State Department

# MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

Vol. X. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, July 17, 1840. No. 16.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, immediately above the Post Office.

TERMS.

One year in advance, - - - - - $2 00
If not paid at the end of the year, - - - 2 50
[T]ERMS of advertisements must be paid before any [illegible] shall be allowed to discontinue, unless at the option of the proprietors.

[illegible] 16 lines or under, first insertion, - - - $1 50
[illegible] subsequent insertion, - - - 37
[illegible] month, - - - - - - 4 50
[illegible] year, - - - - - - 6 00
[illegible] year, - - - - - - 15 00
[illegible] 10 per cent. made on the [illegible]
[illegible] additional square

[illegible] the President of the United States, [illegible] MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that [illegible] will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of Arkansas, for the purchase of lands therein, to wit: At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the seventh day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, to wit:

[illegible] of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township eighteen, and twenty, of range twenty.

Township eighteen, of range thirty one.

Fractional township twelve, bordering on the Indian boundary, of range thirty-three.

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

[illegible] of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township eighteen, and twenty-one, of range twenty.

Township eighteen, of range thirty one.

Fractional township twelve, bordering on the Indian boundary, of range thirty-three.

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

[illegible] of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twenty, of range twenty.

Township twenty, of range thirty one.

Township twenty, of range thirty two.

Fractional township twelve, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Jackson County Houses, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

[illegible] of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twenty, of range eighteen.

Township twenty, of range twenty.

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

At the Land Office at Batesville, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

[illegible] of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twelve, of range thirty.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

Lands represented in bay, for the use of [illegible], military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

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

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 mentioned in the foregoing proclamation, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment thereof as soon as practicable after sale of the tract, in order that the claim may be [illegible] to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, prior to the 22d day of June next, when the pre-emption law of 1839 will expire by limitation; and no claims will be allowed to be made and paid for prior to that date as declared by law to be allowed.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 15, 1840.

## INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,
CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,
BY THEIR AGENT,
CHARLES B. RYAN,
CONTINUE to take Insurance against all kinds of loss or damage by FIRE or WATER—insure Lives on Life and Annuities, at as low a rate premium as any other office in the State.

The prompt manner with which all losses by this office have invariably been adjusted and paid, could surely be an ample guarantee to the confidence of those wishing to insure.

Office on Main Cross street, west side of Front.

Maysville, March 5, 1840.—tf

## Beef! Beef!

The undersigned has rented a stall in the market house, and is prepared to furnish the citizens of this place with the very best quality, as cheap as any other person. He has no connection with any one who attends market, and can afford to sell cheap. He will only make one round in a week, as well as good beef can be had in the country.

W. A. T. TOLLE.

April 3, 1840.

## New goods cheaper for ready money.

AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,
No. 24, Front Street.

JUST received, and are now opening, a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, which, when the present unprecedented pressure of the times is considered, will be sold at unusually low prices. The Goods have been carefully purchased in the New York, and will be sold at such, that our friends and the public generally, may be sure to find it their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Our Goods have been all purchased since the late great and extensive pecuniary pressure, and we have no doubt our friends will receive a considerable share of the benefit of our late purchases.

Maysville, April 25, 1840.

## NEW JEWELRY STORE.

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

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco,
Snuff, Segars, and all kinds, at wholesale.

April 2nd, 1840.—3t.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners, who, together with two commissioners to be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims, which are provided for by the convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, concluded at Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and which may be presented to said commissioners under the same, and to decide thereon according to the provisions of said convention, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioners, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioners on the part of the Mexican Republic, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission, such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of said convention.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers, for which no appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: To said commissioners, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States, as shall to him appear to be reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses, and likewise all that part of the salary and expenses of the arbiter and umpire mentioned in the convention, shall be to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if communications to and from the secretary of the commission appointed under this act, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as said commission shall be executed as contemplated according to the provisions of said convention, the commissioners of residence shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by them; and the records, documents, and other papers, in their possession in the custody of their offices, or certified copies or duplicates thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the report of said commissioners, or of the award of the arbiter or umpire, as provided by said convention to be made in case of the disagreement of said commissioners; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the amount or proportion of compensation to which each person, in whose favor award shall have been made by said commissioners or umpire, may be entitled as against the Mexican Government on account of the claims provided for by said convention.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause any moneys which may be paid by the Mexican Government in satisfaction of said awards, to be remitted on the most advantageous terms to the United States; and all moneys received under said convention, or by virtue of this act, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby appropriated to be distributed and paid to those to whom the same shall be entitled, according to the provisions of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the same, in ratable proportions, among the persons aforesaid, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, and at such time or times as the same shall be received into the Treasury.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Mexican Government, in place of at once paying the amount of said awards, should see fit to issue Treasury notes therefore as provided by said convention, then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to receive the said Treasury notes, and to deliver the same to the persons who shall be regularly entitled thereto, in virtue of the awards made under said convention, and of the certificates issued as herein before provided.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of money or the issue of certificates in virtue of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall first deduct and retain, or make reservation of, such sums of money, if any, as may be due the United States from persons in whose favor awards shall have been made under said convention.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
*Speaker of the House of Rep's.*
R. M. JOHNSON,
*Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, June 12th 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize registers and receivers to administer oaths, required to be taken in purchases of public land.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the register or receiver of any of the land offices of the United States, shall be authorized, and it shall be the duty of said officers, to administer any oath or oaths, which now are or hereafter may be, required by law, in connection with the entry or purchase of any tract of land; and, if any person shall knowingly or wilfully swear falsely to any fact contained in any oath or affidavit so taken or made, he or she shall be deemed and held guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains, penalties, and disabilities, which attach to said crime, in other cases of perjury, under the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That such land officers shall not, directly or indirectly, charge or receive any compensation for administering such oaths.

APPROVED, June 12, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts, so soon as the surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to take all the necessary measures for the completion of the surveys in the several districts for which surveyors general have been, or may be, appointed, at the earliest periods compatible with the purposes contemplated by law; and whenever the surveys and records of any such district or State shall be completed, the surveyor general of such district or State shall be required to deliver over to the Secretary of State of the respective States, including such surveys, or such other officers as may be authorized to receive them, all the field notes, maps, records, and other papers, appertaining to such surveys within the same; and the office of surveyor general, in every such district, shall thereafter cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever such a quantity of public land remaining unsold in any land district shall be reduced to a number of acres less than one hundred thousand, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the land office of such district; and if any such land, in any such district, shall remain unsold at the time of such discontinuance of a land office, the same shall be subject to sale at some one of the existing land offices shall have been discontinued, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice.

APPROVED June 12th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 16]

AN ACT concerning prisoners of the United States committed to the jail in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all prisoners committed to the present jail in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island under the authority of the United States, shall be kept until discharged by due course of the laws thereof under the like restrictions and penalties as in the case of prisoners committed to said jail under the authority of said State of Rhode Island.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1840.

M'COLLOUGH'S
NEW HOTEL,

[illegible] 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 Grave Yard, which he intends to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a comfortable manner and on moderate terms. The 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, Liquors, Confectionary, &c. &c. &c. Together with a general assortment of Liquors &c.

HUGH M'COLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840.—tf.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE
OSCEOLA,

WILL serve mares the ensuing season at the stable attached to Mr. Music's tavern in Washington, at $10 the season, $25 single service, and $15 insurance. Osceola was sired by imported Leviathan, dam by old Pacolet, g. dam imported Bonny Lass, g. g. dam imported Sorrel, g. g. g. dam imported Wild Air, g. g. g. g. dam imported Sir Peter Teazle, g. g. g. g. dam imported Jenny Cook, g. g. g. g. dam by Sir Harry Bedford, Mares pastured, or grain fed at neighborhood charges. Said horse is 8 hands high, and weighed in his stable last spring 1200 pounds. For a company of six mares, by season, $50 will be charged, by insurance, $75.

April 16, 1840.—3m. J. BENSON.

*Philadelphia Catfishes.*

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

MINER & CRUTTENDEN

Feb 20, 1840—3t.

TOBACCO LEAVES.

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 dealers to the specimens of it.

BAYLESS & COBURN.

*Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840.—3t.*

LETTER OF FELIX GRUNDY,
To Wm Neff, Esq., Chairman of the Whig Meeting held at Cincinnati, on the 2nd June, 1840.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1840.

SIR: On the 10th instant, I received the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of the 4th, containing the proceedings of the meeting over which you presided, and I address this letter to you because, in these proceedings, an attemp has been made to do me great injustice. Though I do not know you personally, I presume you to be respectable in the estimation of your Whig fellow-citizens, from the station you were called to fill; and however much the course your meeting has pursued, might have been, in other times, at variance with such a belief, it accords too well with the spirit in which a great portion of your party at present conducts its canvass, to oblige me to change that opinion, or to occasion me the least surprise. What else could I have expected? In discussing the merits of your nominee for the highest office in this country's gift, I freely denounced his fixed, avowed, and system tic silence, and the studied uncertainty in which it was sought to veil his present principles and views, and the measures he might pursue, if elected. I commented on these things in the way that an American citizen might be expected to speak who had seen a course directly the reverse adopted by the illustrious man who had therefore been called to fill that most distinguished post of human trust. Could I expect to venture on such comparison no remarks without calling down that denunciation in which your meeting has so promptly taken the lead?

Had the committee, sir, who drafted the resolutions of your meeting, inserted what I did say at the Baltimore Democratic Convention, I should have left their commendation upon it unnoticed, and spared you and myself the trouble of this communication. But this they have not thought proper to do. What I did say was published in the Daily Globe of the 14th May, and afterwards in Extra Globe of the same month. Both of these papers were published long before your meeting; both were accessible to those who might seek to report at my language truly; and it might have been supposed that common honesty (I do not say ingenuousness and honor) would have turned to them before I was denounced as the utterer of what was slanderous and false. These are my remarks, as revised by myself and published more than a fortnight before your meeting.

"But to return to the State of Ohio and the city of Cincinnati. The Whigs there have a candidate whom they want to make President, of whom, four years ago, very little was heard; but within the last few months, no man has ever grown so vastly as he has done. From a plain citizen of a county court, who interfered with nobody, and nobody with him, he has grown to be an astonishingly great man, destined to be President if any man is elected. But, notwithstanding all this, we must, in any possibility, come at his opinions, on any of the great questions interesting to country, at the present time, or obtain any information in regard to him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacity for the high station to which he aspires. What have his friends done in respect to him? Why, they won't let him be measured at all. They have shut him up, (I will not say in a cage but he might as well be in one,) they will not permit him to carry his opinions and views of State policy to his countrymen. This committee, or conscience keepers, say that he said not write upon public subjects, nor will they do it for him. Now I ask this convention, composed as it is of sober minded, reflecting men, if this is the way to make a President for the people of these United States? I discover that Mr. Burke, the postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I hope, before we leave this place, he will stick to this convention, if he can, who receives and opens this candidate's letters? Who returns those on which the postage is to be remitted? Who decides whether a letter is to be answered? One thing we have from the committee themselves, which is, that no opinions on the great political topics of the day are to be expressed by him. This is a new way by which to make a President of the United States. It was diffi[illegible] in former times."

In what particular, sir, are these remarks untrue? In what particular are they slanderous, unless it be slander to reprehend this system of mystery and silence which is repugnant to every sentiment of an American freeman? In what particular do they depend on the testimony of Mr. Burke, which your meeting so ostentatiously parades? In what particular are they contradicted by the principles and practice from Mr. Burke and his companions? I did not rely, when I made them, on any statement of Mr. Burke, nor do I now. They are verified by authority which you, I presume, will not contradict—which you will produce no certificate to disprove, and dare not submit to your countrymen no better evidence of their verity than the following letter from the "confidential committee" of General Harrison:

"CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

"*Oswego Union Association*:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 21st. ult. addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. That policy is, THAT THE GENERAL MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS PRINCIPLES, FOR THE PUBLIC EYE, WHILST OCCUPYING HIS PRESENT POSITION. Much criticism has been adopted, not for purpose of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new issue, be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic, at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of views of the great Opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something skin to generous confidence. When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body, we certainly have a high guarantee that should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which dictated our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,

"Your friends,
DAVID GWYNNE,
J. C. WRIGHT,
O. M. SPENCER.

"H. E. STRONG, Corresponding Secretary."

Is there a charge made by me that this letter does not amply, and, let me add, if this too be not a "slander," disgracefully, verify? Does it not disclose, as I have charged, a settled purpose to conceal Gen. Harrison's opinions at the present time, on the great questions which are interesting to the country? Does it not deprive those who are to vote, of the means by which they are to measure his fitness and capacity for the office to which they are invited? Does it not state that he has a confidential committee who are to write for him on questions of public policy? Does it not prove beyond the possibility of doubt that his letters are turned over to this committee, and that they decide when and what shall be answered? I appeal fearlessly to my countrymen against your denunciations, and assert that, in every one of these particulars, my charges are more than sustained.

But if I had a doubt as to this, it would be removed by the art with which your resolutions of denunciation against me are drawn. Not only do they studiously avoid a quotation of what I really did say, but they do not even give all allusion to this letter of General Harrison's "confidential committee," to which it must have been well known I referred; but you artfully pick out my reference to Mr. Burke—misstate the language I have given, in the clearest and evident meaning of my remarks, and so cleverly, by such a subterfuge, to escape from substantial charges too discreditable to acknowledge, but too palpable to deny. Having said what I thought of this system of appointing a confidential committee, turning over his letters to them, and allowing them to say whether or not they were to be answered, or what further declaration of principles he might be permitted to make for the public eye, I used, in reference to Mr Burke, the postmaster at Cincinnati, whom I perceived at the convention, the following words:

"I discover that Mr. Burke, the postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I hope, before we leave this place, he will stick to this convention, if he can, who receives and opens this candidate's letters? Who returns those on which the postage is to be remitted? Who decides whether a letter is to be answered?"

Would it have been a slander, sir, to ask these questions? Was it a slander after the "confidential committee" had avowed such an unparalleled use of delegated authority over the letters of General Harrison as to imply a desire to make those inquiries of the postmaster through whose hands they passed? Is the exercise of the authority of the "confidential committee" also a matter of mystery? Is it a slander to ask for any further light, on this proceeding, as well as on all General Harrison's, or to seek to obtain (as I had intended to do) somewhat more of their *modus operandi*? But, perhaps, I ought to rejoice that more pressing business of your committee prevented my doing so; for I know not what strange disclosures I might have brought upon myself and upon him also, had any thing further been said upon the subject.

But I have done, sir, with these disingenuous, and, I add, with your indignation inceting." I am quite content to leave it to my fellow-citizens to decide on the verity of my statements and the candor of my remarks. I am as little fearful of being impeached by the CERTIFICATES of your meeting, as of the charge being injured by the coarseness of that language to which you have not hesitated to subscribe your name, but on which I should feel myself degraded by offering a comment.

I pass to another topic—a topic of more consequence to the American people (whatever it may be to you and the persons who composed your meeting) than handying coarse phrases about falsehood, calumny, and slander—a topic which I trust you and the friends of General Harrison at Cincinnati and elsewhere, may ere long be cool enough to consider with the consideration it demands. That topic is, the right of a candidate for the Presidency to withhold the declaration of his political opinions and views from the people of the United States. I deny that he has any such right as to act in direct violation of the whole spirit of Republican institutions. The office that General Harrison seeks is the most honorable office in the world. Not because it is the Executive head of the nation, if that were all, it would be no better than those places which in foreign countries may be reached, as they often are, by an infant, a woman, or a fool. But it is because neither accident nor inheritance can confer it; because if it comes at all, it comes from the just and spontaneous suffrage of a free and thinking people. It is a mark, not of confidence alone, but of confidence founded upon knowledge. The judgement that confers it would be worthless, if the principles on which it is given, did not render that judgment enlightened and correct. When your anger shall have subsided I think you will yourself scarcely deny the truth of this position. If you persist in so doing, I have yet the consolation to believe that it will be scarcely to be found an individual, who regards the people as capable of self-government, that will hesitate to accord with me. In days gone by, General Harrison himself would have done so. Twenty years ago, if I may venture to appeal to his own letter, without again is curring the charge of slander from his friends at Cincinnati, he would not have concealed a further declaration of his principles from the public eye." In 1821, when a candidate for Congress, I find him thus addressing the Editor of a paper, in your own good city of Cincinnati:

"SIR: In your last paper you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election to publish their political creeds that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call on candidates for office, or services to the people, and that their candidates are bound to answer it."

Does not this letter confirm the position I have taken? Will you deny, after this evidence of Gen. Harrison's opinions in former days, that a candidate is bound explicitly to declare his sentiments and views? I repeat that you will not, when your anger against me has subsided. Remember, also, that Gen. Harrison acted upon the opinion thus expressed, when he answered the inquiries of Mr. Sherrod Williams in 1836.

And now, sir, assuming my position to be established, I ask you and your indignant friends at Cincinnati, to inform the American people whether or not Gen. Harrison, within more than half the period between his nomination and the day of election is elapsed, has adopted, in act or in spirit, the cardinal principle of free Government. You know that he has not. You know that he has refused, in various instances, to "call on" or through his "confidential committee" to answer questions fairly propounded and from respectable sources, although the subjects to which they referred are of vital and paramount importance—although they are absolutely necessary to afford the electors a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own." As if no doubt was to be left as to this determination, it has not merely been acted upon, but it has been avowed in terms. His "confidential committee" —and I so style them because they so denominate themselves—announce this to be his fixed purpose. "The policy is," say they, "that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, while occupying his present position." Again they say, the "committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new issue be made to the public." In other words, sir, these gentlemen who request that their response may be regarded as coming from the "confidential committee" of General Harrison, declare in terms that this direct and palpable reversal of what he said in 1821 is the duty of a candidate, has been promulgated as a system of settled policy; they declare, moreover, that they will suffer "no new issue to be made"—that is, they will no longer recognize the right which Gen. Harrison admitted in 1821, of the elector to make a call upon those who offer their services to the people" whenever that call touches up a any matter of present interest, or makes, as the committee expresses it, "a new issue."

So glaring, sir, as you must admit, would be the inconsistency of this conduct with the previous declaration of your candidate—so subversive is it of that vital principle of our institutions to which I have referred—that we might naturally expect that this most extraordinary and unprecedented "confidential committee" had assumed upon themselves an authority never in reality derived from him for whom they pr fess thus to speak. Such, however, is not the case. Their conduct has been recognized and confirmed by Gen. H. himself. In his recent letter to Mr. Williams, a Respectative in the present Congress from Tennessee, he explicitly recognises the propriety of adhering in his name and adopting the course they did with his previously expressed assent. This is his language:

"I requested the committee, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the public letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life. This was to be done by sending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information they sought. He was, also, author zed, in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state my determination to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency."

Again: to inquiries respectfully submitted to him, in the same terms as they had been to Mr. Van Buren, by a committee of citizens of Kentucky, Gen. Harrison absolutely refused a reply. We have the statement of Messrs. Chambers and Van Buskirk to confirm in every particular this extraordinary proceeding:

"LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) April 12, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN: Early on the 10th of April inst., we called at the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio. When we entered the house, we were informed the General was indisposed; but in something less than an hour he made his appearance. After the usual salutations were exchanged, one of the undersigned (Wm. Chambers) handed Gen. Harrison a letter addressed to him by the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky, on the subject of Abolition. He received it, perused it, turned back and re-examined parts of it; expressed astonishment that his opinions, so repeatedly expressed, were not known to these gentlemen, and said that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories, coming either from friends or foes.

"In the subsequent conversation, he referred to opinions heretofore expressed by him, but made no further response to the letter of the Central Committee.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
W. CHAMBERS.
C. VAN BUSKIRK.

To the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky."

As if some pretext, some palliation should be found for proceeding thus totally at variance with the character of American institutions, and the conduct of American statesmen, we are referred by the "confidential committee" to "the General's reply in regard to all the important and exciting question of the day which have heretofore been given to the public;" and we are told "that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of great interest, have undergone no change." If this be so, how is it that he now refuses to answer a call which he declared in 1822 "every elector had a right to make upon those who offer their services to the public." Does not this call upon a candidate for a declaration of his sentiments, involve a question of great interest? Is it not, as I have shown, a fundamental principle of our institutions? Did not Gen. Harrison, in 1822 admit it to be such? If, then, his views are unchanged on this subject, why are we to rely on his opinions as "heretofore given to the public," why does he refuse now to do that which he then recognized as a binding obligation, and declare that he will answer "all questions on public questions, "whether coming from friends or foes." I ask you, sir, whether, in spite of so palpable a change in so important a point, you expect the American people to rely upon the views which Gen. Harrison "has heretofore given to the public" as the evidence of his present opinions on those topics which "every elector has a right" to inquire about?

But, sir, let us pursue this subject a little further; let us examine the evidence, (ill! slander!" sir, to call it so!) with the light of day—let us discard these miserable generalities under which the "confidential committee" seek to hide themselves—let us test this declaration, by applying it to some of the particular questions which have been propounded.

General Harrison has been asked "whether, if chosen President, he will go into office determined to veto any bill that may be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any one or more of the States? I will not, sir, undervate your intelligence, by asking whether or not, in your opinion, this is an inquiry on which every elector from a slaveholding State is entitled to an explicit reply—t which, at this day, is to be met by vague generalities. You know that the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is at this time the movement which the Abolitionists are making to effect their ultimate design. That design is to abolish slavery in all the States—to violate the compromises of the Constitution on that point. They have elected their mode of pursuing that design. This is their incipient step; opposition, uncompromising, explicit, and avowed opposition to them on this identical question, is what the South most and will demand. As elector has therefore a right (to use Gen. Harrison's own language in 1822) to "call upon a candidate to publish his creed" in regard to it.

Now, sir, I ask you whether General Harrison has done so? *Has he ever* "published his creed" upon this point? Do you know what he is? Can you refer me to any publication from which I can ascertain it? To the pointed and direct inquiry, he has certainly made no public answers. I have examined numerous documents which he has published in Ohio, in regard to various slave questions, and so far from "conveying the information that is sought," they render more evident the necessity of a distinct, and deliberate reply. Among the documents are his former opinions of this subject, I find the following, the authenticity of which I have never seen denied;

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"FRANKFORT CITY, Ky., Feb. 1, 1840.

"Being called upon lately to say such family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to the very. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the uniform friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen, I BECAME A MEMBER OF A ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond (the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and he kindly gave me a certificate to that effect. The obligations which I then came under, I have fulfilled by performance."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Again, sir, you cannot fail to observe

that a question which a me years since agitated the public mind, even to an extent that threatened a dissolution of the Union is now made a right to frame a tariff for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures—once more agitates the public mind. It is scarcely possible that the next Executive term can pass over without the President being required to act upon it. Have we the right to know Gen. Harrison's opinion on this question? I think, sir, you will scarcely deny this. Yet his "confidential committee,.. assert that "he will make no further declaration he speaks for himself—Must we then trace his present opinions as they are scattered through the bygone documents to which we referred! Will he, if President of the United States, adopt, in 1841, the principles in regard to a protective tariff which he asserted in the following resolution, moved by himself in the Senate of Ohio in 1819?

"Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of two resolutions, instructing our members in Congress to postpone the passage of laws modifying the TARIFF on imported articles, and for the encouragement of domestic manufactures and internal improvements; which were ready, and ordered to lie on the table."

December 14, 1818—"The Senate then took up the report of the Committee of the Whole upon the resolutions respecting the tariff on imported articles, and relative to internal improvements and domestic manufactures; which report was amended and agreed to, and on motion to agree to the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That, in their opinion, the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country are, in a great degree, caused by want of encouragement and protection to domestic manufactures, and that good policy requires that such modifications of the tariff, on imported articles, be immediately made, as will stop that inundation of foreign merchandize which has depressed or suspended the operations of the greater part of the manufacturing establishments of the United States; which motion to agree to said resolution was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

"The yeas and nays having been required, those members who were present and voted in the affirmative, were.

"Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Campbell, Fithian, Lucas, Sladearr, Mc Loughlin, McLean, Newcom, Pollock, Robb, Ruggles, Russel, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Swearingen, Sullivan, Thompson, and Trimble, Speaker."

But, sir, his views on this subject were not limited in 1819 to the protection of domestic manufactures—the imposition of a tax for the improvement of agriculture, aging one species of industry in preference to all others. At that time he went a step further. We find him anxious to accumulate a revenue in the Treasury for the declared objects of internal improvement and a protective tariff. The history of the Senate of Ohio contains the following resolution;

"On motion,

"To agree to the resolution relative to internal improvements and domestic manufactures, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people, it is UNWISE AND IMPOLITIC FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY OFF THE PUBLIC DEBT more rapidly than the obligations it may have contracted under to its creditors may require; and that any surplus in the Treasury would be more usefully employed in the internal improvement of the country, by roads and canals, and in the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures; which motion to agree was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 2.

"And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were—

"Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Campbell, Fithian, Foos, Furnis, Harrison, Hooker, Irwin, Jennings, Lucas, Medeary, Mc Lean, Newcom, Pollock, Robb, Ruggles, Simpson, Spencer, Swearingen, Sullivan, Thompson, and Speaker. (Trimble.)

"Those who voted in the negative were "Messrs. Russel and Shelby."

As if this accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury for these two objects was yet imperfect, we find him adding to them the *emancipation of slaves*. In his speech at Chelsea in 1833, he says:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objections to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be willing to go, but the purchase of the freedom of others."

Thus, sir, if the views formerly expressed by Gen. Harrison remain unchanged, he is the open advocate of a system of taxation based with injustice to a large portion of the Union, and applied to objects which the Constitution does not sanction, and never contemplated. The South and South-west are in fact to be made to contribute an enormous surplus to the revenue, not needed for the legitimate objects of the Government; and this revenue, not needed for the legitimate objects of the Government; and this revenue, thus raised, is to be applied to the purchase and emancipation of their own slaves; and those who own the slaves are to be taxed, to aid this scheme of emancipation.

I can scarcely bring myself to believe that sentiments so contrary to the Constitution, and to the spirit of our institutions, are held by a candidate for the Presidency. At all events the period which has elapsed since they were declared; and the changes in the situation of our country, must make it, as it seems to me, a necessary duty of the voter to refer him to such evidences of the public course in regard to these topics which General Harrison would adopt in the Presidential chair.

Without, sir, pointing out to you all the other public questions on which, at the present time, every elector has a right to make a call on a candidate for his political creed." I cannot omit the notice of one which is opposite to me peculiarly pretty to know, whether or not the present Hero of General Harrison accord with those he has heretofore expressed. I allude to the system of organizing the militia. On the 17th January, 1817, Gen. Harrison as chairman of the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message as related to the reorganization and classification of the militia, communicated to the House of Representatives an elaborate report thereon. The most striking alteration he proposed was a system of military instruction which" (he said) "should be engrafted on and form a part of the ordinary education of our youth." His views on that subject can be understood by the following extracts from his report:

"As the important advantages of the military system of the education of the youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals which require it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public Treasury.

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

"That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States.

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

Preparatory to the execution of this project, it is other concluded his report by offering for adoption a resolution, in the following words,—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be required to prepare and lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth of all the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the ordinary course of education.

On this plan the committee of the Senate on the militia, at the present session, make these remarks:

"What would have been the expense of thus educating all the youth in the United States, as proposed, we cannot ascertain to have been attempted or called for; not is any thing said in the report to indicate the provision of the Constitution whence the power should come. But if the number of youth amounted to one hundred thousand only, at an average expense of twenty dollars each per annum—which, including the elementary schools and higher seminaries" would have been very reasonable—the expenditure for that branch of military instruction alone would have amounted to two millions of dollars annually.

"There is, however, appended to this report, another plan of the exercises of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These exercises are made [in the first place] on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as nearly as may be into twenty-five brigades. The committee estimate the expense of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigade, or one hundred thousand men, at $173,250. And, estimating the whole United States militia, then the total expenses of training the officers [only] of the whole militia, would be some hundred thousand dollars less than two millions."—That is, about $1,900,000 for training them one month in the year!

You cannot be ignorant, sir, of the extent to which a plan lately proposed by Mr. Poinsett, the present Secretary of war for organizing the militia has been made the subject of fierce political controversy. This project of Gen. Harrison unquestionably involves objections more serious and striking than those which has advocates have made to the plan of Mr. Poinsett. Is it just, then I ask, sir, to suppose the present views of General Harrison on the subject, to be to refer those who are called upon to give their votes on these documents as a test of his actual opinions? I scarcely think that any friend of our free institutions can persist in such a course of unjustifiable concealment.

I repeat, sir, that these are but a few of the topics on which the voters and people of the United States have a right to require from General Harrison an explicit avowal of his present opinions.—There are many others of which you cannot yourself be ignorant; but I do not discuss them, because it has been my object less to comment on his political course than to defend myself from your imputation, even unsought, to sustain the correctness of my remarks in the Democratic Convention at Biltmore, of which our meeting has chosen to speak with such harshness and injustice. I have also carefully refrained from adverting to any subject connected with the past life of Gen. Harrison which does not refer to those opinions on which he would, in all probability, be called to act as Chief Magistrate of the Union, were he elected to that high office. In regard to the propriety and the right of adverting to these, no denunciation from the whigs of Cincinnati, or from any other quarter, can change my sentiments. Throughout a tolerably long public life, and largely passed in freely commenting with severity on

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
July 16, 1840.

ADVANCE PROCEEDINGS FOR AMERICA

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHD FRENCH, Of Montgomery Co
State Electors.
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THO'S. A. HICKEY, of Fayette.
District Electors.

1st Dist. John L. Murray, of Calloway, Co.
2d " Cornelius Bennett, of Henderson.
3d " Richard S. Ford, of Warren.
4th " Ephraim Thompson, of Pulaski.
5th " Tho'S. P. Moore, of Mercer.
6th " Jas. Hanson, of Hardin.
7th " John Rowan, Jr. of Nelson.
8th " David Meriwether, of Jefferson.
9th " David Garam, of Clay.
10th " Matthew Flournoy, of Fayette.
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th " Peter Lauenbooke, of Mason.
13th " John W. Tibbatts, of Campbell.

*President Van Buren's Sentiments.*

We have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven gentlemen of Europe, and find that governments of Europe, and find that twenty-two have adopted the Sub-Treasury."

*President Van Buren.*

"I shall go into the Presidential chair the declarable and unremitting opponent of abuses and usurpation on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and the whole of my determination to resist the *slightest* interference with it in the States where it exists. And it now only remains for me to state, as bill conflicting with these views, shall ever receive my constitutional sanction."

*President Van Buren.*

*William Henry Harrison's Sentiments.*

"I believe that the existence of slavery in our country is the GREATEST EVIL that we have to contend with; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slaveholding States to offer every inducement, and offer every facility, to get rid of THIS GREAT EVIL."

*William Henry Harrison.*

"A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name a disgrace, which I shall fully endeavor, by the aid of my efforts of mind, will not be able to efface."

*William Henry Harrison.*

Should it be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION? I answer, that it has long been an object most worthy of its care to use the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE appropriated to that object."

*William Henry Harrison.*

☞We have informed that a report has been put in circulation that the Hon. Thos. L. Hamer, will not attend the Democratic meeting next Saturday. We advise our friends to place no confidence in such reports, for we are assured Mr Hamer will be in attendance.

We are requested to say, that the Democrats of Maysville and surrounding country, will meet at this place early on Saturday morning, from where they will march, preceded by the Mystic Band, to Washington, where they will be joined by the friends from Fleming and the neighborhoods of Germantown and Minerva.

Tom Shelton, Esq. authorises us to say, that the statement going the rounds in the community, that he has changed his politics and intends to vote for Gen Harrison, is false. He has always been a democrat, is still one, and intends to vote for Mr Van Buren.

We learn from several sources that can be relied on, that the prospects of Judge French in the Southern part of the State, where he has spent most of his time during the canvass, are better than we could have dared to hope for. His dignified and gentlemanly deportment has won him many friends, even from the ranks of the opposition.

About 500 delegates only, attended the Whig Convention at Harrodsburg on the 2nd inst. "What a falling off was there?" The whigs confidently anticipated an immense throng, but hard cider has ceased to operate in Kentucky, and the sober thoughts of the people are turning from this drunken revelling by a party which relies upon no better arguments than this to commend itself to public favor.

☞ Sub-Treasury bill was approved by Mr. Van Buren, at noon on the 5th inst.—What more appropriate time for consummating an act, which is to redeem the nation from a thraldom more destructive to the interest and happiness of the people, than was ever British tyranny.

Prospects in Indiana. The *Jackson Democrat*, published at Washington, Ind, says:

"If the Whigs will not consider it a slander against Gen Harrison, we will venture to give it as our honest conviction, from all we can hear and see, passing before us, that little Matty will beat the old General in Indiana—we will also be have said two thousand, but we will only say—thousands.

We do not exchange with the *Richmond Chronicle*, but a friend has sent us the paper of the 27th ult. in which the slanders of the Journal, in reference to the editor of this paper, are quoted without credit, and of course assumed by the editor as his own. The day before this article made its appearance, the editor of the *Chronicle*, William L. Neale, was publicly knocked down by a Dr J. M. Harris, for some impertinent conduct, all of which he says with the fortitude of a hero, and the patience of Job. The gallant editor had the good fortune to fall into a very quiet place, though soft hemp upon the ground, and escaped with no other injury than a pair of soiled pants, and bearing upon his person a rather strong perfume.

Jas B Bell. This gentleman's address to the voters of Kentucky, will be found in to-day's paper. It is a solid, forcible and powerful paper, and cannot fail to be read with interest by every individual. As highly as he had already been disposed to regard the intellectual and political qualifications of Mr Bell, we are free to confess, that our estimate of his worth has been greatly increased by a perusal of this whole and animating address. He takes the right ground in reference to party politics, and is hard to conceive how any man, having the least pretensions to honesty, can fail to be satisfied of the fact. Nothing but the apprehension of exposing the insincerity of the condition of our State affairs, can possibly induce any so much disinclination upon the part of Letcher and Thomas, to discuss them before the people. If all is right, certainly these men, who have had so much to do in their management, instead of shrinking from an investigation before the people, might refer to State policies and State affairs, with pride and pleasure.

THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTY POLE. Last Thursday, the democratic citizens of Maysville, erected a splendid Hickory Pole, nearly *one hundred and forty feet high*, bearing at the top a beautiful pennant inscribed with the names of Van Buren & Johnson, and just below the "Star Spangled banner."

Omnibus. A few days after the erection of the democratic pole at this place, a gust of wind carried away the top of the British Whig Pole, dags and all! It is ominous of the fate of Whiggery in November.

We advise the Whigs hereafter, not to rely on buckeye wood for poles. It wont do, gentlemen—the only wood that will stand is good tough *hickory*—the blast may bend, but wont *break* it.

The Steam Boat Amazon, we understand, will leave Cincinnati on Friday evening, with a large number of the democratic citizens of that place, who intend to be present at the meeting here on Saturday.

A regular meeting of the Democratic association was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening last, when upon motion the following centlemen were selected, to preside as officers of the day, at the meeting to be held at the Beechland Course on Saturday next.

PRESIDENT:

Major Thomas Marshall, of Lewis County.

Vice Presidents.

1st, Capt Jacob White, of Maysville,
2nd, Gen Simon R Blair, of Mason co.
3rd, Capt Moses Dennis, do
4th, Capt James Hibbs, do
5th, Capt James B ay, do
6th, John Lamb, Esq. do
7th, Hensly Clift, Esq do
8th, Peter Lauenbooke, Esq. do
9th, Sem'l Keene, Esq of Bracken,
10th, Capt Joseph Secrest, of Fleming,
11th, Co Isaac Summers, do
12th, Capt Thompson Ward, do
13th, Capt Henry B. Shepperd, of Lewis,
14th, Maj Moses F. Glenn, of Nicholas,
15th, Capt John Cady, of Bracken,
16th, Wm Owens, Esq of Mason.

SECRETARIES:

Dr L. M Lawson, Mason county,
Wm T. Reed, Maysville,
Hiram Bassett, do.

MEETING AT WHITE SULPHER.

*Dear sir:*—Yesterday, I attended the great gathering of a part of the Democracy of the State, at the White Sulpher Springs. The number present is variously estimated at from 2500 to 5000. According to whig arithmetic there were not less than ten thousand present; but honestly speaking, I think there were near three thousand. The heat was powerful, and every man seemed confident of success in the coming struggle. No banners were seen waving in procession, nor were there any devices of log-cabins and hard cider to produce enthusiasm, yet it prevailed to an extent rarely witnessed in a political gathering. The people seemed desirous of an interchange of political sentiment, and they listened with rapt attention to the eloquent addresses of Gen. McAfee, E. F. Nuttall, Esq. R. C. Wickliffe, Hon. H. Daniel and Gen. McCalla, ever and anon making the surrounding groves echo, with their shouts of approbation. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Gen. R. B. McAfee as Chairman and E. W. Robinson, Esq. as Secretary. Classic and eloquent letters, in reply to letters from the Committee, were read, from Mr. Van Buren, C. I. Johnson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton, Mr. Wordsworth &c. all breathing the purest sentiments of patriotism, well calculated to inspire the democracy in the good work of maintaining their liberties. At the hands of the orators, whiggery got a very severe drubbing, and by 4 o'clock the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most perfect order, returning to their homes well satisfied with the justice of their cause, and the honorable means used to sustain it.

Passing by the court house on my return to this place, I was attracted by a great uproar, and was induced to go in and see what it was about. Judge of my surprise at seeing on the rostrum, a fellow by the name of Young—Sam Young I believe they call him, who has been for the last twenty months the country exhibiting himself as a negro buffoon—one of the most unprincipled harlequins that I have ever heard of. This fellow fame is not confined to Kentucky, as I understand from his fame for years in traveling mendicant buffoon, through Indiana, and other states. Yet here he stood, convulsing the aristocracy the "Athens of the west," with some of his old tricks on a new Theatre. He was reading a loud bill, put out here, to Martin Van Buren. H. Daniel to be a great scamp, and making his clownish comments as he proceeded.

It is surprising with what facility the Whigs can manufacture distinguished characters out of base materials. By the alchemy of association and encouragement, they can manufacture a vessel of his honor into the finest porcelain, or more appropriately speaking make a Whig leader and orator out of a vagabond buffoon. Verily the Whig orators are going down, down!! The result of such a course will be, that they will first be most signally vanquished in the elections, and then have to console themselves with the reflection that they must become the contemptible and use-sickers of all the loafing vagabonds whom they have used, with a view to insult and put down the Democracy. *Do you not pity them?* H.

For the Monitor.

Patent Whig Argument.—A Whig merchant, in the Democratic village of Flat Rock, in an effort to convert the price of country produce, with the ensuing national election, took the position, in conversation with a friend, that the products of female labor would be much depreciated by the reelection of Martin Van Buren. In reply to the inquiry of the party relative to the probable price of jeans this fall, the merchant thus held forth—

"Why, the value of your jeans will depend entirely upon the result of the presidential election: Should Harrison be elected, produce, and every thing else will be enhanced in value, and of course, jeans will realize total manufacture, a handsome profit; but should Van Buren be reelected, the prices of all this prosperity will be true, and you need not expect to get any thing for your jeans"

To which learned and prophetic discourse, the lady replied as follows—

"Sit will be good policy, then, to convert my wool into *Flannel*, for if Harrison shall be elected, *Petticoats* will be in demand, and fresh ensible flannel will command a premium."

The little Whig merchant was cut off at this point. Charity—the cover which conceals, and the little fellow has not said aught for old Tip since.

HARRISON AND THE BANK QUESTION.

The dividing question between the two political parties, for some years, has been the propriety of chartering a National bank; and the same momentous question would still have exercised its controlling influence, had it not been for the interposition of the more important subjects of Sub-Treasury, log cabins, canoes, coonskins and all the paraphernalia of Jessitical Whiggery.

Notwithstanding this usurpation on the part of geese-pens, poultry and coons, the subject of a National bank recurs with its full force, and we instinctively turn our eyes to the presidential candidates for *their* opinions.

Gen Harrison's views are pretty fully known on various important subjects; but, for example, is decidedly of opinion that a certain Gen Mum was the greatest *hero* the Indians ever surprised during the late war; he also believed that if a fellow gets into a scrape and cant well pay the fine and costs it would be well to sell him. Abraham (if it were a revolutionary patriot, and the purchaser should per chance be *Sambo Sable!* He is further of opinion, that the vulgar people could employ themselves much better by intermeddling with *his* opinions; because, according to Brooks, (he who cat butter made on the Genesis *ones farm!*) he could not *collect!* Farms were he to answer the interrogatories propounded—or in his own pathetic language "what would become of my farm?" It is also said he is (or was, and he *never changes*) favorable to the standing army of the elder Adams.

But what are the views of Gen. Harrison on the subject of a National bank? In 1822 he declared the bank unconstitutional, and referred to his *votes* as evidence of the hostile feelings he entertained towards that institution. In his letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams in 1836, he gives his views, rather equivocally it is true. He says I answer, I would (sign the bill to charter a bank) if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the public revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor." He further adds: "There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorise it on the grounds of affording facilities to commerce;

From these declarations, who can define Gen Harrison's positions in relation to a bank? He cannot sanction it on the ground of *affording facilities to commerce*; but the expediency of the institution rests upon the hypothesis whether the collection and disbursement of the public revenue would *materially suffer* without the aid of a bank. Now, in order to get at the hero's views of a bank, he must first state distinctly, (not refer to *former speeches*) whether he thinks, after a *fair trial* (and does he suppose a *fair trial* has been made?) the public revenue can be collected and disbursed without a bank; and if it can, he must certainly goes against it; if it cannot, he decides for it. Hence, there is a contingency embraced in his answer which can be removed before that answer can be made available. The opinions of *the party* cannot be received as substitutes for their candidates; the General must carefully review the commercial history of the country since the suspension of the National Bank, as well as before this period, and if on a comparison of all the collateral circumstances, he finds the collection and disbursement of the public revenue would not *materially suffer* without a bank, then he acts in accordance with his previous views and decides against it—it otherwise he is for it.

The popular will, unequivocally *expressed*, he demands in the case. How will *that* be obtained? By *his* election! Surely not. That condition is one of the points upon which his opinion is to turn, and of course could only be ascertained, if at all by that event, *after* his election. His opinions, however, are so embroided in mystery that those seeking for him cannot determine whether they give their suffrage for or against a national bank, and, therefore, his election would not be a test of the popular will *"unequivocally expressed"* on that subject. He very correctly declares, in the first part of *this same letter*, "I have made these statements to show that I *have not committed to any course in relation to the chartering of the U. States bank &c.*" Here surely is non-committalism with a vengeance!

In order then, to get at the General's views of a National bank he must answer the following questions:

1. Do you believe that the public revenue can be collected and disbursed, and not materially suffer, without the aid of a bank?

2 Do you believe a *"fair trial"* has been made without a bank?

3 Has the popular will been *"unequivocally expressed"* in favor of a bank?

Come Messrs. Spencer and Wright (Major Gwynne cost *uncle*) brush up—can you make *any further disclosures for the public ear*?

O. P. Q.

☞If defeat attends our praiseable efforts to the ballot boxes, *to secure the triumph of democracy*, it is not owing to the great "exertions attempted at Harrisburg." (i. e. the nomination of Gen Harrison for the Presidency—"the secret movements" of "BLMS" who "ceased to fire and rancor, in order to its success."

The above language and sentiments are attributed to Amos Kendall, by the editor of the Maysville Eagle, or some one of the writers for that paper. We pity the cockroaches, whose venom, that could induce a man to perpetrate so palpable and gross a perversion of plain and intelligible language, for no other reason than to gratify a *personal antipathy* indulged by the Editor to Mr. Kendall. But this is characteristic, and at most will serve but to confirm the general opinion of the cockroach abandoned character of that print. In any man fool enough not to know that Mr. Kendall alluded to the attempt made at Harrisburg in the fall of 1838, by Thaddeus Stevens with the whole Whig party, at his heels, to overthrow the powers of the State government, after the people had consigned them to other hands, and not to the nomination of Gen. Harrison? The context justifies no such construction. Mr. Kendall conveys the idea, that if the Whigs should get possession of the government, they would be reckless of the people will be deprived of even the choice of their State Legislature; for, says he, the usurpations attempted at Harrisburg, will be every where consummated, or words to that effect. It was to the highhanded outrage attempted by the Whig party at Harrisburg, to prevent Gov. Porter's administration from assuming the reins of government, confirmed upon it, by a large majority of the sovereign people of that state, that Mr. Kendall alluded, and to nothing else. That outrage has never been paralleled in the history of this government, and serves to show how reckless of patriotism, of peace, and of every other laudable impulse, are the liberal party, when deprived of power and patronage.

From the Lexington Gazette.

We believe the whigs have shouted and to take the matter so much to heart—some of them may not like to vote for a black cockade federalist, but it will make the federalists elsewhere ten times as active in the General's cause, when they discover that he has long been with them.

But the Intelligencer thinks the black cockade was quite a harmless affair—"a small rose of black ribbon, fastened to the side of the hat." It was quite a harmless thing, doubtless, in itself, but it was the emblem of most odious political principles, the success of which would have transformed this free republic into a government little short of absolute despotism. The hated cockade was a sign that black cockade was "worn by all the officers of the revolution and of government, including Gen Washington." Why, then, fall out with Captain Fowler for stating that Gen. Harrison also wore it? Because he was neither an officer of the revolution, nor of the army, and must have worn it as a party badge, as did all the civil officers of government at that time, none but federalists being appointed. Gen. Washington, in the letter recalled, was appointed commander in chief of the army, and the cockade formed a portion of his uniform.

Allusion is made to Capt. F. as "the late defunct Post Master of this city." Upon this subject we at present know nothing. He may or may not be in debt to the government—if he is, he has Gen'eral Harrison to keep him company. The only question with the nation is, whether he is worthy of credit. Gen. Harrison and himself served in Congress together at a period when party feeling was at its highest—when the conduct of members was marked and noted with care, and it would be improbable in the last degree that Capt. F. was unacquainted with the General's course, or that his recollection of it is not clear and distinct.

The Intelligencer intimates a suspicion that the answer to Capt Daniels letter was prepared for Capt. F's signature. If such is not the fact, Capt. Fowler wrote every word of his answer.

From the Manchester Advertiser.

BULLET PROOF.

OR THE HERO "WHO NEVER LOST A BATTLE."

Slow time—*Oh, no, I never mention her.*

Quick time—*Old Long Syne.*

Oh, no, he never lost a point!
He's ever *bullet proof!*
For why? wherever the *battle* raged,
He always *kept aloof*.
Yes, he always kept aloof, my friends,
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

'Twas very cautious in 'Old Tip,'
'Twas very brave and fair—
The more our British foes came on,
The more he *didn't* care!
The more he was at there, my friends,
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

But when retreating through the woods,
And through the tangled ferns,
He tore his most mention's-ma,
And had to put on *hers!*
And that is yours, my friends—
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

And thus the war-path did he tread,
Through all that fearful fray,
But always (as old settlers said,)
He ran the other way,
He ran the other way, my friends—
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

But he has high authority
To this preserve he follows,
For Fairfield says—"discretion is
The better part of valor,"
"The better part of valor, friends—
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

For oft his gallant troops, 'tis said,
Paternally he'd tell,
To attack a little farther off,
"And they'll be safe as well?"
And they could see as well my friends;
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

And thus this mighty general,
Through all that bloody war,
Escaped with here a bramble scratch,
His sole and only *bur*,
His sole and only scar, my friends—
He always kept aloof;
And that's the reason why 'Old Tip'
Was always bullet proof!

By a letter from Tennessee, we learn that the Federalists are roundly asserting that "there are ten Abolition newspapers supporting Mr. Van Buren, and five only supporting Gen Harrison."

The fabrication of this story might as well have gone "the whole hog," and stated that there were no Abolition papers supporting General Harrison. His motive in admitting five, was, no doubt, to make his falsehood more plausible.

But if one Abolition paper in the Union supports Mr Van Buren, we have yet to be informed of the fact. So far as regards this point, the statement is undoubtedly wholly false. We hope our friends will demand of the impudent impostors, who make such assertions, the names of Abolitionist papers to which they refer.—Globe.

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

300 Dollars REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a Black Man, named Wimberter, of the following description: About 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with a small head, black lips, and fine teeth wides when in a good humor smiles when spoken to, has an uncommon fine foot, and walks very fast, has an old black for hat, coarse pair of shoes, coarse pantaloons, colour not known, blue cloth coat about half worn; about 20 years of age.

The above reward will be given for the delivery of said slave to the subscriber, one mile from Moorfield, Nicholas county, if taken out of the State, or $75 dollars for taking and delivering him in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him; if taken and put in jail in this State, $50; or $25 if taken in Nicholas county, or put in Jail there.

WM. C. ODEN.

Nicholas co, July 11, 1840.—1,80t.

*Democratic Meeting at Washington.*

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 on 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 provisions for the accommodation of all guests are especially invited to participate with their political brethren of Mason upon this occasion. The hotel proprietors in this place, and Cincinnati 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 Lashbrake,*
*Jas. C. Coleman,*
*Wm. S. Pickett,*
*A. A. Wadsworth,*
*Jas. Dimitry,*
*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. are hereby pursuant to public notice, on the 16th June, at which meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee to make arrangements for to meet on the 25th June, and make arrangements for a general meeting of the democracy of those counties and other 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 are invited to address the meeting on the subject of general politics.

No foreign charge will be made against persons wishing to come from Maysville, from Ky. The Maysville Monitor and Ohio Statesman, will insert the above notice, and oblige many democrats.

C B Shepherd, James C. Cale,
Sam Stevenson, James Pumney,
John Cummings, Elisha Stout,
John Blessing, Simon Dunn,
George Crawford, John Neel,
David Dirnan, Aaron Jenelson,
John Blessing, Jr. of Ohio,
Committee of Arrangements.

*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 Land Office at Wisseau Point, in the Territory of Wisconsin, commencing on the second, the fifth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

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

Sections one, eleven, thirteen and fourteen in township twenty-two, of range five.

Sections one to five, inclusive, section fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty one, inclusive, and section twenty-nine, in town-ship twenty two; sections thirteen and fourteen, sections ninety-one and ninety-two, inclusive, and sections thirty-one to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections one, two, three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six in township twenty-six; and sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six in township twenty-seven, of range six.

Sections two to six, inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, and three, and sections nine to thirty-six, inclusive, except section twenty, in township twenty-three; sections one to five, inclusive, sections eight to fifteen, inclusive, sections twenty to twenty-nine, inclusive, and sections thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty four; sections one to fifteen inclusive, sections twenty to twenty-nine, inclusive, and sections thirty-two, inclusive, in township twenty-five; sections one to twenty, inclusive, and sections seventeen to twenty-two, inclusive, and sections twenty-six to thirty-five, inclusive, in township twenty-six; sections one to twelve, inclusive, sections fourteen and fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty-three, inclusive, and sections twenty-six, twenty-nine, inclusive, in township twenty-seven; sections one, two, three, and four, sections nine to fifteen, inclusive, sections twenty one to twenty-nine, inclusive, and sections thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-eight; sections one, two, three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-nine, of range seven.

Sections three to eleven, inclusive, sections fourteen and fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty-three, inclusive, and sections twenty-six to thirty-four, inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty and thirty-one, and sections twenty-eight to thirty four, inclusive, in township twenty-four; sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and thirty-one, in township twenty-five; section six in township twenty-seven, and sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and thirty-one, in township twenty-eight, of range eight.

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 land be sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, 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 fact of his settlement, and to make entry at the Receiver of the proper land office and make payment therefor as *soon as practicable after acting this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, in due time, prior to the 23d day of June next, when the pre-emption right will cease to expire by limitation; and all claims not duly made known and paid for *prior to that date*, are declared by law to be forfeited.

*JAMES WHITCOMB,*
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*
*April 9th-12t.*

*To the Public.*

The lands here mentioned are situated in the valley and on both sides of the Wiskonsin river. They were ceded to the United States by the Menomonee Indians, on the 12th September, 1836, and are described in the treaty as follows: "Beginning at a point upon the Wiskonsin river, at the junction of the upper and lower Menomonee falls, commonly called Kettle falls, and running thence up and along said river forty eight miles in a direct line, and being three miles in width on each side of said river, and be the quantity more or less, it being of great value on account of the pine timber abounding thereon.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner of the Gen Land office.

John G. Pague.
FLEMINGSBURG, Ky.

THE subscriber has taken possession of the Tavern House near the public building, and is determined to keep such accommodations, as will please the travelling public.—His fare shall be furnished on as low a terms. Jan. 15, 1840-tf.

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

WE have just received an 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 best circumstances that the cash only 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 to our 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
RUBY CAPT.
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 points and landings for Freight or Passengers.

July, 8th, 1840.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allen Mary | Latham John | | |
| Bullock D. E. Mrs. | Lewis Loyd | | |
| Barker Melissa Mrs | Lee H Jr. | | |
| Collins James | McCluer Wm | | |
| Cole W. J. | Merrison George | | |
| Clark Wm. T. | Mitchell R B. | | |
| Cox Phil Rachel mrs. | Reynolds George N. | | |
| Chalfant David, | McCauly Samuel | | |
| Cummings W. D. | Morgan John | | |
| Dawson Dorothy, | McCabe James | | |
| Forman Charles—2 | Marshall Charles T. | | |
| Forman James mrs. | Mauzey J. mrs. | | |
| Ford Francis | P-Perrigo Nancy mrs. | | |
| —Gault John, | Perry Edward | | |
| Gault James | Perry Henry T. | | |
| Gibson mary mrs. | —Robertson Geo. F | | |
| H—Hunt John W. | Riggs Washington | | |
| Hayes Elizabeth mrs. | S—Smith Jane mrs. | | |
| Hughey A. mrs. | Smith Thomas B. | | |
| Johnson David | Sampson mr. | | |
| K—King Richard P. | Sheriff of mason | | |
| Key Marshall | Stiwell Elgar m. | | |
| L—Leaks Mater | Whaley William | | |
| | J. P. Downing, p. m. | | |

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Sardinia 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 | |
| Bilyew Bilyew | William H. Mitchell | |
| John Boyd | Hiram S. Nail | |
| 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 | |
| Robert Gray | Jacob Stricklet | |
| John M. Kelsey | Elijah Thomas | |
| John McKinny | E. K. Thomas | |
| Thomas Marshall | James Wilson | |
| | Saml. Stevenson, p. m. | |

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle 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 | |
| Isaac Alexander | Robt H Hughes | |
| David Allen | John Kinnett | |
| Wm Adair | Joseph Logan | |
| James P. Ashley | Thos Martin | |
| Newton Bishop—2 | Thos C Morris | |
| James Bishop—2 | J. Marston | |
| Jas. Bishop | John Mitchell | |
| Saml. D Baird | John A. Moore | |
| Alex. Bradshaw | David Man | |
| Elizabeth Bayley | James McEntyre | |
| Jacob I Beckner | J R Nelson | |
| Joseph Blackburn | W F Morgan | |
| Mrs Brown | Maco & Huffman | |
| Elijah Bennett | Henry Vonsyrs | |
| Clerk of the Nicholas | Katharine McCune | |
| Circuit court—3 | Robert Palmer | |
| A Conchman | James Pearson | |
| Miss P Crouch | Moses Ryan | |
| Thos. Clarke | James Revel | |
| Robt. Caldwell | Thomas Sims | |
| Anderson Cornwell | David Sheely | |
| Katharine Dalzell | Samuel Swarts | |
| George Erwin | Humphrey Scott | |
| Wm Fuller | John W Shankland | |
| Jefferson Franklin | Robt Shannon—2 | |
| Mason Fleming Esq—2 | Thomas Stone | |
| John Gardner | Miss Letty Thacker | |
| Susan Graham | William Vickter | |
| John Harvey | John Wood | |
| Wm Howes | Calup Wood | |
| Robert Howes | Henry West | |
| James Hopkins | Nimrod Wood | |
| | Joel Stoward p. m. | |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hiram Baker—2 | Miss M J McJenine | |
| Jas. Bell | Mrs Nancy Marsh | |
| Edward L. Bullock | John Morgan | |
| Withers Conway | James A Allen | |
| Mark Duvall | Edmond Palmer | |
| Daniel Dennison | Jacob Tool | |
| Patrick Devine—2 | William Powell | |
| Mrs martha Dallas | Alexander Ruder | |
| Enoch Dobrow | Joel W Ruff | |
| Alfred O. Estis—2 | W N Stewart | |
| Robert Fleming | Eli Stevenson | |
| Rowsell Grant | William Shelton | |
| J. S. Haden | John Stepley | |
| John Howard | Messrs Sanders | |
| A J Hutchison | Geo. Tool | |
| Miss martha Harrison | John Umstead | |
| Aron Hilt | Alired Wilson | |
| M Jamerson | Cornelius Waller—2 | |
| Daniel Lehman | James Wear | |
| George G Lewis | John Wells | |
| Mrs Louisa McFarland | Matthew White | |
| John McBride | Richard Wells | |
| John McCord | James Waddell—3 | |
| | George A Wood | |
| | J. M. Lawson p. m. | |

*Newton Cooper,*

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

WATCHMAKING & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

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

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

Maysville, Nov. 23, '39-1y.

*WASHINGTON HOTEL*
BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Chrisburg, takes the ownership of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, and pledges his constant attention to the supervision of his establishment. The hotel position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for Steam-boats—its commodious and numerous accommodations of its arrangement, and the pledge of his continued assiduity to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests, induces the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, that portion of patronage which his efforts may deserve.

Wm. S. PARKER.

Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

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

B. W. DUNBAUGH.

*Kentucky State Lottery,*
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Drawing of class 53.

36-41-6-37-19-43-31-25-30-45-12-47.

Class 54.

4-61-8-11-46-32-45-50-9-48-6-39.

REGULAR DRAWINGS:

Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Va.—Capitals, $20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, &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 to

J. CARROL, Maysville, Ky.

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

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

*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 Lowson | |
| Daniel Atkins—3 | Capt J F Ludwick | |
| A—Mrs S Berry | Miss Eliza Lillison | |
| Thos Bryan | Nelson LaCoh | |
| Martin Butler | Isaac Lionberger | |
| Moses Bryan | Wm Longford | |
| Theodore Brittle | George Lafferty—2 | |
| John H. Baker | Sarah A Latham—2 | |
| Lewis Bell | Mrs Ann Moss | |
| Morgan B-ailey | BB Morris | |
| Joseph V Burgess | A Maddoso | |
| Samuel Blair | Capt A A Miller | |
| Miss Julia S Brickley—2 | Jeremiah Miller | |
| Mrs James R Brown | David McCarty | |
| Mr Benson | James Maguire | |
| Jas C Ball | Michael McNamurd | |
| Samuel A Butt | John H Morehead | |
| Thos Barbage | John Murray | |
| Miss Barbage | Miss Mary Malone | |
| Miss Elizy Boten | Wm Martin | |
| John Barnett | John Martin | |
| James W Bruce | Aaron Merrell | |
| Robt Brown | Elder Henry Moon | |
| P D Brown | Benj Moore | |
| M L Bruner | Josephine McQuiston | |
| G W Banta | Chas McAllister | |
| Wm R Brazee | Margaret Jane McAllister | |
| William Beck | Amos M Lewlen | |
| John Buckett | Mrs Nancy Marsh | |
| C—James H Culver | Benj McAfee | |
| John Chandler | Fayette Maltby | |
| Jerry Cain | Eugene J Murphy | |
| J D B Colburn | Saml McCauly | |
| Chas H Crumback | John Mason | |
| John L Cook | Miss Polina Morgan | |
| Wm Cupp | John Magill | |
| Mrs Susan Crawford | J J Moss | |
| Thomas Cowper | Alex McDanald | |
| Miss Nancy Ann Cook | A Mitchell | |
| Mary Collingham or, | Wm Mitchell—2 | |
| John Coquinet | Chas P Mitchell—4 | |
| Benj Chapman | Miss S Miller—2 | |
| Enis Clutler | Gilb

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.
Clifton Forge, Va. D. Ballingall, P. M.
Augusta, Ga. Saml Reese, Esqr.
Paris Otho Hughes P. M.
Hillsburg O. J. Miller,
Mayslick David Bissett,
Kenton town Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana Wm A Withers
North Middleton N. G. Darnell
Flat Rock Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel Dr E. Logan
Flemingsburg R R Lee or Thos Throop
Sharpsburg Sanford Allen P M
Elizaville Garrett Chord P.M.
Owingsville J W Barnes
Carlisle Joel Hutchison P M
Concord Saml Stevenson P. M.
Vanceburg Thos E. Redden P M.
Greenupsburg Maj J. Dudley
Germantown James Savage P M
Helena Claiborne T Wood P M
Minerva W F Thomas P M
Harrodsburg J. J Doneghy P. M
Ripley Ohio Mr Bennet P M.
Aberdeen Eli Davidson P.M.
Dunbarton


**Patent Stove Manufactory.**

JACOB COTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand J. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for economy and neatness, and its superior persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. He also keeps constantly on hand 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 he Maysville Insurance Company, second story.

Nov. 28, '39.

**Nicholas D. Coleman,**

*Law of Kentucky,*

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 22, 1839.

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

*Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.*

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery for the Counties of FLEMING, NICHOLAS, BATH, Lewis & Greenup.

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

January & Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herbert,
Rees Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Fant & Brodrick.

Oct. 17, 1839.—tf

**James C. Coleman,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

**L. J. Procter**

*Attorney and Councillor at Law,*

*Maysville, Ky.*

Will make collections and remit to order

Office No 6. main cross street

**Doctor Shackleford,**

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

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

Maysville, January 1, 1838.

**R. H. STANTON,**

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

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

*Maysville*, Feb. 5, 1840—tf

**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 orders will be supplied at shortest notice, with the following articles, 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 Steam Boat Office.

June 11th, 1840. 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 Drug Store, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

**PENROSE COLLINS,**

Wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

South-west corner of Minor and Front streets (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.

**G. Davis & L. Davis,**

HAVE formed a copartnership 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 Tuwnan'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, as will please the travelling public—His family shall be furnished on moderate terms.

Dec. 12, 1839—tf.

**COACH MAKING**

ESTABLISHMENT.

*SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.*

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

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

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 30, 1840.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL**

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Ky. is now in connexion 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 Steam-boats—the convenience and commodious rooms, the arrangement of the proper of his continued assiduity to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests induces the hope to be extended to his friends, and a liberal public, that portion of patronage which his efforts may deserve.

Wm. B. PARKER.

Jan. 16, 1840—tf.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

**New Wholesale Store,**

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

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

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

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

**Biggers & Clement,**

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, vestings, and trimmings, which they propose, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as any house in the West.

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

**REMOVAL.**

**Superior Boots and Shoes,**

VALENTINE WEAVER, JUNR. TWELFTH STREET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, to the house adjoining Rounds & Reed's from the one where he will keep strictly principally of his own make, warranted to be good. Persons wishing any article or articles in his line of business, can depend on his doing all in his power to please them.

May 21, 1840.

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

10 HOGSHEADS SUGAR,
12 bbls. Molasses, New, 1839.
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bbls. Cider,
6 ½ bbls do.
4 Tierces Cognac Brandy, and for sale low for cash by

ROUNDS & REED.

We have also on hands a lot of Hallow ware and Cutting assortment, which we will sell on terms.

R. & R.

Maysville, May 29, 1840.

**Rectified Whiskey.**

THE undersigned has opened a rectifying distillery, and will keep a constant supply on hand. Price as low as

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

May 25, 1840—m&3m

**Dissolution of Partnership**

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DOUGLAS & BRYAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts, John T. Cooper and Julius C. Degman, being authorid to close and settle all accounts.

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

June 11th, 1840.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

A few bottles genuine India Curry Powder, for sale at the Sutton Street Store.

No. 19, Sutton Street.

This powder is excellent for giving a fine flavor to soups, gravies, & all meats; it improves the tone of a weak stomach, and facilitates the appetite.

February, 6, 1840—2t

**Maysville Yarn Reduced.**

THE subscriber will inform her friends, customers and the public, that she has on and a large supply of her well known Warranted Yarns, Stocking Yarns, Carpet chain, Carpet and Sheet Yarns, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Wick, Cotton Batting, Cotton Cards, Cotton Wick, Cotton Batting, Cotton Cards, Cotton Wick, Cotton Batting, Cotton Cards