models for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the ...teenth part of a pound. And every ... enrolled, and providing himself ...arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, ...required as aforesaid, shall hold ...ans exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or ...the payment of taxes.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, out of the militia enrolled, as herein directed, there shall be formed, for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; and that, to each division, there shall be at least one company of artillery and one troop of horse. There shall be to each company of artillery one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fuzee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private artillerist to furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be to each troop of horse one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, and one trumpeter.—The commissioned officers to furnish them hands and a half pistols, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bear-skin caps; each dragon to furnish himself with a good musket or horse, at least twenty hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion, and valise, holsters, and a breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one-eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadie commanding the brigade to which they belong."

It will be perceived there are many striking analogies between the plan of General Knox, including the sections of the act of May 8, 1792, just quoted, and that of the present Secretary of War, now under consideration; and that the plan of the latter is not entirely original, or new. The former proposed enrolling the militia for different degrees of duty, and dividing them into three distinct classes, to be called the "advanced corps," the "main corps," and the "reserved corps;" the latter also proposes three distinct classes—the "first militia"—the "second class" to be denominated the active or moveable force"—and a "third class" to "be denominated the reserve or sedentary force."

Again: the "advanced corps" of General Knox corresponds in all material respects with the "active or moveable force" of the present Secretary of War, so far as duties are to be performed. It is proposed by the former that the "advanced corps," consisting of "the youth of eighteen and nineteen, should be disciplined for thirty days successively, in each year; and those of twenty years should be disciplined only for ten days in each year, and those of twenty-one years for a single annual encampment." The present Secretary proposes that the "active force of the militia" may be called forth at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor exceeding twelve days in any year, (leaving Congress to designate the length of time,) "for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

Among the principle points of difference in the two plans or projects, it may be remarked that General Knox proposed the enrolement of all between the ages of eighteen and sixty years; while the present Secretary proposes to enrol only those between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Again: under the plan of General Knox, "the non-commissioned officers and privates were not to receive any pay during the said time [of their discipline;] but the commissioned officers were to receive the pay of their relative ranks agreeably to the Federal establishment, for the time being." The present Secretary proposes to give all those called out for discipline, including non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the infantry of the U. States." Another point of difference between the law of 1792 and that proposed by the present Secretary is, that, under the former, every *citizen* between eighteen and forty-five years of age, subject to militia duty, is required to "provide himself with a good musket, or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket, or firelock," &c; "or with a good rifle," and cor-responding equipments. The present Secretary of War proposes for enactment, "that every citizens, duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c;" but, in his letter to the chairman of the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, he explains this to mean, so far as regards the "active class" that they are to be armed and equipped at the public expense as well as paid for their services. In the communication alluded to, and doubtless with a view to obviate all constitutional objections, the Secretary speaks of his purpose "to apply to the States to replace, by laws, the requisitions of the disposition of the General Government, for a period of not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction with regular troops, and under regular officers." Contemplating the necessity of this assent, he adds: "it is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State, when the advantages are presented to it of possessing a body of well-organized, well-armed, and well-disciplined militia, without any expense, either to the States or to the citizens thereof, and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points within each State, and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to established as part of the system."

Notwithstanding the passage of the act of 1792, to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and though its provisions have been thought by many to impose individual burdens of so much severity, General Washington evidently regarded it as inadequate to the purposes intended to be accomplished. More than once, after its passage, he brought the subject before Congress in his annual addresses. Recurring to the militia "as the safe and adequate defence of the union," in his speech on the 3d of December, 1793, after speaking of the necessity of procuring arms and other military apparatus, he emphatically observes:

"Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friend of Republican Government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a military, who ought to be the guardians of the people; of the power of the Republic, and trained and disciplined to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act has organized them so as to produce their full effect."

In his speech of the 19th of November, 1794, the President again brought the subject forward; and, among other things, made the following remark:

"The devising and establishing a well regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to gratitude."

There does not appear to have been any further legislation on the subject of the organization or discipline of the militia, till the passage of an act, in addition to the one already cited, during the administration of Mr Jefferson, which was approved March 2, 1803, and which seems to have been designed to enforce and carry out the provisions of the former. Among other provisions of the act last referred to, it is expressly declared:

"SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of the militia in each State, to make returns of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeable to the directions of the act to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January in each year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant general of militia as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns; and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February annually."

The second section of the same act declares: "That every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, should be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the act of the third (the act of May 8, 1792, before recited) from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolement," &c.

Here was a re-enactment of the injunction upon every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, with exceptions, to keep himself constantly armed and equipped, at his own expense, according to the provisions of the act of 1792, from and after the day he might receive notice of his enrolement.

How far the requisitions of these several acts have been complied with by officers or men, or men, or how far they have advanced the discipline of the militia throughout the Union, or produced uniformity and uniformity in the returns annually required, the experience and observation of the Senate will enable them to judge. So far, however, as your committee are enabled to speak, they believe, if not wholly ineffectual, they have at least fallen very short of the results contemplated. As evidence of the correctness of this view of the subject, we find the reorganization and better government and discipline of the militia have been, ever since, one of the standing themes of almost every Executive message, of any reports from the Department of War, and of frequent discussion in Congress; and, was a

subject of almost constant talk today with Mr. Madison throughout his administration. In his message of December 5, 1809, he submitted it to the attention of Congress in the following terms:

"These preparations for arming the militia having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety, it is for their consideration whether further provisions are not requisite for the other contemplated objections of organization and discipline. To give to this great power of physical and moral force the efficiency which it merits, and is capable of receiving, it is indispensable that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Toward an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system which shall, in the first instance, call, into the field, at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers."

After more than two years' continuance of the late war with Great Britain, strengthened in his favorable opinions by experience, as he no doubt was, Mr. Madison, in his message of September 20, 1814, again brought the subject before Congress in the following emphatic manner:

"I earnestly renew at this a recommendation of such change in the system of the militia, as, by classing and disciplining, for the most prompt and active service, the portions most capable of it, will give to that great resource for the public safety all the requisite energy and efficiency."

After the close of the war, in his message of December 5, 1815, Mr. Madison referred to the experience of that eventful period, and again urged upon Congress "such a classification and organization of the militia as would more effectually render it the safeguard of a free State." Indicating his convictions that the existing law required alteration and amendment, he pressed "the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which" (he stated) "cannot be expected from the regulations now in force." And, in his last annual message of December 3, 1816, when just about to retire forever from the duties and responsibilities of office, in that spirit of patriotism which had distinguished his long and eventful public life, he made a final and anxious appeal to the assembled representatives of the nation, in which he warmly recommended a "re-organization of the militia" in the following language:

"As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of Congress a reorganization of the militia on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more or less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the Constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of a free Government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be, and no organization can be devised which will more effectually force than a classification which will assign the foremost in the defence of the country to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to fill with glory its standard."

During the same session, the subject of the reorganization and discipline of the militia was agitated in Congress, and on the 17th of January, 1817, an elaborate report thereon was made by General Harrison, (then a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio,) as chairman of the committee to whom it had been referred. The most striking alteration he proposed in his report was "a system of military instruction which (he said) "should be engrafted on and form a part of the ordinary education of our youth." His views upon that subject can be understood by the following extracts from his report:

"At the important advantages of the military part of the education of the youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expenses of the establishment should be borne by the public Treasury.

"That, to comport with the equality which is the basis of our Constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend, without exception, to every individual of the proper age.

"That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should not be given in distant schools, established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States.

"That a corps of military instructions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, while the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of tactics, to be established in all the higher seminaries."

Preparatory to the execution of this project, its author concluded his report by offering for adoption a resolution, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to prepare and lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth of the United States, in a manner which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education."

What would have been the expense of thus educating all the youth in the United States, it is not now easy to determine; nor is any thing said in the report to indicate the portion of the Constitution under the power to be exercised. But, if it should be deemed of public benefit to one hundred thousand youth, at an average expense of twenty dollars each per annum, for the "elementary instruction" alone, and "the requisite number of officers" would have been very considerable—the expenditure for that purpose of military instruction always would have been a military expense, and, therefore, a proper one.

The plan of training, suggested to the report, was, in substance, as follows: Assuming that the militia of the United States, as then constituted, was composed of about one million of men, and that, in the first place, on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as nearly as may be, into twenty-five brigades," The committee estimated the "expense of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades, or one hundred thousand men," at $173,859. "And estimating the whole United States militia, then the same rate of training, or officers alone [alone] of the whole militia, would be some hundred thousand dollars less than two millions." That is, about $1,900,000 for training them one month in the year.

Such was his anxiety to improve the arm of the national defence, that the opinion seems to have been entertained by General Harrison, that the power granted by the Constitution as it then existed, and still does, was not sufficient for the accomplishment of that object in all respects. Hence, on the 28th of February, 1817, about six weeks after his report, just noticed, he proposed an amendment to the Constitution, greatly extending the powers of Congress over the subject.

It will be borne in mind, that the existing provision of Constitution expressly reserves "to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." The object of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which will be found appended to this report, was to give Congress, "concurrently with the States," the power to provide for training the militia, and further declaring, that "whilst engaged in that service [that is, being trained,] they shall be subject to the rules and regulations, prescribed for the government of the militia, when in the service of the United States," &c. &c.

The effect of this amendment to the Constitution, if it had been adopted, would have been to concede to the authorities of the General Government, if Congress might be deemed expedient to exercise it, the most ample power to train and discipline the militia, in such manner, and for such length of time, as Congress might have directed, or authorized, to be done by their discretion. Conferring on Congress, in general terms, power concurrently with the States—and, of course, to the same extent—discretionary authority might have been given to the President, or any other functionary of the General Government, to have trained the militia for any number, at any place, at any season, and for any portion of the year. Further, it would have subjected them, expressly, while being trained or disciplined, to the same "rules and regulations prescribed by the government" of the militia, when in the military service of the United States;" in other words, it would have subjected them, in time of peace, and when assembled for the mere purpose of being trained or disciplined, to "the rules and articles of war."

The last clause of the amendment proposed, which does not seem to have been considered necessary, when the report above referred to was made, gave to Congress the power to provide "for training, in the primary schools, and other seminaries of learning in the several States, this system of discipline prescribed for the militia." To have carried this power into effect, Congress would have to give a military education, at the expense of the United States, if deemed expedient, to every male scholar, or student in the several States; as a system of discipline would necessarily include, not only the use of arms, but all the field evolutions required in the army of the United States. Whether public sentiment would have sustained the authorities of the General Government in the exercise of the several powers thus proposed to be granted to it, may well be questioned; but, if such had been the case, with the military education, contemplated for the youth of the country in the first place, followed by training and discipline in the field, for a sufficient portion of time it would have rendered the mass of our citizens more emphatically soldiers, than those of any other nation in the world.

The author of this amendment seems to have been a very skilful and, if its expediency, that he moved it again at the ensuing session of Congress; and pressed it upon their attention on the ground, as he stated, that "as the Constitution had expressly reserved to the States the right of training and disciplining the militia, the adoption of the resolution might be deemed necessary." But his amendment failed to meet sufficient approbation to secure its adoption; and, like many other propositions on the subject of the organization and discipline of the militia, is only to be remembered as a part of our legislative history.

Your committee might present many other instances of the continued agitation of this subject, so intimately connected with our national safety, since the proposed amendment of the Constitution which has just been mentioned; but they will confine themselves to the single one further effort to reform the supposed defects of the existing system. They alluded to that made by the Secretary of War in the year 1826, to whom had been assigned, by a resolution of Congress, "the duty of having prepared a system of cavalry tactics and a system of instruction for artillery, for the use of cavalry and artillery of the militia."

To aid him in the performance of that duty, the honorable James Barbour, then Secretary of War, thought proper to convene a Board of officers, "versed in the militia and of the army." In his report to the President of United States, which was submitted to Congress at the ensuing session, the Secretary remarks:

"The occasion was too favorable to be lost, and was, therefore, eagerly seized, by the members of the Board, with all their and experience to review our present defective militia system, and if possible, by an entirely new organization, to place it on a footing which would realize the expectations and wishes of every patriot in relation to this great arm of national defence." The Secretary further said:

"Important changes in the present system are indispensable, to make the militia any approach to the standard assigned to it by the patriots of the period. To the information from which inferences and conclusions could be adduced, I addressed a circular letter to the Governor of every State and Territory, and to many citizens distinguished alike by their intelligence and experience, asking for information upon this interesting subject."

To the interrogatories propounded, in this circular, many of the distinguished officers and individuals responded minutely and elaborately. The board of officers assembled, took those communications, with other matter before them, submitted, into grave consideration; and reported "a plan for the enrolement and organization of the militia of the United States," involving many alterations in the system. The whole of this voluminous report, including the report of the board of officers, were submitted to the consideration of Congress: but what was the result? No definite legislative action took place upon the alterations proposed; the law was permitted to remain as it before existed. Indeed, as often as the subject has been recommended, and urged, in the messages of our several Chief Magistrates, and agitated in both Houses of Congress, no law has been passed, materially changing the provisions of those already noticed, during a period of more than thirty-seven years.

With so many instances of fruitless attempts to change our militia system, before them, your committee are not prepared to adopt the plan recommended by the Secretary of War, nor to make any other material change in the organization and discipline of the militia, at present. If it be desirable to cause those who compose the militia to form themselves, by acts of 1792 and 1803, passed during the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson, already require them to do so. If they should be trained and disciplined, a system for that purpose has already been prescribed by law, and it only remains for the State Governments, to which the Constitution very properly reserves that authority, to enforce it. But the committee are almost constrained to believe that no system, which can be devised, will be productive of the mass of citizens engaged in the ordinary avocations of life, to which they are stimulated by the impulses of duty and interest, a well trained and disciplined soldiery. In a time of profound peace, when they do not perceive any probable necessity for their services in the field, they cannot appreciate the importance of such attainments, as can only be acquired by considerable expense, labor, and sacrifice of time. Yet, we are assured, by the experience of the past, that, however reluctant our fellow-citizens may be to undergo the drudgery of militia discipline, in times of peace and security, they are ever ready to rally in the defence of their country, when assailed by enemies, foreign or domestic.—When so called out, or, rather, coming forth on such occasions spontaneously as they do, they regard no privation nor exposure; no severity of discipline nor danger; no sacrifice of ease, comfort, interest, nor even life itself, if demanded by the honor, safety, or welfare, of their country. With such feelings, and a love of country, predominant over all selfish considerations, the proudest citizen becomes, at once, a soldier in courage, and, very soon, in discipline and subordination.

Were the committee disposed to suggest any new legislation on this occasion, it would be that more liberal and efficient measures should be taken to arm and equip more strictly according to the act, first passed on the 23d of April 1808, appropriated "the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars" for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase or manufacture, by and on account of the United States." Your committee concur in opinion with the board of officers, assembled in 1825, as hereinbefore mentioned, that this sum is "inadequate" for the object contemplated; for they state, no doubt on due consideration, that, "according to the present rate of appropriation by Congress, for that purpose, it would require, even supposing the population to be stationary, about seventy-five years more to accomplish a measure so congenial to the whole theory of our institutions." The act has now been in operation a period of thirty two years, and the whole number to have been so well armed and disciplined among all the States, since its passage, would, perhaps, not be more than sufficient to supply the militia of the State of New York. This is sufficient to prove the total inadequacy of the existing law to supply the wants of the whole body of the militia throughout the Union, within any reasonable time. Without arms it is impossible to train men to the use of them; and for the men to procure them, of that uniform and proper quality, which is almost essential to the purposes of discipline, would involve individual burdens, regarded as oppressive by those who constitute the mass of the militia.

Such are the general views of your committee, upon this interesting and important subject; but they regard the present financial condition of the country as inauspicious to their accomplishment; and, therefore, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 28, 1817

Mr. Harrison moved the following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring herein,)* That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States: which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of said States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution.

Congress shall, concurrently with the States, have power to provide for training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed for that purpose, and, whilst engaged in that service, they shall be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the militia when in the military service of the United States; and, also, to provide for teaching, in the primary schools and other seminaries of learning in the several States, the system of discipline prescribed for the militia.

☞Get off the fence, office seeker! Harrison's elected.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

## VAN BUREN AND HARRISON.

We ask the attention of Free Masons and Odd-Fellows to the following letters from Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren in 1836. Let them read them carefully, and then say which displays the most liberal, comprehensive and patriotic principle of public action, the Whig candidate, who boasted that he had received the nomination of the Anti-Masonic Convention of Penn. and Vermont, whose repugnance to the nomination of a member of a secret society, so essentially set the views of the Anti-Masons at Mr. Van Buren, who disregarded the fact of being an adhering mason or an Anti-mason as constituting no ground either of preference or objection; looking to qualification alone. We think that every high minded Mason and Odd-Fellow, must approve of the reply of Mr. Van Buren; while any man, unless an Anti Mason, must condemn the illiberal and time serving principles advanced by Gen. Harrison.

The following are the replies of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison to the Committee appointed by the National Anti-Masonic Convention.

Washington, May 19, 1836.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter, of yesterday, communicating to me a resolution adopted by the "National Anti-Masonic Convention" recently assembled at Philadelphia, instructing you to ask me whether, if elected President of the U. States, I would appoint adhering masons to office, and state, in reply, that I should not, in the event of my being elected, feel it to be my duty to inquire into the religious creed of persons, belonging to the Institution. While the adhering masons, or opponents of the Masonic Institution, are equally entitled to office, if the applicant to be, that by reason of his Masonic connections, he would be less well qualified to perform the duties of the office, he ought to be connected with any mason would certainly be a sufficient reason, for his rejection, and, if he should be found to be, that he would be more extensively known and appreciated. To these principles, I adhered, when I was Vice President, and, if I should be called to act, at the same time, I would not respectfully refer you. But in the event of my being interrogatory, I beg leave to assure you that if elected President of the United States, I would on no account nominate any man to office who held the opinion that his obligations to any secret society were superior to those which he owed to the laws and constitution of his country. This, I presume, essentially meets the views of the body which you represent.

I have the honor to be with great respect your humble servant.

Wm. H. HARRISON

To W. W. Irvine, A. Bisinger, Wm. A. Simpson, Thaddeus Stevens, Edwd. S. Williams, Charles O. Gale, Committee of the Anti-masonic National Convention.

Nor'h Bend, May 26, 1836.

Gentlemen—I said in my letter of the 19th inst. that I should not, in the event of my being elected President, feel it to be my duty to inquire into the religious creed of persons, belonging to the Masonic Institution. Adhering masons, or opponents of the Masonic Institution, are equally entitled to office, if the applicant to be, that by reason of his Masonic connections, he would be less well qualified to perform the duties of the office, he ought to be connected with any mason would certainly be a sufficient reason, for his rejection, and, if he should be found to be, that he would be more extensively known and appreciated. To these principles, I adhered, when I was Vice President, and, if I should be called to act, at the same time, I would not respectfully refer you. But in the event of my being interrogatory, I beg leave to assure you that if elected President of the United States, I would on no account nominate any man to office who held the opinion that his obligations to any secret society were superior to those which he owed to the laws and constitution of his country. This, I presume, essentially meets the views of the body which you represent.

I have the honor to be with great respect your humble servant.

Wm. H. HARRISON

To W. W. Irvine, A. Bisinger, Wm. A. Simpson, Thaddeus Stevens, Edwd. S. Williams, Charles O. Gale, Committee of the Anti-masonic National Convention.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

## GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, IS AN ABOLITIONIST!!!

We charge this home to the Whig presses in Cincinnati—the head quarters of this *Candidate and Confidential Committee*—as being true to the letter; and below we give the evidence from under the pen of Gen. Harrison himself. We challenge any man, whether he be a member of the Whig party, with all the skill and ingenuity of which he was master, he was unable to discover but one great fundamental principle, on which they acted, and that was the principle of opposition to Martin Van Buren. He adduced as an instance, Mr. Robert P. Letcher, the present whig candidate for Governor, who voted for the sub-treasury as proposed in Gordon's resolutions, in 1835, and yet, when proposed by Mr. Van Buren, going against it, and denouncing it as the most oppressive of all measures.

The General brought up the militia organization as one of Mr. Van Buren's attempts to subvert the liberties of the people; and too, too, after he had represented him as only fit to be the tyrant of a band box. In reply to this, Captain D. observed that Gen. Harrison had proposed a system that would have cost the country two or three millions, when the President proposed to expend a fourth of that sum; and also remarked that, had he been the dandy the worthy General represented him, what figure would he have cut as a militia chieftain.

The removal of the Indians was another one of the Van Buren schemes, which he attempted, at this point, to draw largely on the sympathies of of the people, and brought in the bloodhounds, as usual.—In reply the Captain castigated him for his great sympathy for the poor Indians, while he was in the habit of murdering men, babes who had fallen victims to the tomahawks of the ruthless savages—wished there had been 1,000 instead of 60, to tear them to rags rather than one of those innocents should have thus perished; and concluded by saying, that his party was responsible for the war, inasmuch as their pretended sympathyhad prevented them from engaging. He said that every Administration had advocated the policy of a removal of the Indians—that the bill had been carried by a majority of two thirds, and that he was ready to be the strenuous advocate of it. But when Gen. Jackson and M. Van Buren came into power, the whigs endeavored to make political political of it by the cry of the "poor Indians."

Capt. Dupuis then said, that as the republican party had taken their economy and returned and were now advocating correct principles, they found him at home still battling for freedom. Republicans had frequently differed and separated for a time—but the Constitution is in no danger—when the alarm is sounded abroad from the watch tower—when federalism rears its head—in the land and threatens to sap the fundamental principles of the government, republicans always had, and always would unite, and rally as one man under the banner on which liberty and the constitution were inscribed.

He then spoke of our indebtedness to the charity of Lexington for sending her missionaries among us to enlighten the people, called her the great Athens of the West—the seat of science, of literature, and the Lonesta Athens; she then concluded within her gigantic embrace both extremes, but of which interests the General was the legitimate representative on the occasion, was not for him to determine.

The General, in the agony of his defeat, became, restless—rose from his seat—passed hastily behind the speaker—returned—took his seat again—washed his mouth—and finally threw himself back, placing his hand before his eyes to shut out the mortification and chagrin from the gaze of the crowd.

It cannot be expected that, in the compass of a single letter, I could give you a full detail even of the substance of the two speeches, for they consumed upwards of three hours. Nor should I have written this much, but for that federal propensity, which always attempts to cover the defeat and retreat of their orators, and build them up as great men *upon paper*—their favorite mode of fighting, and consoling themselves for their deficient that the republicans here are delighted with the result—let the federalists enjoy it if they can. I should not omit to state, however, that when Capt. Daniel had closed his speech the General arose, and, as I thought, was evidently confused. The Captain was almost immediately called off by one of his clients, to attend to the taking of some depositions I understood, and the General's spirits considerably revived. He appeared to recover his natural flippancy, and with a few remarks closed amidst the applause of those whose who had it arranged to applaud, whether he spoke sense or nonsense—for they applauded when he spoke, and when he smiled and did not speak.

## "THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

A fine spirit is rising among the people. The audacity of the Federal Whig party had for a time almost stunified the common sense of the country. The recklessness of their assertions, and the boldness of their actions, filled men with surprise, and for a moment brought the public mind to a pause. It was, however, the cause rather of wonder than of doubt, and is now giving way to honest indignation and determined action.

Freemen begin to resent the insult put on them by a candidate for the Presidency, who sake their suffrages, and yet tells them that he will not avow his principles to them for fear of—what? Lest they should teach the vain and insolent aspirant to their highest honors, that they are not yet prepared to give up their right of self-government, either by creating a king to rule them, or by electing rulers without regard to principles, which amounts to the same thing.

They would not allow an irresponsible committee to interpose between them and their Chief Magistrate, after his election; much less will they vote for a candidate, who openly proposes to form such a body to cut of communication between him and the people, for the avowed purpose of preventing a disclosure of his real opinions upon vital points in the administration of the government.

They are becoming indignant at the attempt to induce them to vote for this dumb candidate by loud noise and hard drink; by banners and pictures; by barrels and balls; by great assemblages and rotoun parades; as if they were so ignorant and thoughtless as negroes or barbarians, and ready to sell their dear bought liberties for a holyday show or a mug of "hard cider."

These insults and indignities they are preparing to resent, not by the unmanly and violence ot their foolish adversaries, but by appearing at the polls in the majesty of their strength, to vindicate their right to self-government, and rebuke the insolence which would lead them to vote not as intelligent freemen, taking care of their interests, but as passive instruments to place over them a chief ruler, whose principles and purposes are studiously concealed from their knowledge.

Our letters from every direction are full of sadness in the cause of free thought and free action, and abound with indignant denunciations of the debasing and demoralizing practices resorted to by the Federal Whigs to make a President.

*The friends of intemperance* are filled with alarm at beholding a great party make INTEMPERANCE their *rallying cry* in a contest for the Presidency.

*The friends of morality and religion* are alarmed at the vast assemblages of young men collected in our cities, not to listen to any part of instruction, but to have their passions warmed up, and their appetites whetted for all kinds of profligate indulgence.

*The friends of liberty* are alarmed at the daring attempt to *brutify* the people, and make them, in stead of intelligent, sober and discreet self-rulers, the blind instruments of a bad ambition.

Alarm leads to action. The great mass is beginning to move; the *people* are preparing to take *their own affairs into their own hands*. It is not the tipsy, the white-topped wave, as exhibited in the noise of the Federal gatherings, but the earthquake heavings of the mighty deep preparing to bury beneath its rising dodge the labors and the laborers in the field of delusion.

This movement is not evidenced altogether by our correspondence. We see it in active measures throughout the country to organize the Democratic party. We see it in the more confident and determined tone of the Democratic press, and in the increasing desperation of the Federal organs. We see it in the increased confidence of the Democrats around us, and in the flagging spirits of the Federalists in the country. We see it in the increased desire of the people for political information, evinced by the swelling subscription lists of the Democratic papers. Freely are they contributing their means to spread abroad the light of truth in the several States. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and here we are cheered by the same spirit. Subscriptions for the Extra Globe are coming in by thousands, and it is likely to obtain a circulation unprecedented in the annals of the press.

What but *the truly of Democracy*, in patriotism, though [illegible] in money, can produce such astonishing results!—[illegible]

From the Globe.

## NO "RETREAT."

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains evidence of the high character to show that the position of the Federal candidate for the Presidency remains unchangeable. The rumors heretofore relative to an Anti-abolition pledge in Georgians must be unfounded, and the efforts of the alarmed Cideries of fortunately have been unavailing. The truth is, this conclusive testimony furnished in the Intelligencer, that General Harrison intends to remain mute as to his political opinion, while a candidate for the Presidency, viz:

"Messrs. GALES AND SEATON: Please publish in the Intelligencer the subjoined extract of a letter from General Harrison, under date of the 26th ultimo:

"I answer to a communication which I addressed to him, relative to that [illegible] tious subjection to the Cincinnati Convention which has been so often ascribed to him. He repels the imputation that his thoughts are subject to the despotic dictation of a committee.

"The publication of the annexed paper, I suppose, is due to General Harrison. It will be appreciated by the friends of justice of all parties. To give it [illegible] ity, is a sufficient motive for [illegible] my name with its publication.

Yours, respectively,

JOSEPH I. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1840.

*Extract from General Harrison's letter.*

"All the connection which I ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Hamilton county (that which I suppose has been alluded to) is, that I requested the committee, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give me information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to political opinions, and events in my past life. This was to be done by sending the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information sought. He was, also, authorized, in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state my determination to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency."

Here is a distinct admission by General Harrison himself of the main point which has been charged. He says: "I requested the committee, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life." Very well; but how was this to be done? Will the committee send over to Cincinnati, and be done by sending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information they sought." Nothing was to be said as to his present opinions about any thing; but the "documents" were to be given him in relation to his past years, were to be sent to satisfy the inquiries of the people, as to what he thinks in relation to passing scenes, and what he would now do if made President. But to leave no doubt on that score, Gwynne) *was also authorized*, IN CASES WHERE FURTHER OPINIONS WERE ASKED FOR, *to state my determination* TO GIVE NO OTHER "PLEDGES OF WHAT I WOULD OR WOULD NOT DO, IF I SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."

The effect, then, of this evidence which the friends of Harrison produce to exonerate him from the imputation of being in the part of a committee, is to say that he avows and takes upon himself responsibility of the policy which the committee announced. Instead of saying the committee acted without authority, stating that he would make no pledges, he says, in effect, that, for the purpose, he says that he "authorized" the committee to do so!

This puts an end to all doubt. The people now are standing before the candidate for the highest earthly office the Federal candidate, and ask them he will swer none of their questions as to issues—he will not tell them what he will or will not do if they elect him!

Will the people vote for a man who treats their reasonable inquiries with contempt? November's polls will tell.

## INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following items are extracted from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives in obedience to a resolution of that body calling on him for a statement of the annual expenditures and losses of the [illegible] eral Government, under each administration, from 1789 to 1839.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Defalcations in the last 4 years | $[illegible] |
| Gen. Washington's Administration, | [illegible] |
| Second four years of do | [illegible] |
| First 4 years of J. Madison's do | [illegible] |
| Second four years of do | [illegible] |
| First 4 years of J. Monroe's do | [illegible] |
| Second 4 years of do | [illegible] |
| The 4 years of J. Q. Adam's do | [illegible] |
| First 4 years of A. Jackson's do | [illegible] |
| Second 4 years of do | [illegible] |
| Total amount in these 43 years, | $4,[illegible] |

Gen. Harrison, while Governor of Indiana Territory, approved a law passed by the Legislature to SELL WHITE STRAPES to the Convicts in the prison, and to create the punishment of THIRTY-NINE STRIPES to be inflicted on any person who should buy, or receive, any of the stripes thus sold, *who should obtained from the purchaser!* Reader—how do you like this specimen of Harrisonism, in addition to the Ohio case, and another case, which, for the credit of humanity, we hope that; for the credit of humanity, we hope it may be well as not, to be WHIPPED TO FULL THIRTY-NINE STRIPES!

WAGES OF LABOR.—The Salem Register announces, on the best authority, that mechanical labor in Cuba receives three times the compensation than any where else. Three Dollars per day is the common price paid to good mechanics of all descriptions. Coopers frequently make from seven to ten dollars a day in tres and even slave labor is worth a dollar and fifty cents per day. Good mechanics, it is said, can get a dollar a month and found. And yet Cuba is a hard money country.—*State Register.*

# THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

*Issued every Monday morning.*

*June 18, 1840.*

VARIOUS PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

R. M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CH'D FRENCH, *Of Montgomery Co*

*State Electors,*

NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,

THOS. B. HICKEY, of Fayette.

*District Electors.*

Dist. Jesse L. Mosely, of Calloway, Co.
1 Christian Burnett, of Henderson.
2 Richard S. Fosh, of Warren.
3 Ephraim Thornton, of Pulaski.
4 Tho. P. Moore, of Mercer.
5 Martin Hazelrigg, of Bath.
6 Jos. Rowan, Jr. of Nelson.
7 David Meriwether, of Jefferson.
8 Daniel Garrard, of Clay.
9 Matthew Flournoy, of Fayette.
10 Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
11 Peter Lasnnoque, of Bullitt.
12 Jno. W. Tibbatts, of Campbell.

*President Van Buren's Sentiments.*

I have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven governments of Europe, and find that governments have adopted the Sub-Treasury."—*President Van Buren.*

I shall go into the Presidential chair the humble and uncompromising opponent of all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; by the firm determination to resist the *slight*-est interference with it in the States where it exists. And it now only remains for me to say, that, on bill conflicting with these views, shall receive my constitutional sanction."—*President Van Buren.*

*William Henry Harrison's Sentiments.*

"I believe that the existence of SLAVERY in this country is the GREATEST EVIL that we at present labor under; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slaveholding States to rally to the rescue of every indictment, and by every lawful constitutional facility, to get rid of THIS PLAGUE."—*William Henry Harrison.*

"Should I be called if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION; I assure you, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE appropriated to that object."—*William Henry Harrison.*

"A vote of the Senate of the United States was attached to my name a disgrace, which I can fully convinced, no time nor efforts of mine, will ever be able to efface."—*William Henry Harrison.*


## Democratic Meeting at Maysville.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Maysville and Mason County Democratic Association, a public meeting of the friends of the administration, will be held at a pleasant and convenient place about a half mile above the City of Maysville, ON SATURDAY, 18th OF JULY, at which all friends of the present administration, are invited to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for the convenience and comfort of as many as may be present. The democratic citizens of the neighboring counties of Ohio and Kentucky are especially invited to participate with their political brethren of Mason upon this occasion.

Several distinguished gentlemen of Kentucky and Ohio, have been invited to be present and address the people, and the committee have received such assurances as will justify them in saying, that those invited will attend.

Peter Lashbrook,
Jas. C. Coleman,
Wm. S. Pickett,
A. A. Wadsworth,
Geo. Payton,
Joseph Frank,
Com. of Invitation.

Maysville, June 18th, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. A regular meeting of the Democratic Association takes place at the Council Chamber on Monday night next. All friends of the Administration are invited to attend.

—

The Tippecanoe Club will meet on the evening of Wednesday next, at the Council Chamber, the stated meeting of the Democratic Association, taking place next Monday evening.

GEO. COLLINS, PRES.

"FLAT ROCK" was received too late for insertion in this week's paper. It will appear in our next.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. The June number of this valuable periodical, sustains its eminent degree its usual high character for sound literature, good judgment and fine taste.

LAND SALES. We ask attention to the advertisements of Land Sales in Arkansas, to be found in our advertising columns of to-day.

THE EXTRA GLOBE. The first number of this paper, under the management of Mr Kendall, was to have been issued on Friday last, it having been delayed until that time in consequence of the immense number of subscribers pouring in from all quarters. No estimate could be formed of the number that would be required, and consequently the necessary arrangements could not be made with any certainty. The Globe of the 6th inst. says that during two days preceding, more than two thousand subscribers had been received. We may expect the first number here to-day or to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN. We issued no formal Prospectus for the REPUBLICAN, believing that the paper would recommend itself, and that our friends who would interest themselves in giving it a circulation, could as well procure subscribers without, as with a Prospectus.—We have not been mistaken, and already have we received a considerable number of subscribers, but not enough to justify the continuance of the paper without further aid. As we have no purse like our neighbors, to draw from in such an event, we must ask our friends abroad and especially the agents of this paper to solicit subscriptions and forward the money as early as practicable. The subscription price is only $2 per annum, and the paper is a democrat in Kentucky who cannot afford to take it.

RETRENCHMENT. The compromise bill, which passed in 1833, was a measure of Mr Clay's, and so shaped as in his estimation, and in the estimation of his party, to afford no any revenue than with the sales at the public lands, would be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government until 1841.—Well, the Government has not only met and defrayed the expenses of the Indian Wars, paid heavy sums for the extinguishment of Indian title and the removal of Indians, and deposited with the States about $28,000,000 of dollars but has met all the ordinary and usual expenditures of government, without going in debt more than will be paid in the last cent, by the period fixed upon for the expiration of Mr Clay's bill. So notwithstanding all the alleged extravagance, mismanagement, defalcations and other rascality of the "powers that be," the very means provided by Mr Clay in 1833 for the support of Government during the subsequent eight years, have proved amply sufficient. The expenses of Government have been met promptly, in specie or its equivalent, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles thrown into its way by the suspension of the Banks, the clamor and pauses created by the federal party, and base attempts to effect its credit and cripple its resources.

EXTRACT of a letter from a gentleman of Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, dated June the 14th:

"The subject of politics runs very high here, and the Democrats are in better spirits than I ever knew them to be before. Ohio is sure for Van Buren and Johnson. Some of the Feds are disgusted with the course of Harrison in hiding behind a Committee of old Bank Quakers, such as John C. Wright, & Co. Two Whigs left the ranks in this village last week. Respectfully yours,"

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON. The Government of Great Britain has yielded to an application from the government of France, to permit a removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon from the Island of St Helena. The Prince De Joinville is intrusted with the duty of proceeding with his frigate to the barren Isle, from thence to convey the remains to France, where they are to receive sepulchre at the *Invalides* at Paris, with great pomp and ceremony.

CARTER B. HARLAN, Esq. Secretary of the State of Ohio, died at Baltimore on Tuesday the 9th inst. Mr Harlan we believe was a native of this county.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL. This important measure to the West, was opposed in its progress through the House of Representatives by a small minority, by the federal phalanx in that body, who while they make loud and dolorous complaints against the administration for being inimical to the interest of the poorer classes, are the very worst enemies they have. Their settled hostility to the pre-emptive principle, and unceasing efforts to defeat this bill, are clearly show that the truth of the remark.—Their hostility to the settler, is, perhaps, mingled with some feelings of objection to the advancements of the new States and Territories; for while the pre-emption principle affords the settler the use of the public land until he is enabled to make enough by cultivation to pay for it, the States and Territories are built up by an honest, enterprising and industrious population, which such a policy has attracted thither. It is here, among this description of our citizens, the enterprising agriculturists of the country, that the democratic principle finds its strongest support, and the representatives of that principle, their most zealous friends. No wonder then, that the advocates of federalism, with all its odious monarchical doctrines, are inimical to the interest of such a people, and such a section of our country.

The bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 126 to 46, and has become a law by the approval of the President, who has always been warmly in favor of an extension of the right of pre-emption. The law takes effect from the first of June, and will be published officially in this paper in a few days. After the passage of the bill, the Whigs made an effort, upon a motion of Mr Lincoln, to re-consider, and, if possible, defeat it: but this failed by a majority of seven, the vote standing 96 yeas to 103 nays; showing with what manifest reluctance they yielded to the passage of a bill, which is looked upon by the people of the West as one of the very first importance.

THE STANDING ARMY OF JOHN ADAMS. Gen. William Henry Harrison, the hero candidate of the *hard cider* party, for President, on the 7th of January 1800, make a speech in Congress against the reduction of John Adams Standing Army, upon a resolution introduced by a federal person, in which he used the following language:

"He had experienced seven years' service with the militia, but was sorry to say, such was their conduct, that he never could think of trusting the country entirely to their protection. They might do well with regular troops, and no doubt would. Under these impressions, and from this experience, he knew he spoke the will of a great proportion of his constituents: *he sincerely hoped the resolution would not pass.*"

Gen. Harrison, as well as the party with which he has acted from youth to the present day, has always distrusted the people. He doubts their capacity to govern themselves,—he says emphatically in the above, that he could not "*trust the country to their protection,*" in other words, he could not trust them with the *duty of protecting themselves!* He voted to SELL them in Ohio as slaves. He approved an act, while Governor of Indiana, when his word alone was law, so far as his veto was concerned, to WHIP as well as *sell* them. He supported John Adams' standing army, because the people he considered unfit to defend themselves! For this devotion to the doctrines of Federalism, a few months afterwards, he was rewarded by *Mr.* Adams. On the 12th of May he was appointed Governor of Indiana, or in the words of Duane's Aurora, "whose office consisted of government: of Barataria for his services to the mad-knight, his master."

MENDICANTS VS. BANKRUPTS. With what unmitigated rancor do the federal papers of Kentucky denounce the Hon. Amos Kendall as a wretched mendicant, simply for asking from his democratic fellow-citizens, in whose cause he has undertaken to lend the influence of his masterly pen, such patronage as will justify the step he has taken. No epithet, or language, is sufficiently expressive of the indignation, which they seem anxious to vent upon his head, for such unwarrantable extortion. Every pauper in the kennel is let loose, and the whole pack are now at his heels, each anxious to emulate the others in the bitterness of their abuse. Even of the candidates for popular favor, some are endeavoring to recommend themselves to the people by the fierceness of their attacks upon this "great political mendicant," vainly supposing their own want of merit, it may be lost sight of in the dust raised by such a hobby.

We one point such unprincipled mockery can seem much more deserving their indignation, and to which, if they would honestly extend their observation, they might find something more worthy of their reprobation, than the conduct of Mr Kendall. We refer to the case of MATHEW V. THOMPSON, the whig candidate for Lt. Governor. This man, we have been informed by good authority, is a *hopeless bankrupt*, with his whole estate *mortgaged*, and the *equity of redemption sold!* He is not worth a dollar in the world, and is so intricately involved in debt, that he can never hope to rescue himself. Yet, with the sanction of the party, who denounce Mr Kendall as a mendicant, he has had the handling of large internal improvement funds of the State, and now stands before the people as their candidate for the second office in the commonwealth. Who does not recollect with how much malevolence the lamented Barry was denounced for his supposed bankruptcy, and how effectually the clamor raised by the federal party against him upon that subject, contributed to defeat his election? The very same men who persecuted Barry, now denounce Mr Kendall, but have not a word to say against the impropriety of electing the bankrupt Thompson to the second office in the gift of the people. But, this is federal consistency—this the honesty of that most righteous set of politicians, who pretend to look upon the corruption of the administration party, its abuses and inconsistencies, with as much horror as Beelzebub does upon holywater.

"'TIS TRUE, 'TIS PITY, AND PITY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE."—The whigs now will certainly be satisfied that the "Thinking committee" have supreme control over the actions and conscience of the great "available." The policy, that he shall "make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, while occupying his present position," they require to be strictly observed, and we will now allow him to declare not a single sentiment, either to friend or foe. A few days ago, a committee of three of his friends, being a "portion of the Whig Central Committee at Louisville, addressed him with a view of bringing him out fully on the subject of Abolition, but instead of meeting their object like a man, he merely referred them to his "previously expressed opinions," embodied in the sketches of Drake and Todd. How exceedingly conclusive this answer was, may be inferred from the fact, that the "opinions" there expressed, are as opposite to one another, and as contrarient, as opinions could well be. The Louisville Committee ought to be not only ashamed of their candidate, but ashamed of themselves, who have been so ridiculously trifled with.

Gen Harrison made a speech a few days ago, says the Ohio Statesman, at Columbus, in which he admitted that he had placed some of his friends in the hands of his friend Maj. Gwynne, with a request that he would answer them, but as a committee, he did not know the other members. The correspondence which had appeared in the newspapers, was conducted by the central committee for Hamilton County. The Cincinnati Republican, the recognized organ of Gen Harrison, retracts its denial of the existence of a "confidential committee." and says, "*there is a committee in whom he has confidence and to whom his letters are referred.*" Here then is both Gen Harrison's and his friend Todd's admission, that his letters are handed over to others, to be dealt with and answered as *they* think proper. Their policy is to suffer Gen H. to make no new issues with the people," by making "further declarations of his opinions for the public eye."

NEGROISM AND WHIGGERY.

Below, we give the names of the Abolitionists who were members of the Harrisburg Convention, and to whose influence Gen. Harrison is indebted for his nomination over Mr. Clay. By reference to the Journal of the convention, it will be seen, that but a single one of the States, Rhode Island, represented by abolitionists voted for *Mr.* Clay. On the first ballot, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, gave their votes for Gen. Harrison; the other states represented by Abolitionists voted for Gen. Scott. *Mr.* Clay had 103 votes, Gen. Scott 57 and Gen. Harrison 94. On the last ballot, New York and Vermont, with one or two other States from which there were no abolitionists, went over to Gen. Harrison and secured him a majority. Can any man remain longer incredulous as to the fact, that Gen. Harrison owes his nomination to the Abolition influence in that Convention. But, how the high minded delegates from the South, could reconcile it to their notions of honor, to sit side by side in Convention with such men as are named below, who would the next day have stolen and secreted their negroes if an opportunity had been afforded, is more than we are able to conceive. Every Southern State voted for Mr. Clay, yet the delegates quietly consented to give him up and allow the choice of the abolitionists to take his place:

James Wilson, one of the New Hampshire, lawyer and Abolitionist.

MAINE.

Elisha H. Allen lawyer and abolitionist.
Samuel Bradley, lawyer and abolitionist.
George Pendleton, Merchant and do.
Rich'd. H. Vose, lawyer and do.
Lina Hyde, merchant and do.
S. R. Lyman, do do do.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

James Wilson, lawyer and abolitionist.
Joel Eastman, do. do. do.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Saml. Hoar, lawyer, Fed. and abolitionist.
Artemas Lee, Bank Director and do.
Rich'd. Haughton, Doctor and do.

RHODE ISLAND.

Geo. G. Keene, Bank Commissioner and abolitionist.
J. F. Simmons, Prest. of a bank and do.

VERMONT.

A. B. W. Tenney, Abolitionist.
S. H. Holley, lawyer and abolitionist, Mr. Slade's colleague in Congress.
Wm. B. Briggs, lawyer and abolition lecturer.

NEW YORK.

J. A. King, son of Rufus King, abolitionist.
H. McFarland, Bank Director and abolitionist.
Henry W. Taylor, lawyer and abolitionist.
P. L. Tracy, lawyer and abolitionist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. C. Reigart, lawyer and abolitionist.
Geo. Chambers, do do do.
W. B. Morris, do do do.
E. Darlington, do do do.
S. M. Barclay, do do do.
Jas. Merril, do do do.
E. F. McDowell do do do.

OHIO.

Ben. S. Cowan, lawyer and abolitionist.
Tracy Bronson, physician and do.

WILLEBRIG.—"If the people in this country wish to preserve their liberties, they must do their own FIGHTING," as Harrison said when he resigned his commission in the last war.

(☞ Some of the Locofoco politicians of Ohio finding themselves unable to rally the reputation or determination to support the Locofoco ticket, by falsehood, have commenced a system of forgery in order to accomplish their object. Their first story is the new Locofoco system of electioneering, was the production of a circular, which was printed in the Bulletin office at Columbus, and sent off to various parts of the State, bearing the signatures of the chairman and secretary of the Whig central committee attached. The forgery was immediately discovered, and the villian detected who was put forward in the dirty work.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The truth of the matter is just this: The Circular was written and printed at the Bulletin office. The person who wrote it was in the employ of the Whig proprietors of the paper, and was not known in Columbus as a democrat, as was attempted to be made appear after an investigation had taken place and the fact of the forgery proved to have been made at that office. The person who wrote the circular, did not sign it, but the names of Alfred Kelley and the secretary of the committee, were attached to it by a *Whig*, in the office, who did it with a view of palming it upon the democrats of Columbus as their act. Instead of its being a part of the "locofoco system of electioneering," it was a miserable, dirty expedient of federal whiggery, which finds its prospects sinking in Ohio, and is ready to seize any alternative, no matter how base and disreputable, to maintain itself.

—

Maysville, June 17, 1840.

Mr. Stanton: The table of Electoral votes, which you had the kindness to publish in your last, I perceive has been caught at by Collins, as a drowning man catches at straws. My object, as will be seen by my communication, was to concede to them for argument's sake, the States of Virginia and Tennessee, which give 38 votes; and at the same time to take from them, as we have the best an chance the States of Maryland, New Jersey and Illinois, giving 23. Now say that Harrison obtains the above two States, and Van Buren the other three—how stands the case? Harrison would have 127 and Van Buren 122. Even on this liberal estimate would leave the Hard Cider candidate forty votes in the rear.

My article was misprinted, and Collins may make the most of it. KENT.

—

DREADFUL REVENGE.

We mentioned sometime ago the murder, in Indiana, of a Miss Orr, by her sweetheart, without stating the particulars. It seems that a Mr. Johnson had for years paid his addresses to the young lady, though in opposition to the will of her parents. At length he proposed; but Miss Orr, though manifestly fond of him, declared her determination never to marry against her parents' consent. Johnson was of a vindictive temperament, and to revenge himself on the parents, he invited Miss Orr to accompany him in a walk to a grove, about half a mile from her father's house, where he perpetrated the bloody tragedy, by first stabbing her through the body with a long and sharp pointed knife, and then cutting her throat. He then repaired to Mr. Orr's house with the bloody knife in his hands, where he stated what he had done, and disappeared before he could be arrested. This is said to be a true account of the dreadful affair.—*Spirit of the Times.*

—

The gallant Colonel Croghan, who defended Fort Stephenson, with 160 men, against the British with four or five times his number, when the commander in chief ordered him to abandon and burn the fort, has given no definite answer to the Whigs of Wheeling, who asked him to explain Harrison's conduct about the battle, and the petitioner. The petitioner, and the Gaudaddy affair, are Harrison's political principles. You may ask many a question about them, but you will get not an answer—for fear of the "public eye."

"A SIGN FROM OLD FREDERICK."

Under this head the Intelligencer gives, as a gratifying omen, the fact that Dr. John W. Dorsey, "one of the oldest and most respectable physicians of Frederick county," has joined the Harrison ranks.

A single line of explanation from the Intelligencer would have showed to the world the meaning of this sign. Dr. John W. Dorsey, we understand, was a defaulting postmaster, and was turned out, as a matter of course, and, as a matter of course, joined the opposition. The Federal party is made up of politicians who are in default in one way or another—they are faulty either in their politics, their morals, or their pecuniary concerns.—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The "Freeman's Journal," of the 1st instant, published at Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, contains an account of a meeting of THREE THOUSAND Democratic young men, held in the courthouse yard, at that place, on the 27th ult at which the Hon. Levi S. Chatfield presided, assisted by twenty-two Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. Patriotic addresses were made by S. S. Bowne, G. A. Starkweather, H. S. Harker, C Field, Charles Walker, and Mr. Brodbury; and resolutions were adopted echoing the great principles of the Democratic party, approbative of the course of Mr. Van Buren in the administration of the General Government, and pledging a Democratic majority of 2,000 in the county at the coming November election. The Journal says:

"The meeting was a grand display of the rising Democracy of old Otsego; and cheering in the highest degree to the hearts of all those who love their country and have a just regard for its prosperity and happiness. The 'huge parsel' appeared truly formidable, and the hewing down of Federal Whiggery, at the contest in November, will be like the effects of the sweeping tornado. It may well be said, that the 27th of May, 1840, was a proud day for old Otsego, and it will long be remembered with the most enthusiastic emotions."

—

We shall carry the State (Virginia) in November next by no means overwhelming majority. Is there a single Whig that doubts this position? He can still have the wager of $250 at this office upon the Fall Election. Come then, boasting sire, and back your judgments with the money.

[*Rich. Enq.*

And if any whig is disposed to hazard his substance on the result in Tennessee, a similar wager of $250 may be had at this office. [*Nash. Union.*

DESPERATION.

The Harrison hard-cideries of Ohio are becoming desperate. They see daily evidences of their *mate here's* unpopularity, and it drives them to madness and despair. A few evenings since, Mr. Dunham, the able and indefatigable Editor of the St. Clairsville Gazette, was returning to his lodgings late at night, he was way-laid by the Bank desperadoes of that place, and narrowly escaped with his life. His friends, we are pleased to see, have called a public meeting, and we hope the cowardly assassins may be ferreted out. Never has disgraced federalism exhibited more signs of the expiring throes of its operation. It will not do—their fate is sealed, when the democracy arouses to action.—*Ohio Statesman.*

—

NEWS FROM THE WINNEBAGOES.

We understand that Gen. Atkinson, after having arranged the peaceable removal of the several bands of Winebagoes located on the Mississippi to their new homes, arrived at Fort Winnebago on the 10th of May, with a detachment of 240 rank of the 5th regiment, which with the garrison of that post makes a force of 400 men. Col. Worth, on his march with the 8th regiment of infantry from Green Bay, reported to the General by express, that he expected to reach the fort by the evening of the 20th. This will augment the regular force at that quarter to 1000 men, which cannot be resisted by the Winnebagoes, who now, however, seem to be disposed to emigrate without a struggle. Many of them, have already come in and others are arriving hourly. Indeed since Gen. A. ordered the disaffected chiefs Yellow Thunder and Little Soldier to be arrested and confined, no further opposition has been heard of, these two chiefs presenting the great obstacle to a peacable removal. The decision of the General in this case has had the most salutary influence. It is thought the Winnebagoes will commence removing by bands in four or five days.

D

Extravagance freq in debt—speculation

—

MARRIED, On the 9th ult. by the Rev. W. Merritt, V. D. M. Mr. Jonathan Western Virginia, to Miss Martha Ann Ferrell, all of Cabell county, Va.

DIED.—At the residence of Mr. James Rogers, near Antioch, on the 21st ult. Mr. Thomas Tanoor, in the 21st year of his age, wife of Dr. Phares Troop, of St. Francisville, Clark county, Mo. The deceased was married but a few days, and for about three weeks, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. Her end was peace. She no doubt has exchanged earth for heaven, and

"The heart that fluttered and beat
Shall flutter and beat too more."

*Missouri Argus.*

Departed this life on the 5th inst., Mrs Sarah Coryell, in the vicinity of Capt W. D. Coryell's. Mrs Coryell has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the year 1833, and has, we believe, enjoyed the religion of her Lord, but when she became conscious that her disease would terminate in death, she sent for all her friends and exhorted them to meet her in heaven, and prayed for them as her in glory. She gave her pocket Bible to her little son and told him to remember, when he was left a lone, that she was in Heaven, and her bed was surrounded by her friends in tears, an unchanged smile illumed her features, as she spoke of future bliss, and showed to the world of Glory on her cheek, when death had done its and office, and will remain a pleasing memorial on the minds of her friends. *Mr. Coryell* had no enemy, nor a cold hearted friend—her death has produced a deep sensation in her neighborhood, but we believe while we write, her spirit is in the new Jerusalem.

A FRIEND.

## Maysville Prices Current.

*JUNE 18, 1840.*

| ARTICLS. | | From | To. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, hams, | lb | 8 | 9 |
| ——— hog round, | | 6 | 7 |
| Bale Rope, | | 6 | 7 |
| Bagging, | yd | 22 | 00 |
| Butter, | lb | 12½ | 16 |
| Beeswax, | | 20 | 00 |
| Cotton, Miss. | | 11 | 13 |
| Cotton yarns, Assorted, | | 12 | 17 |
| Candles, | | 4 | 6 |
| Coal, at the River, | | 10 | 00 |
| Coffee, | | 14 | 16 |
| Cordage, White, | | 13 | 0 |
| ——— Manilla and Sisily | | 18 | |
| Candles, Sperm, | | 55 | 0 |
| ——— Mould, | | 15 | 0 |
| ——— dipped, | | 12½ | 0 |
| Cheese, Ohio, | | 10 | 0 |
| Feathers, | | 50 | 0 |
| Flour, | bbl | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Fish, Mackeral, No 1, | | 20 00 | |
| ——— ——— " 2, | | 18 00 | |
| Grain, Wheat, | bush | 50 | 0 |
| ——— Corn, | | 37½ | 0 |
| Hay, | ton | 10 00 | 0 |
| Hemp, dew-rotted, | | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Iron, Juniatta. bar, | lb | 7¼ | 11 |
| Lead, Bar, | | 6 | 0 |
| ——— Pig, | | 6 | 0 |
| White lead, | keg | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Lard, | lb | 6 | 8 |
| Linsen tow, | yd | 18 | 25 |
| Molasses, | gal | 55 | 0 |
| Nails, assorted | lb | 6 | 10 |
| Oil, Sperm, | gal | 1 75 | 0 |
| ——— linseed, | | 1 50 | 0 |
| Potatoes, | bush | 50 | 0 |
| Rice, | lb | 4 | 0 |
| Sugar, | | 3 | 0 |
| Salt, | bush | 62½ | 0 |
| Tobacco, Leaf, | lb | 5 | 00 |
| ——— Ky. manufactured, | | 6 | 00 |
| Twine, manil'd 6 twist, | ky. | 14 | 15 |
| Whiskey, | gal | 20 | 23 |
| Sugar, | lb | 20 | 30 |


## Masonic Celebration.

Order of Proceedings on Wednesday, the Anniversary of St. John the Babtist, the 24th, inst.

The Lodge will meet at its Room, Sutton Street at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Procession will be formed at 11 o'clock at the Masonic Hall, Sutton Street, from thence to Front St. up Front to Market St. up Market to Third St, down Third to Sutton down Sutton to Second down Second Street to the methodist church.

*Order in the Church.*

The centre rows of seats will be occupied by the Masons.

First, Music; 2d. Prayer; 3d. Music; 4th Oration; 5th Music; 6th Benediction.

After the exercises of the Church are thro', the Procession will form on Second Street, down Second to Market Street, and down Market Street to Mrs Goddard's Hotel.

*Order after Dinner.*

Form as before. Move up market to Second Street, up Second to Limestone Street, up Limestone to Third, down Third to Wall Street, down Wall to Front Street, up Front to Sutton St. up Sutton to the Lodge Room.

*WM. TINKER, Marshal,*
*CHAS. B. RYAN, 1st Assistant,*
*AND. MITCHELL, 2nd do.*

*Look at this.*

THE third call and the last through the newspaper. Folks are calling on me for their boots, shoes, &c. I shall expect my notes I get paid, that is reckoned to be a certainty. At the confectionary No. 19 Sutton street, is the place.

*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 BETTSVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the twenty-first day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

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

Township eight, nine, and ten, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range sixteen.

Township eight and ten, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the fourteenth day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

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

Township two, three, and four, of range seven.

Township four, of range eight.

Township four, of range nine.

Township six, seven, and eight, of range ten.

At the Land Office at JONESBORO, Crowe Hollow, commencing on *Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional township, to wit:

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

Township two, of range eleven.

Township ten, of range thirty.

Fractional township eleven, bordering on the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty-three.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on *Monday, the twenty-fourth of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned township, to wit:

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

Township twelve, of range thirty.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

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

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no more than one hundred acres of land, in the townships to offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fourth day of May, anno Domini 1840.

*MARTIN VAN BUREN.*

By the President:

JAS. WHITCOMB,
*Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any of the lands designated in the foregoing proclamation, is required to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment thereof, as are *prescribed by the preceding* directions, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, in due time, *prior to the first day of June next.* And *notice that preemption law of 1838 will expire by limitation*; and all claims not duly made known and paid for *prior to that date* are declared by law to be forfeited.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

June 18, 1840.

*Fourth of July.*

The undersigned will provide a dinner at Dover on the 4th of July next. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BENJ. S. BRIATT.
ELIJAH SOWARD.

Dover, 18th June, 1840.

*New Wholesale Drug Store.*

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Drug Store, to the corner of Front & Sutton Sts. and is now opening a large importation of Drugs, & Medicines just received from the East.

He would invite country traders, and particularly Physicians to call and examine his stock, which has been selected by himself, with great care, and every article will be warranted, of the best quality.

He is also just receiving a large assortment of Paints, Dyestuffs, Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c. which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B. Geo. W. Carpenter's various *Preparations* and *Compounds*, kept constantly for sale.

BENJ. S. BRIATT.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

*Dissolution of Partnership*

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Ireland & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make immediate payment. John T. Cropper and Julius C. Degman, being authorized to close and settle all accounts.

S. D. IRELAND,
J. C. DEGMAN.

June 11th, 1840.

*Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.*

THE anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated in this City by Confidence Lodge No. 52, (24th of June next.) A procession will be formed at the Lodge room at 11 o'clock, and move to the Methodist Church, where an oration will be delivered by the Rev. Geo. J. A. Marrt.

The neighboring Lodges and transient brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

Maysville, May 28th, 1840.

*New Bakery.*

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and the neighboring country, that he has permanently located himself in this city for the purpose of carrying on the Baking business in all its branches. He hopes from his long experience in the business and strict attention to the duties of his profession of public patronage. Country merchants can be supplied at shortest notice, with the following articles, to wit: Crackers, Pilot Bread, Butter Crackers, Sugar and Water Crackers, and cakes of all Descriptions.

☞ Shop on Front Street one door above the Stage Office.

June 11th, '40. JNO. LUDWICK.

*TO HIRE.*

A FEMALE servant for the balance of the year. Inquire at this office.

*Rectified Whiskey.*

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

Mar 25, '40—rch3m

*John G. Payne,*
*FLEMINGSBURG, Ky.*

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

Dec. 19, 1839-tf.

*NEW BOOKS.*

THE Masonic Chart, with plates, by Cross; The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage; Tippecanoe Song Book, 124 cents; Log-Cabin Song, 124; Campbell's Hymns; Andrews' Latin Reader; Henry of Guise; Pathfinder; Dunglinson's new Remedies in Medicine; Printing ink in large and small kegs; My Mother's Song; Temperance Tracts; Cook's Sketches; Adam's Arithmetic; Bridge's Comic Lectures; Two Short Calendars, suitable prizes, by John Brown; Clarke's Scripture Promises; Life of Jackson's Messages and Vetoes; 1536 Rolls of Wall Paper and Borders, glazed or plain; Sower Singer of Israel; Pulsch's Course of Time; The Preacher, a new collection of Sermons; Jenkyns on the Atonement; Polyglot Bibles; Young Woman's Guide; Mitchell's Geographical Reader, New Law and Medical Books.

For sale by EDWARD DOX,
Front street Maysville.

Maysville, May 27, 1840.

LOTTERY NEWS!

DRAWING OF THE
*Kentucky State Lottery,*
CLASS 46.

40-31-1-61-68-44-12-21-24-15-23-66-54.

The capital prize of $20,000!! in the above scheme who sold in a share ticket in Frederick, Md.

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

Orders by Mail or otherwise (enclosing cash for Prizes) for tickets in the above scheme, will meet with the same attention as upon application if addressed D. CARRELL.

Maysville, Ky.

*INSURANCE AGENCY.*

THE LEXINGTON
*Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,*
*CAPITAL 800,000 DOLLARS,*
BY THEIR AGENT,
CHARLES B. RYAN,

WOULD CAUTION the public against all kinds of risks against FIRE or WATER—Insure Lives and grant annuities, at as low a rate of premium as any office in the United.

☞ The prompt manner with which all losses sustained by this office have invariably been paid, should induce every one who has a title it to the confidence of those wishing to effect insurance

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

Maysville, March 5, 1838-tf

*Beef! Beef!*

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

April 9, 1840. *JOB. T. TULLE.*

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 the Front street, the upper end of the West Grade, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best of every article the market affords, and his bar will be stocked with 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

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Goods, Ready made clothing, to gether with a general assortment of Dry Goods.

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

*New goods cheaper than ever*
AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,
*No. 24, Front Street.*

JUST received and are now opening, a new and valuable 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 ensure a continuance of that kind and liberal patronage which, since our first appearance, 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

*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 repair old work, at the shortest notice and on reasonable prices. He brings long experience in the business, and prompt attention to secure a portion of the patronage of the public.

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

JOSATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

*Rec'd from New Orleans*
*Street,*

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

BRUNDS & REED.

We have also on hands a lot of Stove Castings assorted, which we will sell on low terms.

B. & R.

Maysville, May 20, 1840.

*More grease on these wheels.*

THE whole machinery of our establishment is now in operation, and we expect to pour the cascade in profuse abundance; but unless the wheels are occasionally *greased*, the machinery must inevitably come to a stop; for this is refreshing stream—*ter creams* will sour and become unpalatable, and all the *luxuries* we have to offer will be lost to our customers,

## AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blue Licks, Ky. | " | D. Ballingall, P. M, |
| Augusta, | " | Saml Keene, Esqr. |
| Paris | " | Otho Hughes P. M. |
| Millersburg | " | O. J Miller, |
| Mayslick | " | David Bassett, |
| Kentontown | " | Andrew Cameron |
| Cynthiana | " | Wm A Withers |
| North Middleton | " | N. G 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 | " | J G Doneghy P M |
| Ripley | Ohio | 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 J. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for utility and neatness has not its superior; persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of assorted sizes. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-t. f.

## Newton Cooper,

OF the late firm of Nicholson & Cooper, continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

At the old stand, opposite the Eagle Book Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually filled.

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

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

## M. Markland,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,*

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

Nov. 28, '39.

## Nicholas D. Coleman,

*Late of Kentucky,*

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839.

## T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

*Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.*

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery for the 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 Herbst, } *Maysville*
Lee, Rees & Dobyns.
Pearce, Fant & Brodrick.

Oct 17, 1839.-tf

Eagle copy.

## James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

## L. J. Procter

*Attorney and Councillor at Law, Maysville, Ky.*

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

## Doctor Shackleford,

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

Office on Second, 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 neighboring 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 by the undersigned to Joseph Dudley, for $120, 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, '40—3t.

## 100 DOLLARS REWARD,

RANAWAY from the subscriber a mulatto slave, named ALBERT, of the following description: About six feet high and of a round shouldered make, and of a very light complexion, nearly white; his hair is entirely black: it would be difficult to distinguish him from some races of the white blood. When spoken to, he is in the habit of looking you straight in the face, and then glancing to the left and throwing his head down. He speaks low, and is hard of hearing; no marks recollected, except a scar around his left ankle and foot, caused by a burn from stepping into melted iron with his shoe on, not injuring his toes. He has good clothing. Sometimes wears a blue cloth surtout and sometimes a mixed janes 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 ironworks in Ohio, or 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 Maria Forge, Bath county, Ky. if 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 EWING.

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 House, on Wall Street, No. 5, formerly occupied by Rounds & Reed, as a Clothing Store, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. He hopes by strict attention to business, to ensure a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

## Philadelphia Calfskins.

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

MINER & CRUTTENDEN

Feb 20, '40—3t

## TOW LINEN,

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

BAYLESS & COBURN.

*Maysville*, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.

## Life of Wm. H. Harrison.

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

## WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of *Maysville*, and pledges his constant attention to the supervision of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for Steam-boats—the convenience and commodiousness 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 deserve.

Wm. B. PARKER.

Jan. 16. 1840-tf.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

## New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

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

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

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

## Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6. FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Casimers, vestings, and trimings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

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

April 4th. 1837

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

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

No. 19, Sutton Street.

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

February 6, 1840—2t

## Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber would inform his former customers and the public, that he has on hand a large supply of his well known WARRANTED SUPERIOR Cotton Yarns, Candlewick, Carpet chain, Stove 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.

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

Jan 23d 1840. G. MONTAGUE.

## NOTICE.

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

BAYLES & COBURN.

Maysville, August 8th, 1839.

## One Cent Reward.

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

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

## For Sale,

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

## J. J. WATTS,

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

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

Jan 30th 1840—3m.

## Dr. J. Benson,

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

Dr B. will practice in the various branches of Surgery, Obstetrics, Acute and Chronic 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 is so peculiarly subject to,) flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His charges shall be moderate as any practitioner in the city or county. The community will please refer to the following gentlemen for the success in practice and talents of Dr B:

Drs. Harrison, Goodlet, O'Bryan and Cox, *Bardstown, Nelson Co. Ky.*

Drs Elliott, Slaughter, Helm, Berry, *New Haven, Ky.*

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

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

Dr Benson has a large number of certificates in his possession of important cures that he has performed in Nelson, Hardin and Bullett counties, Ky. that will be exhibited to such as 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, opposite the lower grade, where they are prepared to receive and forward any description of property confided to their care. Also, to bale and press Hemp and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

## PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

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

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

*PHILADELPHIA.*

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

Dec. 12, 1839—6m.

## By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

Fractional townships ten, eleven, and twelve, bordering on the Chocktaw boundary, of range thirty three.

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

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

Townships four and seven, of range seventeen

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

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

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

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on *Monday, the twentieth day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz;

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

Township twenty, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-one.
Townships nineteen, and twenty, and fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-two.
Township twenty and fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-three.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty-four.

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

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

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

*MARTIN VAN BUREN.*

By the President:
JAS. WHITCOMB,
*Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.*

*Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.*

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any of the lands designated in the above proclamation, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, in due time, prior to the 22d day of June next, when the pre-emption law of 1838 will expire by limitation and all claims not duly made known and paid for *prior to that date*, are declared by law to be *forfeited.*

*JAMES WHITCOMB,*
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

*April 9th-13t.*

## Cheese,

CHEESE for sale by retail at the confectionary, *No 19 Sutton St.*

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

PEPER, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, &c, for sale by retail at *No 19, Sutton St.*

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

BAKER'S Cocoa, for sale at *No 19, Sutton St.*

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

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

FIRST-RATE VINEGAR, for sale at *No 19, Sutton St.*

STARCH, Candles, and Allum, for sale at *No 19 Sutton St.*

VARIOUS kinds of *NUTS*, also first rate Cavendish Tobacco, for sale at *No 19 Sutton St.*

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

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

A VARIETY of Children's Toys, for sale at *No 19 Sutton St.*

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

## Crackers.

WATER and Butter Crackers far 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—to wit:

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

J. P. DOWNING, *P. M.*

April 1st, 1840.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership eheretofore existing between WILLIAM CORWINE JAMES FICKLIN, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, his day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who know themselves 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 dy received, and for sale by G. W. DUNBAUGH.

## Enviable Distinction.

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

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils.—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it *to* come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow 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, until after the blood has been affected 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 analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased 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, in every stage and degree; Female sicknesses, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers, Fluer Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Declines, whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremens; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches; bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Changes of 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, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercuirial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

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

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

## T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

*In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.*

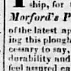
THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of Manufacturing *Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs*, of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, they deem it necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they feel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

☞Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please apply a our shop near 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 thorough bred Virginia horses of fine size and appearance, one by American Eclipse at $6 the season and one by Sir Charles, at $10 the season. Come and see the colts and Pedigrees. The season has began and will end the first of July next.

GEO. PEYTON.

*March 5, 1840.*

## An Excellent Medicine,

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

GOELICKES'

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

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

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for childen a half drop: and for infants a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

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

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

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Strumer, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr E. P. Manhattan, grocer, 138: Mr. Jas. Sevier, 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. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 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 cure, persevere in the use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

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

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

All persons who live in unhealty climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies which may be silently preying upon their constitution, while their cauntenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down against nature, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently 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 order for the patient water, porter, or hock, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beaf steak, regard her voice. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.'

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

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and 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, her doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I feel in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless, the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored to 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 we married, say ten years.*

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

Orrington, Me., April 30. 1838.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

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

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro'.*

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. 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 past from a severe lung complaint, attended with a severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the *Matchless Sanative* which medicine has *greatly* relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone, has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAM'L CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

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

Yours respectfully, &c.
THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial 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 quite 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 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold ALL of it—and have came to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

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

Yours truly,
THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astunishing cures already, and I cannot *wait* for the package you say is one the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put 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 shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell you concerning the Sanative, where it ha performed cures when those who have bough it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and *prostrated on her bed.* I will tell you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.
ISAAC RICH.

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

## Co-Partnership.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

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

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,
3 No. 47, Market street, Maysvill

June 6—t

## Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engravings &c: the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Turner's Comic Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Mag. Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanacs, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German Almanacs, 1840; Nuttal's Botany; Wilkeson's History of the Colonization Society, 37½c.; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian: Means and Ends; Capt. Kydd; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intermarriage; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary, Opie's Cure for Slander: Schoolcraft's Algic Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Missions to the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Poems, by Hallock; Abbott's Caleb in Town. Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

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

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Keepsake; Democratic Almanac, 1840, Yoong man's guide; Tales of the Passions, by James; Cross' Masonic Chart; Practical Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Hyperion: Memoirs of Bishop White: Memoirs of Wilberforce; Ossian's poems, Simpson's Plea for Religion; Andrews and Stodarts Latin Grammar; Flora's Lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic, Practical and Self-explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Mensuration and Book-keeping, being the best Arithmetic in print; Southey's Poetical Works in one volume, Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas; Mitchell's Outline Maps for schools; Sigourney's Boys Reading Book; Man About Town: Nan Darrell; Morton's Hope; Damsel of Darien; Peter Parley's Bible Geography; Sketches of Married Life, Romantic Tales; Toone's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Apparatus, complete set in boxes; Conversation Conversation Cards for bashful youths, Johanna of Naples, Life of Washington, in Spanish, French, and Latin, Brownte of Bodsbeck, Penny Magazines in Volumes half bound very cheap.

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

## Wall Paper.

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

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

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

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols quarto, by Richardson: Clarke on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Japan Ink; Sheething Boards for Engines; James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Puzzler; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Boardon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu, by Bulwer; Chevelry; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

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

## NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has recently received Parley's Universal History, 2 vols; Fireside Education; Keith on the Prophecies; Combs Phrenology; Coleman's Practical Farmer and Gardener; Adams' New Arithmetic; Davies' Mental do; Popular Infidelity; by Bovies; Tone's Cavalry Exercise: Far West; Rob of the Bowl; Henry's Assembly Catechism; Picciola; Judd on Baptism; The Baptised child; Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar; Totten's Algebra; Cambecere's Evenings with Napoleon; Jame's Tales of the Passions; The Bench and the Bar; Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, Taylor's Law Glossary; Jack Adams; Mrs. Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada &c; The Bubbles of Canada, Walley's Greek Grammar; Mitchell's Largest Map of the United States, with an index of every town and village; The Hugunot, by James; Milford's County Stories; Mosheim's Church History; Elvira; Nevin's Bible Antiquities; The Women of England; Captain Kyd, the Wizzard of the Sea; The Prince and Pedlar; Pike & Hayward's Cases of Conscience; The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, by Paulding; Neale Malone; The American in Paris; Starling and Penroddock; Spirit of the East; Romance of the Harem; Preaching and Hearing; Scott's Infantry Tactics.

May 16, 1839.

## GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 18 inch Globes, cheap,

Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Keith on the Globes;
Barrett's Geography of the Heavens;
Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and chain,
Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummere and Conway;
Gummere's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Bradford;
Tanner's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.

For sale by EDWARD COX.

march 15, 1839

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

GOODRICH'S First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers, for Schools, wholesale or retail. Teachers are requested to call and examine them. Turner's Chemistry, new edition; Toquevill's Democracy in America; Hall's Memoirs of General Harrison; Eden's Chancery Reports, Hall & Beatty's Reports; Sir Issac Newton's Principia or Philosophy; Neale's History of the Puritans; Orator's Own Book; Kinne's Blackstone; Warrington's Nurse's Guide; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Nicholas Nickleby, complete; Sweet Singer of Israel, a *new* Hymn Book; Presbyterian Hymns; Confession of Faith; Toplady on Predestination; Methodist Hymns; Mathews on the Divine Purpose; Methodist Discipline; Doctrinal Tracts; Masellon's Sermons; Saurin's Sermons; Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, price $1; Peter's Digest, 3 vols; The Masonic Chart, with Engravings of all the Symbols &c, by J. Cross; 500 volumes Medical, Anatomical and Surgical Works; Paper of every description.

For sale by EDWARD COX,
Front street, Maysville.

Feb 20, 1840.

## PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Doule medium Printing paper, 29 do Imperial do

5 kegs Johnson's Printing Ink,
40 reams large Tea Paper,
10 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards

One set of Wesley's Works, 10 vols. bound, for $10, Temperance Documents, 75 cts; do Reader; Massellons' Sermons; Ramback's Devout Meditations; Watson's Thelogical Institute; Wesley's Sermons; Benson's do, 7 vols.; Collyer's Scripture Facts; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.; Tyng's Sermons; Saurin's do,; Blair's do.; Burder's Village do.; Witsius on the Covenant; Toplady on Predestination; Mathew's on the Divine Purpose—and nearly 1000 vols. of Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

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

## Plough Factory,

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARENT PLOUGH, all sizes, to suit the farms of this country. They can be had at January & Huston's, J B M'Ilvain's, or to our Shop near the lower end of Second street Orders from a distance promptly attended to

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

## Tobacco & Hemp Warehouse

THE subscriber having taken the Ware house & Tobacco Factory, of Wm. B. Mooklar & Co., on third street, will continue the Manufacture of Tobacco, as formerly, where he will keep a supply of various kinds of Tobacco. He is also prepared to receive and bale Hemp, Leaf Tobacco &c.

D. SPALDING.

Maysville, March 21, 1839—tf

## MONEY WANTED.

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

MARTIN SMITH.

*Maysville, Dec. 4th 1839*—3t

N. B. I have on hand for sale, 20 or 30 bushels of *BADEN CORN*, which I will sell for One *Dollar* per bushel, in the ear Also 25 or 30 bushels of fine *BEETS*, which I will sell low. M. S.

## The Public will take Notice.

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

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

WM. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19,—3mo.

GOELICKE'S

## Matchless Sanative,

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

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

PRICE $2 50 per half ounce.

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

THOS. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839,-6mo

## All kinds of Confectionaries

FOR SALE by wholesale at Cincinati prices

No 19, Sutton St. Maysville, Ky.