MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

Vol. X. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, July 9, 1840. No. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, immediately above Post Office.

TERMS:

The one year in advance, - - - - - - $2 00
Do at the end of the year, - - - 2 50
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BOOKS.

THE Practical Farmer, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a Flower garden with instructions, 25 cts; The Cultivator's Instructor; Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for 1840; The Practical Farmer, Gardener and Housewife: complete Dictionary of Agriculture; Knowledge in one volume; Dictionary and description of Texas, Mexico, Yucatan and Mexico: Holland's Life of Martin Van Buren; David Crockett's Life of Andrew Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Pulcelot Bibles, large and small; Brown's Concordance; The Sacred Singer of Israel; Bible Commentaries; Bible Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Illustration of Scripture; Clark's Commentary on the Bible; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels Acts, Jobs, Jays, Barnes and Winchester's Family Prayer Book.

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

April 8, 1840.

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

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

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

March 19, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Clarke & Ryan, is this day dissolved by limitation as well as by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts by Cash or Bills, as the firm wish to close the business of the concern. The Boots, Notes, &c. left in the hands of Chas B Ryan, with Mr. J. H. Simpson, Agent, will attend to collecting the debts due to the House.

L. CLARKE,
CHAS B RYAN.

CHAS. B RYAN,

Will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of that patronage it has been extended to the late firm.

Maysville, March 12, 1840—3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen from my stable in Harrison co. Ky near Cynthiana, on Sunday night, the 28 March past one large bay horse, 7 or 8 years old, upwards of 16 hands high, shod all round. Said horse has rather a long head, with a Roman face, is a fast walk, has harness home, has a white spot on the top of the neck, occasioned by a gall of the collar, and also a white spot on the heel of the right hind foot about the size of a quarter of a dollar—no other marks recollected. The said horse is heavy made, and is good in a smooth turned horse. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the rogue and horse, or $20 for the horse and $20 for the thief, and all reasonable charges paid.

April 9, 1840 JOHN WILLIAMS.

REMOVAL.

JACOB GUTTEN, Jr.

HAS moved his TIN-WARE, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, to the house adjoining Rounds & Reed's from the river where he will keep articles principally of his own make, warranted to be good. Persons wishing any article or articles in his line of ware, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

May 21, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Mariner's Chart, with plates, by Cross; The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage; Typographia, or the Art of Printing; Cabin Song, 12½; Campbell's Hyson; Andrew's Lion Reader; Henry of Guise; Pathfinder; Douglass's Lectures; Remedies in Medicine; Principle in large and small type; My Mother's Cole Ring; Temperance Tales, 6 vols; Sinclair's Architecture; Bishop's Classic Sections; Poor Catechisms, mutually joined, by John Bowen; Clarke's Scripture Promises; President Jackson's Message and Vetoes; 300 Rolls of Wall Paper and Borders, glazed or plain; Sweet Briar of Israel; Pollock's Course of Time; The Preacher, a new collection of Sermons; Prelude on the Atonement, Polyglot Bibles; Young Woman's Guide; Mitchell's Geography and Globes, New Law and Medical Books.

For Sale by EDWARD COX,
Front street Maysville.

Maysville, May 27, 1840.

COACH MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to his friends and the public that they have re-opened a shop on 2nd Street, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, where he intends to carry on the Coach Making business, in all its branches, to manufacture work to order, or repair old work, on the shortest notice and at low cash prices. He hopes from long experience in the business, and prompt attention to accommodate, a generous share of public patronage.

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

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER

April 9th 1840.

Hat's From New Orleans Direct.

10 BOXES HATS JUST RECEIVED, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. 25 boxes Brisons, 4 bales Beavers, 4 bales Coons, 4 Dozen Cognac Brandy, and for sale low for cash by

ROUNDS & REED.

We have also on hands a lot of "Yellow wash and Closing or cotton, which we will sell on low terms.

Maysville, May 28, 1840. R. & R.

Bottled Whiskey.

THE subscriber has taken possession of the Tavern House near the public building, and is determined to keep such accommodations, and sell liquors that will satisfy the most fastidious. His fare shall be furnished on moderate terms.

Dated, May 12, 1840-tf. HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B RYAN,

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

☞The prompt manner with which all losses sustained by this office have invariably been adjusted and paid, entitles it to entitle 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 is prepared to furnish the citizens with Beef of the very best quality, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. He has no connection with any one who attends market, and those disposed to patronize him will pay having good bargains, as well as good ware.

April 9, 1840. WM. T. TOLLE.

M'COLLOUGH'S NEW HOTEL.

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

BOAT STORE.

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Groceries, Provisions and country produce, together with a general assortment of Liquors &c

HUGH M'COLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

New goods cheaper than ever

AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,

No. 21, Front Street.

JUST received and are now opening, a new and elegant assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold at unusually low prices.

Our friends have been good enough to purchase 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 commencement in business we have so liberally received.

P. & E. KELLY.

Maysville, April 25, 1840.

CIGAR MANUFACTORY

WM HUNT,

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

Segars and Chewing Tobacco,

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

April 2nd, 1840—3t

Wear grease on these wheels.

THE whole machinery of our establishment is now in operation, and Sena exhales from the cascade in unique abundance; but unless the wheels are occasionally greased the fountain must inevitably cease to give forth its refreshing stream—*ice creams* will sour and become unpalatable, and all the machinery will have been enabled to afford our customers, absolutely suffer under the attaint of ancientity.

To our friends and old friends it is absolutely necessary that you should come forward, SETTLE UP OLD SCORES, grease the wheels once more, and begin anew. No 19, SUTTON STREET.

REWARD.

Superior Boots and Shoes

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

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

April 18th 1840.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

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

Adams Eliza		Kirk Benjamin	
Ball Harrison		Kirk Nathan	
Bettis Marshall		Lam Mile	
Brown Sally Mrs		Lane James	
Backlin Mathew		Lee William	
Cole W G 2		Mackie Eliza Miss	
Cake John		Marshall Mitchell Mrs	
Cauthern Thomas		Merrill Elizabeth Miss	
Clerk of Mason Circuit Court 2		Meghanon Phoebe Mrs	
		Marshall Emily M Miss	
Cabell Simon		Millar James A	
Calvert Thos Mann		Nelson James	
	Sold	Norvell Jane E Miss	
Cass Lewd		Palmer Robert C	
Dix Elizabeth Mrs		Ritchie C W & D	
Downs David R		Sheriff Mason Co	
Fitzpatrick Ann Mrs		Smith Henry	
Glass David		Stinger Martha Mrs	
Goodhart Reuben		Thompson Samuel	
Grant Samuel		Tucker E F	
Gill Erasmus		Turner Mary Miss	
Hedy John		Warren Nancy Mrs	
Hood B L		Wright Josiah	
Jamison David 2		Ward John R	
Ke Marshall Ch		Wheeler Samuel J	

J. P. DOWNING, P. M.

April 1st, 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE

OSCEOLA,

WILL serve during the ensuing season at the stable attached to Mr Music's tavern in Washington, at $10 the season, $8 single service, and $15 insurance. Osceola was sired by imported Gladiator, the old Packolet, g. dam imported Diomede, g g dam imported King Herod, g g g dam imported Wild Air, g g g g dam imported Sir Peter Teazel, g g g g dam imported Janus. For further information see bills. Mares pastured, or grain fed, at reasonable horsehead charges. Said horse is 15 hands high, mahogany bay, with great muscular power, for a company of six mares, by season, $5—will be charged; by insurance, $75.

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

C. Davis & L. Marston.

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW in the Nicholas Circuit Court. Business entrusted to their hands will be faithfully attended to. Office a few doors above Tarleton's Store.

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

John G. Payne,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

THE subscriber has taken possession of the Tavern House near the public building, and is determined to keep such accommodations, and sell liquors that will satisfy the most fastidious. His fare shall be furnished on moderate terms.

Dated, May 12, 1840-tf.

REVIEW

Of the Address of the Central Federal Committee (of Louisville) to the people of Kentucky.

[CONCLUDED.]

But to return to the Address of the Federal Central Committee. They represent the General as having sacrificed himself on the Missouri question. Referring to his vote against restriction on Missouri, the Federal Committee says:

"The consequence to him was, that the popular current at the next election in his district overwhelmed him for a time, and he was defeated. But it was a defeat full of honor and glory—a defeat the result of his noble self-sacrifice to the rights of Missouri, and the perpetuity of our Union and the Federal Constitution—a defeat which he knew awaited him when he took his stand for his admission on the compacts of the Constitution, but one which duty and patriotism called upon him to sustain."

So far from being overwhelmed at the next election Gen. Harrison was elected to the Legislature of Ohio. The assertion of the writer of the Federal Address on this point was made to enlist the sympathies of the South, but it is proved to be false by the pamphlet of Disk and Todd. It says page 115, "in 1818 Gen. Harrison was elected to Congress"—Ohio then elected members a year before they took their seats Gen. Harrison was in Congress through the session of 1817-'18, and 1818-'19; and Disk and Todd's pamphlet says: "In the autumn of 1819, Gen. Harrison was elected to the Legislature of Ohio"—see page 120. The General himself says, in the circular which we have quoted at length, "my vote against the restriction of Missouri in forming her constitution was not a conclusive one. There would have been time enough, had I continued a member, before the question was decided, for my constituents to have instructed me," &c. Gen. Harrison's life by Disk and Todd, and the General himself contradict the assertion of the Federal Central Committee—that the General was defeated in consequence of his vote against the restriction of Missouri. He was not in Congress when the Missouri question was settled—did not sacrifice himself by his vote on that measure; Gen. Harrison, when the question was settled, was a member of the Legislature of Ohio—had turned a somersett, and was laboring to have the restriction imposed on Missouri. The Federal Central Committee of Louisville admit that Gen. Harrison, as a member of the Legislature of Ohio, voted for the following resolution, also quoted to his vote in Congress on the Missouri question:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their utmost exertions, and take every means to prevent the extension of slavery with, in the territory of the United States, west of the Mississippi, and the new States to be formed within that territory, which the constitution and the treaties made under it will allow."

Now for another specimen of Federal Morality. The Address of the Federal Central Committee, in reference to the above resolution, says:

"Every candid mind will in a moment perceive that there is no inconsistency between the vote on the admission of Missouri and the vote on the Ohio resolution. Harrison's vote in Congress was, no doubt, with other grounds, given on the principle that the right to hold slaves was guaranteed to them by the treaty which ceded Louisiana to the United States. Large settlements of French, and some of Spaniards and Americans, existed in Upper Louisiana, many of them holding slaves. These places were embraced within the bounds of Missouri. Above the boundary no white settlements existed; or if they did they held no slaves; so that the Ohio resolution requesting slavery to be excluded west of the Mississippi, where the constitution and treaties made under it will allow," does not conflict with the vote on the Missouri question at all. This attempt of the Central Committee betrays either great ignorance of the true state of the case, or great willingness to misunderstand it."

Here we find the Federal Committee perverting the geography of the country—contending that Missouri is not west of the Mississippi, and asserting that the Ohio resolution had no reference to Missouri, and consequently did not conflict with Gen Harrison's vote against the Missouri restriction. Unfortunately for the Federal Committee, the conscientious and intellectual gentlemen who prepared their address, has been guilty of the baseness of suppressing the preamble to the resolution, which fully refutes all that has been said, with a view to screen Gen. Harrison from responsibility for turning a somerset and opposing the admission of Missouri as a slaveholding State. Here is the suppressed preamble, with the resolution appended to it, as they were voted for by Gen. Harrison;

"*Whereas*, The extension of slavery in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency directly opposed to the general character, and materially affect our national happiness; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our Republican institutions—and whereas, the subject of the ADMISSION OF SLAVERY IN THE NEW STATE OF MISSOURI IS AT THIS TIME, BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; therefore

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their utmost exertions, and take every means to prevent the extension of slavery within the territory of the United States, west of the Mississippi, and the new States to be formed within that territory, which the constitution and the treaties made under it will allow."

The Federal Address would damn Mr. Van Buren because he voted in the New York Legislature in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, for such a request as Gen. Harrison voted for in the Ohio Legislature—and, to make the attack on Mr. Van Buren effective, the meaning of the Ohio resolution is perverted, and an attempt made to sustain that perversion by a base and deliberate suppression of the preamble to the resolution, which shows, as the subject of the admission of slavery in the new State of Missouri was at that time before Congress, therefore Gen. Harrison voted for the restriction against the extension of slavery "west of the Mississippi." The cunning of a dozen Philadelphia lawyers would not be sufficient to raise a doubt of the fraudulent design of the author of the Federal Address on this point. We cannot refrain from doing full justice to the Federal Central Committee by quoting the following paragraphs from their Address:

"In 1819, Mr. Van Buren, in the Senate of New York, voted to instruct Rufus King, a Senator in Congress from that State, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless the right to hold slaves was stricken from her Constitution. This no one denies.

"No period, perhaps, in our national history has excited so much alarm in the patriot's breast. "The storm from Washington," says Mr. Jefferson, speaking upon that subject, "came upon me like the sound of a fire-bell in the night." Yet this Mr. Van Buren, who fanned the flame which had the to have consumed—and, but for his noble self-sacrifice of Gen. H. might, perhaps, have consumed expectancy and rose of the fair State, "the exclusive friend of the South, and the lover of the Union; and Gen. Harrison is the Abolitionist, the enemy of the South, the foe to the quiet union of these States! O shame, where is thy blush?"

How humous was the conduct of Mr. Van Buren. He fanned the flame which would have consumed our glorious fabric of human liberty, but for the noble self sacrifice of General Harrison, who was doing all he could against Missouri in the Legislature of Ohio!! We should retort, "O shame!" if we believed the author of the Federal Address, after re-examining his fallacies and suppressions, would understand the exclamation.

But what, according to the Federal Address, are General Harrison's present opinions? Does he not treat as a calumny the charge that he is friendly to slavery? Does he not contend that his vote in Congress on the Missouri question conflicted with Abolition principles? Does he not tell his friends that, for the much to be desired event, (the emancipation of the slaves in the territory,) "we must wait the slow but certain progress of moral principles which are every where gaining ground, and which assuredly will ultimately prevail?" Has he not, in his Cheviot speech, in his letters to Mr. Barrien, Mr. Sloo, &c., advocated the British scheme of Abolition—that of purchasing all the slaves with the national treasure—at such prices, of course, as Abolitionists may choose to give? Such are his present opinions, as quoted in the Federal Address—but we are to be persuaded that they are anti-Abolition? it will not do. If General Harrison was willing to part company with the Abolitionists, he would readily follow the examples of Mr. Clay and Mr Van Buren in denouncing them; but he clings with equal fidelity to those who nominated him, and to the non-committal principles prescribed for him—and is thus doing the Abolitionists more service, by scrupulously respecting their feelings, than he could render them, were he to proclaim himself, aboveboard, one of them. He gives them consequence and power, by manifesting unspeakable reluctance to offend them. And not only until he shall come out and proclaim them a ruthless faction, who are distracting the councils of the nation and threatening by their conduct to produce servile and civil war, and to destroy the fairest fabric of human wisdom that ever arose to animate the hopes of civilized man, will he be regarded in any other light than as their candidate.

The Federal Central Committee assail Mr Van Buren because he admitted, under the broad grant of exclusive legislation, in all cases what war, over the District of Columbia, the abstract power of Congress to interfere with or abolish slavery in that District—forgetting that Mr. Clay had as fully conceded that abstract power as Mr Van Buren, and that both contend that the exercise of such a power by Congress, would be a violation of implied faith, as neither Virginia nor Maryland contemplated such interference with slavery by Congress when they ceded the District of Columbia to the General Government. Mr. Clay says:

"The object of the cession of the District of Columbia was to establish a seat of Government of the United States, and the grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must be understood, and should always be interpreted, as having relation to the object of the cession."

Mr. Van Buren says:

"There are objections to the Abolition of slavery in the District, by Congress, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as impolitic in their nature and opinion, as regards the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be."

Mr. Van Buren, early in the late canvass for the Presidency, said:

"I must state that the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also with a decided nation equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists."

And in his inaugural Address he said:

"It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction."

These declarations, in connection with his late admirable letter, would have restrained the Federal Central Committee from making an indirect attempt to brand him with Abolitionism, with a view to place him, in that respect, on a level with his competitor. But we have other proof to adduce which will put the proper stamp on the reckless insinuation.

The statement we heretofore made, that, in all the free States, in which the Federalists have had majorities for the last four or five years, resolutions have been passed, under pretence of defending the right of petition, affirming the right of Abolitionists to be heard in Congress, and necessarily encouraging the baleful agitation of that disturbing question, remains uncontroverted. This startling fact, tacitly admitted by the Federal Central Committee, shows clearly who are the Abolitionists in the State Legislatures. One of these Federal Legislatures, at its late session, attempted to nullify that part of the Federal Constitution which relates to the recovery of fugitive slaves; we mean the Federal Legislature of New York. In a late Address of the Federal members of that body, we find the following paragraphs, which cannot be read without alarm by the people of the Southern section of the Union.

"The trial by jury, the great security of all civil rights, and the fundamental principle of Republican Government, has been extended to the cases of persons arrested in this State and claimed as fugitives from service. That law has been framed upon the great principle of State rights, the authority of a sovereign State to regulate the action of its own courts. We also have passed a law enabling and directing the Executive to reclaim the person and assert the freedom of any citizen of this State kidnapped and carried out of our borders into slavery."

"We have also laid before Congress the solemn protest of the people of this State against the vote and decision of the House of Representatives, by which that House refused to receive therefrom, in any manner or upon any petition relating to slavery in the United States, as a denial of the common right of any and every citizen of this country to be heard by the representatives of the people upon any and every subject on which he may think proper respectfully to address them—as a violation, moreover, of the common and natural right of every human being to address his prayer for aid to those who have power to afford protection and relief; and as an open and direct infraction of the Constitution of the United States and of the Declaration of Independence, both of which solemn instruments a declare that every right of petition shall not be abridged."

And what says M. M Noah, the editor of the Federal editor of the New York Star, on this subject? Hear him:

"While we are on the subject of legislative acts, we have to refer to one fraught every way with mischief and injustice—we allude to the act in favor of the Abolitionists, entitled an act to extend the right of trial by jury. This act is intended to change altogether the proceedings under the Constitution and laws, by which a master is to recover his runaway slave. Formerly such fugitive was arrested, and on proper proof before a judge he was delivered over to his master. The process, however, was too tardy, and complained of as unjust—scarcely a single instance occurring of any negro being wrongfully arrested and sent away. By this law he is to have a trial by jury, but before he can obtain it, he is to be bodies corpus to arrest a fugitive slave, he must enter into a bond, with sureties of $1,000, to pay all expense, and two dollars per week for the support of such fugitive; and if a master attempts to carry off his property, he is to be arrested and arraigned to him by the national compact, without going through all these forms, he is to be adjudged guilty of kidnapping, and subjected to imprisonment at hard labor, in the State prison, not exceeding ten years. We consider that act a declaration of war against the slave States, and an outlawry of their property. No fugitive slave can ever be restored to his master; for it is evident that out of twelve jurymen, there will be one or more over either Abolitionists, or men opposed to restoring the slave to his master. A trial by jury, as to the right of a master, is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for—All the evidence required to establish the fact that he is a fugitive slave, can as well be laid before the judge; but it is not to be disguised, the act is passed to evade the fulfilment of that contract guaranteed to the South; and these continued assaults on the rights of the South are to be followed up by Whig Legislatures, there is not a Southern State that will join the Whig party in its progress to reform."

Fellow citizens, you have heard the history of Federalism in Kentucky, over the success of Federalists in New York; and in the foregoing extracts you may distinctly examine the fruits of the ascendancy of that party, and contemplate the principles (only, if it can be so called) which it avows sustain, in their struggles for power, even in the slaveholding States.

A few facts, illustrative of the action of parties in Congress may warm the people of their danger, and assist them in distinguishing between the friends and the foes of our glorious Union.

In the last Congress, 4079 Abolition petitions were presented to that body—3793 by Federalists, 291 by Democrats. Is not the difference striking?

Pinkney's resolution, 1836, which declared that the House "ought not to interpose in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, passed, ayes 103 nays 47—42 of the 47 Federalists.

Patton's resolution, 1836, against receiving or considering petitions on the subject of slavery, passed, ayes 122, nays 74—but one Northern Federalist voting in the affirmative.

Atherton's resolution, 1838, of a similar tenor to that of Mr. Patton, passed, ayes 135, nays 65, and of the 65 who voted in the negative, 61 were northern Federalists.

Atherton's third resolution declaring "that Congress had no right to do that indirectly, which it cannot do directly, passed, ayes 170, nays 30—all who voted in the negative being Federalists.

Atherton's fifth resolution, declaring that attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, are in violation of the Constitution, passed, ayes 149, nays 52, and of those who voted in the negative 47 were Federalists.

The foregoing votes in the House are stated on the authority of Judge Quincy, a distinguished member of Congress, who has recently abandoned the Federalists in consequence of their alliance with Abolitionist.

The resolution of Wm. Cost Johnson, against receiving Abolition petitions, passed at the present session, by a majority of only six votes. And we have in this result proof of the force of the following sentiment, which I read so long ago.

"But yesterday, as it were, the Abolitionists constituted but a small portion of the population of the north; to day, they count an army of thousands; they have organized State societies—they have established press, which are edited with zeal and ability worthy of a better cause, and already are they able to control many of the northern elections. Let us meet this subject at the threshold; let us not delude ourselves into a supposed security until the monster is full grown, for it will then require the strength of a Hercules to destroy the Hydra. He who is not for us is against us."

Have we not adduced evidence enough to convince you that the Abolitionists and Federalists are allied to each other? On which side do you find Arthur Tappan, Francis Granger, John Q. Adams, and the Slicks? All for Gen. Harrison and against Mr Van Buren. Hear what Mr. Adams, late President of the Federal party, says, in a late circular to his constituents:

"Northern subserviency to Southern domination is the policy by which Northern Administration for Southern support, we have seen, with pleasure, that even among the most devoted supporters of the present Administration, there have been here and there one who refused to sacrifice his own rights and those of his constituents on the shrine of party idolatry. These, however, have been solitary exceptions—I believe it to be important that the ninety-third Congress, the fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts should be forewarned, that during the twenty-sixth Congress, the whole system of the Executive Administration of the Government of the Union, and all its prominent Measures, foreign and Domestic, will be, as they have been, and now are, to strengthen and perpetuate the regular institutions of the South. All these means and ways of a Northern Administration with Southern principles, have one and the same origin, and are gathering to the one issue—the riveting in eternal bondage the chains of your Southern countrymen of African descent."

We want not this testimony outweight the reckless insinuation made by the writer of the Address of the Federal Central Committee, especially when considered in connection with the important facts which precede it?

But what says Mr. Slade, another great Abolitionist? Referring to the Presidential election, he exultingly exclaims;

"And now, sir, where is the man around whom we are rally? —the man whose name shall be to us a strong tower—the man who is to lead us to victory? Yes, sir, I think Heaven, such a name! His name is wafted to us on the winds that sweep the Allegheries, and comes back in thundering echoes from the Atlantic shores. The west, the east, the north, the south, unite to proclaim, Wm. Henry Harrison as the man."

So clear is it that Federalism and Abolitionism are one and indivisible in the East, so ready to render it matter of astonishment, that it should be called in question, the fact should be denied. So well is Mr. Van Buren's position understood, that the partisan editor of the Kentucky Reporter does not hesitate to say:

"We grant that Mr. Van Buren has pledged himself on the subject of Abolition, and for his opinions upon that subject he is entitled to credit."

Ought not the Federal Central Committee to feel ashamed, when one of its most weighty charges is thus refuted by the testimony of members of his own party—when the fact is developed that its assertions are too reckless to be reiterated by the conductor of a partisan press?

The Central Federal Committee have misrepresented the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in the New York Convention, in 1821. They say he voted with a majority of the Convention in favor of conferring the high privilege of voting on free people of color, if they should pay a tax of $250—as if free negroes had not the right of voting previously in New York. By the old Constitution of that State, a property qualification was required, and blacks and whites, having such property qualification, voted. By the amended Constitution, the property qualification was raised as to negroes, (a freehold worth $250,) which excluded nearly all of them from voting; and under that amended Constitution, and subsequent amendments to it, all voted for by Mr. Van Buren, suffrage was made universal as to white men, twenty-one years old, and having the legal residence of a year in Kentucky—and the property qualification was adhered to in relation to the blacks. Negro equality was then advocated in New York by the same party which is now in alliance with the Abolitionists—the Federalists.

In relation to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, for the better organization of the militia of the U. States, a gross imposition has been attempted in the Address of the Federal Central Committee. They insert in it a proposition to raise "an army of 100,000 men in a time of peace" The assertion is false, —in both letter and spirit. No proposition has been made to raise any such army—or even to increase the army. The Federal Committee ventured too far on this point, and must stand convicted of a wanton attempt to do injustice to the Administration.

Deading, as well they may, the intelligence, authority and power of the people, Federalists may be unwilling to trust them with the use of arms, even for the purposes of discipline and improvement in military knowledge; but Democrats entertain no such fears. They can trust the people; can consent to see them armed; and can rely on them for the preservation of order in peace and the defence of the country in war. Our limits will only permit us to quote the Poinsett's plan for organizing and disciplining the militia, is far preferable, in every point of view, to the plans repeatedly recommended by Gen. Harrison.

The author of the Address of the Federal Central Committe no doubt imagined himself an oracle, when he stated that the Democratic Central Committee forgot "to tell you that the Democrats of 1838 put down the 'elder Adams because (among other things) he had recommended a standing army of 10,000 men!" This important annunciation was thrown into the Federal Address to give effect and force to the misrepresentation of Mr. Poinsett's plan for organizing the militia—the author of the Federal Address not dreaming that he was thrusting Gen. Harrison under the fifth rib. Such ignorance is wholly inexcusable. He should have known instinctively that the Federal candidate for President—*standing army* and all.

Read the following statement, the authenticity of which is recognised by the National Intelligencer.

In Congress, January 7th, 1803, the following resolution was moved and seconded, viz:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the act passed 1st July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled 'An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes,' as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, and to appoint two major generals, an inspector general, three brigadier generals and an adjutant general; and so much of the act passed the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled 'An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes,' as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the army, and a quartermaster general, ought to be repealed."

"Ordered, That the said motion be committed to a committee of the whole House."

On the 9th January, 1803, Mr Harrison, (the present General William Henry Harrison, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention for the Presidency) made a speech against the above resolution.

The speech is to be found in Duane's Aurora, of the 5th Feb., 1803, and is therein reported, from which we make the following extract:

Mr. Harrison said: "The resolution has been so ably spoken to that it could not add to the force of it, but it was apprehended that he had no other way of expressing his opinion on any subject that came before the House than by taking part in the debate—not having a vote in the House—he trusted he need make no apology for rising on the present subject, which to him appeared as important one.

He was fully of opinion that the disbanding so large a portion of the military force would be attended with disastrous consequences. In giving this opinion he was sure he spoke that of nine-tenths of his constituents, and that they would with more resolution bear that proportion of the expense which would be necessary to maintain these forces than that they should be disbanded.

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 a dozen 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."

Thus we get down the elder Adams for recommending a standing army of ten thousand men. Harrison advocated that measure, and was necessarily opposed, in 1800, to the Democrats, as he is now, to the Federal Central Committee suppress these truths! Why did they not say, as Adams was condemned for recommending a *standing army* of ten thousand men, Harrison ought also to be condemned for recommending the same measure? The Federal Committee, by referring to the standing Army of the elder Adams, have only reminded the people of Gen. Harrison's support of that measure, and his presence in Congress when those who were the black cockade throughout the reign of terror.

LEVI TILLEY,
T. J. READ,
D. MERIWETHER,
J. GEIGER,
S. PENN, Jr.

Louisville, June 19th, 1840.

From the Illinois Old Hickory.

BASE FORGERY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES—FALSIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

Desperate and reckless as have been the means used by the Federal party to gull and deceive the people into the support of Harrisonism, Abolitionism, and Federalism, we confess we were not prepared to see them resort to the most downright and base *forgeries* and *falsification of public journals*. ***We now charge, and are prepared to prove, and will now prove, that these crimes have been committed by the Harrison men under the direction of the leaders of the party, and*** **SANCTIONED BY GEN. HARRISON HIMSELF.** We will now adduce the proof. Charles S. Todd and Benjamin Drake have recently published a pamphlet, purporting to give sketches of the military and civil services of Gen. Harrison. By the fourth page of this pamphlet it appears that it was got up by Todd and Drake, at the request and under the direction of the Whig Committees of Cincinnati and Louisville. It also appears from the following letter, which we copy from the Sangamon Journal, that Gen. Harrison *endorses*, or pretends to endorse the Letters and Speeches in that pamphlet:

"North Bend, June 2d, 1840.

"Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry, 'Whether the letters and speeches which have been published in my name by my political friends, particularly those contained in a pamphlet lately published in Cincinnati by Col C. S. Todd and Benj. Drake, Esq., contain the sentiments and opinions which I at present entertain,' I repeat, what I have lately written to a Committee of my friends in New York that I should not consider myself an honest man, to suffer these letters and speeches to be thus used without contradiction, *if any alteration* had taken place in my opinions.

I am, very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
"W. H. HARRISON.

"To Chas. M. Thruston,
Henry Pirtle,
C. W. Anderson,
Louisville, Ky."

On the 123d page of this pamphlet will be found the following, containing what *purports* to be a speech delivered by Gen Harrison in the United States Senate on the 20th day of March, 1826, but what we here pronounce to be a *forgery*. We quote from the pamphlet, pages 123 and 124:

"While in the Senate John Randolph, of Virginia, took occasion to renew an old charge against General Harrison of his having been a black-cockade Federalist of '78, and of having voted for the alien and sedition laws of that period.—As soon as Mr. Randolph had taken his seat, General Harrison rose, and with remarkable coolness and temper, considering the virulent and unprovoked character of the attack, he observed: "that the extraordinary manner in which his name had been brought before the Senate, by the Senator from Virginia, probably required some notice from him, though he scarcely knew how to treat such a charge as had been advanced against him seriously. The gentleman had charged him with being a black cockade Federalist of '78, and with having voted for the standing army and the alien and sedition laws. He had not so fertile a memory as the gentleman from Virginia, nor could he at command call up all the transactions of nearly thirty years ago. He could say, however, that at the time alluded to, he was not a party man in the sense the Senator from Virginia used—he was a delegate of a territory which was just then rising into importance, and having no vote on the general questions before Congress, it was neither his duty nor the interest of those whom he represented, to plunge into the turbulent sea of general politics which then agitated the nation.—There were questions of great importance to the north-western territory then before Congress, questions upon the proper settlement of which, the future prosperity of that now important portion of the Union greatly depended. Standing as he did, the sole representative of that territory, his greatest ambition was to prove himself faithful to his trust, by cherishing its interests, and nothing could have been more suicidal or pernicious to those he represented, then for him to exasperate either party by becoming a violent partisan, with the power of aiding either party, because he had no vote on any political question. This was his position, and although he had his political principles as firmly fixed as those of the gentleman from Virginia, it was no business of his to strike where he could not be felt, and where the blow must recoil upon himself and those whom he represented. He wore no cockade, black or tri-colored, at that day, and never wore one but when he was in the military service of his country. But he was seriously charged with the henious offence of associating with *federal* gentlemen. He plead guilty—he respected the revolutionary services of President Adams, and had paid him that courtesy which was due to him as a man and as Chief Magistrate.—He also associated with such men as John Marshall and James A. Bayard—was the acknowledgment of such guilt to throw him out of the pale of political salvation?

"On the other hand he was on intimate terms with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Gallatin, and with the whole Virginia delegation, among whom he had many kinsmen and dear friends.

"They were his principal associates in Philadelphia, in whose mess he had often met the gentleman who was now his accuser, and with whom he had spent some of the happiest hours of his life. It was true, as the Senator alleged, he had been appointed governor of the north-western territory by John Adams—so had he been by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He was not in Congress when the standing army was created, and the alien and sedition laws were passed, and if he had [illegible] he would not have voted for them [illegible] if he could. It was not [illegible] be a violent or proscrip[illegible] he had given a firm [illegible] Administrations [illegible] and Monroe. He [illegible] Virginia was an[illegible] Senate must be [illegible] and unprofita[illegible]

We [illegible] ced this pretended speech to be a forgery, and the whole statement to be a foul and corrupt falsification of public History and public Journals. We have not made this charge recklessly, without knowing whether it be true or false, but we make it deliberately after a full investigation of the subject, and with the Journals and documents before us to maintain it.

In the first place then, John Randolph never did charge Gen. Harrison with having "VOTED for the alien and sedition law," as stated in this pamphlet. This is a libel upon the character and intelligence of that great man. He knew that Harrison was only a delegate in Congress from a Territory, and consequently had no VOTE to give either for or against.—But Randolph did bring a charge against Harrison, and compeled him to admit its truth, and that charge was that *Gen Harrison "was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the sedition law and Black Cockade Administration of John Adams.* We quote Randolph's own words from the Congressional Debates of 1826, vol. 2d, part 1st, page 359.

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

To which charge Gen. Harrison replied, pages 364 and 365 of the same book, as follows:

"In the course of this debate Mr. Harrison said, that he could not refrain from making his acknowledgements to the gentleman from Virginia for the notice he had been pleased to say, that in the Administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the session of 1799–1800. At that session, the gentleman and myself met for the first time—he in the station of Representative from Virginia, and I in the more humble one of Delegate from the Northwestern Territory. Having no vote, I did not think it proper to take part in the discussion of any of the great political questions which divided the two parties. My business was to procure the passage of the bills which I had introduced for the benefit of the people I represented. The gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles unless he obtained them in private conversation. As I was upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then Administration. I certainly felt them—so far, at least, as to the course pursued by it in relation to the Government of France. Nor, said Mr. H., was I unsupported in that opinion by those who had a right to control my actions, if not my opinions. In no part of the country were those measures more decidedly approbated than by my immediate constituents—the Legislature of the Northwest ern Territory, as the address of that body to the President, during that session, will show. For Mr. Adams, said Mr. H., I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained the greatest respect. I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such. This opinion I know, said Mr H., was entertained by those two able and upright statesmen, John Marshall and James A Bayard, [To the question asked by Mr. Randolph, whether Mr H. recollected a conversation between Mr Nicholas and himself, in relation to the Negroes and politics of Virginia, Mr. H. answered:] I recollect it perfectly well, but can this be adduced as an evidence of my favoring the sedition law? Mr. Nicholas was my relation and intimate friend; the conversation was entirely jocular, and so considered by that gentleman at the time, and ever after.—I will never, said Mr. H., resort to any one to support an assertion of mine on a matter of fact. But, if I choose to do so, the gentleman from Maryland, who sits opposite to me, (General Smith) and who was the brother-in-law of Mr. Nicholas, knows the undeviating friendship and support which I received from Mr. Nicholas through his whole political life. Mr. Jefferson was at that time Vice President of the United States, and was upon the most intimate terms with Mr. Nicholas. He took his seat as President of the Senate within fifteen minutes after the conversation alluded to had passed. If it had been considered in any other light by Mr Nicholas than as a joke, Mr. Jefferson would certainly have heard of it, and he would as certainly have withheld those evidences of his confidence and regard which I received from him through the whole course of his subsequent Administration. But, sir, said Mr. H., my opposition to the alien and sedition laws was so well known in the territory, that a promise was extorted from me by my friends in the Legislature, by which I was elected, that I would express no opinions in Philadelphia, which were in the least calculated to defeat the important objects with which I was charged. As I had no vote, I was not called on to express my sentiments in the House. The republican party were all in favor of the measures I wished to have adopted. But the Federalists were the majority. Prudence, therefore, and my duty to my constituents, rendered it proper that I should refrain from expressing sentiments which would injuriously affect their interests, and which, if expressed, could have not the least influence upon the decisions of Congress."

We have here quoted Gen Harrison's speech entire, word for word, letter for letter, and comma for comma. We now ask the reader to compare this real speech of Gen. Harrison with the *pretended* one in the pamphlet, and then answer whether we have not maintained our charge of FORGERY, and that too of the basest and blackest character.

There is not the first point of resemblance even between the *genuine* speech and the *forgery*, except that they purport to have been delivered on the same day, the same occasion, the same subject, and in answer to the same man. In all other respects they are dissimilar. The genuine one was delivered in the presence of Mr Randolph, and in reply to a specific charge made by him of having supported the Black Cockade administration of John Adams. On that occasion Harrison did not dare to deny the charge. Living witnesses were then before him ready to testify to its truth. He therefore "acknowledged the corn," confessed that he had felt and probably *"expressed sentiments favorable to the administration of Mr Adams,"* that he *"entertained for him the highest respect,"* that he *"believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot," and that Adams' conduct,* DURING THAT SESSION *proved him such."*—Such was the language with which General Harrison met this charge *when Randolph was alive. Then* he did not pretend to deny it, but tried to palliate, excuse, equivocate, and explain. But *now* since Randolph is dead, and he has become a candidate for the Presidency, he can put language into the mouth of that great man which he never uttered, can manufacture charges against himself, which no man ever preferred against him, and then libel the character of the greatest and best man in the country in defending himself against those fictitious charges. Such is the case with this *forged* speech. Harrison would never have dared to have made it during the life time of Randolph. It is a gross libel upon his character and memory. Randolph never did charge Harrison with "VOTING for the alien and sedition laws," because he knew that Harrison had no vote to give. Randolph did not charge him with "VOTING for the standing army," for the same reason. But he did charge him with being a *"Federalist of the Black Cockade Scool,"* and with having supported the administration of Mr Adams. Knowing these charges to be true, that they can be, and have been proven, and that he cannot successfully deny them, Harrison attempts to evade the effects of this by falsely accusing Randolph with having charged him with VOTING for certain measures when he had no vote. This subterfuge, this trickery, base and contemptible as it is, will not accomplish its object. The libel upon the character and intelligence of Randolph is too gross, and the forgery too palpable to escape detection. Fortunately for the country, and for the reputation of those great men, whose earthly career has terminated, the public records and journals of the country remain as impartial and eternal witnesses of the past. By those journals we stamp the brand of infamy and of crime upon the Federal leaders.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. JACKSON's REITERATED APPROVAL OF MR. VAN BUREN's ADMINISTRATION.

Fincastle, May 25th, 1840.

In your paper of the 22d inst, just received, I find that the whigs have been representing Gen. Jackson as having deserted Mr. Van Buren and declared in favor of Gen. Harrison. In order to correct somewhat similar misrepresentations, circulated to some extent in Botetourt, previous to our late election, I wrote to the old Hero requesting his permission to contradict them, and I hereto annex a copy of his reply for publication; which, I think, is quite conclusive as to his opinion of Mr. Van Buren and the leading policy of his administration. In haste,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
James McDowell, of Fincastle.

"Hertimage, May 10th, 1840.

My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25th ult has been received, and is now before me. I am not astonished to learn from it that the 'Rives Conservatives' should deny the authenticity of my letter written in answer to one received from Moses Dawson, Esq., and published by him in the latter part of the year 1837, or the first of the year 1838, approving the financial policy of President Van Buren, as set forth in his message to the extra session of Congress, in September, 1837, for separating the government from all banks.

It appears that the Rives Conservatives the Abolitionists and Federalists, have combined to obtain the reins of government into their own hands, by a continued system of deceiving the people by falsehood and slander of the basest kind forgetting that the American people are an enlightened and virtuous people, capable of self government, who may, by the falsehoods of designing demagogues and politicians, be led astray for a moment but the second thought always has dispelled, and ever will dispel from their minds the gross deceptions that have been attempted to be practised upon them by these political demagogues, who think the people are incapable of self-government, and, to save the people from themselves, wish to rule—vain thoughts! which have heretofore disappointed the opposition, and I trust ever will, and must so long as the virtue of the people soars above the corrupting influence of the money power, which has, for a long time, been corrupting the morals of the world. But truth is mighty, and will prevail; and the virtue of the people will perpetuate our glorious Union and happy republican system against all the corrupting influence of the combined money power and modern paper credit system, and will support the administration *in separating* the government from all banks, and restoring the government to the express limits of the constitution as contemplated by the sages who framed it.

You are authorized to say, to all my republican friends, that I am the author of a letter addressed to Moses Dawson, Esq., in reply to one from him in the latter part of the year 1837, or the first part of the year 1838, and published by Mr. Dawson in his paper, approving Mr. Van Buren's recommendation of a divorce of the government from all banks or banking corporations.

You are at liberty to use this letter as your prudence may dictate, and I am with great respect.

Your most ob't serv't,
ANDREW JACKSON.

James Mc Dowell, Esq."

From the Globe.

"THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH."

Among the arts of Federalism to catch the workingmen of the country, we lately saw distinguished honor paid to a vagabond by the name of Bear, on whom they bestowed especial attention. A meeting was held in this city for the purpose of enabling him to hold forth; he was ushered to the multitude by Gen. Walter Jones, and members of Congress. Mr. Bell, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Briscos, felt themselves honored in playing a secondary part to him, and the performance was heralded in great display through the National Intelligencer. In like manner he was noticed by the Mayor and the Federal dignitaries and nabobs of Philadelphia; and by the same class of men in Baltimore. The Richmond Enquirer informs us that Mr. Bear is now in companionship with the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, perambulating the western counties of Virginia, and addressing the people. When last heard from they were in Harrison county.

Well, this fellow turns out to be one of the greatest impostors and swindlers in existence! A true Federal Whig Mechanic is he! All cheat—worse than humbug—as he is used as an instrument to deceive and cheat the people!

Read the following statement, viz:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This may certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, are acquainted with John W. Bear, the Ohio Blacksmith, as he is called; and hearing that said Bear is travelling to address the people at public meetings in the Eastern part of the United States, put ourselves under obligations to disabuse the public as to the character of said Bear.

His character may be discovered from the following facts, which we certify to be true:

In the spring of 1837, said Bear being at that time a Blacksmith by trade, was elected one of the constables of Salt Creek township, in said county of Muskingum, Ohio: and amongst his first duties he collected, upon an execution, about $30, from John Clapper, for the use of George Clapper, the execution being in said Geo. Clapper's favor. Soon after receiving said money, said Bear ran away from said Muskingum county, without having returned said execution, and John McCoid and Josiah Sherman, said Bear's securities, had the money to pay. A short time before said Bear thus ran away, he applyed to William Betz, of said county of Muskingum, to purchase a mare, to enable him, as he said, the better to perform his duties as constable, saying also to said Betz, that he had not, at that time, the money to pay therefore; but he should have in a few months, as he was going to reform himself, and do better. Said Betz sold him the mare, and took said Bear's two notes therefore, each for $15 00, due some months thereafter. A few days after purchase of said mare, said Bear ran away without paying for her, and he never yet has paid the debt.

Said Bear also ran away, as aforesaid, indebted to Richard Sullivan, of said county of Muskingum, for a wagon, which he borrowed from said Sullivan, and sold in Norwich, in said county of Muskingum, to pay a gambling debt. He has never paid for said wagon. Said Bear is also indebted to Dr. N. Z. Mercer, of said county of Muskingum, for medical services for himself and family, and indebted to Thomas Mawhorter, on an account, and to many others, all which he ran away from, and left unpaid.

Said William Betz, sometime after said Bear ran away, as aforesaid, having some other business on the route, traced said Bear to Indiana, and there learned that he had again absconded, and, upon further inquiry, on returning home, said Betz learned that said Bear had gone to the neighborhood of Circleville, Ohio. We know him to be a dishonest man of base character.

Given under our hands at Zanesville, in said county of Muskingum, this 23d day of June, 1840.

SOLOMON GROVES,
WILLIAM BETZ,
THOMAS MAWHORTER,
ROBERT SILVEY,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
WM. SUMMER,
ABSALOM ROBERTS,
N. Z. MERCER,
JOSEPH CLAPPER,
GEORGE CLAPPER,
RICH'D SULLIVAN.

Zanesville, (Ohio,) June 24, 1840.

We certify that the above signers are citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, and are personally acquainted with them, and believe them all persons of truth and veracity.

G. A. HALL,
JAMES HAMPSON,
ROBT. MITCHELL,
GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

Honest Mechanics! You see what sort of a mechanic is deemed worthy of the special countenance of the Federal Whig leaders—worthy to tread the Brussels carpets, and drink their champagne wine! And what do they associate with the swindler for, while they keep you at a distance? Because they think they can make use of him as an instrument to deceive and cheat you in politics as he has already cheated honest men out of their property and money!!

N. B. This man is still travelling through the country, taking up contributions from the faithful, and, it is said, reading extracts from a counterfeit life of Mr. Van Buren.

☞ Gen. Harrison, in his speech at Cleveland, said, "I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen; I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither 3000 miles across the water." Adopted citizens! "Do you hear that?"—*Ken. Yeoman.*

The Maysville Eagle.—Reader! Have you ever seen one of those ingenious pieces of mechanism, sometimes exhibited in a puppet-show, in which, by touching a spring, the showman is able to make a *wooden* bird pop up and cry "cuckoo? If you have seen such a *thing*, we need not trouble you with a descriptive sketch of the *genius* who presides over the Maysville Eagle "Cock-a-doodle-doo," cries a bantam—"cuckoo!" responds the imitation songster.—*Kentucky*

From the Kentucky Gazette.

GEN. HARRISON A FEDERALIST.

The letters which we publish below can not fail to attract the deep attention of the public, and to carry conviction of the fact of Gen. Harrison's federalism to every unprejudiced mind. Capt. John Fowler, who certifies that General Harrison belonged to the federal party and wore the black cockade, is a gentleman whose veracity is unimpeached and unimpeachable.

He served in Congress at the same period that Gen Harrison did, was present in the House of Representatives, as a member from Kentucky; voted on the 10th of January, 1800, to reduce the standing army of the elder Adams, and though now upwards of eighty three years of age, distinctly recollects the facts which he states, and the position which General Harrison then occupied.

The testimony of Capt. Fowler is so strong and direct, and his character so high, that it can no longer be questioned that Gen. Harrison belonged to, and acted with, the old federal party. That he coincided with their views of government, advocated their obnoxious acts, supported them in their efforts to crush the liberties of the people, mounted the badge of the party, and was rewarded with office for his services

It may not be amiss to inform distant readers that Capt. Fowler now resides in this city, that he was a representative in Congress from 1797 till 1807, and well acquainted with the transactions of that period and the actors in them.

Lexington, 27th of June, 1840.

Sir:—The position you took in Congress, on the side of the Democratic party, in the years 1799 and 1800, and the severe struggle which ensued between that party and the federalists, is an event which, I have no doubt, is fresh in your memory.

The contest now going on for the Presidency, is one of the same character, and partakes of all its malignity and denunciation. The democratic party, then, as now, was abused and slandered by a monied aristocracy, which was insidiously seeking to change the government in its infancy into a monarchy.

The spirit of the revolution rose, and the federal party were crushed in the election of Mr Jefferson. It is believed, as you were a member in Congress at that period, with General William H. Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency, you know on which side of the question he took his stand. Was he a federalist? And did he hoist the *black cockade?* And did he in a speech which he made in Congress oppose the reduction of Adam's standing army? Your response to this letter will undeceive thousands of your fellow-citizens who are groping their way in darkness. I am, with respect, &c.

H. DANIEL.

Capt. John Fowler.

Lexington, 27th June, 1840.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of this date I will say, that I was in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact, that Wm. H. Harrison, then a delegate from the North Western Territory, was upon the side of Adams. He was a Federalist, and wore the Black Cockade. I do not recollect his speech upon the reduction of the U. States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora, in which his speech appears against reducing the army.

My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that memorable period of our history. Respectfully, yours.

JOHN FOWLER.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

The Governor has made the secession of Robert N. Wickliffe, esq. the occasion of justification for haranguing Tippecanoe clubs and barbecue hard-ciderites once or twice already, and promises after a while to be more industrious. He has a fair banter in the following letter, and one which he cannot, in common civility, decline. We shall see whether he will "come up to the scratch."

Lexington, Ky., June 26, 1840.

Gentlemen: I did not know until I read your paper that my name had been so freely taken by his excellency, the lieutenant and acting governor of this commonwealth, in public harangues to the people. I have since heard that not only did he deem it his duty to defend himself and his brother from any supposed imputation of change, at the Tippecanoe club in Frankfort, but that he has even gone to Henry, and perhaps elsewhere, to protest, most solemnly, that he remains unmoved. Now, gentlemen, I have not deemed it incumbent upon me to notice the scurrilous trash which almost every whig editor in the state has thought proper to visit upon me because I abandoned a party which bases itself upon not a single *common* principle, save it be hostility to the administration; but when the governor of the state goes about the country, dealing out the second handed ribaldry of licentious buffoons, and forgets what is due to his station by indecent assaults upon an absent man, I must ask of you the privilege to say, that if his excellency will notify me of his next appointment I will endeavor to be there, and hear for myself what he might have to say of me. I have over and over said that I had quit political life, and was anxious to devote my time to my profession; but I will try to be present and hear his excellency, Charles A. Wickliffe, sometime Jackson man, *descant upon the enormity of the offence which a political apostate commits.*

Yours &c., R. N. WICKLIFFE.

Our Governor must have felt the other morning that he caught a tartar, when he was holding forth to a little crowd before the post office in the usual whig slang about "the better currency," and had a Kentucky state bond held up before him by a democrat, who asked him if he meant by the "better currency" the paper which he held in his hand, with the governor's name signed to it, and which would not bring 70 cents in hard liar for the amount promised on its face! Whig declaimers, now-a-days, will do well, (as an old friend of ours had a habit of saying,) to "mind their stops." The democrats are getting to be pretty apt at *facts and figures*, and they, as things stand, make an ugly hole in a whig argument.—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

LAND CRUISE OF AN OLD SALT.

LAUGHABLE ACCOUNT OF A SHIPWRECK ON TERRAFIRMA.

The eccentricities and whimsicalities of old salt water captains, from the days of Commodore Trunnion down to the present, are well known, and hundreds of amusing anecdotes have been told upon the subject; but as we have never seen the following in print, and in the total absence of news—foreign, coastwise, or otherwise—we have been induced to devote a column to its recital.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The hero of our story was an old hero of both the Revolutionary and last war—one who had labored hard, suffered much, and often received the thanks of his country. Years and exposure having finally rendered him unseaworthy, he brought his water tacks ashore, and settled down in a pleasant part of the country to spend the remainder of his days. After so long a residence upon the water, it is not to be supposed that the old gentleman found every thing "ships-hape" on land; but with the assistance of a couple of old gentleman found every thing "ship-shape" on land; but with the assistance of a couple of old sailors, one of them an Irishman, whom he had brought ashore with him, he in a short time made out to introduce man of-war fashions, so far as practicable, upon his premises.

Among his other eccentricities, he had a carriage built upon a plan entirely new—purely original—and we doubt if even among the thousands of useful, ornamental, and nonsensical articles in the Patent Office at Washington its fellow can be found. It was nothing more nor less than a regular man-of-war, on a small scale, completely rigged with sails, hausers, anchors, &c. This he had set upon springs, the whole confined upon four common carriage wheels. Mike, his Irish sailor, was soon let into the secret of driving four-in-hand and two or three little jaunts were made in the neighborhood with complete success.

One fine morning in summer, the old Commodore invited several ladies to take a cruise with him in his vessel to some springs situated about twenty miles off. Fearing that some accident might occur, they politely refused. He set forth, in glowing terms, the pleasures of such a cruise, said it was a conveyance decidedly safer than any that could be procured, and used every argument to induce the ladies to take passage, but all to no purpose. Some gentlemen finally agreed to accompany him, and taking Mike along to sit on the bowsprit and drive, and the other sailor to hand sails, &c. the party got under way, and set sail for the springs.

The road for the first ten miles of the journey was level or slightly ascending, and this part was got over smoothly and without accident. Occasionally, as the road turned to the right or left, the old commodore would sing out to Mike to haul in or slacken his larboard or starboard braces, and as so far it had been perfectly "plain sailing," every thing worked to a charm. They had now arrived at a point of the voyage where the road began to descend. The horses dashed off at a more rapid rate and the whole party were exhilerated as they flew past rocks, trees and fences. The further they advanced, the faster went the horses, and from a brisk trot they at length got into a canter.

"Haul taut the fore braces," said the Commodore, alluding to the lines which were attached to the leaders.

"Ay, ay, sir," responded Mike, who was now holding them in with all his might.

"Slacken the larboard fore brace, there—*hurry!*" continued the Commodore as the leaders were approaching too near the brink of a precipice which stared at them from the left.

"Ay, ay, sir," said Mike.

"How fast are we going now?" said the Commodore to the other tar.

"About sixteen knots sir," continued Jack, who was holding fast to the little foremast to prevent being pitched out, as the wheels would occasionally hit a stump or root.

The pace had now become absolutely terrific. Single trees and double trees were rattling, traces were swinging about, hold-back traps were strained all but to breaking, and still the mad steeds kept on down the declivity. To the left was a steep and gloomy precipice, at some points a hundred feet high; and to run off here—to meet with a shipwreck at such a point—would involve the certain destruction of passengers and horses, officers and crew. The passengers were alarmed, and even the brave old Commodore, although he showed no fear and appeared perfectly cool and collected, began to think it time to "haul in sail."

"How does she head, now?" shouted the old fellow to Mike.

"Right on to that howlin precipice, there. Be me sowl, it would'nt be our mothers that ud know us if she sinks in that ugly spot," was the answer.

"Let go the main sail!" sung out the Commodore, who was all the while working at a sham rudder aft, imagining he was keeping his craft from going over the steep.

"Ay, ay, sir," and down came the sail, rattling and fluttering with the current of air raised by the speed with which they were going. The noise frightened the horses still more, and down they went at a pace faster than ever.

"Let go the topsails Jack," was the next order, and they were soon fluttering and flapping about.

"Keep her steady there, Mike."

"That's just what I'm afther doing, sir, but the divil himself could'nt keep a craft steady in such a rough time as this."

"Jib there—let go and haul the jib," sung out the Commodore. In less time than it takes us to tell, the jib came down upon the wheel horses, who receiving an additional fright, started off more furiously than ever. Things now looked alarmingly serious, and the gentlemen passengers were trembling with fright. The Commodore had one more experiment to try, and as shipwreck now appeared inevitable he sung out—

"Let go the anchor! Be quick!" No sooner said than done, for before the words were fairly out of the Commodore's mouth, Jack had pushed a small anchor from the bow of the craft. About fifteen fathoms of rope spun out with great velocity, when the anchor caught in a tree by the road side, and brought them all up. It did not bring them up all s[illegible] however, but all tumbling; for the [illegible] jerk sent the leaders over the p[illegible] dragging the other horses and th[illegible] craft—passengers, baggage an[illegible] distance of about thirty feet after[illegible] Three of the horses were killed[illegible] had his shoulder put out, the old C[illegible] dore was severely, and his friends[illegible] ly injured; and even the Guerrie[illegible] having been battered all to pieces[illegible] Constitution, did not present such [illegible] ancholy looking wreck as the old C[illegible] dore's man-of-war pleasure wag[illegible] the accident. Thus ends our story[illegible] Land Cruise of an old Salt."

Extensive and Interesting [illegible] ery of Ancient Royal Treasu[illegible] bout six o'clock on the evening of [illegible] week, a large collection of valuab[illegible] glo Saxon Coins, and other relics [illegible] den time, were discovered close [illegible] river Ribble at Cuerdalehall ne[illegible] town. It appears that a number of [illegible] men were employed in repairing [illegible] baukments of the Ribble (which [illegible] come partially undermined by the [illegible] of the water,) in order to prevent th[illegible] ther encroachments of the river[illegible] during their operations, they were [illegible] denly surprised and overjoyed at th[illegible] covery of the buried Treasure. [illegible] contained in a leaden chest, which[illegible] ever, had become so decayed and [illegible] ded, that it broke asunder in the [illegible] to extricate it from its hiding pla[illegible] the inclosed valuables of course [illegible] out before the astonished gaze [illegible] "bankers." There are, we under[illegible] about 10,000 coins, and the a[illegible] weight is about twenty grains each[illegible] are principally of the reigns of Eth[illegible] Alfred and Edward the elder, [illegible] which there are ingots of silver, [illegible] lets, bridle bits, some ring-money[illegible] &c

The money, we are informed, w[illegible] 290 ounces, and the other articles [illegible] 756 ounces, in all 946 ounces of [illegible] The probable time of the deposit [illegible] valuable treasure, was, as nearly as[illegible] be estimated, about 1000 years[illegible] The prevailing opinion, from the e[illegible] of the property and other circumsta[illegible] is that it was Royal treasure. So[illegible] pieces of the booty have found their [illegible] into the hands of a few individuals[illegible] are, of course, highly treasured. In[illegible] the numismatic collectors and co[illegible] seurs are quite in a *furor* about the [illegible] ter, and the spot where the treasure [illegible] found has, since the discovery, been [illegible] zealously scratched than any dunghil[illegible] the best populated poultry-yard. [illegible] appropriation and ownership of the p[illegible] erty, will, we apprehend, become a q[illegible] tion between the Crown and Mr. A[illegible] ton, but in all probability, the claim of [illegible] latter will not be interfered with. [illegible] circumstance has created a lively s[illegible] tion in this neighborhood.—*Preston [illegible] Chronicle.*

The Cleveland Advertiser states that a [illegible] *Abolition Procession* from Ashtabula cou[illegible] marched through that city under the ban[illegible] of Harrison and Tyler, "to join the Fort Me[illegible] celebration.'

By the President of the United Sta[illegible]

IN pursuance of law, I MARTIN VANB[illegible] REN, President of the United States of [illegible] merica do hereby declare and make know[illegible] that public sales will be held at the un[illegible] tioned Land Offices, in the State of Arka[illegible] at the periods hereinafter designated, to w[illegible]

At the Land Office at Batesville, comm[illegible] cing on *Monday, the seventh day of Septe[illegible] next,* for the disposal of the public lands, w[illegible] in the limits of the undermentioned townsh[illegible] to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth pri[illegible] pal meridian.

Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range [illegible] teen.

Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range [illegible] teen.

Townships eight and ten, of range sev[illegible] teen.

At the Land Office at Fayetteville, co[illegible] mencing on *Monday, the fourteenth day of S[illegible] tember next,* for the disposal of the public la[illegible] within the limits of the undermentioned to[illegible] ships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth pri[illegible] pal meridian.

Townships eighteen and twenty-one, of ra[illegible] twenty-nine.

Township eighteen, of range thirty one.

Fractional township twelve, bordering [illegible] the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty-[illegible]

At the Land Office at Little Rock, co[illegible] mencing on *Monday, the twenty-first day of S[illegible] tember next,* for the disposal of the public la[illegible] within the limits of the undermentioned to[illegible] ships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth pri[illegible] pal meridian.

That part of township seven, lying north [illegible] the old Cherokee boundary, of range sixt[illegible]

South of the base line, and west of the fifth pri[illegible] pal meridian.

Townships two, three, and four, of ran[illegible] seven.

Township four, of range eight.

Township four, of range nine.

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

At the Land Office at Johnson Court Hou[illegible] commencing on *Monday, the twenty-eighth d[illegible] of September next,* for the disposal of the publ[illegible] lands within the limits of the undermention[illegible] townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth princ[illegible] pal meridian.

Township two, of range eighteen.

Township ten, of range thirty.

Fractional township eleven, bordering [illegible] the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty-thre[illegible]

At the Land Office at Washington, com[illegible] mencing on *Monday, the twelfth day of Octob[illegible] next,* for the disposal of the public lands with[illegible] in the limits of the undermentioned townshi[illegible] to wit:

South of the base line, and west of the fifth princ[illegible] pal 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 longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offerred, 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 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.

June 18, 1840.

[TH]E MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

July 9, 1840.

[ADV]ANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

[DE]MOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT,

[M]ARTIN VAN BUREN,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

R. M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

[RICHAR]D FRENCH, Of Montgomery Co

State Electors,

[JO]NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,

THO'S. 1. HICKEY, of Fayette.

District Electors.

[1] Dist. John L. Murray, of Calloway, Co.
" Cornelius Burnett, of Henderson.
" Richard S. Ford, of Warren.
" Ebenezer Thompson, of Pulaski.
" Tho's P. Moore, of Mercer.
" Marlin Hardin, of Hardin.
" John Rowan, Jr. of Nelson.
" David Meriwether, of Jefferson.
" Daniel Garrard, of Clay.
" Mathews Flournoy, of Fayette.
" Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
" Peter Lashbrooke, of Mason.
" John W. Tibbatts, of Campbell.

[Pr]esident Van Buren's Sentiments.

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

"[I] shall go into the Presidential chair the [infle]xible and uncompromising opponent of [any] attempt on the part of Congress to abol[ish sl]avery in the District of Columbia, against [the w]ishes of the slave-holding States; and [also] with a determination to RESIST the *slight[est in]terference* with it in the States where it [exists]. And it now only remains for me to [say th]at, no bill conflicting with these views, [shall] ever receive my constitutional sanction." *President Van Buren.*

[Wil]liam Henry Harrison's Sentiments.

"I believe that the existence of slavery in [this] country is the GREATEST EVIL that we [at pre]sent lie under; and I believe it to be [the du]ty of the non-slaveholding States to offer [to th]eir sister States every inducement, and [afford] them every facility, to get rid of THIS [CUR]SE." *William Henry Harrison.*

"Should I be asked if there is no way by [which th]e General Government can aid the [CAU]SE OF EMANCIPATION; I answer, [that] it has long been an object *near my heart*, [to s]ee the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE [ap]propriated to that object." *William Henry Harrison.*

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

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE!

The popular elements are in motion and [the] people are rushing to the rescue. Where[eve]r we cast our eyes, the evidences of a [glo]rious reaction in public opinion attracts [our] attention, and we are led to believe a de[feat] more disastrous and overwhelming than [has] ever yet befallen them, awaits the co[horts] of federalism in November. The signs [are] cheering from all quarters; even Ken[tuck]y, hitherto benighted as she has been, [evin]ces strong symptoms of a disposition to [thro]w off her galling chains, and resume her [stati]on at the head of her democratic sisters [in th]is confederacy. The yoke sits heavily [upon] her, and those who contributed to fas[ten it] ... have ... [th]e exhausted art, deceit, treachery and [cunn]ing, to enable them to retain control over [the] popular will, and when these can no longer [aid] their unhallowed cause, have assumed [the to]ne of exhortation, and are appealing pa[theti]cally to their faltering forces, not to [aban]don the party. They call for a genral [orga]nization," as if the last three months [had] not been spent in one of the most extra[ordi]nary and unprecedented efforts to effect [that] purpose, ever adopted by any party since [the] birth of the republic. To what purpose [have] they formed their Tippecanoe Clubs in [eve]ry precinct in the State, exhibited their [Log] Cabins and Coon Skins, drank Hard Ci[der] and made merry at their great meetings? [If] these exhibitions were not for purposes of [org]anization, for what were they? The [truth] is, they discover that these senseless ef[forts] have recoiled upon them and produced [resu]lts any thing else than favorable to the [caus]e of their *made* candidate; hence they [raise] the sepulchral cry of organize! organ[ize!] as the last desperate hope of retaining a [pow]er they have abused, over a people they [hav]e bankrupted and plundered.

But the people are aroused and no effort of [expi]ring federalism, can stay the onward pro[gress] of that spirit which is now abroad in [Ke]ntucky. We note the movements below as [indi]cative of glorious results.

On Saturday next there will be an immense [gath]ering of the democracy of Fayette, Wood[for]d, Scott, Franklin and other neighboring [cou]nties at the White Sulpher Springs in [Sco]tt, where several distinguished gentle[men] from Kentucky and other States will ad[dress] the people upon the measures and prin[cip]les of the administration. The Whigs are [inv]ited that they may have an opportunity of [hear]ing a discussion of sound democratic [pr]inciples.

On Thursday the 16th inst., there will be a [lar]ge meeting of democratic citizens of Nich[olas], Bourbon, Bath, Harrison, Fleming and [Ma]son, at Carlisle, where Judge French, [Ma]j. Willis, Hon Henry Daniels, Maj Flour[noy] and other distinguished gentlemen will [be] present to address the people.

The Saturday following, the 18th, is the [day] appointed for a rally at this place, where [an] immense concourse of true hearted dem[ocr]ats from the neighboring counties in [Ohi]o, and, we hope from all parts of Kentucky, [wi]ll devote a day to the glorious cause of our [pr]inciples and our country. The following [gen]tlemen, distinguished champions in the [cau]se of republican principles, will be pres[ent] and discuss the doctrines of the adminis[tration]: Hon Thos. L. Hamer of Ohio, Hon [R]ichard French, Maj Wm. T. Willis, Maj [M]athews Flournoy, Hon Henry Daniels, Hon [T]. M. Hickey and Robt N. Wickliffe, Esq — [sev]eral other distinguished gentlemen are ex[pe]cted.

On the 25th, a meeting will be held at [Ju]dge Vance's, in Adams county, Ohio, imme[diat]ely opposite Concord, a short distance [abo]ve this city, at which the democracy from [the] neighboring counties on both sides of the [riv]er will attend in large numbers. Mr Ha[mer], Mr McDowell, Maj Marshall, and other [gen]tlemen are expected to address the people. The spirit is up and the PEOPLE are in mo[tion].

The Louisiana election took place on [Mo]nday last—the whig press speak doubtfully [as] to the result—look out for a democratic [vi]ctory!

Congress adjourns on the 21st inst.

PASSAGE OF THE SUB TREASURY BILL!—This important measure has at length been passed, and is now the law of the land. It forms a new era in the history of this country, and will be hailed in years to come, as scarcely less important in its results, than the glorious declaration of American Independence. It is in fact and in truth a disenthrallment of the government from the dominion of a paper dynasty, more oppressive and destructive than the yoke of British tyranny, thrown off by the revolution.

The bill passed on the 30th June, by a vote of 124 to 107—a majority of 17.—We give the vote below:

YEAS—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquitt, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Craig, Crary, Cross, Dana, Daveo, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fletcher, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of North Carolina, Hillen, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kille, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McCulloh, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, Edward Rogers, James Rogers, Ryall, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumpter, Swearingen, Sweney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, Vroom, David D. Wagener, Watterson, Weller, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams and Worthington—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alford, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chinn, Chittendon, Clark, James Cooper, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Davies, Garret Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dellet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Wm S. Hastings, Hawes, Henry, John Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, Hunt, James, Janifer, Charles Johnston, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Peck, Pope, Proffit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stuart, Tallaferro, Waddy Thompson, Tillinghast, ... Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, Warren, Edward D. White, John White, Wick, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, and Christopher H. Williams—107.

HON. FELIX GRUNDY. This gentleman, whose remarks in the Baltimore Convention, formed the occasion for a recent display of mock indignation by the conscience keepers of Gen Harrison at Cincinnati, has addressed a scorching letter to the Chairman of the meeting held at that place, in which he shows off the actors in that ridiculous scene, as well as their *gagged* candidate, in no enviable light. Surely the men, who, for the purpose of making political capital out of the circumstance, would attribute to Judge Grundy language *he never used*, and then publicly denounce him for doing so, must feel very *cheap* at having their infamous conduct so effectually exposed.—Mr Grundy not only lashes them well for their infamous conduct towards him, but deals out some admirable animadversions upon the position into which they have thrown their hero, by restraining him from giving utterance to a single avowal of his opinions upon any question now agitating the public mind. The letter is an able and spirited paper, and we shall endeavor to find room for it as soon as possible.

GEN. HARRISON'S FEDERALISM. In to-day's paper will be found a correspondence between the Hon Henry Daniels and John Fowler, Esq. of Lexington, in which the latter gentleman, who was in Congress with Gen Harrison at the time of the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, says emphatically that Gen Harrison "*was a federalist and wore a black cockade*" Mr Fowler's integrity is unimpeachable, and no man stands higher for his veracity and candour. His testimony would be conclusive with us, even against that of Gen Harrison himself, if there was no other to corroborate it. But, fortunately, there is proof in abundance to establish this damning fact. The following certificate is from Robt Price, Esq. a highly respectable citizen of Trumbull co. Ohio, who was formerly a Judge of the county court and a man extensively known throughout that State:

Erie County, ss. Before me, Frederick P. Stephens, one of the Judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Erie, personally appeared Robt. Price, who being duly sworn, saith, that he was personally acquainted with William Henry Harrison, the present Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the time of the great political excitement when the Federal party wore a black cockade as a badge of distinction. That he frequently saw him, and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—HAS FREQUENTLY SEEN HIM WEAR THE BLACK COCKADE BADGE OF FEDERALISM ATTACHED TO HIS HAT—and that he distinctly remembers hearing him observe, in an argument in favor of the sedition law, in presence of Charles Pemberton and others, that he thought it wrong proper for the President, the heads of the Departments and members of Congress, TO HAVE A SHIELD THROWN AROUND THEM, THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE IN THE MOUTH OF EVERY BLACKGUARD THAT WALKED THE STREET.

And further the deponent saith not.

ROBT PRICE.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1840. FREDERICK P STEPHENS.

This is not all: It is established beyond dispute, that the extract contained in Todd and Drake's sketches, and endorsed by Gen Harrison, purporting to be his reply to John Randolph's charge of his being a Federalist, in which Harrison is made to deny it, IS A VILE FORGERY, no such speech ever having been made by Gen Harrison. The *real* reply to John Randolph, in which Gen Harrison distinctly admitted that he was "favorable to the administration of John Adams" of alien and sedition law memory, and expressed his belief that Mr Adams "was an honest man and a *pure patriot*," is to be found in the Congressional Debates, vol. 2nd, part 1st, pages 364 and 365, and differs in every essential particular from the one given by Todd and Drake in their catch penny sketches. The biographers of the great available, in order to relieve him from the odium which the fact of his having been a federalist and wore the black cockade, justly attached to his name, have resorted to the base and unmanly act of coining a speech that was never delivered—or in other words, have perpetrated a forgery.

We understand the members of the Maysvilick Band intend to march down to the meeting at this place on the 18th, accompanied by a large number of persons from that and the Shannon neighborhood. With all our heart we bid you welcome, and promise you a warm reception from the democrats of Maysville.

GEN HARRISON'S DUPLICITY. In his letter to Mr Lyon's of Virginia, he endeavored to make it appear that his famous letter to his constituents, in which he acknowledges he had joined an abolition society when he was eighteen years of age, did not contain the word "abolition," but called the association to which he had reference, a "humane society." Now hear what the *Philanthropist*, the abolition paper at Cincinnati, says upon the subject. We quote from that paper of the 30th ult:

"We fear the conduct of Gen Harrison on the slavery question, has been marked by duplicity."

"*In two interviews* we had with Gen Harrison on this subject, about four months since, he was at pains *to assure us*, that he had himself belonged to an "Abolition society" in Richmond. He did not hesitate about the phrase: he did not use any other. "*Abolition Society*" seemed the *only name*, which he knew or *cared to know*."

Can any thing be more conclusive of the fact that Gen Harrison is endeavoring to play a double game in reference to this subject of abolition. He says nothing to the contrary himself, *publicly*, and allows his friends in the South to hold out the idea that he is opposed to abolition; but '*is at pains to assure*' the abolitionist *privately*, that he joined an abolition society at a very early age, and is now favorable to their objects. And this is the great Gen Harrison whom the Whigs almost worship as an idol, the immaculate and patriotic hero, who scorns duplicity and deceit!—What do you think of him, people of Kentucky!

MORE SIGNS. The Danville Olive Branch, a hard cider paper of this state has give up the ghost. It lived a wretched life, and died cursing its political friends for not yielding to it a generous support.

GOV. TROUP and the Hon HENRY G. LAMAR, of Georgia, have both written eloquent and able letters in favor of the Sub Treasury, and pretty plainly intimated that they intend to support Mr Van Buren for the Presidency in preference to Gen Harrison.

The HON WM. J. DUANE, who was at one time Secretary of the Treasury for Gen Jackson, but who on his refusal to remove the deposites, was removed himself, has recently avowed his determination to support mr. Van Buren.

WHIG GATHERING AT GEORGETOWN, OHIO—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, to a friend in this city, dated

June 25th, 1840.

"Previous to the meeting the Feds, in their usual strain of boasting had promised themselves an assemblage of from ten to twelve thousand. To swell the crowd as much as possible, they had circulated abroad that Mr Hamer was to answer Corwin, which brought in crowds of democrats, until in the opinion of many, they outnumbered the Feds. But, however industrious the Grannyrats were in bruiting abroad this report, they were equally cautious not to intimate such a thing to Hamer himself.

When the long expected day arrived, their thousands dwindled down to tens, and with all their boasted numbers and enthusiasm, no one believed that, exclusive of the Democrats, there were five hundred people at the meeting, Whigs, abolitionists, negroes and all. Several canoes and log cabins were expected, but I believe the whigs are beginning to discover the inefficacy of these gullraps, for they did not arrive, which evinces some symptoms of returning sanity.

The first thing done after they had assembled, was to give three cheers to some old man present, who they said had been a soldier and who happened to be a notorious abolitionist. They then proceeded to organize and amongst their officers were several open and avowed federalists and abolitionists. The speech of Corwin which lasted about three hours was one continued strain of abuse against the present and the preceding administrations: but, though he denounced every measure of the Democracy, and every feature of the democratic policy; though he labored hard to prove the administration corrupt and the country ruined by their policy, yet he presented no remedy—he offered no policy as a substitute for the existing one—he avowed no principles and promised no relief. He made several attempts to be smart and witty; his slang and ribaldry added to the fumes of hard cider, added new brightness to and spread broad grins upon the round and rubicund faces of all the decency, until the woods resounded with their cachinnations. Many of the honest portion of the whigs were sadly disappointed. The great name which Corwin had sent before him had prepared them for a full and graphic annunciation of all the leading principles of their party, they expected that the present sufferings of the country would not only be traced to their true source, but some efficient anodyne would be prescribed for its relief. Finding themselves deceived several of them, have declared their determination to abandon a cause which admits of no better arguments in support of it.

Yours respectfully, ——

It will be seen by the following note, that Messrs Davidson & Helm, who own the middle Ferry, have generously tendered the use of it for the 18th, so that all who may wish to attend the Democratic Meeting at this place on Saturday week, from Ohio, can do so free of ferriage.—The lower Ferry owned by McDaniel & Rains will also be free.

Aberdeen, July 8th 1840.

Dear Sir: In answer to your enquiry, what we will charge to make our ferry free on the 18th inst, we have only to say, that we are not in the habit of charging our fellow citizens, when they cross to attend a public meeting, either religious or political. We are nevertheless, obliged to the committee, for their generous offer to remunerate us upon that occasion. You are at liberty to say, that our *ferry* will be free on that day, to all who may wish to attend the meeting, be they Demos, Feds. or Whigs.

Yours respectfully,

DAVIDSON & HELM.

T. J. F. Alden, Esq., a leading whig orator, and considered one of the most eloquent political debaters in the West, says the Washington, Pa.) "Our Country," has recanted his federal doctrines and avows himself in favor of mr. Van Buren. Mr Alden made an eloquent speech but a short time since at the Whig meeting in Washington, but having become disgusted at the position of Gen Harrison, attended a meeting of the Democratic Association, and there avowed himself in favor of mr Van Buren.

From the Baltimore Republican.

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.

We find in the Mobile Commercial Register a letter of G. F. Salle, Esq., of whose character and capacity that print speaks in the highest terms, renouncing his support of *Harrison* and his association with Harrison's party. Mr. Salle it seems had given his assent to the nomination of Harrison, but the procedings of the whig party have since led him to review the grounds of his attachment to that party, and to declare publickly that he can support it no longer. We transcribe his letter.

The Whigs of the State of Alabama. At the meeting held in Mobile last winter, to respond to the Harrisburg nomination, I declared my acquiescence in the nomination of General Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency, supposing that in due time, a manifesto of the measures of his administration, if elected, would be published to the world, containing such principles as I could support, and what I believed to be true principles of the Whigs proper. It was not until I got hold of the National Intelligence, of the 27th of May, 1840, that I saw the principles and measures of Gen. Harrison set forth, and upon which the opposition to Mr. Van Buren urge his claims to my vote.

I cannot support Gen. Harrison upon the principles set forth by the Virginia Whig Convention, contained in the Intelligencer of the above date.

The first ground they take is in these words—

"The first great and important ground, fellow citizens, upon which we ask you to unite with us in the support of Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, is, that they stand pledged, as deeply as men can be, so deeply that universal scorn must attend the violation of the pledge,—not to be candidates for a re-election—to serve but a single term."

This is altogether objectionable with me as a principle. It is in derogation of the constitution; it implies that there are other candidates impatient of the office; no sooner would the President elect be inaugurated, than the fierce, angry, and bitter contest would commence for the succession. The people of this vast republic would become so fatigued with such frequent elections; so disgusted at the lying and corruption of the press that must naturally grow out of such a continual state of high excitement, that ... republics. The principle is execrable. The President would become a mere cipher. He would of course have a cabinet, a kitchen or parlor cabinet, or a committee. This cabinet would sooner or later resemble the prime minister of the King of England, without the responsibility. The odium of any measures would be transferred from the President to this cabinet, who might, perhaps, be rival chiefs for the succession. We should never hear of the President Congress would cease to watch with vigilance and jealousy the Executive; but would turn their whole attention to the quarrels among those supposed rival chiefs. I ask, if Mr. Van Buren had come into office under a similar pledge, would we have heard so much about the Sub-Treasury, the two hundred thousand militia, the blood hounds, &c.? I say no.

The next ground I shall notice is in these words;

"That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to—1st, such as are in his opinion unconstitutional;' 2d, &c. Then comes his opinion of the unconstitutionality of the 'United States Bank, which is in these words, 'I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect; and whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the state legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those that are unconstitutional and violent, and which will bring us into collision with the Generally Government.' Having stated other grounds of his administration if elected, with which I shall not trouble myself, he proceeds thus—

"The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security if the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down as those upon which my Administration would be conducted, I could only answer by referring to my conduct, and the disposition, manifested in the duties of several important offices which have heretofore been conferred on me. If power placed in my hands has ever, on a single occasion, been used for any purpose other than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trust was received I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make under the circumstances in which I am now placed."

Well, General Harrison swears by his whole past life, that if elected, he will veto a United States Bank bill. So far, then, he and Mr. Van Buren are on the same level. If General Harrison be in favor of the Sub-Treasury, so far again, there is no difference, between him and Mr. Van Buren. But if he is opposed (which is the fact) to both a United States Bank and the Sub-Treasury, what does he rely on to regulate the currency and exchanges? He must either rely on the state banks, or which is the same thing, nothing. The idea that the state banks could furnish a general and uniform currency has never entered the brain of any one yet. If they were all specie paying banks they could not supply the country with a uniform and general currency. But if, placing them upon the most favorable footing, they will not, and cannot, answer the fiscal and financial purposes of the general government, and the great body of the people, how much less then, when, for the want of some great regulator, they are all, or nearly all insolvent.

I can conceive no greater curse that afflicts our country than these local banks. Their paper is always liable to considerable fluctuation. Its value is continually changing; and these changes, often, great and sudden, expose individuals as well as the General Government to immense loss, are the sources of ruinous speculations, and destroy all confidence between man and man. Between the Sub-Treasury scheme and the State Bank system there can be no choice; the former is the only alternative.

With these glaring absurdities of Gen. Harrison staring the country in the face, when I ask the question what will the country gain by electing Gen. Harrison? I am told that things cannot be made worse by a change. I do not know that. I cannot assent to it as a maxim. I cannot adopt it as my principle of action. Who is it then that is so clamorous for a change? Principally men who have boxed the political compass: who have by times belonged to every party and faction, that has had a name within the last dozen years; men whose very tongues framed deceit, and whose throats were open sepulchres; who thought they were doing the country some service, by reviling and slandering such men as Clay and Webster, and many others. By what kind of presto or change have these men become Whigs. They are an outlandish people that I know nothing about. They remind me of the men that followed Jepthah, vain men, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was in distress, and every one that was dissatisfied, gathered themselves unto him, and said come, be our Captain.

Respectfully, &c.
GEO. F. SALLE.

MOBILE, June 20th, 1840.

PLEDGES.

Gen. Harrison is alleged to have given a pledge, that in case of his election to the Presidency, he will not consent to serve more than a single term. Yet in his speech at Fort Meigs, he says the man who makes pledges, lies, and gives pledges which he does not intend to carry out. Did he, when he gave that pledge, tell a lie, and utter that to which he did not intend to conform? Can some of his friends inform us how we are to understand him in this matter? We are unable to reconcile his pledge with his declaration, that the man who makes pledges lies, and does not intend to carry them out. There is, however, we think, no great difficulty in this particular case. As he stands no chance of being elected, there is not much probability of being troubled with him as a candidate for a second term. In making the pledge, therefore, he ran no great risk of failing to carry out his pledge, and thereby proving that he lied when he made it.—*Balt. Rep.*

WHIGGERY AND ABOLITIONISM

We give the following extract from the Sandusky county Democrat, to show how completely whiggery and abolitionism jog along, cheek by jowl, together. The Editor of the Democrat was at the celebration at Fort Meigs, and speaks of what he himself saw; and it was truly a beautiful spectacle—large NEGROES with *whig badges on their hats!!—Ohio States man.*

"At the Fort Meigs celebration, it was the order of the day that the delegates from the different counties should wear the name of their respective counties in large letters on the front of their hats.—In passing through the crowd we saw about a dozen fine large NEGROES with this badge of distinction upon their hats, from Lake county and other places. If ever we felt a sensation of disgust, mingled with horror, it was to see those creatures thus taking part in the political transactions of the country. How would such a spectacle affect the people of the South? We really wished some of the patriotic Southerners, who will not believe the dangerous progress that abolitionism is making, could have been there to witness the fact with their own eyes."

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

Maysville, June 18th, 1840.

Democratic Meeting in Adams County.

The Democratic citizens of Adams county, Ohio, and Lewis county Ky. met in pursuance to public notice, on the 16th June, at which meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee of arrangements, who were to meet on the 25th June, and make arrangements for a general meeting of the democracy of those and other adjoining counties.

In pursuance to the above arrangements, the undersigned committee give notice that a democratic meeting will be held at the school house near Judge Vances, in Adams county Ohio, on the 25th July, at which time and place the Hon. T. L. Hamer, Gen. McDowell and Thomas Marshall Esqr. and other distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting on the subject of general politics.

No ferriage charge will be made to all persons wishing to attend the meeting from Ky. The Maysville Monitor and Ohio Statesman, will insert the above notice, and oblige many democrats.

C B Shepherd,	James C. Cole,
Sam Stevenson,	James Pontney,
John Cummings,	Elisha Stout,
of Ky.	Simon Dunn,
George Crawford,	John Neel,
David Drenan,	Aaron Leedom,
John Bloomhall,	of Ohio,

Committee of Arrangements.

Democratic Meeting at Carlisle.

A public meeting of the friends of the Administration will be held near Carlisle on Thursday the 16th July next, at which the public in general and particularly the friends of the administration in Nicholas and the adjoining counties are invited to attend. Accommodation will be provided for the comfort of as many as may be present. We hope that as many of our democratic friends as possible will be with us on that occasion.

A number of prominent Gentlemen from the adjoining counties have been invited and are expected to be present and address the people on that day.

Samuel Fulton	Thos. M. Stevenson,
Henley Roberts	B. F. Edwards
H. F. Cheris	William Norvell

Committee of Invitation.

A SECOND SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS, At Kelly's Cash Store.

No. 22 FRONT STREET.

WE have just received in addition to our well assorted stock, a large quantity of Dry Goods suitable to the present season, which we shall sell exclusively for cash. Our entire stock has been purchased under the most favorable circumstances that cash could command, and as the depression felt in the East at the present time is very great, they have been obtained on terms which will enable us

To sell at prices hitherto unknown.

We take this opportunity of returning our very sincere thanks for the distinguished and decided preference our establishment has been favored with since our commencement in business. We then plainly put forward our claims for a share of public favor, these we will rigidly adhere to, convinced they will, when fully acted up to, secure the confidence of an enlightened community.

P. & E KELLY.

Maysville, 8th July 1840.

Regular Packet BETWEEN MAYSVILLE & CINCINNATI.

STEAM BOAT

RUBICON,

W. TINKER, Master, Having taken the place of the STEAM BOAT SWIFTSURE, will leave Cincinnati Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Maysville, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, stopping at all the intermediate ports and landings for Freight or Passengers.

July, 8th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or receiving a note of hand given to John H Piatt, by the undersigned, some time in the year of 1827 '28 or '29, for $25; and also one note given to the same person for $50 in 1837, as these notes have been fully paid, and the said John H Piatt is now in my debt.

July 9, 1840. SAML FREEDORNE.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington Mason county Ky. on the first day of July 1840.

B—Brough Charles M.	Latham John
Bullock D. E. Mrs.	Lewis Loyd
Barker Melvina Miss	Lee H. jr.
C—Campbel James	McClung Wm
Cole W. J.	Morrison George
Clark Wm. T.	Mitchell R. B.
Coryell Rachel mrs.	Mezmore George N.
Chalfant David,	McCauly Samuel
Cummings W. D.	Morgan John
D—Driskill Timothy,	McCabe James
Forman Charles—2	Marshall Charles T.
Forman June mrs.	Mauzy J. mrs.
Ford Francis	P—Perrigo Nancy mrs.
G—Gault John,	Ferry Edward
Gault James	Peers Henry T.
...	... Gen. F.
H—Hunt John W.	Riggen Washington
Hayes Elizabeth mrs.	S—Stith June mrs.
Haughey A. mrs.	Smith Robert B.
J—Jameson David	Sampson mr.
K—King Richard P.	Sheriff of mason
Key Marshall	Sidwell Edgar m.
L—Leaks Mater	Whaley William
	J. P. Downing, P. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Concord Ky. on the 30th June 1840, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the Post office Department as dead letters.

B—Paul Bilyew	James McLean
Elizabeth Bilyew	William H. Mitchell
John Boyd	Hiram S. Nall
John Cox	Daniel Parker
Eli Davidson	Mary Preston
John Fitch	Thomas Robert
John Figgins	Wm. Rea
John W Graham	James Royland
Ann Griffin	Thomas Redman
Robt. K. Gray—2	Clark W. Springer
Elizabeth Kelsus	Jacob Strickler
John M. Kelsey	Elijah Thomas
John McKinney	R. K. Thomas
Thomas Marshall	James Wilson
	Saml. Stevenson, P. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle Ky. on the 30th June 1840, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead Letters.

Elijah Adkins	John Hamilton
Jesse Alexander	Robt G Hughes
David Allen	John Kincart
Wm Adair	Joseph Logan
James P Ashley	Thos Martin
Newton Bishop—2	Thos C Morris
James Bishop—2	J. Marston
Robt. Berry	John Matchet
Saml. D Baird	John A Moore
Alex. Bradshaw	David Man
Elizabeth Bosley	James McEntyre
Jacob L. Beckner	J R McCune
Joseph Blackburn	W F Morgan
Alvin Branch	Maso & Huffman
Elijah Beshears	Henry Vomvers
Clerk of the Nicholas	Katharine McCune
Circuit court—6	Robert Palmer
A Couchman	James Patton
Miss P Crouch	Moses Ryan
Thos. Clarke	Moses Ryan
Robt. Caldwell	Samuel Swarts
Anderson Cornwell	David Sheely
Katharine Dalsell	Samuel Swart
George Erwin	Humphrey Swart
Wm Fuller	John W Shankland
Jefferson Franklin	Robt Shannon—3
Moses F Glenn Esq—2	Hiram Smith
John Gardner	Miss Lotta Thacker
Susan Graham	William Vicktor
Wm Hartley	John Wood
Wm Howes	Calup Wood
Reuben Howes	Henry West
Moses Hopkins	Nimrod Wood
	Joel Soward P. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Maysick Ky. which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Hiram Baker—2	Miss M J McIlvaine
Henry Bross	Miss Nancy Marsh
Edward L. Bullock	John Morgan
Withers Conway	James A Allen
Mark Duvall	Edmond Palmer
Daniel Dennison	Henry G Porter
Patrick Devine—2	William Powell
Miss martha Dollus	Alexander Rader
Enoch Dobyns	John W Ridgell
Alfred O. Esti—3	W N Stewart
Robert Fleming	Eli Stevenson
Roswell Grant	William Shelton
J. S. Haden	John Shepherd
John Howard	Wm Tool
W A Hutchison	John Umstead
Miss martha Harrison	Alfred Wilson
Aron Hilt	Cornelius Waller—2
D Jameson	James Wear
Daniel Lehman	John Wells
George G Lowry	Matthew White
Mrs Louisa McFarland	Richard Wells
John McBride	James Waddell—3
John McCord	George A Wood
	J. L. Law P. M.

Summer Candles.

A SUPPLY of good Tallow Candles, kept constantly on hand, at a low rate for cash, by GEO. MONTAGUE, Corner of Front & Limestone St.

Kentucky State Lottery,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Drawing of class 51.

60-24-32-42-41-18-39-75-28-15-72-30.

Class 52.

32-39-6-74-51-1-71-18-60-73-19-22-38.

Distribution of Prizes.

Class 45, Capital $30,000, sold in Albany.
Do 46, do 10,000, do N Orleans.
Do 47, do 35,294, do Providence.
Do 47, do 10,000, do New York.
Do 50, do 20,000, do Baltimore.
Capitals are going, who wants one? Buy a ticket of "Darrell" and get it.

REGULAR DRAWINGS:

Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Va.—Capitals, $50,000, 40,000, 35,000, 30,000, &c. Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters 2.50.

Every Wednesday, in Baltimore, Md.—Capitals, $20,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, &c. Tickets $5—halves $2.50.

Every Thursday, in Louisville, Ky.—Capitals $20,000, $17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000. Tickets from $3 to $5—shares in proportion.

Orders for tickets in any of the above Lotteries, enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention, when addressed, D CARREL, Maysville, Ky.

N. B. Drawings sent as soon as received to all of Carrell's patrons.

Recollect!—If you wish handsome Prizes be sure to purchase your tickets of D. Carrell.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the P. O. Maysville, July 1st, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the Gen P. O. as dead letters.

A—Aaron Albert	Robt K Lurty
Joseph Anderson	John Lawson
Daniel Atkins—3	Capt J F Ludwick
A—Mrs S Berry	Miss Eliza Lilliston
Thos Blase	Nelson LaCole
Martin Butler	Isaac Lionberger
Moses Bryan	Wm Longford
Theodore Brittle	George Lafferty—3
John H. Baker	Sarah A Latham—2
Lewis Bryant	M—Levi Mason
Morgan Beasley	BB Morris
Joseph V Burgess	A Maddoso
Samuel Bair	Capt A A Miller
Miss Julia S Brickley—2	Jeremiah Miller
	David McCarty
Mrs James R Brown	James Maguise
Mr Benson	Michael McNamard
Jos C Ball	John H Morehead
Samuel A Butt	John Murray
Thos Burbage	Miss Mary Malond
Miss Sarah Boyle	Wm Martin
Miss Eliz'th Boten	John Martin
John Barnett	Aaron Merrell
James W Bruce	Elder Henry Moon
Robt Brown	Benj Moore
F D Brown	Josephine McQuiston
M L Bruner	Chas McAllistor
G W Banta	Margaret Jane McAllister
Wm R Brazee	
William Beck	Amos M Lewlen
John Beckett	Miss Nancy Marsh
C—James H Culver	Benj McAtee
John Chandler	Fayette Maltby
Jerry Cain	Eugene J Murphy
J D B Colburn	Saml McCawly
Chas H Crumback	Miss Polina Morgan
John L Cook	John Magill
Wm Cupp	J J Moss
Mrs Susan Crawford	Alex McDonald
Thomas Cowper	A Mitchell
Miss Nancy Ann Cook	Wm Mitchell—3
Mary Colingham or,	Chas F Mitchell—4
John Crotcher	Miss S McAffee—2
Benj Chapman	Gilbert C Marshall—3
Enis Clutler	Simon Maple—3
James Cady	N—Jacob Neff
Hugh Cochran	Ebenezer Norton
Wm Callon	O—Andrew O'neill
Walters Case	Mrs Mary Oatton
Rev G W Coons	Jacob Oatten jr—3
Rev N N Cowgill	P—Garret Perine
Wm D Carm	Pickett & Perrine
Mrs Mary A Cooke	Geo E Payne
Citury Ann Cork	William Powell
David Cork	Joseph Pollock
George Cript	Conrod Phister
H B Carmid	Benj F Poore
Archibald Campbell	Elizabeth Pomroy
William Crosswell	Henry Purnell—2
Mrs Susan Castator	R—Joseph Reid
L Chamberlain—3	Ruleff M Ricketts
D—James Dawson	Mrs Sarah M, or Sr.
George Dodson	A W Redinge
Harrison Dent	Miss Ann Ross
Doctor Dunbar	Wm Rowzee
Mr Depuy	David Robb
Wm M Doroner	H H Robb
David Darlington	Benj F Reynolds
Thomas Davis	I N Reynolds
Wm Daugherty	Reynolds & French
Joseph Dudley	James Robertson
Wm R Dye	Wm Riggs
A DeGrasse—3	Kaspur Repolt
E—John Evans	Robt Reed
B P Evans	W J Rand
James Egerton	Miss E. Rogers
F—Andrew Fulton	S—Isaac Sidwell
Chenning G Fenner	Saml Sladam
Patrick Fitz Patrick	Hamilton & Alex. Stanton
William H Foster	
Thomas Fristoe	Thomas Simpson
Jesse Fristoe—2	Elizabeth Short
G—L Goldsmith	James Sheriff
Thomas Griffith	Mrs Eliza Smout
Rach Goodheart—2	W J Sinton
Elijah Garrison	Miss Susan Shockley
Stewart Gibeson	
John Grasby	Soloman Shockley
James S Gardner	Joseph Stevenson
Miss Ann Gallagher	Robt H Stevenson
James Gorsuch—3	David Smith
H—E P Hudnut	Gilbert Smith
Saml H Hartman	Wm Smith
John Hepley	T—Saml H Trotter
James F Hilton	E Thompson
Col. John Harter	James Thompson
Saml M Hughart	Andrew Thomas
George Harding	F H Taylor
E Hart	John Tolle
M W Hood	John Timberlake
Jeremiah Hall	Anthony Toner
Lucinda M Hood	Daniel Tibbs
—Hazel	V—Lawson Vanmeter
Nathan Hixon	W—Conrad Weigel
John M. Howe	Edward F Wait
Robt Hood	Miss Eliza J Waugh
Thomas Hill	Thomas Wells
Frederick L. Hill	Miss Ruth Watson
David Hunt	Richd C Wetrick
John Hunt	Elijah J Wood
Philander Haden—2	William Wood, Sr.
J S Haden—3	Joseph Watson
J—John Jack	Robert J Wayne
James S Jacoby	John Wilson
W Johnston	David Walker
Elizabeth Jenkins	Richard Willett
Hezekiah Jenkins	Jacob White
—Ka... (Theater)	Hamilton White
Chas Kells	Miss Ann Whitney
Isaac Kershner	Miss Sarah Wilson—2
Owen or Patrick Kelly	
L—Stephen Lee	James Williams—3
John W Lee	McWarren—3
A H Lee	A. Woolford
Thomas F Loring	Wm P Woolfield—3
	John A Williams

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Pilot Licks, Ky. D Bellingall, P. M.
Augusta, " Saul Reeves, Esq.
Paris " Otho Hughes P. M.
Millersburg " O. J. Miller,
Maysville " David Shaw,
Kentontown " Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana " Wm. A Walthers
North Middletown " N. G Darnell
Flat Rock " Hardin Rogers
Hi Cornel " Dr E Lepon
Plemingsburg " R R Lee or Thos Phegan
Sharpsburg " Sanford Allen P M.
Elizaville " Garrett Davis P M.
Owingsville " J W Barnes
Carlisle " Joel Howard P M
Concord " Samuel Brown P M.
Vanceburg " Thos P Redden P M.
Greenupsburg " Maj J C Kouns
Greenup " James Stevenson P M
Helena " Claiborne T Wood P M
Minerva " W P Thomas P M
Harrisburg " J G Dunbar P M
Ripley Ohio Mr Bennet P M.
Aberdeen " Eli Davidson P M.
Dunbarton "

Patent Stove Manufactory.

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

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-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 Counties—also in the High Court of Errors and appeals—the Superior Court of Chancery—and in the Federal Court Feb 21, 1839.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Lewis and Contiguous Counties of Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Lewis & Greenup.

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

January & Buston,	
Leach & Dobyns,	
George Herbert,	*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 Counsellor at Law, Maysville, Ky.

Will make collections, and remit promptly. Office in the building formerly occupied by Judge Wallace. 6,7—mos 6 & 8—mos

Doctor Shackleford.

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

R. H. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business confided to his care. Maysville, Feb. 5, 1840-tf

Notice.

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

ROUNDS & REED.

April 2, '40—3t.

Look at this.

HE that will call and the last through the newspaper. Folks are calculating on no cory week for the adjustment of account. I cannot pay unless I get paid, that is reduced to a certainty. At the confectionary No. 19 Sutton street is the place.

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

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

New Bakery.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and the neighboring country, that he has permanently located himself in Maysville, and intends carrying on the Baking business in all its branches. He hopes from his long experience in the business and strict attention, he will secure a portion of public patronage. Country merchants can be supplied and shortcake notice, with the following article, to wit: Loaf Bread, Pilot Bread, Butter Crackers, Sugar and Water Crackers, and cakes of all descriptions.

☞His shop is on Front Street one door above the Bank Office.

June 11th, '40. JNO. LUDWICK.

TO HIRE.

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

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 receive the orders in his line with which he may be favored. He hopes by strict attention to business, to secure a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

Philadelphia Calfskins.

JUST received 15 dozen "Kent'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 specimen of it.

BAYLESS & COBURN.

Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.

Life of Wm. H. Harrison.

SKETCHES of the civil and military service of Wm. Henry Harrison, the Hero of Tippecanoe & Fort Meigs. Price 25 cents, to be had at

E. COX'S Book store.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

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 superintendence of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for passengers—the convenience and commodiousness of its arrangement, and the pledge of his continued assiduity to contribute to the comfort 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,

FEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

One door above 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 City. Our goods were purchased at 6 months. We invite those wishing to purchase to give us a call.

HIRAM FEARCE,
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, Cassimets, vestings, and trimmings of every description, to which with a stock of gentlemen's goods suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

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

A INDIA CURRIED POWDERS.

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

No 19, Sutton Street.

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

February 6, 1840—2t

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 YARN, Candlewick, Carpet chain, Stocking Yarn, Twine, Cotton Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the finest Mississippi Cotton he ever used in this place, the yarns are consequently *better* than any heretofore made—and offered at such reduced prices, as to make it the interest of all dealers in the yarn, 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 mould (limestone) candle stick, at as low a price as can be bought in any city in the west.

Jan 23d 1840. C. MONTAGUE.

NOTICE.

WE are again making preparation to go east for a full supply of goods and are wholly dependent on us, we therefore request those who are in arrears to us on last years business to come to the well, call on us speedily and settle with us the amount due us.

BAYLESS & 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 Feist about sixteen years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, made; he had on when he went away, a dark colored roundabout, pantaloons and waistcoat and a hair cap. The above reward will be given 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 charges for taking him up. This 23th of February, 1840.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

For Sale,

A NEAT and convenient Dwelling House, having another adjoining, lot 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, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends, and former customers.

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

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 ground Street and Limestone, where he may constantly be found unless professionally absent.

Dr. B. will promptly attend to various branches of Surgery, Obstetrics, Acute and Chronic clinical practice.

Dr. Benson has had ten years experience in clinical practice, (and a great share of which was in these prevalent chronic diseases that the human family are heir to) and is subject to, flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a share of their patronage. His moderate as any practitioner in the city or country. The *commencement* of his course to the following gentlemen for the success in practice and talents of Dr. B

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

Drs Elliott, Slaughter, Holm, Berry, *Mt. Sterling, 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 improvement 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 hale and press Hemp and Tobacco. They have every 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:

North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

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

Fractional township ten, eleven, and twelve, bordering on the Choctaw boundary, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Little Rock, 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 east of the fifth principal meridian.

Township one, of range nineteen.

Township two, of range twenty-one.

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 twenty-first day of July next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned township and fractional township, viz:

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

Township twenty, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirty.

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

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-three.

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,) to allow the county and adjoining states and 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. A. Watson,

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 to make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers, agreeable 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 the lands offered and made known and paid for *prior to that date*, are declared by law to be *free from claim.*

JAMES WHITCOMB,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

April 9th-1M.

Cheese,

CHEESE for sale by *No 19 Sutton St*

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

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

WINCHESTER'S Rose Soap, Perfumery 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, Loafsaid in boxes, for sale at *No 19, Sutton St.*

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

PURE-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 Nasturtion, 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 Cheroot Segars, for sale at *No 19 Sutton St.*

Crackers.

WATER and Butter Crackers for sale at *No 19 Sutton st.*

New Wholesale Drug Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Sutton Sts. where they will constantly keep a portion of Drugs, & Medicines just received from the East.

He would also call the 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 first quality.

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

N. B. Geo. W. Carpenter's various *repairs and Compounds*, the Proprietary for sale.

DOCT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Dunbar & Dobyns, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and settle their accounts, to J. T. Dobyns or Lewis C. Dedman, being authorized to close and settle all accounts.

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

June 11th, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership therefore existing between William Cowins James Cowins, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, his day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who know the settlers indebted, will call and make the payment immediately to either of us. Those who have claims will present them for adjustment.

WM. CORWINE,
JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840-3t.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

Western Reserve Cheese,

20 CASKS this day received, and for sale by

G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Enviable Distinction.

IN 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 published advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one that has given full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CARMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are the only medicine recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also that by those gentlemen who have tried them, they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. Nor know it to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. They should drive their 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 pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction at can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic excellence 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 Carmomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he and his disciples, and on 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 food taken into the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs the office of nourishing the whole of the veins and arteries, is 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 of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and purified; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Nor can any medicine cause that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be seriously debilitated by excessive, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be yet in no degree obliged to the food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled and incurable debility, and a general retinue of other evils—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, or a long continued course of dissipation, leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purge, medicines by prodigying than its nature will put his organ almost out of use So distesting whole 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 cause either a severe cough, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lungs, which though long remaining may prevent, so entirely skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, whose disease, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other protracting causes have withered it away or paralyzed it in its direction, 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 yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities, the involuntary 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 sanitary and sanatory and was merely their work and their pa sive action.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribe his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS,—unknown and kept by medical men in the country, and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his Carmomile or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confident, recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them. Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections so very prevalent in these parts; Weakness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers, Fine Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Decline, 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, or Kings evil, and all blotches, boils, tumors and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint, and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, or Palpitations of the Heart of Fair Ladies; Nervous of Female Constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not yet permanently relieved by any other medicines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞Nervous disease, liver complaint, dyspepsi, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, debility, loss of appetite, pain in chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, menstrual disease, and all cases of hypochondria, or low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, whether chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical fainting, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sick nausea, night sweats, constipation, costiveness, loss of appetite, pimples, scaurbutic affections, and those are victims to the most exercising disorder, fever, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. W. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, back, numbness of the limbs, disease of vision of sight, noises in the inside, alternate fevers and chills, and delirium, tremors, watchings, agitation, agity, bad dreams, &c.

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

T. Norford & 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*, on the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, they deem it necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, and the superior advantages of construction they feel assured cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of Jno Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

☞Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please apply at our shop near Maysville, or to *Messrs.* Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

T. NORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington this spring, two thoroughbred Virginia horses of fine size and appearance, one bay 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 begun 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'

BATCHLESS 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, so powerful, they begin to be called by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the mortality *grim*.

Done of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children 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 Offin Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of the world, for the invention of the *Matchless Sanative*—whose healing fist 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—this medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, which the world of mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a hand Providence—a medicine, whose wonderful cures have been so glowingly portrayed, even by some of our clergy in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means life and health, and vigour, have been restored, instead 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 Boston Agents, has sent to Germany, for 1,000 pounds, weight of this medicine, being more than six packages; Mr E. P. Manhattan, groser, 136; Mr. Jas. Sevier, innkeeper, 118; and not a single agent has sent less than ten dollars of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

A number of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, received the Sanative, with the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

It is well known before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of two or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where it has been worn out, or exhausted, less than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no other case, a bottle, or even half a bottle, usually, has the patient cured two whole phials.

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

Such is the power in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, or those who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies which may be silently preying upon their constitutions, but their apprehensions wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger might be averted by the occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient while using the sanative, should eat and drink of such food as his appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down against nature, every medley of food, or medicine, and kindest nurses often impulsively recommend

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor will assure you by her services) and he would profit by her advice, we would adhere strictly to her infallible receipe. If the order for food, or medicine, prescribed by her, *they here, if she direct, fish, fowl, game* or venison, or even the delicacies of the season, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

In burning fevers much not the patients's instinctive call or cold drink, by simply moistening the lips, and allowing the slimmy ve ble juice of weed of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him shake his thirst at pleasure and prevent purchase.

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considerd of a consumptive habit for twenty-two years, attended with pain in her breast, for which she was always attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a violent cough and pain in her breast, and was distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and she was relieved with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no symptom of her recovery, and I feared that she had the consumption, and that her LIVER LUNG WAS PARTIALY CONSUMED and was fast fading to despair and in mere mercy, as relief was, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left Orrington, Maine, and came to see our daughter; I de ed it much cheerfully by before the public. Many more similar cures can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefited by using the Sanative—*Vermont Phoenix.*

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro, Vt.*

The certifier that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect, but she was cured by the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and gave her sleep, which she had not enjoyed for a long time. I would cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clarer, Esq. of Brattleboro.

This certifies that I had suffered for many years from a variety of complaints, which required a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed my complaints, and I have not for weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

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

I, Samuel Cutting, Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint attended with a cough and pain in my side and breast, and with general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this country 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 incurable lungs and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAM'L CUTTING.

Guilford, March 13, 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 SALVELIEF and considered by his friends, had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle yet, but says that his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else.—Many others who have taken it make similar testimony.

Yours respectfully, &c.

T. OS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had an over dofful 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.

Dec. 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 8 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold a phial—and have came to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is still under its influence, but 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 yours &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1839.

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

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

Cornwall Post office, Vt., April 1, 1836.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative which I sold a phial of in this quarter, seems to be in great general use.

Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative in whatever quantity it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. Will you please send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send it by mail, as it will come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORISS NICHOLS, P. M.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing* cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with *spitting blood*, for years, 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, 1839.

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

ISAAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the transaction of the Dry Goods business, and the public that their Stock of Manufacturing Goods will be found in part of

DRY GOODS,

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

Of the above goods they will always vary variety; also a great many articles which it is unnecessary to mention. We ask a call from our friends and the public, to examine our stock and to qual as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in the city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,

2 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—1

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 quarts of curious engravings &c: the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Turner's Sermons; Pittsburgh Pocket Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Farmer's do; German Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Pocket Bible; Ancient History of the Colonization Society, 37½c; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Capt. Hall's Travels in Asia; Comment on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance; 14 or 15 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Diary in Holland; Opie's Cure for Slander; Episcopalcraft; Algic Researches; Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands; Dr. Ware's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Poems, by Halleck; Abbott's Caleb in Town. Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

E. COX, BOOK STORE,

Sep 26, 1839. Front street.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Keepsake; Democratic Almanac, 1840, Young man's guide; Tales of the Parsonage; Mission to Mecca; Ploughman's Practical Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Hyperion; Mosaic Record; Life of Napoleon; Napoleon's Force; Conan's poems; Simpson's Plea for Religion; Andrews and Stoddarts Latin Grammar; Life of Jackson; Pilgrim's Progress, Historical and Self-explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Mensuration and Book-keeping, being the best Arithmetic in print; Dwight's Poetical Works in one volume, Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas; Mitchell's Outlines of Geography; Worcester's Sacred Sketch Book; Man About Town; Nan Darrell; Morton's House; Damsel of Darien; Peter Parley's Tales; Geography; Sketches of Western Life, Romantic Tales; Cooke's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Commissioner's Manual; Ohio Common School Conversation Cards for bashful youths, Johnson of Naples, Life of Washington, in Cameo; Pocket Cyclopedia; Pocket Spelling Book; Pain Magazine 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 newest patterns—fine and common.

15c rolls Border Papers, for rooms,
40c roll of Orange Papers,
35¾ remains Verdum and Crown Wrapping Paper
30 do Tea Papers
100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain
4c do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain

Are of the above will be sold low for Cash or Barter at the market price.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols neatly, by Richards, Clarke and the Mathers; The Iron and Silk Weaver; London Japhet Jack; Steadfast Book for Engines; James' Memoirs of Calebs; Ladies Book of Fashionable Pastime; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tom's Cowley Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Robb Day's History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu; by Bulwer; Cheveley; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Clarke's Sermons; Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by EDWARD COX.

Front st., Maysville.

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has received Parley's Universal History; Fireside Education; Keith on Prophecy; Combe Phrenology; Coleman's Farmer and Gardener; Adams' Rome; Davies' Mental do; Popular Astronomy; Tomlin's Cavalry Exercise; Rob of the Bowl; Lardner's Chemistry; Pocket Bible; Napoleon; Jane's Tales of Ireland; Bell's Anatomy; Dr. Ware's Sermons; Totten's Algebra; Hollman's Napoleon; Jane's Tales of Ireland; Bell's Anatomy; Dr. Ware's Sermons; Dinsmore's Arithmetic; Hollman's Dinsmore's Arithmetic; Hollman's Jack Adams; Mrs. Jameson's Sketches; Lardner's Lectures; The Bubbles of Life; Greek Grammar; Life of Washington; Life of the United States, with Illustrations; Life of Washington; The Hermit; Milford's County Clergyman; Milford's History; Elvira; Nevin's Biography; The Women of England; Capton Wizard of the