State Di, Sailmen

MAYSVILLE REPUBLICAN.

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

Vol. X. Maysville Kentucky, Thursday Morning, August 20, 1840. No. 15.

LISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
immediately above the Post Office.
TERMS:

one year in advance,	$2 00
Do at the end of the year,	3 50

All arrears must be paid before any
ber will be allowed to discontinue, un-
the option of the proprietors.

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ertisements, - - - - - -	$1 50
ubsequent insertion, - - - -	37
months, - - - - - - -	4 50
months, - - - - - - -	8 00
year, - - - - - - - -	15 00

A deduction of 15 per cent. made on
yearly advertisements.
A liberal square.

By the President of the United States.

PURSUANT 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 MINERAL POINT, in the Territory of Wisconsin, commencing on Monday, 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 ten, inclusive, section fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty one, inclusive, and sections twenty-nine, in township twenty two; sections thirteen and fourteen, sections twenty-one to twenty-nine, inclusive, sections thirty-one to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections one, two, eleven twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-five, and twenty-six in township twenty-six; and sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty five, thirty-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 sixteen, in township twenty-three; sections one to five, inclusive, sections eight to fifteen, inclusive, sections twenty-one to twenty-seven, inclusive, and sections thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty four; sections one to fifteen inclusive, section seventeen, sections twenty to twenty-nine, inclusive, and sections thirty-two, inclusive, in township twenty-five; sections three to ten, inclusive, section fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty-two, inclusive, and sections twenty-six to thirty-five, inclusive, sections fourteen and fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty-three, inclusive, and sections twenty-six to thirty-four, inclusive, in township twenty-six; sections one, two, three, and four, sections nine to fifteen, inclusive, sections twenty-one to twenty-four, inclusive, and sections thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-eight; and sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, 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, and twenty-one, and sections twenty-eight to thirty four, inclusive, in township twenty-four; sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in township twenty-five; section six in township twenty-six, and sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty 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 lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the districts 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 same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, at the time, prior to the 22d day of June next, when the pre-emption law of 1838 will expire by limitation; and all claims not duly made known and proved and paid for *prior to that date*, are declared by law to be *forfeited*.

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

To the Public.

The lands here proclaimed are situated in the valley and on both sides of the Wisconsin River. They were ceded to the United States by the Menomonie Indians on the 30th September, 1836, and are described in the treaty as follows: "Beginning at a point upon the Wisconsin river, two miles above the grant or privilege heretofore granted by the said nations and the United States to Abraham Grig ner, thence running 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 are represented as being of great value on account of the pine timber abounding thereon.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land office.

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

Elijah Adkins	John Hamilton
Jesse Alexander	Robt C Hughes
David Allen	John Kincart
Wm Adair	Joseph Logan
James P Ashby	Thos Lewis
Newton Bishop—2	Thos C Morris
James Bishop—2	L Marston
Robt Berry	John Mathet
Samuel Baird	John A Moore
Alex. Bradshaw	David Man
Elizabeth Bosley	James McIntyre
Jacob L. Beckner	J R McCune
Joseph Blackburn	W F Morgan
Alvin Branch	Mason & Huffman
Elijah Bohanon	Henry Vonyers
Clerk of the Nicholas Circuit court—8	Katharine McCune
A Conchman	Robert Palmer
Miss P Crouch	James Parlon
Thos. Clarke	Moses Ryan
Robt. Caldwell	James Revered
Anderson Cornwell	Thomas Sims
Nathaniel Dalzell	David Sleedy
Stewart Davis	Samuel Swarts
Wm Fuller	Humphrey Sur art
Jefferson Franklin	John W Shankland
Thomas Freeman Esq—2	Robt Shannon—2
John Gardner	Hiram Smith
Susan Graham	Wm Little Thacker
Wm Hawley	William Vickter
John Wood	John Wood
Wm Howes	Calup Wood
Reuben Howes	Henry West
Moses Hopkins	Nimrod Wood
	Joel Seward r.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Carter and Benj. Mills, Gun Smiths, in Mayslick, known as the firm of Carter and Mills, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to George Carter for settlement, and all persons indebted to the firm, will make payment to George Carter, who is duly authorised to settle and close the business of the firm.

GEO. CARTER,
BENJ. MILLS.
Maysliek July 30th, 1840—3t.

Doctor Nelson.

CONTINUES the practice of Physic in Washington. His office is the same recently occupied by Nelson and Marshall.
Washington—July 21st, 1840.—tf.

Newton Cooper,

The late firm of Nicholson & Cooper, continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
In 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 Tinning, Coal and Wood Stoves.
Maysville, Nov. 28, '39. 1y.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, viz:

For the pay of the army one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand and twenty-eight dollars;

For subsistence of officers, five hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty nine dollars;

For forage of officers horses, one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing not drawn in kind eighty thousand and thirty dollars;

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, five hundred and fifteen thousand and four hundred and ninety two dollars;

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils and hospital furniture, four hundred and twenty five thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents;

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-eight thousand dollars;

For the regular supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationery, and printing, two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars;

For barracks, quarters, and storehouses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals at the several posts; the erection of temporary cantonments and gun-houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the sea-board; for the purchase of necessary tools and materials, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; of store-houses for safekeeping of subsistence, clothing and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers baggage when travelling on duty without troops, sixty-five thousand dollars;

For transportation of troops and supplies, viz: transportation of the Army, including the baggage of troops; freight and arriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats for the purpose of transportation or for garrison use; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops, of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circumstances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the mines to the several arsenals, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars;

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges advocate, members and witnesses, extra pay to soldiers under act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers, compensation of clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses, to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of the necessary stables, one hundred and twenty one thousand dollars;

For extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for contingent expenses of the recruiting service, forty seven thousand one hundred and sixty three dollars and twenty seven cents;

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For the armament of the fortifications, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars;

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars;

For arsenals one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs and improvements at the Harpers' Ferry armory, fifty thousand dollars;

For the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, forty thousand dollars;

For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the ordnance department, three thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Wayne, thirty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Wayne, twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Smith, fifty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Jesup, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of arsenals damaged by storms and fire, the sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars; For necessary expenses incident to hostilities in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the acts therein referred to, viz: For forage for the horses of the mounted volunteers and militia, and for the horses, mules, and oxen in the service of the troops; for freight or transportation of military supplies, of every description, from the places of purchase to Florida; for the purchase of wagons, harness, boats, and lighters, and other vessels, of horses, mules, and oxen, to keep up the trains, and for hire of other materials for repairs, transportation within Florida, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels for service in the rivers and on the coasts, and the express of maintaining the several steamboats and transport schooners connected with the operations of the army, hire of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, and other assistants including their subsistance; for miscellaneous and contingent charges, and for arrearages in eighteen hundred and thirty six, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, eighteen hundred and thirty eight eighteen hundred and thirty nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, three hundred thousand dollars. For an outfit for a Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, four thousand five hundred dollars; For repairing the roof to the public store at the custom house in the city of Philadelphia, or for new roofing the same with copper, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after causing careful surveys of the condition of the said building to be made, a sum not to exceed three thousand two hundred dollars. For the pay of the commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa to act on the part of that Territory, in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the United States, in ascertaining, running and marking, the southern boundary line of the said Territory, in conformity with the act of Congress of the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, the sum of one thousand and ninety six dollars; For the payment of expenses incurred under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, in the execution of statues and bonds cases of the committee rooms of the Capitol, for the reception of books and documents to be transferred from the Library to the several committee rooms, a sum not to exceed one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For the purpose of enabling the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to place in a state of safe preservation the specimens of natural history which are now deposited in their respective offices, or which may be brought there, resulting from surveys of the unexplored portions of our own country, or from the exploring expedition now in the South Seas, by the authority, and at the expense of United States, or otherwise, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of Congress of the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, to ascertain and designate the southern boundary line of the State of Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the accomplishment of the same object.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of a deficiency of receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or other sources, or of a failure on the part of the late deposite banks or of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania to pay the drafts made upon them, or to become due in the course of the present year, or if, from any other cause, the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by Congress, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to postpone the expenditures under the following heads of appropriation embraced in this act, viz: "for barracks, quarters, and storehouses," &c.; "for the national armories;" for armaments of fortifications;" "for the current expenses of the ordnance service" "for ordnance, stores, and supplies;" "for arsenals;" "for repairs and imprisonments at the Springfield armory;" "for repairs and improvements at the Harpers Ferry armory;" "for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone;" "for continuing the barracks, quarters, &c. at Fort Leavenworth;" "at Fort Wayne;" "at Fort Smith;" "at Plattsburg;" and "at Fort Jesup;" or such and so many of them, or such portions of each, as in his judgment, after careful examination and inquiry, the condition of the Treasury shall demand, and the public interests will best permit; such postponements in each case, to be merely temporary, or until the close of the next session of Congress, as the means of the Treasury and the prospect of accruing revenue shall warrant, and as shall be most in accordance with the public interest involved.

APPROVED, July 20, 1840.

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, July 20th. 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.

To the Editor of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1840.

SIR: Attemps having been made in various quarters to defeat the execution of a most important act of Congress, the law to provide for taking the sixth census, the details of which I have been appointed by the Secretary of State to superintend, I have deemed it proper to notice the more open and flagitious attacks which have been made upon me and Richmond, by making the following communication over my own signature as superintendent of the work, which you are requested to publish.

Respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. WEAVER,
Superintendent sixth census.

ON THE TAKING OF THE SIXTH CENSUS, AND THE COURSE ADOPTED BY A PARTY PRESS.

ADDRESSED TO THE HEADS OF FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some pains have been taken to communicate to the people of the United States, by the proper Department, the laws relative to the taking of the sixth enumeration of the inhabitants thereof, and also a knowledge of the measures which have been adopted under the provisions, of those acts for their faithful execution. It is well known that a personal attack was embodied in the last act, requiring the collection of a great amount of statistical information connected with the various pursuits and industry of the people. The manner of doing this is prescribed by law. Marshals within the Federal Districts into which the States and Territories are divided, are authorized to appoint assistants to take the census in their districts, who are to make their returns to the marshals, and the marshals their final returns to the Secretary of State within six months after the first of June, 1840. It was made by law the duty of the Secretary of State further to prepare such "forms, regulations, and instructions as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this [that] act." That obligation on the part of the Secretary has been complied with; and previous to the 1st day of June, 1840, a sufficient number of blank forms, suitable for the enumeration, and for the statistical information—were distributed through the mail to each of the most distant States and Territories, and ending with the District of Columbia. Six hundred thousand printed sheets, of large dimensions, have been delivered to the marshals, in the ratio of the estimated population of their districts. Soon after the meeting of the present Congress, a detailed report was made to that body of his proceedings, under the act, and copies of all the forms, circulars, and instructions, which had been issued to the marshals, including the tables for the enumeration, and statistical tables, were transmitted to Congress and printed (forwarded in blank form, [illegible] see Doc. No. 38) From no man in either House of Congress came one word of censure. But there was manifested an inclination to add to the details, and several members on both sides of the House were only prevented from offering amendments for additional information, at the earnest remonstrance of the writer of this article, who has been employed by the Secretary of State to superintend the work. The object was effected only by representing as was true, that the Department of State would have to recall and cancel 300,000 sheets which had already been forwarded to the marshals. The statement had its desired effect with Mr. Cushing of the House, and Mr. Wall of the Senate, and the believed other members were influenced to withhold contemplated amendments by the two gentlemen named.

The amendatory act passed, and the doings of the secretary of State received at least the silent approbation of both Houses of Congress. The action for the action of the Secretary of State in this business. Each party might be said to look upon it impartially as a great constitutional measure with which party acrimony had nothing to do. It was within the knowledge and hearing of every man in Congress that the 13th section of the act, requiring statistical information to be collected, and the act itself, were introduced by Mr. Garland of Louisiana.—There is no complaint offered here that Mr. Garland should have done so. On the contrary, no doubt is entertained that he will receive due credit for the wisdom of the measure from all future statists and historians. This course having been observed in Congress, a sincere desire was entertained that the press throughout the Union would have permitted the consumation of this great and unprecedented measure of modern times, without mixing it up with the political disquisitions and asperities of the day.

Some observations were about to be made as to the value of the statistical information to be collected It is too apparent to need elaborate comment, and not to strike every man of ordinary intellect as beneficial to the future interests of the country. Instead of so doing, the following brief quotation on one subject of statistical inquiry will be made from the work of Mr. Archibald Russell, New York, 1840

"SIRES. When speaking of wollen manufactures, we have noted the slender stock of information which we possess, regarding the number of sheep in the United States; and certainly, in relation to a subject of such national importance as the growth of wool for the supply of domestic and home market, some attention and trouble were well expended.—Of late years, the price and quality of the wool produced have increased much, and greater attention is now paid in most parts of the United States to the increase and improvement of the flocks. In 1830 there were about thirteen millions of sheep producing about forty two millions of pounds of wool, which are worth about $21,000,000.

"But the whole of the returns (to be rendered) under this head, presesses an interest of which we have now to speak, when taken in connection with the returns of the manufactures of the country.'

It will be observed how important this writer considers these swine items, of wool and sheep, in the statistics of the country; but they are swe items only of some hundreds which are equally or nearly as valuable in the mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial interests of the nation. This information is now sought for, and will be obtained, through the prevailing good sense of the people of the united States, notwithstanding the lies and insinuations of men who disgrace the editorial chair.

The severity of the above remark has been elicited mainly in consequence of the National Intelligencer of Washington, and by John H. Pleasants, the Editor of the Richmond Whig, and particularly editorial forth by "A letter from an Editor on his farm to the people of Virginia," published in the Richmond Whig, and dated Goochland county, Virginia, July 17; 1840, and signed in conspicuous capitals by JOHN H. PLEASANTS, as though he were the autocrat of all Whiggery, and that his ukase.

This article was also deemed worthy of transfer to the columns of the National Intelligencer of Washington, thereby appropriating its spirit and giving it extended publicity.

That there may be no falsifications of facts, no ground on the part of these lawbreakers for pleading a new issue, or pretending they have been misunderstood, the whole letter of John H. Pleasants, as republished by Gales and Seaton, is given in its naked deformity, and it will remain to be seen how many of the order-loving people of the United States will follow the disorganization counsels of these patterns of decency. Bear in mind, reader, that the law referred to was passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress, There was not one dissentient voice!

From the Richmond Whig.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY, (Va.) July 17, 1840.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this day I was waited upon by the gentleman appointed to take the census for this county; for although my old farm is out of this county, I have resided, from necessity, much in the country, since the year 1827. I furnished him with what properly constitutes a census—that is, a list of the persons, black and white, male and female, young and old, composing my family. This being completed, a rather embarrassing silence for half a minute ensued, which spoke as plainly as silence could speak, that something remained behind which the census-taker was awkwardly about introducing. I understood what it was, and, to relieve him, observed that I presumed his duty comprehended other particulars besides listing the numbers of my family. With a slight confusion, as I thought, he then produced a number of interrogatories which it had been made his duty to propound to the citizen, a portion only of which I annex, for the amusement of those who have not seen them, and as its few copies of the Whig are sent to Europe, for the illumination (if Galignani will do me the honor to copy) of those who in that quarter of the world, curiously observe American proceedings. I had heard before, generally, of the minuteness of the inquiries directed by the sovereigns at Washington to be made of the people through the instrumentality of the census-takers; but, until I came to read them in printed form, I had no conception of the ludicrous and ridiculous extent to which the inquisition had been pushed.

That I do not exaggerate, let the following interrogatories, literally and exactly copied from a printed circular, issued, no doubt, by the Marshal of Eastern Virginia, Major Edmund Christian, attest.

"What is the number of your horses and mules?"

"How many neat cattle have you?"

"How many sheep? How many swine? (hogs.")

"*What is the estimated value of your POULTRY of all kinds!*"

"How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839? How many bushels of rye did you grow in 1839? How many bushels of oats? of rye of buckwheat? of Indian corn? (wonder they had not laudably called it maize.) How many pounds of wool? of hops? of wax? How many bushels of potatoes? How many tons of hay? of hemp and flax? How many pounds of tobacco? (Mine turned out so lacly that I am determined not to let the President know how the matter stood.—How many pounds of rice? How many pounds of cotton have you gathered?—How many pounds of silk cocoons? How many cords of wood have you sold?—What is the value of the product of your dairy? What is the value of the product of your orchard? What the value of the product of your market garden in 1839? Of your nursery and green-house?"

The census taker in this country is a relation of mine, for that reason, and from my personal respect for him, I did not reply to his exhibit of these interrogatories as they deserved—that is to say, by telling him that I would see him and his employers at Washington in the Red Sea before I would answer them. But I flatly refused to answer a single one of them; upon which Major Christian's dignity decided its book and said no more; approving fully, as I believe, and would fain hope, both the resolution and the score which dictated it, although himself a good Government man.

Is this Federal prying into the domestic economy of the people a precursor to direct taxes? Is nothing to escape its inquisition or its tax gatherers? Are even our hens and chickens to be listed, and an authenticated expose forwarded to Washington?

But I presume the object of these inquiries is to collect a body of statistical information; at least, that is the pretext.

Was the Federal Government instituted for any such purpose as to send inquisitors into your family to discover how many pouches of wax your wife had made, or how many turkeys, geese, and barn door fowls she had raised? Is it worth of his dignity and high functions to prosecute such petty investigations? Does the Constitution or the great commentators upon it, Madison, Jay, and Hamilton, authorize the consumation which would subject your whole family economy, even the number of the husband's shirts and the wife's to the curiosity and listing of Federal algusziis? If these things are still necessary or justifiable, or appertaining to any Government, they belong to our State domestic Government, not to the Federal. But it seems to me that they imply an invasion of domestic privacy which is essential tyranny to sanction and slavishness to submit to. Therefore, I, for one, have denied jurisdiction, and refused to answer, and I invite all Republicans to join me in this contumacy to the Federal power.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

The above is the article deemed worthy of transfer to the chaste columns of the National Intelligencer, of Washington. Even the inventory of the "shirts" of Jas. H. Pleasants, and the "shirts" of his wife, which he there holds up to public view in scorn of all manliness and propriety, deters them not from greedily appropriating what, in their view, perhaps, may make a little political capital. Wretched indeed must that cause be which requires such bolstering. But, were the cause as pure as the spirit of the Goddess of Liberty, what would be the effect of such advocacy?

It appears from the showing of John H. Pleasants, in the above letter, that, on the 17th of July, last, "he was waited upon by the gentleman appointed to take the census for Goochland county, Va.;" that he (Pleasants) gave the information relative to the enumeration—"that is," he says, "a list of the persons, black and white, male and female, young and old, composing his family." This was given promptly the penalty of twenty dollars for refusing to answer, no doubt, operating as a spur to the wayward beast. But the "census taker" (the assistant Marshal) has other questions to propound, statistical inquiries so make, under the 13th section of the act for taking the 6th census, which, by the way, Weave is the number of your horses and mules? Let it be remarked that the answers to the various interrogatories put to the people are left entirely at their discretion and good sense, to answer or not; at all events, there is no penalty affixed to a refusal. Perhaps Congress, like the ancient lawgiver, who attached no punishment to parricide, had no conception of a contumacious folly which would violate a known law, and yet be afraid for the penalty for refusing to answer harmless interrogatories as to the number of cattle, etc. Had a question been propounded in that list of interrogatories,—"How many swindlers of the public money have you in your family?" such a question might have been regarded as two searching a perquisition, and a refusal to answer justifiable before a court and jury. But the gentleman declines to tell how many horses and mules and neat cattle he is in possession of, and turns around and himself puts the following queries to the people of Virginia:

"Is this Federal prying into the domestic economy of the people a precursor to direct taxes? Is nothing to escape its inquisition or its tax gatherers? Are even our hens and chickens to be listed, and an authenticated *expose* forwarded to Washington?"

A sufficient response with the people of Virginia to all the insinuations about direct taxes contained in those queries, will be to say that few men have greater opportunities of knowing their absolute and unqualified falsehood than John H. Pleasants.

He is pleased to call the law a *federal measure*. If he mean that as a term of opprobrium, and as directly applicable to the Hon. Rice Garland, who reported the law on his own hook, without the action of any committee, or consulting the department of State, we have no objection; but we hardly think it would be fair to brand the law as an *Executive measure*, however well the other term may apply to measures emanating from the honorable members of the electioneering committee established in Washington by the party called the Black Cockade, Federal, National Republican, Federal Whig, or any other *alias* they may choose to assume.

To show the paternity of this "*Federal measure*," (law of the 3rd March, 1839, for taking the 6th census,) it is only necessary to state that, in the annual message of the President to Congress, he suggested the propriety of the necessary provision for taking the 6 h census. On the 11th February, 1839, Mr. RICE GARLAND introduced a bill, which was nearly a copy from the act for taking the 5th census without including certain amendments which had been subsequently enacted. The bill so introduced was, on the 28th February, amended on motion of Mr. GARLAND, the House being in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union. One of these provides for the statistical inquiries, and is in the following words:

"SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for Revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agricul-

tons, commerce, manufactures, & schools, he will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, military, education, and resources of the country, he shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to prepare such forms, regulations, and instructions as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act."

It will be seen by a perusal of the section, that in addition to the high constitutional duty, "he (the President) shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Mr. Garland, in his amendment, has taken further "care" to provide that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to prepare such forms, regulations and instructions, as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act." In obedience to this act of Mr. Garland's framing, and which passed both Houses of Congress without any opposition, "forms and instructions" were prepared, and such as are believed to be in strict conformity with the law; at all events, in the sworn word of Messrs. Gales and Seaton that they are. In their own words, "This requisition is fully authorised, by the act for taking the census, to be carried into execution under the direction of the President of the United States."—(See National Intelligencer, July 9, 1840.) The assistant marshals in that section are commanded "to collect and return, in statistical tables, under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." &c. What would this "Easton Lion in his lair" have said, if the President had neglected to have executed this law? There is no doubt that he would have been among the first to yelp the cry of impeachment for neglect of duty.

In the letter of John H. Pleasants referred to, various interrogatories are quoted, which are essential to be put to the citizens to ascertain the facts required by the Legislature. Congress are desirous for national purposes of knowing the number of sheep and pounds of wool produced in the United States. Is it possible to devise a more direct and certain mode than to ask each farmer the number of his sheep, and the number of pounds of wool he has sheared? To set down their responses, form their aggregate, and transmit the amount to the marshal? The very manner of doing the business gives the lie direct to all insinuations about direct taxes. A bad citizen must that man be, who, from no other motive than obstinacy, or the desire to deceive and falsify, will refuse to add to the general mass of information, for the benefit of his countrymen; and the boast of his country, and the people of Virginia! It will perhaps be little gratifying to the appetite of such a man to inform him that there have been no complaints from the State of Virginia of an imposition on the part of the people to yield to their Government the information requested at their hands.*

But who is this "Editor on his farm," who openly avows himself a Lawbreaker? Was he not erewhile known as a friend of despotism in Brazil and Buenos Ayres, by some now route which he had the cleverness to discover, viz: From Boston to Antwerp—no, to Liverpool and the Lake country of England, and back to the United States?

It was true he was for some days on the route to Antwerp; but concluding that that might take him somewhat out of his road, and the mechanics on board the ship having too strong a smell for his aristocratic nose, he transferred himself to a ship bound to England, and there spent his time no doubt very pleasantly, and the money of the United States Treasury very profitably, in curing himself of sea sickness and his recent sentimental horror of mechanics. The despatches in good season arrived at their destination by other hands, and the "Editor now on his farm" received $1,960, a little more than three times what he claimed over his salary, from the munificence of Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, the reward of merit, we must suppose, for this new method of bearing despatches!

Now, it does appear hard, that inasmuch as the United States have contributed, so much money, *for services not performed, or even pretended to have been performed*, to the means for purchasing and stocking a farm, that when their agents only enquire the number of his sheep, he should stand mum, and "only treat the gentleman with civility because he was a relation." That he came honestly by the means of purchase, Henry Clay would probably certify, and therefore there was no occasion for the least apprehension that the sheep might be considered as stolen. In regard to the number of mules upon the editorial farm, the assistant marshal was probably satisfied with his own personal inspection, and set down the head of the family as belonging to the hybrid race. It will therefore probably enter into the statistical information hereafter to be presented to Congress, that there is made upon the farm of the Editor of John H. Pleasants, Goochland co, Va.

Mais revenons a nos moutons. In other words, let us come back to the National Intelligencer. We have seen that this paper republished the letter of John H. Pleasants, "Goth, Goth, and Lawbreaker, a political firebrand,) and gave it the full benefit of their endorsement and extensive circulation. On the 9th July, 1840, there appeared in the same paper an article (editorial) headed, "VIEWS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER REVIEWED, No. V." Some pains were taken in his labored article to show that it may be possible, in some contingency or other, for the Government of the United States to exercise the power conferred by the Constitution, in the 1st clause of the 8th section, article 2. Now it is perfectly well known to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, notwithstanding their insinuations to the contrary, that so much mischief has been inaugurated by the Executive or by Congress, or for a moment believed by any body. In view of this scheme, then, of their own concocting—first raising a phantom, then attacking it—they say:

*Since the above was penned, the Marshal of East Virginia has complained of the opposition made to the law.

"It becomes less difficult to comprehend why the census, now being taken, has been made to embrace so minute a perquisition into the occupations, possessions and resources of individuals, if such was not the design." It has been shown how and with whom the census originated. If any *design* of the kind ever existed, should not the imputation, when made, be laid directly at the door of Rice Garland and his coadjutors? If Gales and Seaton were in the secret of that *design*, in the name of common honesty, let them not impute it to others, who utterly repudiate any such intention.

But we have another word to say to one of the Editors of that paper, which, if it assumes more of a personal character than any thing preceding said relative to him, will be the more regretted by the writer of this article. In a note to the article referred to of the 9th July, he (the writer) stating many of the questions to be put to the citizens, in order to elicit the information requested by Congress, they say "it is not worth while to recite here all the queries addressed to manufacturers, &c. but for the information of professional brethren, we quote from the instructions to the marshals the following queries of a very *searching* character, to say the least of them, which they will be required to answer:"

"SERVANTS AND SEWING.

"How many printing offices have you?
How many binderies?
How many daily newspapers do you publish?
How many weekly newspapers do you publish?
How many semi and tri-weekly newspapers do you publish?
How many periodicals?
How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?"

What will be said of the disingenuousness of one of the persons conducting that paper, when the fact is stated that the fourth and sixth interrogatories were introduced into the statistical tables, on the earnest suggestion of Mr. Seaton, one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, who begged that they might be inserted? This is affirmed to be the truth, and further, that the same gentleman, at the same time that he suggested those additional queries, while the tables were in proof, expressed himself well pleased and gratified that so much had been done, and well done, to wards carrying the census law into effect. Covert attempts now to thwart the execution of the law, to mislead the minds of the people, we suppose are to be explained by reasons akin to those given by a western Whig to an assistant marshal. "Then, (the statistical inquiries) are, to tell the truth, a devilish good thing; but we can make some political capital out of them." It is confidently hoped that the heads of families will not permit this great national measure to be defeated from the malice of a few demagogues; but fully respond to the harmless questions, yet important in their aggregates, which will be put to them by the assistant marshals.

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

From the New York Signal.

LETTER OF JOSEPH NAPOLEON.

We find the following letter in the Courier des Etats Unis. It bears date London 25th June, 1840, and was addressed by Count Survilliers to Marshal Clauzel, by whom it was communicated to the President of the Council. We do not remember seeing this letter in any English paper, and, regarding it as important in a historical point of view, we take the pains to translate it:

My Dear Marshal.—I have read your report relative to the honors to be rendered to the memory of the Emperor.

I know not whether you are aware that in 1815, the Emperor remitted to me several millions in State drafts, (rescriptions) and appropriations for his civil list, and to M. Ferregaux, chamberlain in service, and a partner in the house of Laffitte four millions in gold, the evening of his departure for Malmaison.

When we arrived at Rochfort, intent on embarking for America in two different vessels, he requested that I would not set sail until after I had become assured that he had escaped the surveillance of the English squadron. I asked him what use I should make of the six millions in *rescriptions* which I had deposited with my brother-in-law, M. Clary. "I hope," he replied, "that we shall escape the enemies, but if it is written that we shall not see each other again save in another world, then, my friend, you will make such use of it as you would judge I should make myself—if I were in your place and you in mine."

The four millions in gold, for which he showed me the acknowledgment, he deposited by his will with the house of La Bite; the six millions in paper escaped the vigilance of the English, who gave in a strong box, and buried under the care of M. Clary and his faithful secretary, they were returned to me in London in 1822, at the time of my first return from America. I have disposed of a great portion of these effects (they are payable *to the bearer*) conformably with the intentions of the emperor; there remains four millions. My brother Lucien received directly from the emperor two millions from his civil list.

Of the four millions at my disposition, I appropriate one million for the noble remnants of the imperial guards, and one million to replace that which your commission proposes to take from above the credit already demanded, convinced that he would have done that which I now do—he who knew so well that gold is, in its last analysis, the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave. If we shall ever meet in another world, he will thank me, I approve the use which I make of his trust.

I rely upon you, my dear Marshal, to present, in a suitable manner, the devoted homage of my sentiments to the country whose sympathies in behalf of the man I have most loved, have touched me sensibly. Accept my assurances of continued friendship. Your affectionate friend,

JOSEPH NAPOLEON.

A few days ago a gentleman in Pittsburg had his pocket book stolen from him, containing $2007 in bank bills. A description of them having been forwarded to Philadelphia, a man was arrested in the latter city on Thursday, on whom a considerable pay of the money was found.

From the Globe.

WHIGGERY IS FEDERALISM.

We are informed by letters from various quarters, that the Whigs have collected a few names of gentlemen now and then with the Democratic party, and are using them to prove that the present Democratic party is the old Federal party! This is one of the most impudent falsehoods that Federal Whiggery has invented; for the present country of the States, of counties, of cities, of towns, and of nine-tenths of the survivors of the old Federal party give it the lie. But let us resort to names also.

In 1813 the Massachusetts Senate passed the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, As the sense of the Senate, that in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits."

Of the Senators voting for the resolution, nine are still living, viz:

JOSIAH QUINCY,
THOS. H. PERKINS,
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
SILAS HOLMAN,
DANIEL A. WHITE,
SOLOMON STRONG,
NAHUM MITCHELL,
JAMES RICHARDSON,
S. C. ALLEN.

Of these nine, EIGHT are modern Whigs, whispers in the log cabin, and supporters of Harrison. Mr. Allen is the only exception.

In 1824, this disgraceful resolution was EXPUNGED from the journal of the Senate. The following individuals, who voted against the motion to expunge, still survive, viz:

THOMAS H. PERKINS,
NAHUM MITCHELL,
PETER C. BROOKS, Gov. Everett's father in-law.
S. P. GARDNER of Worcester.
AARON TUFTS do.
L. STRONG, now a New York Whig,
S. STRONG, jr. do.
HENRY HUBBARD of Berkshire,
THOMAS LANGLEY of Franklin.

EVERY MAN OF THESE is now a Whig, and supports Harrison for the Presidency.

WHY do these old Federalists vote for Harrison? Not surely for those victories of which it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation!" Not surely for the NO RIOTS OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION is also a supporter of Harrison.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Harrison's destined Secretary of State, was a leading Federal Democrat in Congress in 1814, as stated by a paper published in Worcester, Mass. where he resides, to have pulled off his hat and given three cheers!

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, member of the Wolf Abolition Executive Committee, was one of the most violent anti-war Federalists, and was on the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which reported the resolution in favor of calling the Hartford Convention. We suppose it unnecessary to refer here to give to the public the names of the surviving Federalists who took an active part before and during the war, that the people every where may see what sort of politicians they are now asked to elevate to power.

Wheat is advancing in price, in consequence of a demand for the article for exportation. Large orders were recently received from England at New York, which could not be filled, although agents were authorized to give $1,18 per bushel.

Farmers have been told that the independent Treasury law would reduce the prices of produce, and working men were told that it would have that wages would be reduced to a *bit* a day. Yet, now, both wheat, flour and tobacco advancing in price, and our exchange papers announce as that business generally is improving in the east.

The Federal panic-makers will, no doubt, be sorry to learn, that events are rapidly falsifying their predictions—and that the ruin and desolation they desire, will not afflict the land.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

OGLE'S SPEECH.

The Whig papers are affecting to cry up Ogle's silly speech. They say, that no speech, "has produced a sensation so profound and universal as this." True, a "sensation of profound and universal" *contempt!* The Whigs laugh at it among themselves; and some more serious and matter-of-fact people of the party enquire very honestly, what is the object, occasion, and foundation of it. They consider all the articles in the White House necessary and proper, such as the chief magistrate of the people *should* have. Governor Lincoln's admirable speech has set all this right. Through the Whigs laugh at Ogle themselves, *individually*, and are not deceived by his nonsense, yet they think that all the *other* Whigs except themselves—all the plain, honest farmers and mechanics will be taken in by it. Each one, though wise himself, thinks his neighbor a fool. But they will find their mistake. As General Jackson says, "*this is too great an insult to the people to submit to.*"—*Boston Post.*

The recent sale, in London, of $1,000,000 of Illinois State six per cent. stock, at 82 or 83, is said to be the lowest contract for State stocks ever made in the London market. It appears that the Illinois stock here referred to was sold by Col. Thompson, not on behalf of the State, but on behalf of the contractors on the line of the Canal, to whom the bonds were issued in payment of arrears, and who employed Col. Thornton to negociate them. The State laws do not allow of the sale of the stock below par. The contractors will probably suffer the loss.—*Balt. Amer.*

'Below's cannon is thundering on the right'

From the Richmond Enquirer.

DEMOCRATS! STAND TO YOUR ARMS!!

William C. Preston, of South Carolina as we have been informed, made a speech in the Log Cabin last Thursday night week. Democrats! it was, of all things we ever listened to in the whole course of our life, the most discreditable to a statesman, a patriot, a man of talents, or an orator! Burns has well said:

"O wad some power the gifthie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."

It would be impossible for us to give any thing like a detail of the remarks of the Hon. Senator. The Whig of last Saturday has well, said, "We would not for the world attempt a sketch of his speech. It should be remembered for half-a-dozen years to come by the citizens of Richmond," &c. Yes, when the sensations of the present moment shall have passed by, when reason and justice shall have regained their sway, no man will be found who would can fall to regard it with any other feelings but those of abhorrence.—None who would dare indite with commendation its reasonable sentiments would escape the "execration" of every Virginian, not only for 1840 but throughout all time. It was, from beginning to end, such as might have been expected from the lowest demagogue in the worst days of Greece or Rome. Vulgar anecdote and contemptible abuse was the burden of his song.—The hired orators of Philip of Macedon never descended to more gross and palpable outrages on decency, than William C. Preston in the "Log Cabin," on Thursday night before the 23d day of July, 1840.

We charge him with treason. We charge him with having used language to the effect that, "if Mr. Van Buren could not be displaced through the ballot box in November next, then if the evils of which he complained could not be removed by an appeal to the polls, he for one was ready to resort to such means as God an Nature had put within his reach to force a change." We do not intend to give his precise language, but that it was even stronger than we have used, hundreds, we are sure, would testify; as there were five or six hundred present, and the sentiment was applauded by at least one-fourth of the number. We doubt blame (for we infer can excuse) those who applauded this sentiment; for Mr. Preston possesses powers of declamation that are well calculated to lead into excesses those who have the least confidence in him, and because we candidly believe when the sentiments he uttered come to be viewed calmly, and the consequences they lead to examined, there will not be one who heard him but will condemn the revolutionary doctrines he inculcated. But, suppose the contingency to happen which Mr. Preston looked to as producing an intestine war, the shedding of a brother's and a father's blood, does he think that the Democratic party of Virginia could be conquered into obedience to any authority that did not sanction such impious? Did he forget he was addressing Virginians—men, whose love of liberty, independence, and freedom of opinion was equal, if not superior, to his own? Yes *he must have forgotten*, or ere he uttered such menacing language, he might have remembered the famous reply of the brave Lacedæmonian, which never failed to blanch the cheek of his enemy—

"If thou art a God, thou will not injure him who has not injured thee; but if thou art a man, approach, and you shall find such a man as yourself."

In addition to this sentiment of moral treason, he said much to excite hatred between the parties. He exclaimed, "hate them, curse them, defy them, and rush upon them. If they wound you, mind it not; but push on, turn aside their bayonets, and crush them to the earth." At this point, if we had not been restrained by the respect which was due to the whigs of Richmond, such was our feeling of indignation, we would have dared the terror of a mob to have had the pleasure of hissing the Bomb Carolina Senator.

He described the character of the contest, first by saying, the Whigs are broken on one side and the Whigs on the other, but said nothing about the fact, that two-thirds of the office holders were Whigs, and that he himself was an office holder against the will of his State—spoke of the revenue, (meaning the treasury was bankrupt, to be sold,) but not a word about the influence the Whigs exerted with their thousand banks and 400,000,000 of money, and charged the delinquency to the Administration. He said much and it had exerted all its influence to prevent their circulation—charged Mr. Van Buren with being in favor of a tariff and internal improvements, a bankrupt law, and so on, but forgot to mention what were Gen. Harrison's opinion's opinions on these subjects—charged Mr. Van Buren with destroying the currency—abused the sub-treasury, but said nothing about the National Bank—denominated all his acts by the very classic and elegant terms of political monstrosity and scoundrelism—drew a parallel between Mr. Van Buren and Harrison on the Missouri question, but said nothing about Harrison's voting for restrictions to prevent the admission of Missouri without restriction as to slavery—charged Mr. Van Buren with voting to "extend" suffrage to free negroes in New York, when he must have known that Mr. Van Buren assisted in limiting the right to those only who owned $250 worth of freehold.

But Mr. P. said nothing about Harrison's sons to sell, whip and imprison whitemen—charged that Morton and Sheridan were elected by Abolition votes, but omitted the testimony of a Abolitionists themselves on this subject—charged that Mr. Van Buren never made a speech at did an act for which he should be made President—then that he had made speech on on both sides of every question—called him "reptile," "wenzel," "grimalkin"—he even laid his hands on his colleague who made him what he is, and represented his father as licking the dust from Van Buren's feet, that "thrift might follow fawning," &c.—praised Henry Clay in extravagant strain, but did not seem to be aware that he too was "licking dust" that "thrift might follow fawning"—the 'dust' from his feet, whose measures had well nigh brought him to the gallows. He believed in blood—said that Clay was of noble blood—that Van Buren descended from a *scrub*, &c.—then vindicated log cabins to show his consistency, and even went back to the hacked but of Romulus and Remus. The whole speech was a mass of bombast and vituperation.—We forbear say further notice of it.—Enough has been said to show what it was. The Whig says he is natural to South Carolina as the "Virginia Senator." Good grant that Virginia may never have such a Senator. Let him go home and make peace with the gallant State he has adopted for his own, before he comes here to instruct us in patriotism and love. Let him submit to the injured people for having disobeyed their will and positive instructions, and traduce their favorite statesmen, his colleague, the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

From the Frankfort Yeoman

THE LATE ELECTION.

By the returns which are given in another column, our readers will see that the people of Kentucky have determined, by a very considerable majority, to sustain the policy of our whig state administration. We have ever regarded this as the probable result of the contest, believing that it would be in keeping with the many years past, and it has long been pointed out by our opponents as the firmest whig state in the union—so the only victory they can now boast of is that they have not been deprived of their strongest fortress, and, if we may judge from the boisterous notes of exultation that are raised all around us, they feel very thankful even for that. For a short time before the election we confess we entertained some hopes of a different result; in a few of the counties immediately around us some care had been taken to organize and prepare for the battle, and the events shows what might have been done if the organization had been followed throughout the state; our correspondence, which is very extensive, seemed to indicate that a general and pervading solicitude was felt by the people relative to the critical condition of our state affairs, and that efforts would be made and made to bring about a change of rulers; but the result has shown that these hopes were not well grounded.

When we consider the zeal and activity of our opponents, and the means that were resorted to, we are not at all surprised at their success. That they have labored for months past with a determination and industry worthy of a better cause, we readily admit. Their electioneering machinery was powerful and efficient, their organization complete and perfect. When we saw a particular county was touched at head-quarters, the vibration was instantly felt at the extremities of the state. The speaking talent of the party has been actively employed during the whole campaign; local clubs for the diffusion of political tracts were organized and acting efficiently in nearly every town and county; and the inevitable effect of this thorough union of purpose and concert of action may be seen in the majorities they have succeeded in bringing in their favor. In all this we have nothing to complain of. A party is entitled to all the advantages derivable from a thorough and efficient organization, and we can only regret that the democratic party is so lamentably deficient in that respect.

But in the means that have been resorted to by our opponents to deceive the people and to influence their votes we see much that is objectionable—much that we regard as of very great evil, even though it may be adapted to the furtherance of such an one as that of modern whiggery. The first item that we notice was the concerted movement for spreading false and grossly perverted statements before the people relative to the policy of the national administration. The great congressional electioneering committee at Washington was the mint from which most of this base coin was issued. Ever since the commencement of the late session of congress the state has been literally covered with inflamatory speeches and pamphlets of the vilest stamp, numerous as the locusts of Egypt, and, like them, poisoning the atmosphere and poisoning the minds of the people. Next came the legions of orators and minor speakers, disseminating these documents among the people. From the efficiency of their local organizations, this was easily accomplished; every village and hamlet was visited, and every man and woman was appealed to, and the perverted materials with which those runners and, "missionaries" were furnished were dished up to suit the particular palate of every voter in the state. No measured man was told that Mr. Van Buren was going to crush the banks and destroy the currency; the merchant, that he aimed at the annihilation of commerce; the mechanic and laborer, that he purposed the reduction of their wages to "five pence a day;" and the farmer, that, in consequence of the unnatural warfare upon the great interest of commerce and the mechanic arts, the market for his surplus produce would be ruined in his fields. Now there is not an intelligent man in the country who does not know that all these charges are utterly false and groundless, and thousands of those who have been engaged in circulating them could but be aware of their falsity and that they were deliberately deceiving and misleading their people for the base purpose of influencing their votes. During the progress of the election their usual practice of bribing the corrupt, intimidating the weng and bullying the weak, were freely resorted to, as was abundantly evinced in our immediate neighborhood. In some cases these efforts were successful in procuring votes, and in others they were met with the boldness and contempt that so base a proposition is calculated to excite in a virtuous and honorable mind. If any democrat is surprised at the result of the late election, let him reflect but for a moment on these things, and couple them with the supiness and want of energy in his own party, and he will very readily account for it. It is not the effect of the sober, unbiased judgment of the people of Kentucky, but of the almost superhuman exertions, and the unscrupulous means resorted to by our opponents.—The federal-whig party had every thing at stake in the contest, and fiercely and desperately did they contend for the prize. They have won it, but there is cause of turpitude in the manner of the deed to soil all the brightness that tarnish all the glory of the victory.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Ogle and Lincoln—Federal Quarrels—Gold Spoons and Kitchen Furniture! Stuffed Owls and 'Coon skin Mocassins.

When the Globe gave a report of Mr. Lincoln's withering reply to Ogle, the cry of the federal press and federal orators every where was, that it was a base perversion of his remarks. When we heard that Mr. Lincoln had made out his speech in writing, we knew it would be in the hands of the Intelligencer, we knew it would be in readiness for it, to contrast how far the reality fell in comparison with the fancy of the Reader, you will find Mr. Lincoln's speech as made out by himself, in our fourth page today, and you will see that it is substantially the Globe's report word only as being too mild—it does not begin to come up to the speech itself as given today.

We are gratified that this interesting discussion was all among the Democrats; it is a subject adapted to their tastes and tastes. Mr. Lincoln, although he could not stomach Ogle's falsehoods, yet he is too high tariff, U. S. Bank, National Internal Improvement whig, and believes the world will go to ruin without them, and that the different conceptions of the constitution is despotic and horrible. It is a little remarkable that these whigs, whenever they specify and go to *particulars*, they instantly quarrel; their only chance of getting along, is to denounce the Democrats, literally in a set of general stereotyped terms suitable to all ages and all parties, as they mean no hing without proof.—Let each reader examine closely this speech of Lincoln, and if the following extract, with many others, does not come home to this Ogle, a biting reproof, we are no judge of the effect of language:

"For forty years, their Representatives sitting in these halls, without division in sentiment, have provided the house, supplied the furniture, directed the enclosure and improvement of the grounds, and required their occupancy by the Chief Magistrate. The subject may be sufficient to the officer. On this point I take no issue with the member. So may the per diem of eight dollars be simply sufficient for a representative in Congress. But does the scrupulous member receive nothing more? I demand of him to say if eight dollars a day is not abundant recompense for the value of *his* labors here; and yet, does he keep his hands clean from all the perquisites of place? Has he no Government stationery in his room? no Congressional penknife of costly extravagance at this very moment in his pocket? Has he never referred to his lodgings the beautiful "embossed and lacqueged note paper" and fancy sealing wax? Has not any one of his family, or referred to his own use a distributive share of the "spoil," in costly editions of books printed at the expense of the treasury?"

We have seen enough of such federal economists in our own Legislature—enough to disgust every man of common honesty—and the whig Legislature of Ohio two years ago is a bright example. Ah! but Ogle never thought of his own perquisites—the PUBLIC KNIFE then *his* pocket! Such men are objects of pity.

Having understood that Judge McLean was particular while here, at the late sitting of the U. S. Court to impress upon a number with whom he conversed, that he was born on gold plate at the house of Mr. Van Buren, and being satisfied ourself that Mr. Van Buren had not spent one cent of the public money for gold plate, spoons &c., we wrote to our inestimable friend, Judge Ogle, inquiring whether there is a guarantee for any thing he may say, detailing to him what I learned had taken place, and stating the exalted character of the contest about gold spoons &c., and how a disappointed ambitious Judge of a Court could be induced to descend to the lowest and filthiest kind of politics to gratify sleeping revenge.

The following letters explain themselves, and as we expected, and as Mr. Lincoln's speech also proves, this "gold plate" story turns out to be the very same used by Mr. Adams, while the same Judge McLean was Post Master General!!! And only placed at that, and now seldom used, and was second hand when originally purchased by Mr. Monroe, for his private use while Minister to France!!!! Surely Mr. Van Buren is unworthy of the Presidency after this expose, or the slanderous and infamous business into his kitchen chest, one a little the most impudent that ever entered a political contest. These Judges of courts and Bank nabobs greatly underrate the good sense of the people of this country when they attempt such gossiping impostures to obtain their votes.

The following letter from Mr. Smith, Register of the Treasury, puts the foul slanderers of Mr. Van Buren to the wall, with everlasting infamy upon their characters for truth and veracity. What trust can you hereafter put in any thing they may say!

Letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Washington, July 29, 1840.

Dear Sir; In answer to your enquiry whether Mr. Van Buren has purchased any gold spoons, &c., I enclose a letter of the register of the Treasury. There is not the least foundation for the newspaper article of which he has been purchased either of gold or gilded, or of silver or plated, since his inauguration.—Gen. Smith will see a tolerably full explanation of the matter in the speech of the Hon Levi Lincoln, a whig, and chairman of the committee, yesterday. Gen. Smith will see a speech which speech is published in the National Intelligencer of yesterday. There is a good deal of money about the Treasury, but I think pretty much all that has been accumulating since Washington's time. These spoons, &c. which you say Judge McLean states he has seen, were purchased by Mr Monroe for himself, and afterwards sold to Congress. The other articles which Judge McLean often used when Post Master General at President Adams' table, and which then may have been his property, he may see them now after sixteen years' wear, he would prefer General Harrison's silver spoons to them, otherwise his judgment would be reversed on this point by every man of sense in Ohio.

Make any use of this letter you please—Had Gen. Smith reply to some of the other stories stated by Ogle, equally destitute of foundation. I suppose he would have charged Mr. Van Buren with purchasing Mr. Adams' old billiard table, had not Gen. Jackson ordered it off the premises when he went into office. He might have done as well with the same propriety that he charged him with all the shrubbery that was planted in the garden by order of Congress under a former President.

Yours respectfully,

M. BIRCHARD.

S. Medary.

Letter from the Register of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, July 25, 1840.

Sir—In compliance with your request, I have examined the accounts and the furniture of the President's House, and find that no public money has been expended by the present President in the purchase of gold plated butter forks, spoons, plates, &c.

I am, sir, your obd't servant,

T. L. Smith.

It would be an act of [illegible] for us to say another word on this subject. There is not an honest man who will not feel indignant at this attempt of a Judge to impose upon his party, and through them upon the people, such gross falsehoods as they must know, if they have any sense, they must know, if they have any memory, to be false. We know that many, very many, in this state, who are Whigs, if they will read the speech of Mr. Lincoln, will be ashamed of the Whigs, if they will read the speech of Ogle, and have any sense of honesty, will be ashamed of themselves. We know that many, very many, who are Whigs, will be ashamed of the Judge, if they will read the speech of Ogle, and have any sense of honesty, will be ashamed of himself. We know that many, very many, who are Whigs, will be ashamed of the Whig party, if they will read the speech of Ogle, and have any sense of honesty, will be ashamed of the party. We know that many, very many, who are Whigs, will be ashamed of themselves, if they will read the speech of Ogle, and have any sense of honesty, will be ashamed of themselves

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
August 29, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK,
AND
R. M. JOHNSON.

State Electors.

NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
REUBEN R. HICKEY, of Fayette.

District Electors.

1st. JOEL HUMPHREY, of Gallaway, Co.
2d. CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY, of Henderson.
3d. RICHARD S. FORD, of Warren.
4th. EDWARD TURNER, of Pulaski.
5th. T. F. BODLEY, of Mercer.
6th. MARTIN HARDIN, of Hardin.
7th. JOHN ROWAN, Jr. of Nelson.
8th. DAVID SHOWCHEER, of Jefferson.
9th. BURL CRAIGHEAD, of Clay.
10th. REUBEN PICKERDY, of Fayette.
11th. TERRY HARBISON, of Lewis.
12th. JOHN LINNEBOHOEZ, of Mason.
13th. JOHN W. TIBBATTS, of Campbell.

Mr. Henry Harrison's Sentiments.

"Where then the existence of slavery in the country is the GREATEST EVIL that our country is subject; and I believe it to be the one which the slaveholding States to offer to other States every inducement, and give them every facility, to get rid of THIS EVIL."—*William Henry Harrison.*

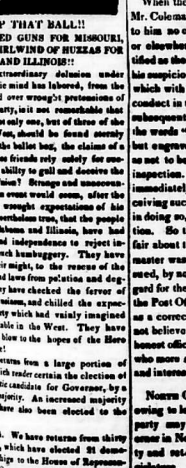
"Should the Senate of the United States be so united to my name a disgrace, which I conceived, on time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface."
William Henry Harrison.

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of EMANCIPATION? I answer, that so long been an object near my heart the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE should be devoted to that object."
William Henry Harrison.

President Van Buren's Sentiments.

"I have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven Governments of Europe, and find that principles adopted by the Sub-Treasury."
President Van Buren.

"Should I be called to the Presidential chair the political and unpromotable opposition of my enemies to the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and the refusal of Congress to assent the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists. And I now only remains for me to express my full confidence with these views, and receive any constitutional sanction."
President Van Buren.



STOP THAT BALL!!

HUNDRED GUNS FOR MISSOURI, AND A WHIRLWIND OF HUZZAS FOR ALABAMA AND ILLINOIS!!

For the extraordinary delusion under which the public mind has laboured, from the arrogant and over wrought pretensions of that older party, is it not remarkable that people of not only one, but of three of the States in the West, should be found sternly during at the ballot box, the claims of a party, whose friends rely solely for support their ability to pull and double the vote of this Union? Strange and unaccountable as such an event would seem, after the high and high wrought expectations of his friends, it is nevertheless true, that the people Missouri, Alabama and Illinois, have had firmness and independence to reject literally all such humbuggery. They have rose up in their might, to the rescue of the Union and laws from pollution and degradation. They have checked the fervor of under enthusiasm, and chilled the expectations of a party which had vainly imagined impregnable in the West. They have put a death blow to the hopes of the Hero Appearance!

We have returns from a large portion of Missouri, which render certain the election of Democratic candidate for Governor, by a greater majority. An increased majority appears have been elected to the Legislature.

ALABAMA. We have returns from thirty counties, which have elected 91 democrats and 12 whigs to the House of Representatives. The Senate will stand 19 democrats 6 Whigs. The democratic majority of the House is largely increased, and no doubt exists that Mr. Van Buren will carry that State by an overwhelming majority.

ILLINOIS. Our returns from Illinois are 43 counties, and we conclusive as to the entire triumph of democracy in that State. We are heard from the legislature stands 45 democrats to 30 Whigs, showing a clear gain in the administration. The Senate stands democrats to 16 Whigs.

Fruits of the "Hero"—Federalism consumed in Flames—Hard Cider consumed in place of it!

The People have spoken and Democracy is triumphant. Sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that the Democrats have decided majorities in both branches of the legislature, and an immense majority in the popular vote. The Democrats will come up in one broad phalanx. With the exception of Madison, we have swept the entire State, from the borders of Sangamon to the shores of the Ohio.

In 1838, we elected our Governor by a majority of about 1,000, and in 1839 we gained 22 members from, out of 97, we gain at least two votes since the Governor's election. The rest of the State we know of no reason why we should not gain in the same proportion. Almost every county in the State, contest, was considered doubtful by party leaders and the result shows the relative strength of Democracy and Federalism. This is safe for Van Buren and Johnson in Congress by a large majority.—State Reg.

THE NEW PACKET. A splendid new Packet the SUFFRIGE, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, has just been put in the trade between this place and Cincinnati. She is under the command of Capt. J. B. Robinson, a skillful and accommodating master, and is intended to supply the place of the old boat of that name. She is in every respect a desirable acquisition to the trade. Her cabin is airy and commodious, her berths high, offices polite and accommodating. We commend her to public favor.

THE PROTRACTED DRAFT, AGAIN!—We perceive by the Cincinnati Republican, that Capt John Moore, the individual by whom the draft recently drawn upon the Postmaster at this place, was presented, has caused to be published in that paper, a very unfair and false version of the circumstances of that transaction. In his certificate, he makes Mr. Coleman place his objections to paying the draft, upon the ground of his non-indebtedness to the government, when he well knows, that in truth and in fact, the misnomer was the only ground alleged for the refusal. Capt Moore knows too, that so far from urging any other objection, Mr. Coleman told him, that if he would give him an assurance that the draft was genuine and intended for him, the money should be paid upon the spot, as it was then at hand and ready for the purpose. The remark of the Postmaster, that he did not think he owed the government as much as had been drawn for, was incidental, and by no means urged, as Moore implies, as the main ground of objection. The misnomer itself constituted a sufficient ground for a correct and prudent business man, to refuse to pay so large a sum of money, and hence there was no necessity for resorting to any other.

It seems, however, that the holders of this draft were themselves aware of the mistake in the name, and anticipated its non-payment, for we understand Moore came charged with *written instructions* to protest it instantly, if such should be the case. Indeed he told the Postmaster that he knew the name upon the draft was not correct, and expected it would not be paid, yet this man, whose "respectibility" is endorsed by the Republican, has after all this, endeavored to injure the Postmaster, by misrepresenting the circumstances under which his refusal was made.

In this whole affair, there has seemed to be upon the party of the holders and their agent, Capt Moore, a greater anxiety to bring the Post Office Department into disrepute and disgrace, than there was to secure the payment of the money. If this had not been the fact, we certainly should not have witnessed such indecent precipitancy in protesting the draft, and in publishing the facts to the world. But a little time need have elapsed, before the error could have been corrected at the proper quarter if the draft was genuine, and the holders had not been disposed to minister to the vindictive appetite of an enraged party, by availing themselves of this pretext to assail one of the departments.

When the draft was first presented to Mr. Coleman, the fact that there appeared to him no official title upon the face of it, or elsewhere, by which he could be identified as the drawee, very naturally aroused his suspicions as to its genuineness, and which with the misnomer, determined his conduct in reference to its payment. He subsequently learned from the Notary, that the words "P. M's." were upon the draft, but engraved in faint lines and so dimly, as not to be perceptible except upon close inspection. Upon learning this fact, he immediately wrote to the holders, and receiving such assurances as justified him in doing so, paid the draft without hesitation. So thus has ended this mighty affair about the protested draft. The Postmaster was actuated in the course he pursued, by no other motive than a strict regard for the obligations he was under to the Post Office Department and to himself, as a correct and upright officer. We do not believe there is a more faithful and honest officer in the government, or one who more scrupulously regards the credit and interests of the department.

NORTH CAROLINA. It is thought that owing to local circumstances, the federal party may succeed in electing their governor in North Carolina by a small majority and retain their majority in the Legislature. As far as heard from, however, *Saunders*, the democratic candidate for Governor, is about 2000 a head of Morehead, Whig. Whatever may be the result of the present election, no doubt can exist of a complete democratic triumph in November. No state in the union is more certain for Mr. Van Buren.

The Whig majority in Kentucky will probably be between 12 and 14,000.

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, has been politely invited by a Whig citizen of this place, in view of anticipated defeat, to decline continuing before the public as a candidate for the Presidency. He will be duly grateful for the considerate regard manifested by the invitation of his *Whig* friend in Maysville, and will, doubtless, consult his cabinet as to the propriety of acceding to it. Should he be prevailed upon to decline, Gen. Harrison whose will appoint the individual whose invitation brought that event about, minister to *Cork*, or give him some other equally exalted station.

THE LEGISLATURE. The members of the Legislature convened yesterday, in pursuance of a proclamation from the Governor, calling them together for the purpose of enacting the necessary law for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. This extra convocation of that body, is the result of negligence in the last Legislature, in not making provision for the presidential election, and will be attended with a heavy expense to an already exhausted Treasury. The Whigs, we understand, intend to avail themselves of this opportunity for bringing on the election at an earlier period than has been usual in this state, and Kentucky will probably, therefore, be the first, State in the Union to choose electors.

THE HERO OF THE THAMES! Col. Johnson is still in Ohio, receiving the grateful out pourings of a patriotic and ardent feeling, which has greeted him wherever he has made his appearance. His tour through that State, has been signalized by a scarcely less ardent and devoted manifestation of feeling upon the part of his countrymen, than when he first returned from the gory field of the Thames, covered with wounds and with glory. The people have turned out in dense multitudes, eager to catch a glimpse of the war-worn veteran, and to grasp the hand of one, whose life has emphatically been one of servitude in the cause of the people. The warm and the patriotic of all parties, have extended to him a kindly greeting and a hearty welcome. At Circleville, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Columbus, and wherever else he has been, the people, as of one accord, have turned out to do him honor. At all those places he addressed the people, and we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers, the following extract from his speech, delivered at Chillicothe. It will be seen that he speaks of the battle of the Thames. He is respectful to Gen. Harrison, but by no means sustains the assertion of the friends of that gentleman, that when once the fight waxed warmest and the balls flew thickest, there was the commander in chief to be found. One thing, however, he does corroborate, and that is the declaration of one of his aids, Col. Smith, that during the charge of Col. Johnson, "Gen. Harrison was absent *out of the ground*." Col. Johnson says, that "from the commencement of the action until he was carried off the ground, he did not see Gen. Harrison—he did not know where he was," &c. But, we will let the old soldier speak for himself:

"Having been frequently urged by the Whigs to speak of the battle of the Thames, he reluctantly felt compelled in duty to state some of the leading facts in relation to which his knowledge. He commenced by stating that he did not wish to claim any glory for himself on that occasion; but felt it his duty to say to detract from the fame of any companion in arms, far less from his commander. In the Battle of the Thames, the 27th (Col. J's) regiment did pursue the enemy, marching considerably in front of the infantry. He was in the van at the head of three companies of mounted men, which were brought up in solid column. He came up with the enemy who were drawn up in a line of battle. The forces under Tecumseh was about twelve or fourteen hundred strong—the British seven hundred. It was at first intended, he observed, by Gen. Harrison, that the infantry should sustain the mand should be his right, and the enemy fought by our troops *in line*. But Col. J. has by practical his regiment was formed both on foot and on horseback—having frequently dismounted one-half of them and taught them how to fire that purpose, and believing that he could successfully overthrow the enemy by a charge of his mounted men, requested permission to make such charge; which having obtained, he left Gen. Harrison and proceeded to the front, where his regiment awaited him. He never saw Gen. Harrison afterwards, until the battle was over; when the General came to where he (Col. J.) was lying, at the place to which his soldiers had carried him back after he was wounded. When he left Gen. Harrison, he said he thought the swamp, which separated the Indians from the British army, could not be crossed. He afterwards ascertained that it could; and he then determined that his brotver, Lieut. Col. James Johnson, should attack the British at the same point that he attacked the Indians. His mode was to charge rapidly on the enemy in *columns of two* a few minutes after his brother made the attack on the British, they surrendered. The British force consisted of 700 men, and his brother James' division consisted of five hundred men. He related a humorous anecdote of an Irishman of the captured, who asked his brother James if he was the Commander in chief, and what they should do with their arms! Why, replied James! had not thought about that, but if you surrender, you may retain the sword which was immediately ordered by his brother. James then took the 700 British and delivered them over to Gen. Harrison—who afterwards informed him, was about *a mile from the scene of action*. James Johnson then received permission of Gen. Harrison to reinforce his brother, R. M., who was yet engaged with the Indians. From the commencement of the action until he was carried off the ground he (Richard M.) did not see Gen Harrison—he did not know where he was—whether he was half a mile, one mile, or a mile and a half in the rear, except from report. His brother James expressed his sorrow that he could not come more specially to his relief and stated that it was in consequence of having to take the prisoners the distance of a mile to give them up to Gen. Harrison, and then rejoining officer. He however felt it his duty to say that after he received permission to charge the enemy, neither Gen. Harrison, Gov. Shelby, or any one else, except himself and the other officers of his regiment had command over that regiment, or ever did command. The fighting was done by that regiment alone. He passed no censure on any one.—He thought not, he said, for great was the fought for his country. He voted for that war, and he considered it his duty to take a part in that War.

The fact that which the unvarnished tale of the venerable hero produced on the vast assembly of the democracy who surrounded him, was the eager expression of each countenance denoting their anxiety not to lose one word which dropped from the lips of the most honored and upright brave and patriotic soldier and soldier in the land may be imagined but cannot be described. An undoubted burst of applause as he took his seat, was received with warm feelings of affection and respect which was felt by the thousands of the democracy who surrounded him."

REMOVAL EFFECTS OF THE SUB-TREASURY! Have we not been told over & overagain, by the whig press and their stump orators, that so sure as Mr. Van Buren's hard Treasury policy ever became a law, so sure would the labor, produce and property of the country undergo an immediate and destructive depreciation? This is the string the whole tribe have harped upon for the last two years. It is the great bug-bear they have held up to a distressed and suffering people, to frighten them into the support of their hero candidate, who in the absence of any claims of his own to the presidency, hopes to be smuggled in by rendering another odious. We put the question to any man who has heard a whig speech within the last six months, if this thing of *depreciated wages, low prices, &c.* did not form the whole burden of their song. Has it not constituted the chief concerning hobby here in Kentucky? Have not all the usual weapons of political warfare been laid aside, and this single charge hurled against the administration, with all the force that a concentrated and united opposition party, could give to it? The people have been appealed to, intreated and coaxed, as they value their own interest and the interest of their posterity, not to support an administration whose measures would inevitably reduce the laborer's wages to 6 cents per day, property to almost nothing, and produce in one fourth its present value, at least. Well, fellow citizens, you are now enabled to determine with what sincerity and justice these arguments have been used. The Sub Treasury, that "bill of abominations," as it has been called, is actually in operation. Did the terrible event of its passage, paralyze the business of the nation—did it come like the shaking of a mighty earthquake? Are the streams of commercial enterprise all checked? Have wages fallen? Has the price of produce fallen? Where we say in the verification of their gloomy forebodings? On the contrary, is it not a fact, that wheat has risen, and flour, and pork, and hemp, and all kinds of produce? Now in this goodly city of Maysville, wheat is brisk at 62½ cents per bushel, and hemp actually commands readily six dollars per 100! We do not pretend to say, that the Sub Treasury has been the cause of this, but is it not a fact, that effects have not been what they predicted? Can Chambers or Metcalfe, or any of the honest of political croakers, who have so often insulted the public ear with their dolorous valicinations of ruin and wretchedness and distress, as the immediate consequence of this measure, dare say that his predictions have been realized! How long will an honest people be gulled by such wretched humbuggers.

Messrs Parker & Carpenter, have their new mill, opposite this place, in complete operation, and are now making at the rate of about *fifty barrels* of flour per day. This new establishment is creditable to the enterprise of the proprietors, and ought to command the attention and patronage of the public.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

RUSSELVILLE, August 11, 1840.

At a respectable meeting of the Democracy of Russelville, held pursuant to a public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a public meeting in this place. Wm. Smith, Esq. was called to the chair and Thomas Mulford, Esq. appointed Secretary; when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously carried.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats of Russelville, highly approve of the measure now in contemplation of holding a public meeting in this place, and that the 23rd day of September next be set apart for that purpose.

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed to select a suitable place for the meeting to be held, and also to engage a suitable person on that occasion to get up a dinner on the ground:

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed to correspond with our Senators and Representatives, in Congress, and also to our State Senators and Representatives, that we also invite some of our distinguished Democratic friends from our sister States to attend and address the meeting on that occasion:

Resolved, That we invite all of the Democratic Whigs of Russelville, and school district throughout the county and in adjoining counties to correspond with us and to attend the meeting.

Resolved, That, on the day of the meeting we erect a splendid Hickory Pole on the public square decorated with the Stars and Stripes and invite all good Democrats to give us a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, at the raising of the said Pole:

Resolved, That we as Democrats have undiminished confidence in our patriotic President, Martin Van Buren, and admire his unflinching firmness in the cause of equal rights and the perpetuity of our free institutions; and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the office that he now holds with so much dignity.

Resolved, That we will give our hearty support to Col. R. M. Johnson, the real Hero of the Thames, and who needs no certificates to attest to his bravery and courage.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Standard, and Maysville Monitor.

WILLIAM SMITH. *Chairman.*
THOMAS MEFFERD, *Secretary.*

MONSTROUS ABUSES.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1840.

MR. EDITOR: I pray you answer me, under what law, or by what authority, are the wagons and horses (employed at the Capitol) used during the recess, to carry the documents to the City Hall, and thence to the post office? By what authority are the clerks of the Capitol employed in folding Whig pamphlets? By what authority are the rooms in the City Hall, now used by the Whig franking committee, to be devoted to such a purpose? There is great abuse in this affair, both of the property of the United States, and of the city of Washington. It should be exposed. The property of this place is sacrificed to subserve the purposes of a certain few, who, if they get the public printing, and the various crumbs upon which they feed as they fall from the table, care nothing for the substantial interests of the people, and of the place. ***

We cannot inform our correspondent under what law or by what authority the clerks of the Capitol are employed in folding Whig pamphlets, and the wagons and horses, paid for by the public, are used to carry them to the City Hall, and thence to the post office. Perhaps Mr. Joseph Follansbee, the Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Mr. William J. McCormick, Postmaster, who, we understand, have, in the recess, charge of the hands and property attached to the House of Representatives, can give information.

We take occasion to inform our correspondent "who authorized the two rooms in the City Hall, now used by the Whig franking committee, to be devoted to that purpose." The Mayor could probably answer the question and could further more state in what way he expects the interests of the city to be promoted by authorizing its property to be prostituted to the basest party purposes.

Never were more monstrous abuses committed than are now going on here in open day under the direction of John C. Clark, the selected *executive* of the Whig Abolition Executive Committee.

Wagon loads of electioneering pamphlets are conveyed from the Whig printing offices to the Capitol for the mere purpose of being enveloped by the packers and messengers of the House of Representatives in paper purchased for the use of the House.

They are then wagoned in the public wagons to the head quarters of the "Executive Committee," in the City Hall, where they receive the frank of Clark, "the man of all work," and thence to the post office.

A fearful responsibility rests upon those who have charge of the public hands and property at the Capitol! What right have they to employ those hands in the service of the Whig committee? What right have they to let those open have the public stationery to fold their papers in, or the public wagons to haul them! It is not a great an outrage as if they were to fold and envelope for Clark, his hands and paper of the public, our fifty thousand Extra Globes, weekly, and let us have the wagons, horses, and drivers, paid for by the public, to haul them to the Capitol and the post office? It is not as great an outrage as it would be to GIVE the public stationary to any private citizen who might ask for it, and employ the public hands in wrapping up packages of goods and merchandise in it? What right to the public hands or property have this committee, which is not equally possessed by every citizen of Washington and the country? It is the open, barefaced, and impudent convertion of public property to the use of a party, and that with the consent and connivance of its keepers.

People of the United States, you see in this proceeding what Whiggery is. In open daylight it carries off the public property from the Capitol in wagons, and converts it to private use. It impresses into its service the paid hands of the public, its wagons and teams. "If this be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? Give them power, and will they not plunder your Treasury as openly as they now plunder your stores? Will they not plunder you as some of the banks have plundered you and as some of them have plundered the banks?

Again we say, a fearful responsibility rests upon those who have charge of the public stores at the Capitol. If they make themselves the accomplices of public plunderers, they must expect their fate. The American people are not prepared to sustain the open contempt of all law, honesty and decency, in Whig system of electioneering, much less the open acknowledged and shameless abstraction of the public property, to be used in their unbounded crusade. Why, we know not. But the paper on which their pamphlets are printed comes from the stores of the House of Representatives. Why not, if envelopes are furnished? Is not one just as right and proper as the other?

The city government appears to have leagued with their plunderers, and has furnished them rooms to deposite the purloined property in, until it has undergone the last process in the manufacture of a Whig pocket for the mails, viz: *receiving an illegal frank*. Well may the luxuries junto that control it, some of them in debt beyond redemption, be opposed to extending the right of suffrage to honest poor men who owe nobody, and possess nothing but a good name. The votes of such men would put an end to abuses, and give us a government which would consult the permanent welfare of the city, instead of postituting every thing to their own selfish interests and gross appetites. *Globe.*

A meeting was held in London on the third of July, composed of the merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, of the city, on the subject of the persecution of the Jews at Damascus. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting were transmitted by the Lord Mayor to the several ambassadors. Among the published answers of the ambassadors is the following from Mr. Stevenson:

"22, *Upper Grosvenor street, July* 13, 1840.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing to me, for the purpose of transmitting to my Government, the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and others of the city of London, held at the Egyptian Hall, on the 3d of July, in relation to the cruelties practised towards the Jews in the East.

"I beg to assure your Lordship, that I will take an early opportunity of transmitting these resolutions to the United States; and I cannot better do justice to my own feelings, or those which I have confident will be entertained by the President and people of the United States in relation to the subjects of these resolutions, than to seize the occasion to express my deep sympathy in favor of those oppressed people.

"I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant, A. STEVENSON."

A letter from Alexandria, quoted by the Constitutional states that "Ten of the Rabbis accused of the affair at Damascus, have been put to death. One only, Antebi, remains in prison."

From the Globe.

MORE VIOLENCE.

Senator SOUTHARD, who said before the adjournment, in his place in the Senate, that he disregarded the rights of the people, in a speech at a meeting in New Brunswick, since his return home, has threatened a resort to arms for the purpose of forcing the "broad seal" members into the House of Representatives. The Pedobaian, a Federal paper, thus reports the speech of Mr. S.

"That seal was made in blood, and he, for one, said *it SHOULD be redeemed in blood*, if in no other way."

By the Constitution, the House of Representatives is the exclusive judge of the political qualification of own members. It has judged in this case that the men who had a majority of the votes were the true Representatives of the people; yet a Senator threatens "BLOOD" if the House do not admit men whose only claim is the "broad seal" of the Governor affixed to false and fraudulent certificates.

Here is the identical doctrine of Governor RITNER, who would have delegated the Legislature blood to impose on the Legislature the fraudulent certificate members from Philadelphia county. Mere forms intended to secure the rights of the majority, are fraudulently used to destroy them, and the sanction to be made sacrificed to "BLOOD!" Captain SHUNK-TON's hunting knife is ready for the threats and Governor RITNER's "bucksheet and bell" for the hoarts of those who stand up in defence of the rights of the people against those who would defraud them!

Winston 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, Cool and Stoves.*

Maysville, Nov. 25, '39. tf.

YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literature Lottery of Ky.

Drawn at Maysville, the 13th day of August, 79-13-16-8-21-73-72-22-41-44-33-61

13-16-58—Prize of $3000: sold by A. F. Yorke in a quarter ticket, to S. M. Emry, West Union, Ohio, drawn at the Managers office in Maysville.

Class No. 13.—Drawn at Covington, Ky. opposite Cincinnati, on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1840. Capitals $100.0, 3,000, 2,000, 16 0, 24.00, 12,00, 29 of 500, 20 of 300, 20 of 150, 20 of 120, 20 of 120, 20 of 100, and 140 of 75.—Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

Class No. 14.—Drawn at Covington, opposite Cincinnati, on Wednesday, August 26, 1840. Capitals $8000, 3000, 2000, 1700, 15 00, 1280, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 10 of 125, and 15 of 100. Tickets $3—Shares in proportion.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$10,000.

In Two Capital Prizes of ($5000) each!!

Extra Class B—To be drawn at Maysville, on Thursday, August 27, 1840, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

2	prizes of	$5000	3	prizes of	$600
1	"	3000	10	"	500
1	"	2000	10	"	400
1	"	1500	15	"	300
1	"	1200	15	"	250
1	"	1120	18	"	200

Whole Tickets $3—Halves 1 50—Quarters 75c.
For sale at YORKE'S COURT OF FORTUNE,
Corner of Front and Market Streets.

☞All orders for tickets, enclosing Cash or Prizes, will be promptly attended to.

Don't forget to remember the Capital Prize and address A. F. YORKE, Manager's Office, Aug. 20, 1840. Maysville, Ky.

Drawing of Class No 14, at Covington, Aug. 15th, 1840.

52-41-55-69-3-23-43-32-64-54-4-30.

Cincinnati Packet.

The NEW and LIGHT draft Packet SUFFRIGE will ply regularly between Maysville & Cincinnati, leaving Maysville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Suffrigue draws but 22 inches of water, has an airy commodious cabin, and in every respect is well adapted to the trade between this place and Cincinnati. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Mast.*

Aug. 20. 1840—6t.

MAYSVILLE YARN
AGAIN REDUCED.

THE subscriber still continues to encourage *still more* his present numerous customers, and give yet wilder circulation to the article, has not only reduced the price of one of the above *highly celebrated Cotton Yarns*, but is now manufacturing and will continue to make them much finer and cheaper than any other yarn, that have already given better satisfaction than any other yarn brought to this market, they will, with this advantage in weight, receive a more decided preference. Confident that dealers in the article abroad will find it to their interest, he would respectfully solicit a single trial of his yarns before purchasing elsewhere, as they are *better* than the cheapest thing to their and cannot be obtained as *low* as any other yarn of the *inferior* quality, the only *yarn* now reduced.

Having a good Warping Mill, and an experienced warper engaged, he is now prepared to furnish warp for Carpets, Cotton Clothes, etc. of any length or number of threads that may be wanted. Orders addressed to the subscriber at the Cotton factory (office in second story) will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WILLIAM GOSLING.

No cotton yarn for Balling. No yarns sold at retail in factory.

Maysville, Aug. 19, 1840.

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Germantown, Mason county, Ky. on 16th inst. a negro boy named *CLEM*, between twenty and twenty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, black hair, black eyes, black beard and a dark complexion; two front teeth out of the upper jaw, and one front tooth out of the lower jaw, he is a heavy set, and the fore finger of the left hand has been cut so as to render it stiff at the middle joint, the ends of the fingers are sore. It is supposed that he will go to Canada Texas, Pennsylvania or Virginia. He has connections residing in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Missouri.

John Pack wood, brother of the murdered Wm Pack wood has offered a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of said Hoover. The Governor of Kentucky, it is supposed will offer an additional reward.

☞Editors of Newspapers generally will confer a favor on the friends of humanity by inserting the above notice.

Aug 6, 1840.

Stop the Murderer.

ON the 25th July 1840, James O. Hoover murdered William Pack wood, in the upper part of Carter county, Ky., under the most aggravated circumstances, and has effected his escape. The said James O. Hoover, is from 24 to 26 years of age, about 5 feet and from 6 to 6 inches high, black hair, black eyes, black beard and a dark complexion; two front teeth out of the upper jaw, and one front tooth out of the lower jaw, he is a heavy set, and the fore finger of the left hand has been cut so as to render it stiff at the middle joint, the ends of the fingers are sore. It is supposed that he will go to Canada Texas, Pennsylvania or Virginia. He has connections residing in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Missouri.

John Pack wood, brother of the murdered Wm Pack wood has offered a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of said Hoover. The Governor of Kentucky, it is supposed will offer an additional reward.

☞Editors of Newspapers generally will confer a favor on the friends of humanity by inserting the above notice.

Aug 6, 1840.

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 Lairy, Joseph Anderson, John Lawson, Daniel Atkins-3, Capt J F Ludwick, Ann Ayres, Ellis Elliston, Nelson LaCole, Martin Butler, Isaac Lionberger, Moses Bryan, Wm Longford, Theodore Brittle, George Lafferty-2, John H. Baker, Sarah A Latham-2, Lewis Brant, M—Levi Mason, Morgan Beasley, B B Morris, Joseph V Burgess, A Maddoxo, Samuel Blair, Capt A A Miller, Miss Julia B Brickley-2, Jeremiah Miller, David McCarty, Mrs James R Brown, James Maguire, Mr Benson, Michael McNamurdi, Jes C Bell, John H Morehead, Samuel A Butt, John Murray, Thos Burbage, Miss Mary Malone, Mary Ann Burgin, Wm Martin, Miss Eliz'th Boton, John Martin, John Barnett, Aaron Merrell, James W Bruce, Elder Henry Moore, Robt Brown, Benj Moore, F D Brown, Josephine McQuistion, M L Brumer, Chas McAllister, G W Banta, Margaret Jane McAllister, Wm R Brazee, James M Lawson, William Beck, Mary Morris, Joseph Anderson, John Chandler, Mary McAlee, Jerry Cain, Fayette Maltby, J D B Colburn, Eugene J Murphy, Chas H Crumback, Sarah McCauley, John L Cook, Miss Polina Morgan, Wm Copp, John Magill, Mrs Susan Crawford, J J Moss, Thomas Cowper, Alex McDanald, Miss Nancy Ann Cook, W Mitchell-2, Mary Collingham or, Mary C Mitchell-4, John Cranel, Miss G Mitchell-2, Benj Chapman, Gilbert C Masshall-2, Enis Clutler, Simon Maple-2, James Cady, N—Jacob Neff, Hugh Cochran, Ebenezer Norton, Wm Callen, O—Andrew O'Neill, Mrs Cathrine Cutter, Mrs Andrew Dutton, Wylaney Case, Jacob Outten jr-3, Rev G W Coons, P—Garret Perine, Rev N N Cowgill, Pickett & Perrine, Wm D Carm, Mrs Mary A Cooke, Geo E Payne, Citurry Ann Cork, William Powell, Joseph Pollock, Conrod Phister, George Cript, H B Cammid, Benj F Peers, Archibald Campbell, Elizabeth Peercey, William Crosswell, Henry Purnell-2, Mrs Susan Cantor, Joseph Rook, Mrs Eliz'th Cantor, Ruleff M Ricketts, D—James Dawson, Sen Sarah H, or Dr. George Dodson, A W Redlings, Harrison Dent, Miss Ann Ross, Doctor Dunbar, Wm Rowzee, Mr Denny, David Rolch, Wm M Doroner, H H Robb, David Darlington, B nj F Reynolds, Thomas Davis, J N Reynolds, Joseph Dudley, Reynolds & French, Wm Daugherty, James Robertson, Wm H Dye, Wm Rigs, A DuGrasse-3, Kaspar Repolt, E—John Evans, Robt Reed, B P Evans, W J Rand, James Egerton, Miss E. Rogers, F—Andrew Fulton, S—Isaac Sidwell, Mrs Susan Fitzpatrick, Saml Shisham, Patrick Fitz Patrick, Hamilton & Alex, William H Foster, Stanton, Thomas Fristoe, Thomas Simpson, Jesse Fristoe-2, Elizabeth Short, G—L Goldsmith, James Sheriff, Jos Gardner, Mr Smoot, Reub Goodheart-2, W J Sinton, Elijah Garrison, Miss Susan Shockley, Stewart Gibeson, Joseph Shockley, John Grasby, Thomas Stevenson, James S. Gardner, Robt B Stevenson, Mrs Ann Gallagher, David Smith, James Gornuch-3, Gilbert Smith, H—E P Hudnut, Wm Smith, Saml H Hartman, T—Saml H Tooley, John Hepley, E Thompson, James P Hilton, James Thomas, Chas. Harter, Andrew Thomas, Saml M Hughart, F H Taylor, George Harding, John Tells, E Hart, John Tinsbrother, M W Hood, Anthony Toner, Jeremiah Hall, Daniel Tuks, Lucian M Hood, V—Lawson Vanauda, —Hazel, W—Conrad Weigel, Nathan Hixon, Edward P Wait, John M. Howe, Miss Eliza J Waugh, Robt Hood, Thomas Will, Thomas Hill, Miss Ruth Waters, Frederick L. Hill, Richd C Weisick, David Hunt, Elijah J Wood, John Hunt, William Wood, Jr., Philander Hodges-3, Joseph Wood, J B Hedges-2, Mrs Ann Wood, J—Saml Jack, J Weyan, James S Jacoby, John Wilson, W Johnston, David Walker, Elizabeth Jenkins, Richard Wilgit, Hezekiah Jenkins, Jacob White, Kentucky (Theatre), Miss Ann Williams, Chas Kelly, Mrs Susan Wilber, Isaac Kershner, —2, Owen or Patrick Kelly, James Williams-2, L—Stephen Lee, McWilliams-2, John W Lee, A. Wesley-2, A H Lee, Wm P Wakefield-2, Thomas F Loring, John A Williams, J. C. COLEMEN, P. M.

July 1, 1840.

Buckwheat Cambric.

A SUPPLY of good Tallow Candles, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low for cash, by D. MONTAGUE,
Corner of great & Limestone St.

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

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Tobias Licks, Ky.	D. Bellingsell, P. M.
Augusta, "	Saml Keene, Esqr.
Poy, "	Otho Hughes P. M.
Millersburg "	O. J Miller, "
Maysville "	David Bassett,
Germantown "	Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana "	Wm A Withers
North Middleton "	N. G Darnell
Paris "	Hardin Boulware
Mt Carmel "	Dr E Logan
Flemingsburg "	R R Lee or Thos Throsby
Shannon "	Sanford Allen P M
Elizaville "	Garrett Chord P.M.
Owingsville "	J W Barnes
Carlisle "	Joel Brown P M
Concord "	Saml Stevenson P M.
Vanceburg "	Thos E Redden P M.
Greenupsburg "	Maj J A Rogers
Germantown "	James Savage P M
Helena "	Claiborne T Wood P M
Augusta "	W P Thomas P M
Hersodburg "	J Q Donegby P M
Rigley Ohio	Mr Bennet P M.
Aberdeen Ohio	Ed Davidson P M.
Dunbarton "	

Patent Stove Manufactory,

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand A MOST APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, fogitivity and neatness has not its superior. Those wishing a stove of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of assorted sizes. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839—1.w

N. Markland,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

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

Nov. 26, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,
Late of Kentucky,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.
Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

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

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

January & Huston,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herrick, *Maysville.*
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Fant & Brodrick.

Oct 17, 1839—tf
Eagle copy.

James C. Coleman,
ATTORNEY AT COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Will make Collections and remit to order terms.

Maysville, May 29, 1840.

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, the door next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

B. H. STANTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Maysville, Feb. 8, 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 merchants can be supplied at shortest notice, with the following articles, to wit: Loaf Bread, Pilot Bread, Butter Crackers, Sugar and Water Crackers, cakes of all descriptions.

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

June 11th, '39. JNO. LUDWICK.

Rectified Whiskey.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Ma 23, '40—ch3m.

L. F. PORTER,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

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

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

PEYROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.
South-west corner of Minor and Fifth sts (be tween Market and Chestnut Streets,)
PHILADELPHIA.

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

Dec. 18, 1839—6m.

G. Davis & L. Marston.

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 Tureman's Store.

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

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 Second Street, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, where he intends to carry on the Coach making business, and is prepared to manufacture work to order, or repair old work, at the shortest notice and at low cash prices. He hopes from long experience in the business, and prompt attention to secure a generous share of public patronage.

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

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE
OSCEOLA,

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

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

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store.

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,
One door below Clark's Warehouse,
Market Street,

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, comprising almost every article in the dry goods line. Our goods were bought for *cash principally*, and we pledge ourselves to sell upon as low terms as any house in the West, for Cash or approved paper of 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 Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and trimings of every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

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

WAYNE BROWN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to next door below Messrs Wm & Nat Poyntz Warehouse, where he is prepared as manufacturer to supply all kinds and patterns of gentlemen's and Ladies' superior boots, booties, shoes and slippers, in the latest, best and most fashionable style.

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

April 18th, 1840.

REMOVAL.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr.

HAS removed his STOVE, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE ROOM, from Market street to the house adjoining Rounds & Reed's from the river where he will keep articles principally of his own make, and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public.

Persons wishing any article or articles in his line of business, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

May 21, 1840.

Rec'd from New Orleans Direct,

10 HOGSHEADS SUGAR,
12 bbls. Molasses,
25 boxes Raisins,
20 bbls. onions,
6 bbls Cranberries,
4 Tierces Coguine Brandy, and for sale low for cash by

ROUNDS & REED.

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

Maysville, May 29, 1840.

TO HIRE.

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

Dissolution of Partnership

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

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

June 11th, 1840.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

A fresh supply genuine India Curry Powder, for sale at the Confectionery

No. 19, Sutton Street.

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

February 6, 1840—2t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber would inform his former customers and the public, that he has on hand a large supply of his well known WARSAWEN SUPERIOR YARN, Cassimeres, Cambrics, Carpet chain, Store and Post Office Twine, Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the best Kentucky Wool, and are equal to any manufactured in the West.

☞The prompt manner with which all losses sustained by this office have invariably been answered, is a sufficient guarantee to entitle it to the confidence of those wishing to effect insurance

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

Maysville, March 5, 1838-tf

Beef! Beef!

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

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

New goods cheaper than ever
AT KELLEY'S CHEAP STORE,
No. 24, Front Street.

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

P. & E. KELLY.

May April 25, 1840.

CLOAK MANUFACTORY
WM. HUNT,

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

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco,

of the best quality, and of all kinds, at whole sale and retail.

April 2nd, 1840—3t

Philadelphia Catfishes.

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

MINER & CRUTTENDEN

Feb 20, '40—3t

TOW LINEN,

WE have just received a large lot of the above article, which we are informed is sold it on the best terms of any in the market. We solicit the attention of farmers to the inspection of it.

BAYLESS & COBURN

Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.

New Wholesale Drug Store.

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

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

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

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

DOCT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Ireland & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and settle their accounts. John T. Cropper and Julius C. Degraw, being authorid to close and settle all accounts.

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

June 11th, 1840.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,
CAPITAL $200,000 *DOLLARS,*
BY THEIR AGENT,
CHARLES B. RYAN,

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

☞The prompt manner with which all losses sustained by this office have invariably been answered, is a sufficient guarantee to entitle it to the confidence of those wishing to effect insurance

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

Maysville, March 5, 1838-tf

Enviable Distinction.

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

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can only be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is glowing throughout the system of every one who has a diseased liver, and vitiated by the action of the lungs, and it is perfectly in accordance with the laws of nature, that a disease which has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out element, collected and discharged by the liver. Tuberculous, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved, and it is therefore, obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated by improper diet, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be totally unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with tumefaction, and enlargement of the liver, and the nervous action, which has caused debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils.—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach and liver, leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing a kind of fever will put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by being cool or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either a severe nervous fever, that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the tubes, which though timely remedies may cure, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when chronic, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other predisposing causes have withered it away or paralyzed it, or inflammation, become unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow blotches, and to run off by the bowels in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are affected by the blood, and all after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and are merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully efficacious CAMOMILE PILLS, as extensively adopted by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world for those which require to be taken into the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased either from the agent or agents, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to motherhood; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Decline, arising from the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of the Heart; Dropsy, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous Fever; Scrofula, or Kings Evil; Rheumatism; Salt Rheum, Tetter, and all blotches; bad humors and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Piles; Costiveness; Colics; Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Pain in the Head; Loss of Vigor of Female Constitution; and for inquired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞Nervous disease, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, menstrular diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, nightly fevers, diseases of the nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, costiveness, general debility, dizziness, mumps, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterics, gout, fainting, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sickness, night sweats, rheumatism, chlorosis, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Tetter, which prove to be the most humbling by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, and joints, costiveness, diseases arising from suppression of urine, noises in the inside, alternate rushes of heat and chilness, tremors, watchings, giddiness, and all nervous diseases, spasms.

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

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,
In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of manufacturing

Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs,

of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, they deem it necessary only to state the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they feel assured cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of Jno. Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

The subscriber is wishing to purchase the above article will please apply a your shop near Maysville, or to Messrs. Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington this spring, two thoroughbred bright Virginia horses of fine size and appearance, one by the American Eclipse at $6 the season, and the other by Chanceller at $4 the season. Come and see the colts and Pedigrees. The season has began and will end the first of July next.

GEO. FEYTON.

March 5, 1840.

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

GOELICKES'
RATCHLESS SANATIVE,

A MEDICINE of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe; a medicine, the virtues of which are known in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a *three fold power*—a medicine, which, though unknown to the medical profession, yet it is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine which practice so clearly proves, that we are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the *ineffectible grave.*

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop; and for infants a little more than a drop. Cures explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

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

Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to our gratitude, for the first invention of the *Matchless Sanative*—whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has unquestionably saved thousands, in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all nations are indebted to the wisdom and the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed in the pulpit, and so nobly in their pastoral visit to the sick chamber; by which means they have often become the happy instrument of restoring the wandering into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Strumer, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 phials, being one dozen packages; and E. F. Manhatton, grocer, 138: Mr. Jas. Sayer, innkeeper, 108; and not a single agent in Germany, who has been engaged in the sale of this, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An unscientific gentleman with Mr. Manhatton at its head, and comprising 29 agents, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

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

It is now the fashion of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease—and, in a few days more, the patient is well, or successfully, has the patient used two whole phials.

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

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—or exposed to the miasmas connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to such various contagious agencies, may be silently preying upon their constitution, while their countenances wear the glow of health, and they feel the vigour of the morning—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, who has undergone blistering, cupping, leeches, and cut and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down nauseous nostrums, every one of which the tendered friends and kindest nurses often impulsively recommend

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her healthful mandates. In order for the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be temperate in all things.

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

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no signs of her recovery, and I was sorely tried, as she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED and wasted away, and I had no hope of her recovery, as wellas myself, we calculated she would not continue but a short time, he left her nothing more to do, and I felt in command her rest, when providentially I fed in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether insensible, yet I thought she took pave her some relief, the continued taking them regularly according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored, her cough's appetite, and she continued to recover, so that I could know but *her health is now as good as it has been since we married, ten years.*

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

Orington, Me., April 20, 1839.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro, Vt) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. These are only a portion of the cures which have been effected by them as have been greatly benefitted by using the Sanative—*Personal Testimony.*

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro'.*

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

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clarer, Esq., of Brattleboro.

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

H. CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

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

I, Samuel Cutting of Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years from a cough, which was considered, and treated with a severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used a great deal of medicine, have seen many Physicians in this vicinity, and received relief from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without lasting effect. I am now using the last bottle of the *Matchless Sanative* which medicine has *greatly* relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone, has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaint, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAMUEL CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced FAST DIE; I BELIEVE and confined to his room. I had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle yet, but says he feels so perfectly well, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the *Sanative* and to nothing else.—Many others who have taken it, also, testify to its efficacy.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced using it. He has recently sent me word that he is quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and feels he shall wholly recover.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, Monroe, co. N. Y., March 14, 1839.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold a phial, and I have had cause to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the person who had been short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to your credit, and I hope you to send more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1839.

Dear Sir—Some time since I wrote you my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved beneficial—and one case in particular where it was effected in a week. I now procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THO. C. FARNSWORTH

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

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is this *highly esteemed* in this quarter, and is so into general use.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Several persons have purchased Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I believe it will do all that you say is one the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the cash in your hands on the receipt advice. Dont fail to send it by mail, as it will come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have found it necessary to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time a demented lunatic, confined to her chamber and *practicing on her bed.* I will tell you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that their Stock of Merchandise is now very generally assortments in part of

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

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

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,

3 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—4

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engraving &c; the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Lady's Book, for December, 1839; Pittsburgh Map, Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanacs, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German Bibles; Cruden's Concordance; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History of the Colonization Society; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Capt. Kelly; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sun Almanac; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; *DEAN'S COLLEGE* Ink well for *One Dollar* per bushel, in the Ear Also, of 30 bushels of fine *BEETS* which I will sell low.

The Public will take Notice

THAT I am now prepared to pay the highest price for any way with two negroes employed driving my waggons on the Turnpike. I prefer to hire two men to carry on the business, or buy or sell the same, and Taven keeping and the keepers of Wagon Stands are invited to call them for hire. Also, I will be very favorable for such debts or any other they may contract.

Commission merchants are requested not to hand them on any loading to least on the river or out of the State. Those who are well known about Maysville, Ky. are well known about Maysville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, and those concerned are requested to observe this notice.

W. M. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19,—3m.

GOELICKES

Matchless Sanative.

Medicine of great value to mankind

A tained equally from the vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses three fold power—a medicine, which was designed as a remedy for consumption, yet it has obtained a wonderful influence over diseases of the human system, as to effect a critical and perfect cure in many cases where other remedies are insufficient.

Many certificates might be added to prove that the Sanative has effected the most astonishing cures in almost all the diseases of the human system, as to effect a perfect cure in many cases where other remedies are insufficient.

Many certificates might be added to prove that the Sanative has effected the most astonishing cures in almost all the diseases of the human system, as to effect a perfect cure in many cases where other remedies are insufficient.

Dr. Wm. Evans's Medicines, Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile or Tonic Pills, Dr. Wm. Evans's Aperient Pills, Dr. Wm. Evans's Tonic Pills, Dr. Wm. Evans's Tonic Pills, Dr. Wm. Evans's Tonic