# MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

Vol. X. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, September 17, 1840. No. 19.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, immediately above the Post Office.

TERMS:

One year in advance, - - - - $2 00
If payment be not made before any paper will be allowed to discontinue, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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*By the President of the United States.*

IN pursuance of law, I, *MARTIN VAN BUREN*, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the Land Office at 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 two.

Sections one to ten, inclusive, section fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty one, inclusive, sections twenty-nine, in township twenty two; sections thirteen and fourteen, sections twenty-one to twenty-nine, inclusive, sections thirty-four and thirty-five, in township twenty-three; sections one, two, eleven twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-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-one; sections one, two, and three, and sections nine to thirty-six, inclusive, except section sixteen, in township twenty-three; sections one to five, inclusive, section 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-nine, inclusive, section thirty-six to thirty-five, inclusive, in township twenty-six; sections one to twelve, inclusive, section fourteen and fifteen, sections twenty-two to twenty-three, inclusive, and sections twenty-six to thirty-five, inclusive, in township twenty-seven; and sections three, four, twelve, and thirteen, in township twenty-eight, 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-seven, 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 townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, anno Domini, 1840

*MARTIN VAN BUREN.*

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

*April 9th.-134.*

*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 on the Wisconsin river, two miles above the grant or privilege heretofore granted by the said nation and the United States to Augustin Grignon, 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 Dead Letter Office, as dead Letters.

Elijah Atkins, Jesse Alexander, David Allen, Wm Arvin, James P Ashley, Newton Bishop—2, Wm Fuller, Robt. Berry, Saml. D Baird, Alex. Burnham, Elizabeth Bosley, Jacob L Becker, Joseph Blackburn, Alvin Branch, Elijah Bohearn, Cyrus Bryan, Nicholas Circuit court—8, A Couchman, Alex Bowlder, Miss P Crouch, Thos. Clarke, Robt. Cahlwell, Andrew Cornwell, thazine Dalzell, George Erwin, Jos. Fuller, Jefferson Franklin, Moses P Glenn Esq-2, John Gwathmey, Susan Graham, Wm Hartley, Wm Hamilton, Reuben Howes, Moses Hopkins, John Hamilton, Robt G Hughes, John Kincaid, Joseph Logan, Thos. Martin, John atchet, Levi A Moss, David Man, James McEntyre, J R McCoy, Thomas Moss, W F Morgan, Mason & Hoffman, Thos. Mitchell, Katharine McCune, Robert Palmer, James Patton, Moses Ryan, James Revell, Thomas Shine, David Sheely, Samuel Swarts, Humphrey Scott, John W Shankland, Robt Shannon—2, Hiram Smith, Jonathan Thacker, William Vickter, John Wood, Culup Wood, Henry West, Nimrod Wood, Joel Seward r

*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 Allen, Joseph Anderson, Daniel Atkins—3
A—Mrs S Berry, Thos Blaso, Martin Butler, Moses Bryan, Theodore Brittle, John H. Baker, Lewis Bryant, Morgan Beasley, Joseph V Burgess, Samuel Blair, Miss Julia S Brickley—2
Mrs James R Brown, Mr Benson, Jos C Ball, Samuel A Batt, Thos Burbage, Miss Sarah Boyle, Miss Elizth Boten, John Barnett, James W Boyce, Robt Brown, F D Brown, M L Bruner, G W Banta, Wm R Brazee, William Beck, John Beckett, C—James H Culver, John Chandler, Jerry Cain, J D B Colburn, Chas H Crunback, John L Cook, Wm Cupp, Mrs Susan Crawford, Thomas Cowper, Miss Nancy Ann A Cook, Mary Colingham or, John Crotcher, Benj Chapman, Enis Clutler, James Cady, Hugh Cochran, Wm Callon, Walters Case, Rev G W Coons, Rev N N Cowgill, Wm Cannon, Mrs Mary A Cooke, Citury Ann Cork, David Cork, George Cripl, H B Cammid, Mrs Ann Campbell, William Crosswell, Mrs Susan Castator, L Chamberlin—2, D—James Dawson, George Dodson, Harrison Dent, Doctor Dunbar, Mr Depuy, Wm M Dorener, David Darlington, Thomas David, Mrs Elizabeth Dempsey, Joseph Dudley, Wm R Dye, A DeGrasse—2, F—John Evans, B P Evans, James Egerton, F—Andrew Fulton, Chenning G Fenner, Patrick Fitz Patrick, William H Foster, Thomas Pristoe, Alexander Fristoe—2, G—L. Goldsmith, Thomas Gray, Reuh Goodheart—2, Elijah Garrison, Stewart Gibeson, Mrs Ann Grasby, James S Gardner, Miss Ann Gallagher, James Gonsuch—3, H—E P Hudnut, Saml H Hartman, John Hartman, James F Hilton, Col. John Harter, Saml M Hughart, George Harding, E Hart, M W Hood, Jeremiah Hall, Lucinda M Hood—Hazel, Nathan Hixon, John M. Howe, Robt Hood, Thomas Hill, Frederick L. Hill, David Hunt, JohnHunt, Philander Haden—2, J S Hades—2, J—John Jack, James S Jacoby, W Johnston, Elizabeth Jenkins, Hezekiah Jenkins, —Kay (Tiecatte), Chas Kelly, Isaac Kershmor, Owen or Patrick Kelly, James Williams—2, L—Stephen Lee, John W Lee, A H Lee, Thomas F Loring, John A Williams, J. C. COLEMEN P. M.

*July 1. 1840.*

YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literature Lottery of Ky.

Drawn Numbers of Class 1.
37-52-35-11-43-12-54-5-23-32-4-55-48.
A prize of $500—6-37-34—sold by A. F. Yorke in a whole ticket to a Merchant in Maysville.

Drawn numbers of Class 2.
Drawn at Maysville, the 8th day of Sept.
42-47-70-61-29-18-33-21-48-34-41-75.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

To be drawn at Maysville, on Tuesday, Sept 15, 1840 Capital $7000, 2000, 1500, 1100, 500, 400, 300, 200 100, 50 of 50, 200 of 40, &c. Tickets $2. Packages warranted to draw one half. A certificate of a package of whole will be sent for $30—Halves $15—Quarters $7 50. All orders must be sent early.

Class No. 21—Draws at Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1840, 75 numbers. Capital $10,000, 3000, 2000, 2 of 1500, 2 of 1000, 1400, 1349, 20 of 500, 20 of 200, 20 of 200. Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.—Packages warranted to draw one half.

Class 22—Draws at Covington, Sept. 22, 1840. Capital $40,0, 3000, 2000, 1700, 1500 2000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 10 of 125, &c. Tickets $3.—Packages warranted to draw one half.

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 order the Costs1 Prize and address A. F. YORKE, Managers Office.

Aug 20, 1840. Maysville, Ky.

*Bargains! Bargains!!*

WILL sell out the business, I will sell my *Stock of Goods* at Philadelphia cost and carriage for Cash—or I will sell on time the whole stock to any person wishing to engage in the business. It is a very good stand for selling Goods and can be rented. I invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine my stock of Goods—they are all new and good bargains can be had for cash. Or I will sell at a small profit on a short credit.

T. L. BROWNING.

Murphysville, Mason co. Ky., Sept. 3—3t.

*PUBLIC SALE.*

WE shall sell the entire estate of John D. Morion, dec'd, of Germantown, Bracken co., Ky. consisting of a Farm, Town Lots, improved and unimproved; a number of valuable Slaves, Grain, Hay, &c. Family Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a great variety of other articles. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over $5. Sale to commence on the 10th of September next and continue from day to day until completed. Attention by order of

JOSEPH FRAZEE,
S C. PINCKARD.

Sept. 3, 1840—1t c E.

*J. C. ALLEN,*

DR. WM. D. HOLT having permanently settled in the town of Washington, will *devote* his time exclusively to the practice of *Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics*. He hopes that an experience of ten years, and a rigid attention to the duties of his profession, will entitle him to the patronage of the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in the west end of the brick row, one door below the office of McClung & Co., where he may be always found when not professionally engaged.

Washington, Sept 2, 1840—tf.

*Boots & Shoes.*

MINER & CRUTTENDEN have just received a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising all the varieties, from the finest fancy coloured French Slipper to the coarsest Brogan, all of our own selection, purchased in the cities of Philadelphia, Hartford, Durham and Massachusetts, and of a little better quality than we have heretofore kept.

*Prunes*, of a celebrated course and Kip Boots, warranted a cheaper article for common use than Shoes, and certainly more comfortable, by the case or single pair.

Calfskins, Linnings, Bindings, Threads, Spurrables, Lasts, Kit and Findings generally.

N. B. We have always kept on hand a good assortment of work of our own manufacture, and are prepared to make to order (as usual) all kinds of work to suit customers.

Sept 3—3m.

*$100 Dollars Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Bourbon co, Ky. on the 20th July last, a negro man named *CLEM*, about seven teen and twenty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high. A little yellow complected, very slender, and very much bent forward, dred and forty to fifty pounds; when walking throws his head back; rather a full mouth his teeth in his under jaw very much crowded together, his middle finger on his right hand is larger at the end than usual.

I will give the above reward to any boy, if taken out of the State and delivered to me or secured in some Jail, that I can get him; or one hundred dollars if taken within this State and delivered to me.

PETER HEDGES.

August 17, 1840.

*Creditor's Take Notice.*

THE creditors of the estate of William J. Williams, Esq., late of Nicholas county, Ky., deceased, are hereby notified that time has been given 'till the first day of October next for them to prove their claims before the undersigned, appointed the aforesaid estate. I will attend at my office on Carlisle every day from 9o'clock A. M. Until 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted) from this time and until the time above mentioned.

Given under my hand this 3d day of August 1840.

By order of Court, July Term, 1840.

LEFORD BARSTON.
Master Commissioner in Chancery.

Aug 6, 1840—3t.

DOCTORS

*Tutt & Marshall*

HAVE united in the practice of their profession. At their office, (the same as heretofore occupied by Dr. T.) one or the other of them will endeavor to attend all things, to meet the calls of Maysville and its vicinity.

Aug 5, 1840—tf.

*John G. Payne.*
FLEMINGSBURG, Ky.

THE subscriber has taken possession of the Tavern House near the public building, and is prepared to accommodate his friends and customers, as will please the travelling public.—His fare shall be furnished on moderate terms

Dec. 12, 1839—tf.

*Farm For Sale.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm now occupied by him, containing 104 acres of fine land, lying on the Ohio river, about 3½ miles above Maysville. The whole of this land is now under fence, about sixty acres of which are now cleared and in cultivation, the remainder of it timbered. The improvements consist of a good hewed-log dwelling, two large barns, all necessary out buildings. The land is well watered and has upon it a fine young orchard.

Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the land to seed this fall. A good bargain may be had if application is made early.

THOS. LANE.

Aug. 27, 1840—

*Cincinnati Packet.*

THE NEW and LIGHT draft steamer SWITZERLAND will ply regularly between Maysville & Cincinnati, leaving Maysville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Switzerland 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, Master.

Aug 13, 1840—tf.

*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 owing the firm, will make payment to George Carter, who is duly authorized to settle and close the business of the firm.

GEO. CARTER,
BENJ. MILLS.

Maysleick 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.

*Cheap Paper.*

200 Reams of medium and crown sold at wrapping paper, at 10 per cent less than Pittsburg prices. Also, Writing Cap and Post Paper, Ruled and Plain. Blank Books of Martin Van Buren, Gen Harrison and Gen Jackson; American Almanac 1839 to 1841—this is the most valuable statistical Register of facts and statistics of all the United States, to be had; Loomis' Pittsburgh Almanac for 1841. For sale by the gross, down or single, at

E. COXS Bookstore,
Front St Maysville.

*Summer Candles.*

A SUPPLY of good Tallow Candles, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low for cash, by

GEO. MONTAGUE.

A PICTURE OF HOME INFLUENCE.

BY MRS. FOLLEN.

The beauty and moral truth of the following picture of Home influence, and Woman's leaning to the right, will be acknowledged by all:

"Dear Edward!" said his wife, 'you have something on your mind; your brow looks troubled; what is it?

'Only anxiety about business, Amy. How often have I wished that I had not been bred a merchant! But my mother said it was a favourite wish of my father, that I should be an accomplished merchant.'

'I have sometimes wished so, too," answered his wife; "and then again, I remembered that the very evils which belong to your profession may be turned into good. He that has it in his power to do wrong with impunity, though he gains by it, yet chooses the right, by which he loses, is the most eloquent preacher of righteousness.'

'Very true, Amy; but sometimes this is indeed cutting off the right hand, and then thinking always about money and bargains has such a contracting influence upon one's mind!'

'But how often, Edward, have I heard you say that no man has such wide and various connexions with the human race, as a well educated, upright, active merchant. Every part of the world sends its tribute of knowledge, as well as of riches. He sees men under all aspects; and while he may with a certain degree of security, indulge in plausible, and even generous, the selfish principle of his profession, he may be a generous and enlightened, and efficient philanthropist, as a Christian merchant."

'It is not always so easy as you may imagine for a merchant to act as remembering that he is under his great Taskmaster.'

'Not for all, or some men; but for you, Edward, the difficulty would be to act otherwise. When I think of your profession, it gives me pleasure to notice that merchants in general, as they acquire property more easily, are most disposed to spend it liberally.'

'Yes,' said Edward, as his eye kindled at the thought; the greater proportion of our public benefactors have been merchants. Their money has given eyes to the blind, and ears to the deaf, health to the sick and peace and comfort to the forsaken; it feeds and instructs the ignorant and poor; it sends the glad tidings of salvation to the unbeliever and penitent; it takes little children by the hand and blesses them. But all this glorious power supposes wealth, Amy.'

'And you, dear Edward, are rich enough to enjoy the highest of all privileges, the dispensing of good to others. Wealth is given not only for thankfulness. But the poor, unsuccessful merchant, who has not the means of educating his children, whose spirits are broken down by failures, and whose temper is soured by what he considers the injustice or dishonesty of others, perhaps even of his own friends, he is the man who, perhaps, may be excused for not finding fault with his profession. My heart aches for him.'

Edward started up, walked hastily backward and forward through the room, as if he had been seized with some sudden and intolerable pain.

'What is the matter?' said his wife. 'Are you ill?'

'Oh, nothing; nothing of consequence,' said Edward. 'I happened to think of something rather unpleasant then. It is late now, I believe, and my head aches.'

They retired for the night. The next day, Edward looked depressed and thoughtful, and as if he had passed a sleepless night. Amy was troubled by his manner. 'This was the first cloud that had rested on her husband's brow since they were married.

'He has,' she said to herself, 'he has always confided every thing to me. He will tell me what it is that hangs so heavily on his spirits. He will never shut me out from his sorrows, any more than his joys.'

She thought when he returned from the counting-house for the day, that he looked more free and happy, though he was still silent and thoughtful.

'Come and sit by me, Amy,' said Edward to her, when they were alone in the evening.

Amy sat down by her husband.

'Do you not enjoy, Amy, our handsome house, and furniture, and carriage, &c?'

'Surely, Edward; I take great pleasure in these things. But why do you ask?'

'And you love to have money enough to give to those who want it?'

'Why, what a question Edward! You know I value this power more than I can tell.'

'And can you voluntarily resign all these luxuries Amy?'

Why should I voluntarily resign them, Edward? What makes you so enigmatical?' 'Tell me what you mean.'

'Suppose that all the money which enables us to indulge ourselves in these luxuries, is not truly our own; what would you have me to do, Amy?'

'Is it you, Edward, that asks me whether you should be dishonest?'

'But suppose, according to the law of the land, and the customs of society, and the tacit consent of those most interested, this property was secured to you?'

'When I am satisfied,' said Amy, 'that I can plead the law of the land, the customs of society and the opinions of the world, before the judgment seat of God, as an excuse for violating that higher law which he has written on my heart, when I have placed the opinion of the world in the scales against my own self-respect, and found it the weightiest, then, Edward, I might hesitate. But why ask me such question? Why do you not speak plainly?'

'I will, Amy,' answered her husband. 'When I failed in business before our marriage, I made a settlement with my creditors, by which I paid them, seventy-five cents on a dollar. They knew that I paid them all I had, and signed a release from all further claims. Of late, my minds has been troubled about those debts, for such I consider them. A few days since, one of my creditors brought his son to me, a fine fellow, and asked me to take him into my store. He mentioned, in the course of conversation that he had intended to send his son to College, for the boy had a thirst for learning; that he was in fact fitted to enter; but that he found he was too poor. 'If,' said the father, by denying myself every thing but the necessaries of life, I could feed my boy's mind, I would thankfully do it; but I cannot honestly indulge myself even in this luxury. 'I felt smitten to the heart. When I failed, I owed that man $12,000. I paid him but nine, I now, of course, owe him three, and the interest upon it. That sum would enable him to give his son the advantages which he so much desires. I have been thinking over the whole subject, and reading your Sunday Diary. Dymond's Essay would satisfy me, if I were not convinced before of what is right?

"And you will of course do it, Edward, there can be no doubt?'

"I know you would say so, Amy; but you must think it over calmly. You know upon the subject of property, as well as of other things, we have no name and thing. We have one interest and duty, so we have equal rights. I cannot take this step, without your full approbation and consent."

"Is that all you have troubled you for these few days past?" said Amy, as she looked into her husband's face, with an expression of joyful relief.

"All," said Edward.

"And why not speak to me at first about it? Why not let me share every trouble as it rises?"

"O, Amy, I felt it only on your account. I hited to deprive you of all these luxuries. You know with what delight I see you doing good, real good, with money."

"Let me again Edward do me the injustice to suppose that I prefer the lower virtue of charity to the higher one of justice."

From the Eastern (Me.) Argus.

CAUGHT A TARTAR!—ANOTHER LUDLOWILLE LETTER!

A contemptable puppy in New York who is engaged, heart and soul, in the hard cider cause, has been writing letters over the country of late, directed to his democratic pipe-stemsters, in which he represents himself as chairman of a Republican Committee, and in behalf of that committee, solicits information concerning the politics of the different States. Some of these letters have been already made public in Pennsylvania, and the true character of the writer exposed; who is known to be an active and decided Federalist. Another of the precious documents has just been forwarded to us for publication, and, will be found below. It was directed to the Postmaster at Ess Baldwin, a man too well accustomed to the tricks and traverses of Federalism, to be taken in easily by it. His answer must have satisfied Mr. Charles Morrell that he had sent his letter to the wrong office.

Baldwin, Aug. 20.

Gentlemen: I send you a correspondence which will explain itself. I have been informed that the "Morrell" Committee, to which I refer, is a self-constituted one, and Whig; and that in this subtle manner, it has written to various places, in order, under the guise of patriotism, to procure Democratic information, and at the same time, create a belief that New York is decidedly Whig—I hope, for the honor of human nature, that I am mistaken. If I am not, the trick is perfectly in character with the wily deceptions of the Federal Whigs.

Yours truly, &c.
JOSHUA CHADBOURNE.

Loudlowille, Tomp's co. N. Y.

June 30, 1840.

Sir: It is reported among us, that Martin Van Buren's prospects are not as favorable in your State as they were, and that General Harrison is receiving certainly accessions from the ranks of the Republicans. The truth or falsity of this report, is of importance of ascertaining correctly, which is my purpose of addressing you on the subject; and I beg leave respectfully to propose the following questions:

1st. What are Mr. Van Buren's prospects in your State of his re election?

2d. Is it even probable that General Harrison will receive the electoral vote of your State?

3d. Are there any changes from the Administration party to whigs in your county and immediate vicinity?

Your prompt answer is earnestly requested.

Yours, truly,
CHARLES MORRELL,
Ch. Y. M. Com. Dem. Rep.

New York is probably Whig—it is claimed by 15,000 majority.

Baldwin, July 7, 1840.

Cumberland county, State of Maine.

Sir: I received your letter of June 30th, 1840, to-day, in which you have proposed to have the following questions answered:

"1st What are Mr. Van Buren's prospects in your State of his re-election?

"2d. Is it even probable that General Harrison will receive the electoral vote of your State?

"3d. Are there any changes from the Administration party to Whigs in your county and immediate vicinity?

In answer to the first inquiry, I can truly say, there is no doubt that Mr. Van Buren will receive the electoral vote of this State, by a very large majority.

To the second—That there is not the most remote probability than Gen. Harrison can or will receive the electoral vote of this State. The patriots here are not to be led by the scent of a cider barrel, and a few egs put together in the shape of a pig pen, and the fuss of this sow made horo, which has been permitted so long and silently to slumber, had better never been awoke; that his inadequacy to fill the high station to which his pretended friends may wish to raise him, might have been thus exhibited to the American people.

To the third—There have been no CHANGES in this county or immediate vicinity, in that way; but from my general acquaintance it is quite the reverse throughout the State. Many about here, who have no doubt been privately opposed to the present administration, from having received false information, have become satisfied that Martin Van Buren is carrying out the principles of the Revolution and the patriotic Jefferson.

Pretended changes have been trumpeted forth by contemptible characters, for foreign effect, and by those, too, who never had a political standing in the community; who are insolvent in point of reputation; and like the scuttle fish, seem to blacken the political waters, to hide their own deformity.

Those character make false assertions of changes; but, when asked where these changes are completely *non est inventus*—and so far as I know, from many years, observation, the Federalists, aristocrats, Whigs, if the name suits them better (their principles being all in the extreme,) resort to falsehood and the slander of every description, for which they would have no necessity, if their cause was right; but who, by a reiteration of deception and falsehood, for a moment make themselves believe that their course is justifiable.

A set of land gamblers and ruffle shirt gentry, the costs which they have swindled out of others more industious, being now out at the elbows, are those who now most loudly complain against the Government; and they are fit subjects to fill up the lank ranks of a Whig convention, and groan over an empty cider barrel and a flourless log cabin.

And this fine array of mustaroon soldiers will evaporate in September, like the dew before a July sun.

But, sir, here men, Revolutionary and last war soldiers, and their sons—supporters of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, who know their rights and RARE declare them—and however the Federalists here may groan—they are only acting the part of HERO MORANTE.

I am, sir, yours very, respectfully,
JOSHUA CHADBOURNE.

To Charles Morrell. Esq.
Ludlowille, Tomp's county, N. Y.

P. S. You say in a note that New York is probably Whig. That the land lubbers will be in the marines—the sailors will not believe it.

J. C.

MORE FEDERAL DECENCY.

*A Sketch of a Speech—attempt to put down the Freedom of Speech—publicly justified by the Blue Light Federal Bankers and Orators of our town.*

It is with regret the we record one of the most disgraceful scenes which took place yesterday in this place. On Friday last the Democracy of Scioto and the adjacent counties assembled in Portsmouth for the purpose of hearing our Governor, Wilson Shannon, and the Hon. Wm. Allen, our U. S. Senator, discuss these leading topics of the day. The Federalists being so much displeased at so large an assemblage of Democrats—devised a plan for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. They were to assemble *en masse* around the speakers stand, and so soon as Mr. Shannon was through with his address, they were to give the water-word, "follow of Harrison" and leave Mr. Allen without any hearer. But as the saying is, "they could'nt count." The Democrats were made acquainted with there base designs, and consequently prepared therefore. When the appointed time, a signal was given, some forty or fifty of *"all the decency"* rushed with a *mighty shower of fresh mud* from at their quiver; *a hickory stick*, a big one with a blue light *flag* attached to it. They embraced it until the very jakets cracked—brought forward a hogshead *full of granulated* and placed thereon their forlorn hope who took for his text the contents of the same.

Such is the political artifice, under the management of Bankers and corrupt aristocrats and we, as friends to peace, and enemies to all tumultuary and riotous proceedings, we felt willing to lend our feeble aid in trying to put down, by exposing the folly, the turpitude, the knavery, the ignorance, the impudence, and the vile corruption of the Federal Whig *Scioto-Hard-cider-Abolition Federalists* on the occasion. These things are sufficiently notorious. They cannot deceive any but those who are willing to be deceived. Can the declarations of any one be credited, whose whole conduct is directed to subserve a public enemy, and injure the government of the country? Can any act of men obtain credit for purity of motive, who will willfully and knowingly misrepresent facts, in order to mislead the judgment of their fellow men? Can any man pass for any other than an impudent impostor and advocate of despotism, who will publicly assert that a Democrat has no right to express his sentiments in a public speech, without being insulted and treated with contempt, while defending the libertarian principles of Jefferson? Can any man doubt what liberty the Federalists would give, if they should succeed in electing their favorite to the highest station in the gift of the American people, when they avow the liberties they admire—applaud—approve—and celebrate? Can any man mistake the views of those who seek to destroy the freedom we have, when they are striving for political power—and have the impudence to call Jefferson and The *wretches* who are so base as to *labor for their hire* in such vile work, are to be plied with the vilest epithets which will wil

## COL. CROGHAN'S LETTERS TO GEN. HARRISON.

Rue House, 1st July, 1818.

SIR: Could I calculate on seeing you within any reasonable time, this letter would not be written; but as there is no prospect of this, I deem it, therefore, necessary in this way to state to you with candor, that report, or rather statements, have been made to me of such a nature, and from sources so direct and apparently so authentic, as to cause me to hesitate in the language I should bear towards you; and which will, unless positively denied by you, call from me such contradiction as would be extremely unpleasant to me, and, perhaps, mortifying to you.

It is stated that you revised and corrected the work entitled "War in the West," (of which McAfee is the ostensible author,) preparatory to its going to press, thus giving your sanction and authority to the publication of a statement in relation to the defence of Sandusky, most positively incorrect, and which you at the time knew to be in direct contradiction of the language which you held in the Camp of Seneca during the bombardment of Sandusky by the enemy: "Gen. Harrison," says the author, "discovering from the fire of the enemy that he had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression on the works, and no inclination for the safety of the garrison, well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that without forming a breach, every attempt at escalade could be successfully repelled by the garrison," &c.; to this amount—a statement as void of truth as possible, as you very well know, recollecting as you must your uneasiness, during the whole continuance of the cannonade, for the safety of the garrison, and which more than once issued from you that strong language of censure of my conduct: "I wish my hands of it—the blood be on his own head"—language which you had no right to use, and which would have damned my reputation, as an officer had I fallen on that occasion.

I am informed that very lately, at a dinner in Philadelphia, when the subject of the defence of Sandusky was brought up, you expressed yourself in substance; "the officers and soldiers of that garrison are not so deserving of distinction for its defence as it is generally thought: to the blindness and folly of the enemy, more than to any extraordinary exertion or skill of them, is to be ascribed his defeat and their safety; it is true they did very well, but no better than any other like number of troops from my army would have done," &c.; thus continuing as in such an exposition of the affair, as made me, says the gentleman and others at the table, express an astonishment that the merits of the defence of the Sandusky had been so far overrated, and that the commanding officer had received so much unmerited applause. Did such conversation ever take place? or have you ever expressed yourself in such manner of the defence of Sandusky, as to induce the belief in any one that its garrison received warmer plaudits than it was deserving of? And in asking this, may I at the same time require of you an equally candid denial or admission of the statement of your having revised the work of which McAfee is the ostensible author? If it is made to appear from your answer that my informants have reported falsely, they shall know it to their confusion and cost; but if on the other hand there is an affirmation on your part of the truth of their statements, I will immediately take it upon myself to correct the false impressions you may have created. It will be in New York until the 1st of October next, to which place I beg that your answer may be directed.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,
G. CROGHAN.

To Gen. W. H. Harrison,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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New York, Aug. 13, 1840.

DEAR SIR: The language of my letter, although warm, was but the expression of my feelings at the time; for I felt then scarce a doubt of your hostilities towards me, by such a chain of extraordinary coincident circumstances were those reports so great thereof brought before me. With every desire to adhere to the "ancient long friendship" that had existed between us you had a right to expect, I was unable to express myself as I wished, for at each attempt at more dispassionate manner, I became yet more warm at the idea of having so mistaken you for a soldier. Nor will you be surprised at this, when informed of the manner in which it was produced. In the first place, I was never satisfied with your report of the affair of "Sandusky." You eulogized individual gallantry alone, without an attempt at placing the facts before the Government in the important light they merited—thus doing an injury to myself and to those concerned; however, this neglect I found an excuse for at a time; the exaggerated state of public feeling, unjustly directed against yourself, rendering it more proper, for a time at least, such facts should be withheld as would tend the further to increase the reputation of the affair. Secondly: When I heard, for more than one officer declare that you were animical to me, (at the same time giving incontrovertible proof,) a book appeared in Cincinnati, highly corroborative of these declarations, for in that book (which I have in said you had passed your approbation whilst yet in manuscript) a statement is given of the affair of Sandusky, calculated and completely to lessen its reputation in the estimation of the public. Lastly—When in a degree exaggerated at the false coloring given to the affair of Sandusky in the book above referred to, while revolving in mind a conjecture of the real state of your feelings towards me, I accidentally met with a stranger who recited to me a conversation he had recently held with you, that places the fact of your hostility beyond a question. The conversation here alluded to was expressed and delivered in a best letter, and to it I might have added another fact which had its place in the chain of connection that you presented to this stranger—McAfee's History; but I may say vouched for its correctness, as it was given to him after he had expressed his intention of writing an account of the war. I might have added many other facts of like importance in this chain of singular coincidents; but I deem it will readily appear from those I have already stated, that I was slow to believe you capable of improper feeling, and that the warmth of which you complain was the consequence of unwillingness on my part to trouble you with a recital of the various reports I heard, until at last they assumed so positive a character as to impress me with almost an entire conviction of their truth.

I may offer these particulars in excuse for the tone and language of my letter; but they do not cause me the less to regret having betrayed such warmth. You had a right to expect other treatment; and I do not hesitate to say that I have sacrificed your friendship.

Your letter bears with it all the satisfaction that you could give, or that I can ask. You have denied, in emphatic terms the truth of the statements that have been made to me, and have expressed your opinion of every charge of improper feelings towards me. The subject, I hope, may stand at rest forever, at least so far as relates to yourself. Should a second edition of McAfee's book be published, I will offer to the "publisher" the material state of facts in relation to the affair of Sandusky, as a duty which I owe to those brave men who are injured in the statement now before the world; but, in whatever I may say, no personal allusions shall be made to yourself, if they can be avoided. Although I no longer harbor a thought of your having ever wilfully injured us, of your having at any time stated any thing with a view to detract from the merits of the defence of Sandusky, I am very far, at the same time, from placing, as I used to do, the strongest reliance on the activity of your friendship for me. I once thought you anxious to seek an occasion to speak in praise of my services. I find my mistake, and that your neglect of me has gone so far as to cause you to pass from under your eyes a work containing an incorrect account of an affair in which my conduct was so highly deeply depended, when it the necessary corrections. Feeling, as I do, that I have striven a great deal in your behalf, and aware that you were conscious of my having at one time rendered you a very signal service, I am surprised, perhaps mortified, that you should have neglected the very favorable opportunity that was offered to you of acknowledging the obligation, by generously publishing to the world a full account of my exertions in relation to the defence of Sandusky. Such course would not have left me among the number of those who have given proof of mere personal courage, but would have ranked me on the roll of those who have rendered their country signal services, while it would have exalted you as one superior to all selfish considerations, more anxious to render justice to others than to claim it for yourself. I have been educated in the belief that courage and virtue, I therefore address you in its utmost sincerity. I do not wish to hurt your feelings, but to show you what my own are. I harbor not against you the most remote resentment. I am as willing now as I have ever been to do any in your power, nor will I even neglect an opportunity of doing justice to your military worth and services.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
G. CROGHAN.

Gen. Harrison, Cincinnati.

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New Orleans May, 24, 1825.

SIR: I unwillingly renew our correspondence, which I had thought, finally closed with my letter of the 13th August, 1818, and that I do so will be received by you in the candor with which I feel you and you are at least now to be. You will call to mind the particulars of our recent conversation at Washington City, and cannot therefore be surprised at my entering, with circumlocution, upon the subject which then occupied us. Strict justice has never yet been done to those brave men who served with me at Lower Sandusky, and I require it for them at your hands. It would be needless for me to point out to you what particulars they have suffered; to you, at least, it should be enought to be referred; McAfee's History of the War in the West, and your own biography recently published in Cincinnati. What is said in either of these books, calculated to place the transactions at Lower Sandusky, in a higher point of view before the world than is claimed for the most insignificant affairs of that day? Your answer must be that of every other reader—nothing. I ask no more for myself, General Harrison, than I have a right to claim for every soldier who served under me. But might I not ask for more at your hands? If you have one spark of grateful recollection, you will answer, yes—emphatically, more. Did I not literally sacrifice myself to save you? Did I not, at a moment when the excitement against you thoughout the whole State of Ohio, amounting to general clamor, when there was almost nothing to be seen but "Croghan is a Scoundrel, do every thing that you and your friends required of me as necessary to reinstate you in the good opinion of the people and of the army? The success of our army required that you, the general-in-chief, should have the confidence of all; and to insure what I argued addresses, without signing them, because I was told that it was necessary; wrote letters approving throughout your conduct, and subject to your corrections, without asking what they might be, because I was assured by members of your family that you yourself believed that on my expressions in relation to you much depended. But of what I did for you, enough—of what you have done for me, there is nothing to be told. You have personally pledged yourself to correct any false impressions that may have been created by the publication of the two works above mentioned; in a word, to do justice of all things in relation to the transactions in Sandusky as they deserve.

We are told in McAfee's History, "Gen. Harrison, discovering from the fire of the enemy that he had nothing but light artillery which could make no impression upon the work, felt not a moment alarmed for the safety of the garrison, well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that without effecting a breach every attempt at escalade could be successfully repelled." Gen. Harrison, is this the fact? Did you not, during the whole of the bombardment of thirty-six hours, evince more emotion than could have been induced by a belief that the garrison was not endangered? Did you not, in the extremity of your apprehensions, more than once cry out "The blood be on his own head—I wash my hands of it?" And was there one man of all your camp at Seneca (the gallant Wood excepted) who believed that, without the most desperate resistance, the garrison could prevail against the attacks of the Lower Indians? Answer these queries, and fairly. I demand it of you as a right. If the statement in McAfee's book be correct, then where is the merit of the defence of Sandusky? State candidly the fact, without calculating on any one's, but each one who served there would be judged by his works. Tell to the world that, when you fell back on Seneca, leaving, as a garrison for Sandusky, but 150 men, the Lower Indians, in place were measurably defenceless—that the pickets which connected the block houses were so loosely planted, that the efforts of a single man could pull many of them up—that there was no ditch about the work, nor any outward defence to oppose the attacking force—that but few entrenching tools were left behind, and those unwillingly—and to all this, that there was spread to us scarce 40 rounds of musket cartridges per man, without a single prepared cartridge or one ounce of powder, or a single piece of artillery in the place. Then state the appearance of the defences, on your coming down immediately after the defeat and flight of the enemy. The brave men who toiled there during two and three nights to put themselves in a posture of defence, are as much entitled to credit for it, as they are deserving of praise for their gallantry after the coming of the enemy.

Having enlarged on these points as far as may be due to the truth, I would then have you speak of every other circumstance in relation to the affair of Sandusky (with subsequent and subsequent) calculated to place it in its proper light, as those who told it already occupies its proper place—that very thing in relation to it is well understood and duly appreciated. Can you join in any expressions of this kind? Surely you cannot; for you know, as well as any, what was done on that frontier, and how much immediately around Sandusky, that has never come to light. If my services have been duly appreciated, then truly have I been moving too contentedly upon what I have done; for no public expression conveying an assurance of the grateful sense in which my services are held, has ever yet reached me. You may say that I received a sword from the ladies of Chillicothe, and that I was also brevetted by the President: for the first I feel as a soldier ought to feel for a gift which he should prize as his life; as for the latter, I regard it as a thing of no value and not to be considered, for brevets have had been dealt out by the dozen, and often times to those who had never seen an enemy. My name was once before Congress for a vote of thanks, and it was rejected as unworthy an expression of its approbation. When I was then urged to renew my suit upon, was Congress, in your opinion, informed of all that I had done in the Northwest? You will say that it was not. And when, at a very recent period, too, I was compelled to renew my solicitude to such a place, and an unimportant one, and found difficulties and vexations where I had expected every thing the reverse, had I not a right to believe that my claims to preference were considered but as of the same rank with those of every other applicant for office? The world knows that there was a repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky, but what further does it know calculated to enhance it above the most trivial affairs of war? Does it know that I disobeyed your orders to abandon the place, and that this disobedience saved your army from a precipitate retreat, and perhaps the whole frontier from the incursions of a savage foe? A council of your general and field officers decided upon the propriety of falling back upon Lower Sandusky; every arrangement was made for a precipitate retreat, and the signal of departure was to be given at the moment my joining. I care not. Your order was disobeyed, and you now owe your safety from the disgrace of a retrograde step. The consequences of the repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky were, then, to me long known, more important than can be supposed by those not acquainted with the topography of the country under view, and the position of the opposing forces. How you would have fared had I been captured, I will not conjecture; at all events, it did appear that, at the time, you believed the enemy more than a match for you. And what would have been the consequences of your defeat? A smoking frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent. Was not the east and the immense stores concentrated at Cleveland under the direction of Major, now General Jesup? Want also prevented a combined attack of land and navy forces against the fleet of Commodore Perry at Erie, at a time when the destruction must have been certain? My disobedience of your orders—my subsequent defeat and repulse of the enemy at Sandusky.—Gen. Proctor, on leaving Detroit in July, 1813, had no other object in view than the destruction of the fleet of Commodore Perry at Erie, and of the military stores and boats at Cleveland. He blockaded Fort Meigs merely as a cover to his real intention, and to afford him an opportunity of ascertaining if reinforcements were marching out, that he might prevent defeat of the safety of Detroit during his absence. Satisfied of this, he left Fort Meigs with a force of at least 3,000 men (British and Indians) in furtherance of the grand objects of the expedition. On reaching the point of crossing, at the entrance of the Sandusky bar, his Indian force refused to go further on the lake, without first taking the scalps and plunder at Fort Sandusky.—General Proctor from his own written statement, (now in my hands,) unwillingly indulged them.—An attack was made—it failed—and with heavy loss. The Indians deserted to a man, and thus an expedition, originally well planned, ran fraught with disastrous consequences to our cause, was completely defeated by a force 150 men, of whom nothing was expected, and for whom nothing further in praise has been offered than was extracted from McAfee's History of the War in the West.

Respectfully, G. CROGHAN.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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New Orleans, 8th May, 1825.

DEAR SIR: You will allow me to express surprise that no answer has been returned to my letter of the 24th May last; not even an acknowledgement of its receipt. That I wrote you was at your own request. I had therefore every reason to flatter myself with a belief that I should hear from you without loss of time. I am fully decided upon having all the facts in relation to the transactions at Lower Sandusky placed before the world; and will, therefore, unless something satisfactory be shortly obtained from you, publish the letters which have passed between us. that it may be at once seen of what I complain, and with how much cause. This is not offered as a threat—far from it—but to show you that I am in earnest, and that I may be forced by you to have recourse to a most disagreeable altercation.

Yours, G. CROGHAN.

To Gen. Wm. H. Harrison,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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New Orleans, Sept 22, 1825.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st August was received this morning. As for your purpose of the Sandusky affair be as it may, my letters of the 24th May and 5th ult. cannot be withdrawn; to do so, were to admit their statements are incorrect—Should the publication of Dawson's supplement be satisfactory, I will of course proceed no further in the matter; in truth, will be satisfied with much less than is asked for in my letter of the 24th May; for I open and shut my hand, well knowing how far I lent myself to serve the public, and to save you. My letter of the 24th May was not written for the public eye, else it had been differently worded, it was for yourself alone, and intended to operate upon your feelings towards me, which, in relation to myself, had been dormant for twelve years, greatly to my injury, and it was, therefore, that I placed before you, in the strongest language of which I was master, those facts which seemed best calculated to operate upon the feelings I was desirous of calling into action. My letter of the 8th August, which you have determined on construing into a threat of the most offensive character, was written with no other than the one expressed, to prove to you that I was in earnest; for I had every reason to believe that without an occasional hint of the kind, you might, in your forgetfulness, let slip a most good opportunity for rendering justice to those who fought at Sandusky.

Yours, G. CROGHAN.

To Gen. Wm. H. Harrison,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I did not immediately answer your letter of the 24th October, because there appears no call for haste, and moreover I have been, since its receipt, occasionally very unwell, and occupied more than usually in the business of my office. I willingly accede to the proposition made by you for referring the matter between us to some of our mutual friends, and will abide by their decision, provided no contradiction be given by you to the statements contained in the letters which I shall offer in evidence. I thus reserve to myself the right of a rejoinder, if it is necessary. A correct copy of our correspondence will be immediately forwarded to General Jesup, to be laid before the Board.

Respectfully yours,
C. CROGHAN.

Gen W. H. Harrison, Washington City.

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## MORE FEDERAL DECENCY.

*A base attempt to put down the Freedom of Speech—publicly justified by the Blue Light Federal Bankers and Orators of our town.*

It is with regret the we record one of the most black hearted transactions that has ever transpired in this place. On Friday last the Democracy of Scioto and the adjoining counties were convened together for the purpose of hearing our Governor, Wilson shannon, and the Hon. Wm. Allen, our U. S. Senator, discuss the leading topics of the day. The Federists being aware that this displeased so large an assemblage of Democrats, resolved to put a stop to the proceedings of the meeting. Accordingly they were assembled en masse around the speakers stand, and as soon as the Governor was through with his speech, they were to give the watch word, "Huzza for Harrison" and leave Mr. Allen without a listener. But as the saying is, "they could'nt comit." Some how or other, they were made acquainted with their base design, and consequently prepared therefore. When their preconcerted signal was given, some forty or fifty of "*the democracy*" rushed with a *mighty determination* from at their gockses of buffoonery, a *tall pole*, and placed thereon their frothy leader who took for his text the contents of a barrel.

Such is the political artifice, under the mantle of Business and court sycophants; and we, as friends to peace, and enemies to all tumultuary and riotous proceedings, are willing to lend our feeble aid in trying to put down, by exposing the folly, the wickedness, the knavery, the ignorance, the impudence, and the vileness of the *Opperum-Domitia-Lorrehin-Hard-cider-Abolition* Federal Bankers. The fact of Governor Shannon's being on the occasion. These things are sufficiently notorious. They cannot deceive any but those who are willing to be deceived. Lying representations of any one be credited, whose whole conduct is directed to subserve a public enemy, and injure the government of the country? Can any set of men obtain credit for honesty or probity, who will wilfully and knowingly misrepresent facts, with a view to mislead the judgment of their fellow men? Can any man pass for any other than an impudent imposter and advocate of knaveries, who will publicly assert that a Democratic speech, without being interrupted, or molested, with contempt, while defending the libertyes of the glorious Republic? Can any man doubt what liberty the Federalists would give, if they should succeed in electing their favorite to the highest office in the gift of the American people, when they now, in the liberties they admire—applaud—approve—and celebrate? Can any man mistake the views of those who seek to destroy the liberties we have, when they are aiming for political land. They are by the *fund managers of England*, and those who are so willing to be *tools for their hire* in such vile work, are to be pitied for their ignorance—their poverty and their education in hypocrisy and lying, and, if they be such them, they are the unhappy *scavengers and tools of* filth; and they must, if they have any sort of sensation, feel all the execration and misanthropy of their wretch avocation.—But it is not upon these *vile wretches* the public eye should be directed—it is not upon those, the public wrath should fall, but upon those *brokers* and *hypocrites*, who use those wretches as instruments of villainy, whose *prices pay the price* of their crimes, and whose support is given to treason with one hand, while with the other they seek to cheat, rob, and man, and to discover the ligaments of society—it is upon those, public abominence should concentrate; and these are they who should be held up to public scorn and disgrace.

*Scioto Valley Post.*

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From the State Capital (Pa) Gazette.

## PERSECUTION OF IRISHMEN.

What must every true hearted son of the "Emerald Isle," who has sought refuge in this country from the tyranny and oppression of British rulers at home, think of a party, the members of which give utterance to such sentiments as the following. Will it scarcely be believed that in this land of liberty, which has always been "an asylum for the oppressed from all nations," a single individual can be found so base, so blackhearted, and so unworthy thy name of an American citizen, who would endorse the language so utterly at variance with the spirit of our free institutions. It is too true that such men are to be found; yet, thank God they do not belong to the Democratic party; they are the friends of the white slavery and Abolition candidate for the Presidency, William Henry Harrison, and have no intercourse with the honest, large portion of our fellow-citizens: the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, are emphatically the bone and sinue of the nation. We invite the attention of every Irishman to the subjoined paragraph, and then ask him to say whether he or any of his friends would so far forget their duty to themselves and their adopted country, as to lend the most feeble aid to elevate to power the candidate of a party who, in the plenitude of their proscription, proclaimed eternal hostility to every foreigner who sets his foot upon our shores. We ask every Irishman, and every descendant of Irishmen, to reflect seriously upon the consequences that would flow to his future liberty and happiness, to give his vote next October, for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson:

From the New York Express.

(A Federal Whig paper published in the city of New York.)

"Our population has among its members emigrants from all European nations, as also large numbers from Canada. All appear respectable and prosperous, EXCEPT THE LOW AND UNEDUCATED IRISH, to whom the soil and climate appear so very congenial. They no sooner arrive here, than their moral and mental faculties are thrown into great confusion—MISUNDERSTANDING ALL AGREEMENTS, WRITTEN OR VERBAL, AND ASKING THEIR NEIGHBOR'S PROPERTY FOR THEIR OWN; and when they think themselves free from all restraint, run a rapid career of vice and wickedness, ending in poverty and disgrace."

No greater insult could be offered to our Irish fellow-citizens than the sentiments expressed in the foregoing paragraph; yet what must every one think who reads the following declaration, publicly made by Mathew L. Davis, in the city of Washington, upon the receipt of the news of the great Democratic victory in the city of New York. This Davis is the correspondent of a Federal paper, and knows, by reputation, as the "Spy in Washington":

"Had I the power, I WOULD ERECT A GALLOWS UPON EVERY WHARF IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND HANG EVERY D--D IRISHMAN AS FAST AS THEY COME ON SHORE."

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## THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Perhaps the records of the human race do not present a case of a more narrow escape from apparently inevitable destruction and death to the whole of a gallant ship's crew than in the case of the Peacock, one of the sloops of war in the Exploring Expedition, when she sustained the injuries which obliged her to return, early in last March, to Sydney, (New South Wales,) to repair and refit. The following extract of a letter from a person on board that ship will give the reader some idea of it, though the nautical terms will make it less clear to some of our readers than to those who are familiar with them:—*New. Brief.*

Sydney, New South Wales,
"March 16, 1840.

"Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of our return to this port, (Sydney), having been compelled to do so by injuries sustained by us at sea, by which we were confined for forty most anxious hours—for twenty hours with the imminent fear of most awful death. So closely was the ice, packed around us, that, in spite of our masses, that even under a press of canvass, assisted by ice anchors and every other means that experience or necessity could suggest, we at times remained motionless for hours—the ice bursting into the vitals of the ship, and threatening to grind us to powder.

"On the evening of the—(date forgotten, and, being now in town, cannot refer)—having procured sounding and seen appearances of land, cheered with the prospect of reaching it, we worked in through heavy drift, and next morning about 9 A. M. in endeavoring to avoid a large mass ahead, we gave her a stern board which almost instantly brought the rudder in contact with another mass, and, so violent was the shock, that the rudder-head was wrenched off, and the rudder forced immovably abaft ships, rendering the ship almost entirely unmanageable.

We used every effort to wear her, but, like mad, she drove on though the ice, till it became so close as to be impenetrable. We then furled sails, planted ice anchors, and resolved to lie quiet till we could repair our rudder, when suddenly a large body of ice, under our stern shifted its position, the sailors ran home, and we dr ve down on a range of icebergs, overhead high, and overhanging the decks, and with breathless anxiety awaited the shock, (which nothing human could protect us from) the appearance impending mass tortering to its fall, and threatening to crush us beneath it. Our spanker boom snapped off for a moment, and then broke like a reed; the stern-boat crushed like an eggshell and then went stern davits and all the upper works, on the starboard side, as far as the gangway, and then, the ice broke short off. The ship rebounded! We breathed again, and hauled aft jib and staysail sheets, and gave her a cast off from our impenetrable neighbor. We then made sail, and, by great exertions, had a most Providential escape, after thumping off our forefoot, and cutting into the stern within an inch and a half of the 'wood-ends,' or (in as good English) within an inch and half of our lives. Had our continement been prolonged another hour, we should all have gone to Davy Jones."

"I have mentioned the anxiety with which we viewed the overhanging mass tottering to its fall.—As soon as a sufficient space had intervened between our stern and the iceberg, it fell harmlessly in our wake."—*Balt. Amer.*

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From the New York Standard.

## LOG CABINS.

The account given in the Federal papers, a few days since, of the raising of a log-cabin in Brooklyn, escaped our notice at the time. Supposing that it contained the usual exaggerations of the numbers of people assembled, the enthusiasm which prevailed, and glowing descriptions of Whig eloquence and Hoxie ability, we did not take the trouble to read what we presumed had so often been written for like occasions before. The accounts of Whig meetings and Whig enthusiasm have fallen into so much tameness, that the party editors, to save time and labor, seem to have had prepared a stereotype description, which, by merely altering p aces and dates, save an abundance of labor, and answer every purpose, without rendering any further tax upon their knowledge of the hyperbole of language necessary.

There was one part of the ceremonies. Brooklyn, however, which we ought not to have overlooked, and which, for its outrage upon decency and morals, merits the severest censure of every good citizen.

The people do not now require to be told that the log-cabins which have been raised throughout the country are but resorts for the dissolute and depraved—that they are open and undisguised "drinking rooms," where are to be had all kinds of intoxicating drinks—that they are raised and kept open for the real purpose of inviting the idle, the dissolute and depraved to the support of the Whig party, by appeals, or rather temptations, addressed to their sensual appetites.

These are facts about which no man, unless he is wilfully blind, can be longer ignorant. If there be any who doubt, we would beg leave, for the sake of the good order of society, to visit one of the "Cabins" erected in this city, and they will find them garnished with all the furniture of the "tap-room," with an array of bottles, glasses and decanters, which might be seen at any hotel keeper's in the country. Not only will they see placarded in conspicuous characters the "innocent beverage"! of "Tip & Tye," but "Harrison Julaps," and other inviting appeals to the appetites of the patriotic gentlemen who make the place one of resort.

This is no exaggeration. Let him who doubts satisfy himself by personal observation.

Such being the character of "log-cabins," and being devoted to such base uses, we were not a little astonished that the Federalists would carry their want of decency to such an extent, or that they would so openly offer an insult to the religious feelings of the community, as to prelude their ceremonies in the raising of a party grog-shop by prayer!! And as little did we suppose that there could be found any minister of the Gospel who would degrade his holy office so far as to officate on so disgraceful an occasion.

For this gentleman, however, we have the charity to believe that, from the nature of his pursuits and seclusion from secular affairs, he was ignorant of the true character of the work in which he was engaged, and of the impiety of which he was unwittingly guilty.

But what shall we say of that band of reckless and unprincipled demagogues who are willing thus to prostitute the holiest offices of religion, and make the address to the Deity a mockery and insult, merely to gratify their inordinate thirst for power? We earnestly beg that, amid all the excitement of party spirit which now pervades the minds of the people of this country, all will unite in deprecating this unholy attempt to degrade all that we hold most sacred—that we shall at least unite in endeavoring, as far as possible, to preserve the purity of the religion of our fathers.

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The Whigs have a list of defaulters going the rounds of the papers; with which list they are greatly tickled. The Huntsville Democrat says that Col. Lory Pope, one of the list, is a resident of Huntsville, and a rabid Celadon. Rather unpleasant that. Wonder if they have his name on a certain superintendant of public instruction on that list, or the name of one Mr. Harrison?—*Gal. Union.*

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## OHIO GOES THE CAPER AND NO MISTAKE.

The following will be read with mortification and chagrin by the "coon tail" heroes. Man is the word with "old tip," but the people will speak for themselves. Let the coon skin "take the road to Hurron," the people are bent on defending the fort. We again say to our friends in Ohio, that the tide is in their favor, push on the boat!

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

## ROSS COUNTRY STILL FIRM.

An election was held for magistrates in Buckskin township, Ross county, on the 27th of August. The whigs tried to steal a march on the democrats by appointing a meeting on that day, which the whigs attended from different parts of the county, with a view of calling out their full force, in order to make a good show. Among others, Col. Taylor of this city, one of the whig candidates for the nomination of Governor, made a speech on the occasion, but all would not do; the Democrats carried in electing Wm. Johnson (democrat) over Isaac Evans, (whig) by a majority of thirteen. At the last Presidential election, Harrison obtained thirty-one majority in that township, making a democratic gain of *forty-four* votes in one township. We are confidently assured that the democrats are gaining in like manner in other townships in this county.

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## CROGHAN'S LETTERS.

We have never witnessed any thing equal to the demand for Croghan's letters—old and young, men, women and children seem anxious to read them. We have received about a thousand subscribers in the last week since their publication, and mostly calling for Croghan's letters. We put our form to press the second time, and scarcely a copy left.—*Ohio Statesman.*

*Appropriate.*—There is a Whig paper in Florida called the "Slop Tub."—*Baltimore Republican.*

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*By the President of the United States.*

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of law, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of Ohio, on the second Monday in September, viz:

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

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

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

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

Township eight and ten, of range seventeen.

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

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

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

Township eighteen, of range thirty.

Fractional township twelve, south of the Cherokee boundary, of range twenty.

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

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

Township two, of range eighteen.

Township ten, of range thirty.

Fractional township twelve, south of the Cherokee boundary, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at Washington, commencing on *Monday, the twelfth day of September next*, for the disposal of the public lands in the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

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

Township twelve, of range thirty.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

If Lands appropriated, by law, for the support of schools, military, or other purposes, shall be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for one week, (Sundays excepted, and no more or less,) and no longer; and no private entry of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the sale of the townships.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President:
Jas. Whitcomb,
*Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any of the lands mentioned in the above proclamation, is requested to present same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at the proper Land Office, for payment therefor *as soon as practicable after the sale of the township in which the land is situated*, in order that the claim may be entered on the proper tract book, and be in due time, *prior to the 23d day of October, when the pre-emption law of 1839 expires*, and which claims not duly entered, and paid for *prior to that date* are forfeited by law to be forfeited.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*
June 18, 1840.

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## Pulling and Cloth Boots.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, he has established himself in Washington, has commenced Pulling, Cloth-dressing, blanket-coloring, which he will do, he shall be done in a neat style, and with the most despatch.

He will earnestly none but experienced competent workmen.

JOHN N. GANTT.

Washington, Aug. 26, 40—3m

## MAYSVILLE WHIG.

AGAIN REDUCED.

THE subscriber, with the view to more *still* more his present numerous customers, gives notice that he will order circulation to the article, only AGAIN REDUCED the *prices of the highly celebrated Cotton Yarns*, but is unable to state the precise amount, as it will be lower than formerly, knowing that so have already given better satisfaction than any other yarns sold in this market, and now with this advantage in weight, receives a decided preference. Confident that the yarns will be abroad in the market, he would respectfully invite them to call all of his yarns before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find that they can be obtained cheaper than any other in the mountains, being the only *yarn mill* in the state.

Having a good Warping Mill, and experienced hands, he is now prepared to furnish any size warps for Jeans, Cassimeres, etc. of any length or number of ends, as may be desired. Orders addressed to the subscriber at the *Cotton Factory* (Dover on the story) will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. JAMES WOODS.

No charge for Baling. No yarns sold retail at factory.

Aug. 19, 1840.


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List of Letters remaining in the Post at Carlisle Ky. on the 30th June 1840, and not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Dead Office, viz:

Elijah Adkins, Jesse Alexander, David Allen, Wm Allen, James P Ashley, Newton Bishop—2, Robt. Berry, Saml. D Baird, Wm Blackburn, Elizabeth Bosley, Jacob L Beckner, Wm Ashbrook, Alvin Branch, Elijah Bedsers, Mark of Nicholas Circuit court—8, A Conchman, Wm F Cochran, Thos. Clarke, Robt. Caldwell, Alexander Cassidy, Hasine Dalzell, George Erwin, Wm Fox, Jefferson Franklin, Moses F Glenn Esq—2, John Gaunt, Susan Graham, Wm Hartley, Wm Hawkins, Reuben Howes, Moses Hughes, John Hudson, Robt G Hughes, John Hughes, Joseph Lewis, Joseph Lewis, Thos Vanlin, Thos Vanlin, Jas Mason, Jas Mason, John Archer, John A. Mc Cormick, Jas Mason, James Holloway, Jas Hughes, W F Hughes, Moses A Hudson, Henry Hughes, Mark of Nicholas Circuit court—8, James Fraser, Robert Fraser, James Kennedy, James Kennedy, Thos Kennedy, Saml Kennedy, Hamilton Smith, Hiram Smith, Hiram Smith, Jacob Thacker, William Vickar, John Vickar, Wm Vickar, Henry West, Henry West, Saml Stewart 2.

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## DR. CARR.

DR. W. M. D. BOLT having permanently settled in the town of Washington, devote his time exclusively to the practice of *Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics*. He feels that an experience of ten years, and his attention to the duties of his profession, will give him a claim to the patronage of the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in the second story of the brick row, one door south of the Bank of Mason County, where he may be always found when not professionally engaged.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1840.

# THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

*September 17, 1840.*

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM


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

*State Electors,*
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THO'S. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.
*District Electors,*

1st Dist. John L. Murray, of Calloway, Co.
2nd " Cornelius Burnett, of Henderson.
3rd " Richard S. Ford, of Warren.
4th " Dudley Thompson, of Pulaski.
5th " Thos. P. Moore, of Mercer.
6th " Marvin Harris, of Hardin.
7th " John Rowan, Jr. of Nelson.
8th " David Meriwether, of Jefferson.
9th " Daniel Garrard, of Clay.
10th " Mathews Flournoy, of Fayette.
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th " Tevis Lansdowne, of Mason.
13th " Jer W. Tibbatts, of Campbell.

*William Henry Harrison's Sentiments.*

"I believe that the existence of slavery in our country is the GREATEST EVIL that we at present labor under; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slaveholding States to offer the free of the same slavery independent, and to their sister States every independent, and that from every facility, to get rid of THIS EVIL."—*William Henry Harrison.*

"I was of the Senate of the United States I have touched to my name a diagram, which I have fully examined, no one 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 it has long been an object near my heart and has taken the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE over the whole of its object."—*William Henry Harrison.*

*President Van Buren's Sentiments.*

"I have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven governments of Europe, and find that none have adopted the Sub-Treasury."—*President Van Buren.*

"I shall go into the Presidential chair the avowed and uncompromising opponent of Abolition and incompromising opponent of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and with a determination to MAINTAIN the slightest interference with it in the States where it is established. And it now only remains for me to add that no bill conflicting with these views, can receive my constitutional sanction."—*President Van Buren.*

Rensselaer Meeting. A grand rally of the democracy of all this region of country, will take place at RUSSELLVILLE, OHIO, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst. where ample preparations are making for the reception of as many as may attend. Every true friend of his country, and of his country's laws and constitution, should be there. Every enemy to the designs of an unholy federal faction, who seek to revive the scenes of the "reign of terror," should be there.—Every true hearted democrat, old or young, disciples and followers of Jefferson and Jackson, should be there.

We are authorized to say that the Hon Alexander Duncan, will be there—that so Hon Wm. Allen, Governor Shannon, Hon Thos. L. Hamer, Thomas H. Ewing, and other distinguished advocates of the pure doctrines of democracy, will be there.

Let it then be a GRAND RALLY. Let the such an one as will do honor to the spirit which now cheers and animates the heart of every true democrat!

The elections in the state of Maine took place on Monday last, and we hope by our next to have it in our power to record a complete, glorious and heart cheering triumph of principle over coonskin humbuggery and the clap traps of hard-cider and log-cabins. Liberty dwells among the mountains, and from the hills and valleys of Maine, we shall soon hear the glad shouts of freedom pealing joyously on our ears.

Vermont. As we anticipated, and as we in some measure had prepared our readers to expect, this State has been carried by the federalists. They have succeeded in gaining two members of Congress, and have a majority of the popular vote, about equal to that given Gen Harrison in 1836. She is hard to work of her bad habits, and we give up Vermont as perfectly incorrigible.

The Hon Charles Naylor, has declared continuing a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania. It will be recollected that Mr Naylor succeeded in 1838, over Mr. Ingersoll, only by the perpetration of the most outrageous frauds,—he is doubtless afraid to engage again in a contest with that gentleman.

Bishop Smith, of Lexington, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, will address the citizens of Maysville at the Methodist Church, this evening at 7 o'clock.

The New York Standard is the title of a new democratic paper, published in the City of New York, by Jno I. Mumford, Esq. the first number of which we have received. It is ably conducted, and will prove an efficient organ of correct principles at the City of New York.

Business has revived in all quarters.—Exchange upon England is down—produce, labor, property of all kinds is increasing up. The croakers are dumbfounded—hard-cider is evaporating, and constitutional liberty, free and unshackled by the tyranny of federal bank oppressions, is triumphing, gloriously triumphing!—

Virginia all right. The Old Dominion will be true to her ancient fame—she will not forfeit her integrity in the hour of peril. That veteran politician and distinguished patriot, Thos Ritchie, Esq. in the last *Enquirer*, assures us that Virginia will give her vote to Mr Van Buren by a triumphant majority—The cause of Harrison and hard-cider is losing ground in that State every day. The powerful letter of Mr. Tazewell, has sent consternation into the Whig camp, and all is now terror and dismay in that quarter. Cheer up democrats! the sky is brightening every where—victory, glorious victory, is perching upon the standard of democracy and the constitution!

Abolition Movement in New York. We have a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in the State of New York, who assures us that the movements of the abolitionists in that State, in reference to the formation of a distinct electoral ticket, is nothing but a federal *ruse* for misleading the people of the South. Our correspondent assures us, that nearly every abolition vote in the State will be cast for Harrison. The design is clearly to induce the Whigs of the slaveholding States to believe, that the abolitionists are not anxious to advance the pretensions of Gen Harrison, when it is believed that there is a perfect good understanding existing between these intriguing fanatics and that gentleman.

Political Morality—The Standing Army. In conversation with an intelligent Whig a few days ago, we asked him, if he really believed the project of Mr. Poinsett for re-organizing the militia, was of that odious character, which the Whig press and the Whig speakers represented it to be. He candidly acknowledged that he did not; but added, if his party could advance the prospects of Gen Harrison by using it in that way, it was perfectly right that they should do so.—This we thought was an apt illustration of the morality and honesty of the party, which while it believes there is no real grounds for the charge against the President, of being desirous to raise a standing army of 200,000 men, does not scruple to do him all the injury it can, by making use of such a charge to deceive and mislead the ignorant. The leaders of this party, the ambitious aspirants for place and power, whose intelligent enough to know better themselves, represent Mr. Poinsett's project as nothing more than a base design of the President's for subverting by military force the liberties of the country and perpetuating the power of the government in his own hands.—Thousands of credulous, deluded persons, who have not the means of better informing themselves, believe sincerely that such is really the object of the President. All this, the Whigs think perfectly right. They can see no moral wrong, in thus deceiving and misleading an honest and confiding, though ignorant, people. They do not believe a word of it themselves, but satisfy their consciences with the reflection, that the end justifies the means, and if they can accomplish the desired object of electing a man who will provide offices and emoluments for them, it matters not how they accomplish it.

We do not believe there is a single intelligent Whig in the country, who believes for a moment, that Mr Van Buren's design was to raise a standing army for the purposes alleged. The man who ascribes such a purpose to the President, says what he does not believe, and what he knows to be false. It is all humbug, a mere bug-bear to frighten the timid and delude the ignorant. The Whig leaders have no confidence in the intelligence of the people—they look upon them as being deficient in all the essentials of good sense, sound judgment, and determined integrity—and hence, they think the people may be duped, misleaded and betrayed by any species of deception, no matter how base and contemptible.—What are their log-cabin displays, and coon-skin exhibitions, more than mere traps to inveigle the unwary? And is it necessary to resort to such things to convince men of enlightened judgments and sound intelligence? Is it in this way that the understanding of the ignorant is to be enlightened and convinced? Certainly not. They are nothing more than appeals to the passions, mere political trickery to win the credulous and ignorant into measures, that they dare not attempt to carry by other and more dignified and honorable means.

Can the honest portion of those who are united in the hard cider cause, calmly look upon such debasing and dishonest efforts of their party, without rebuking those who make them? Can the people of this country, tamely brook such insults upon their understandings and good sense? Will not the farmers, the mechanics, the laboring men of the nation, sternly resent at the polls, the whole scheme of electioneering adopted by those who address the passions, instead of the reason and the judgment, and consign hard-cider and log-cabin fooleries, to merited and eternal shame!

The Editor of the Ohio Statesman, at Columbus, has been severely flogged by Midshipman Schenck, of the U. S. Navy, for a brutal assault upon the reputation of his mother.—*Maysville Eagle.*

This is not the fact. The Editor of the Statesman made no attack upon the reputation of the Midshipman's mother; but noticed in appropriate terms of rebuke, the fact that Schenck's brother, had in a speech at Batavia, very indecently and "brutally" introduced his mother into the subject of his remarks. For this it was that the *gallant* officer of our Navy attempted to assassinate the editor of the Statesman. The editor was not flogged; but if accounts are true, the midshipman received a dressing that he will not soon forget.

The whig press and bank orators are still lying about the standing army of 200,000 men. In reference to this single subject, they have told lies enough, which, if unrepented of, would send 200,000 such reprobates to eternal perdition. They know, as every man of common sense knows, that there was not one single feature of Mr Poinsett's plan, that could by any possible process of distortion, be made to have even the appearance of a standing army. The people of this Union have too much good sense, are too intelligent and patriotic, not to appreciate properly, the vile and contemptible manner in which the low scullions of a desperate party, have attempted to humbug them upon that subject. Already have the more decent of Gen Harrison's friends, been driven by the force of popular indignation, to abandon so pitiful a mode of electioneering, as the misrepresentations and absolute falsehoods upon this subject, really was; and it alone remains for such creatures as the committee of six to continue it. They are welcome to all the glory, and all the good it will bring them.

Prospects in Pennsylvania! The *Harrisburg Key-Stone*, thus speaks of the prospects in that State. Courage, democrats! The sky is yet bright:

"The Democracy of the "Keystone" is every where in motion. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in almost every section of the State, and where this has not already been the case, they are advertized, and will shortly take place. In a number of counties the Democrats have also nominated their tickets, and are moving forward in solid, unbroken phalanx. Our friends abroad may rest assured, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will do the work handsomely this fall. At the annual election they will carry at least NINETEEN of the 28 members of Congress and maintain their ascendency in both branches of the Legislature.—The Presidential election will crown their triumph by a majority of upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND for Van Buren and Johnson—which we shall consider "glory enough for one year." Such is the prospect in Pennsylvania. What say our friends? Will this be sufficient?"—*Keystone.*

Another Distinguished Virginian has bolted! The Hon. John S. Barbour, for many years a distinguished whig member of Congress from Virginia, and one of the most able and eloquent of her talented sons, has renounced his former political associations and is now exerting his powerful energies in support of Mr Van Buren. At a meeting in Warrenton a few days ago, he asked leave to reply to B. W. Leigh, who had addressed the people, but the Whigs present, with their characteristic magnanimity, refused permission. It was the first intimation, we presume, he had given of his determination to abandon a cause, which addresses itself, not to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, but, to the lowest and worst passions of our nature.—The high-minded, virtuous statesman of the Old Dominion, cannot, and will not bow themselves to the degradation of supporting men and measures at which every principle of justice and honor and patriotism revolts. Already have a number of the most virtuous and talented of them, turned with disgust from the ranks of a party, whose whole conduct since the opening of the present canvass, has been nothing but one continued scene of political charlatanry, unrelieved by a single developement of patriotic principles. If one thing more than another, is calculated to awaken doubts in the minds of the few honest men, who still cling to the fortunes of the Whig party, it is the desertion of such distinguished men as the Taylors, Tazewell, Barbour, and a host of other equally illustrious men, who have recently given their adhesion to the democrtic cause.

Mr Barbour is one of the best informed politicians in Virginia, is an eloquent and able speaker, and is well acquainted with the opinions and political course of Gen Harrison, having served with him while in Congress. He will prove a valuable acquisition to our cause in the approaching contest.

Every survivor of that infamous cabal, who took part in the treasonable councils of the Hartford Convention, are now active and energetic devotees at the shrine of hard-cider and log-cabins—in other words, they are supporters of Gen Harrison for the Presidency! Of the eighty-five members of the Massachusetts legislature, who voted for the resolution providing for the calling of that convention, now surviving, *eighty-three* are exerting their energies and means to elect Harrison. Nearly every old federalist in the country, every enemy of the last war, from Daniel Webster down, is ranked among those who worship around the altar of the great high priest of hard-cider and coon-skins, Gen. Harrison. Yet in the face of these undeniable and damning facts, certain Whig leaders have the impudence to deny that there is any identity between the old federalists and the Harrison party! Indeed, they have even had the unblushing effrontery to go so far as to claim for themselves the title of "*Democratic Whigs!*" Democratic whigs, indeed! If the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton are democratic, then truly may his followers, under Gen. Harrison, claim that name. If the doctrines of Daniel Webster are democratic, then indeed with some propriety may those who now unite with him in doing homage to one who wore the black-cockade, arrogate to themselves this title. If Saltonstall, and other rank advocates of federal doctrines, at the head of the whig party in congress, are democrats, then are all who support Harrison equally entitled to be known by the new and anomalous appellation of "Democratic Whigs."

## EXTINCTION OF LOCOFOCOISM!!

THE AJAX OF DEMOCRACY ANNIHILATED AND KNOCKED INTO NONENTITY, BY COL. JOHN CHAMBERS, OF WASHINGTON, MASON Co., KY!!!

Poor Allen! Who does not pity *poor* Allen. Fallen, fallen from his high estate—at one blow dashed from the highest pinnacle of human greatness, to be blistered on a spit, "as a log-cabin house-wife manages a roasting goose"—and by *Colonel* (?) John Chambers!! But, there is one consolation to the democracy, under this sad and afflicting disaster—Col. Johnson was spared! Yes, through the magnanimous forbearance of Colonel John Chambers, Col. Johnson was spared!! We take from the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, the following account of this wonderful exploit of the renowned champion of roasted geese:

"Col. Chamber's speech was full of important matter, and enlivened by frequent sallies of real humor. He gave a narrative of the Battle of the Thames, which he should be induced to write out for publication. Handling Col. Johnson as one of the most circumstances had given him a feeling allied to contempt, yet as one of whom, on account of his past services, he would wish to speak nothing harsh, he took hold of the great "Pelticoat Hero," Senator Allen, and held him up before the assembling fire of sarcasm and rebuke, turning him first this way and then that, basting him now here and now there, as the blisters were seen to raise upon his epidermis, very much as a log cabin house-wife manages a roasting goose till nearly every one present must have had a feeling of pity for the Ajax of Locofocracy in Ohio."

Good Testimony. The National Intelligencer of June 1812, now as then, the accredited organ of the federal party, contained the following:

"The Democratic members of the New York Legislature have *unanimously* nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency."

What better contradiction could be given to the vile slander, that De Witt Clinton was nominated for the Presidency by the federal party of New York, than this announcation of the National Intelligencer. It is at least good testimony, and ought not to be questioned by any one having faith in the integrity of that paper. And is Mr Van Buren to be blamed for acting with the democratic party, when that party with such unanimity united upon Mr Clinton, who they thought, if elected, would prosecute the war with more energy and vigour than Mr. Madison? We have before us an extract from the Alexandria Gazette, of about the same period, in which the declaration of war is denounced, and the conduct of the New York legislature in nominating Mr Clinton, severely reprehended, as indicating too much anxiety to carry on the war. Mr Clinton's strong predilections in favor of energetic war measures, are distinctly made the grounds of objection to his nomination by the Gazette.—Yet, this, and other federal papers, are endeavoring by misrepresenting the subject of Mr. Clinton's nomination, to render Mr Van Buren as odious, as they themselves, and their party, were at that day. Out of their own mouths, and from their own lips, we convict them of base falsehood and slander. No man living exerted his talents with more zeal and energy in behalf of the war, than Mr. Van Buren; and while Daniel Webster, and a host of other honored leaders of the present Whig party, were doing all to throw obstacles in the way and render the war odious, his eloquence encouraged, and example stimulated, the patriotism of the nation to a glorious and successful prosecution of the conflict with the myrmidons of a power, which, until then, had vainly imagined itself invincible.

*Adams Co., Ohio.*

Mr. Stanton: At a company muster held at Esquire O'Connor's, in this county, on Saturday last, there was an election for Captain which was decided by a strict party vote, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Falkner, (democrat,) | : | 51 |
| Kimble, (whig,) | : | 29 |
| Democratic majority, | | 22 |

Every Man a Leader.—We agree with the "Magician" that every man should be a leader—let all act—shoulder to shoulder, and the enemies of the people will be most thoroughly routed and beaten. The Magician adds, "Again now we swing between the Cohorts of ancient Federalism and the Republicans in a conflict life with holy interest, for in it is involved the question, whether the "stars and stripes" of Columbia shall float in proud triumph over a FREE PEOPLE; or whether that glorious flag shall be struck down and trampled in the dust by the Vandals of the money power. Disguise it as the Federalists may—cover it over with all the art that sophistry and wickedness can invent, this is the issue about to be settled. Let every man then be a leader—every Democrat feel as if the contest depended upon his single vote and influence—and our life on it, the "star spangled banner" will come out of the fight, although "tattered and torn" will bear no freemen. Organize then the wards, districts and townships—form associations—disseminate freely political truth. Every man is leader—and if each one be active, they will speedily hear the soul-stirring shout—the foe is prostrate, and freemen have triumphed!—*Balt. Rep.*

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

## FLOGGING AT WAR.

Much has been said, in speeches on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, of the enormous expense incurred in transporting wood from New Orleans to Florida, while there was wood in abundance on the Florida shore, which could have obtained for the mere labor of cutting. The following letter from the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War places the matter in its true light, and while it absolves the administration from the charge of extravagance imputed to it in this instance, it proves that General Jesup is not afraid to assume responsibility that properly belongs to him:

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Aug. 11, 1840.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry whether, under your administration of the War Department, or during the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren, wood for steamboats has been transported from New Orleans to Florida at twenty dollars a cord, I have the honor to report that, during the period referred to, no fuel has been transported from New Orleans to Florida at that or any other price. A single instance occurred in 1835, during the Presidency of General Jackson, of a cargo of wood sent from New Orleans to Florida, at a time, and under circumstances, which rendered the measure not only justifiable, but one of paramount duty. The army under General Call was in the field—its success depended upon supplies, reinforcements, and the means of land transportation, being sent forward promptly. Several vessels loaded with subsistence, forage, and other stores, had been wrecked in violent gales on the Gulf of Mexico. The most prompt and energetic measures became necessary to replace the loss, as well as to push forward the troops moving from Alabama. The whole coast east of St. Marks, and south of Suwannee, except a small post on the Withlacoochee, and one at Tampa Bay, was in possession of the enemy. Fuel for the steamboats necessarily employed could be obtained only where the navigation was for 22 miles by reduce, turning him first this way and then that, basting him now here and now there, as the blisters were seen to raise upon his epidermis, very much as a log cabin house-wife manages a roasting goose till nearly every one present must have had a feeling of pity for the Ajax of Locofocracy in Ohio."

Good Testimony. The National Intelligencer of June 1812, now as then, the accredited organ of the federal party, contained the following:

"The Democratic members of the New York Legislature have *unanimously* nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency."

What better contradiction could be given to the vile slander, that De Witt Clinton was nominated for the Presidency by the federal party of New York, than this announcation of the National Intelligencer. It is at least good testimony, and ought not to be questioned by any one having faith in the integrity of that paper. And is Mr Van Buren to be blamed for acting with the democratic party, when that party with such unanimity united upon Mr Clinton, who they thought, if elected, would prosecute the war with more energy and vigour than Mr. Madison? We have before us an extract from the Alexandria Gazette, of about the same period, in which the declaration of war is denounced, and the conduct of the New York legislature in nominating Mr Clinton, severely reprehended, as indicating too much anxiety to carry on the war. Mr Clinton's strong predilections in favor of energetic war measures, are distinctly made the grounds of objection to his nomination by the Gazette.—Yet, this, and other federal papers, are endeavoring by misrepresenting the subject of Mr. Clinton's nomination, to render Mr Van Buren as odious, as they themselves, and their party, were at that day. Out of their own mouths, and from their own lips, we convict them of base falsehood and slander. No man living exerted his talents with more zeal and energy in behalf of the war, than Mr. Van Buren; and while Daniel Webster, and a host of other honored leaders of the present Whig party, were doing all to throw obstacles in the way and render the war odious, his eloquence encouraged, and example stimulated, the patriotism of the nation to a glorious and successful prosecution of the conflict with the myrmidons of a power, which, until then, had vainly imagined itself invincible.

*Adams Co., Ohio.*

Mr. Stanton: At a company muster held at Esquire O'Connor's, in this county, on Saturday last, there was an election for Captain which was decided by a strict party vote, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Falkner, (democrat,) | : | 51 |
| Kimble, (whig,) | : | 29 |
| Democratic majority, | | 22 |

Every Man a Leader.—We agree with the "Magician" that every man should be a leader—let all act—shoulder to shoulder, and the enemies of the people will be most thoroughly routed and beaten. The Magician adds, "Again now we swing between the Cohorts of ancient Federalism and the Republicans in a conflict life with holy interest, for


MORE LUCK AT YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literature Lottery of Ky.

The Capital prize of $500 was sold in a whole ticket, package No 10—combination 17-33-69, to gentleman of this city, Dr J W Johnston.

Class No 9—Drawn in Lexington, Sept. 12. The Drawn numbers in the order drawn were 69-59-35-17-39-55-27-52-33-7-15 71 7, Shelby College, presented by the State of Kentucky, Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.

It is to be hoped that all who wish to buy their fortunes for a few dollars, will come now and try their luck, while fortune seems to smile upon us.

Class No. 1—Drawn at Maysville, Sept. 15. 25-75-70-26-56-38-6-10-4-40-57-1-37.

All those who have not participated in "Fortune's Smiles" will please call without delay and examine the following splendid schemes in the Literature Lottery:

$3,000 for $1.

Class No. N—To be drawn at Maysville, Sept 23rd, 1840.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of $3000 | | 2 Prizes of $250 | |
| 1 | 1500 | 5 | 200 |
| 1 | 1200 | 1 | 174 |
| 1 | 1000 | 4 | 150 |
| 1 | 500 | 8 | 125 |
| 1 | 400 | 5 | 140 |
| 1 | 300 | 5 | 100 |
| &c | &c | | &c. |

Tickets $1—Packages warranted to draw money, and may draw the four highest prizes!! A certificate of package of whole $26—Halves $13—Quarters $6.50. All orders from the country must be sent early.

Class No. 22—Drawn at Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1840, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Capital, 20,000, 2300, 2 of 1000, 1900, 1212, 29 of 500, 39 of 300, 59 of 200. Tickets $1—Halves in proportion.—Packages warranted to draw one half.

Class 23—Drawn at Covington, Sept. 26, 1840. Capitals $40,000, 3000, 2500, 1700, 1500 1200, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, 10 of 200, 15 of 150, 1 of 125, &c. Tickets $1.—Pack-ges warranted to draw one half.

For sale at Yorke's Court of Fortune, Corner of Front and Market Streets, (opposite the post office,) adjoining Cats Office, where all orders for tickets, addressing Cats Office, will be promptly attended to.

Don't forget to order the Capital Prize and address

R. F. YORKE, Manager's office,
Aug 20, 1840. Maysville, Ky.

*STRAYED OR STOLEN.*

From the stable of the Subscriber, in Maysville, on Friday night last, a Chestnut Sorrel Colt, 2 years old last fall, three white feet, blazed face, has never been shod, and is about 14 hands high. He has a few gray hairs on each side. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of said colt.

JAMES M. CLARK.
Maysville, Sept. 17, 1840.

*By the President of the United States.*

A PROCLAMATION 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 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the Territory of Wisconsin, commencing on Monday, the 26th 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 section twenty-nine, in township twenty-three; section thirteen and fourteen; sections twenty-one to twenty-nine, inclusive, and sections thirty-one to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-four; sections one, two, eleven twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six in township twenty-five; and sections thirty 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-four, inclusive, except section sixteen, in township twenty-three; sections one to five, inclusive, sections twenty 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-six, inclusive, in township twenty-six, sections one to twelve, inclusive, sections fourteen and fifteen, sections seventeen to twenty-three, inclusive, and sections twenty-six to thirty-four, inclusive, in township twenty-seven; sections one, two, three, and four, sections nine to fifteen, inclusive, sections twenty-one to twenty-nine, inclusive, and sections thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-eight; and sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-nine, of range seven.

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

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

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the sales have ended in 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 required to present the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office and make proof and pay for the same *at purchasable offering this notice*, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agreeably to law, on the time, prior to the 23d day of January next, when the pre-emption law of 1839 will expire by limitation; and all claims not duly proved and paid for *prior to Sale 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 nation and the United States to Amable Grignon, 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.

*Maysville & Cincinnati Packet.*

The NEW and LIGHT draft steamer SWITZERLAND will ply regularly between Maysville & Cincinnati, leaving Maysville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and Cincinnati every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The Switzerland has but 22 inches of water, has an airy & commodious cabin, & in every respect is well adapted to the trade between the above places. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board.

G. MOLEN, *Master.*

Sept. 17—1m.

*KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.*

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.
Extra Class, No 4, for 1840.
To be drawn in the City of Maysville,
Tuesday, Sept. 22nd,
*D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers,*
75 No. Lottery—14 drawn ballots.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!!

*SPLENDID SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 | " 1,250 | " | 1,250 |
| 1 | " 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 4 | " 824 | " | 6824 |
| 10 | " 500 | " | 5,000 |
| 10 | " 100 | " | 1,000 |
| 40 | " 75 | " | 3,000 |
| 300 | " 30 | " | 9,000 |

Tickets $2—Halves $1—Quarters 50 cts. Package of 25 whole tickets will cost $50 00 Warranted to draw back (net) 23 00 Package of 25 halves or 25 quarters in the same proportion.

Package or single tickets for sale at
*CARRELL'S OFFICE,*
No 7, Front st. Maysville.

*Kentucky State Lottery,*

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

*D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.*

Drawing of Extra Class 29.
66-21-6-2-55-63-10-53-37-50-7-40-32.

REGULAR DRAWINGS:

Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Va.—Capitals, $30,000, 40,000, 35,000, 30,000, &c. Tickets $2—Halves $1—Quarters $0.50.

Every Wednesday, in Baltimore, Md—Capitals, $20,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, &c. Tickets $2—halves $1—Quarters in proportion.

Every Thursday, in Louisville, Ky.—Capitals $20 000, $17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000. Tickets from $1 to $5—Shares in proportion.

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

D. CARREL, Maysville, Ky.

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

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

*Farm For Sale.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm now occupied by him, containing 104 acres of first land, lying on the Ohio river, about 3½ miles below Maysville. The whole of this land is now under cultivation, thirty acres of which are now cleared and in cultivation, the remainder well timbered. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, two large barns, all necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has upon it a fine orchard.

Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the land to seed this fall. A good bargain may be had if application is made early.

THOS. LANE.

Aug. 27, 1840—

*Creditor's Take Notice.*

THE creditors of the estate of William J. Nicholas, late of Nicholas county, Ky., deceased, are hereby notified that time has been given till the first day of October next, for them to present their claims before the undersigned, against the aforesaid estate. I will attend at my office in Carlisle every day from the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. Until 4 o'clock P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from this time and until the time above mentioned

Given under my hand this 31 day of August 1840.

By order of Court, July Term, 1840.

NORB MARSHALL,
Master Commissioner in Chancery.

Aug 6, 1840—3t

*NOTICE.*

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Carter and Benj. Mills, Gun Smiths, in Maysleck, 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 owing the firm, will make payment to George Carter, who is duly authorized to settle and close the business of the firm.

GEO. CARTER,
BENJ. MILLS.

Maysleck July 30th, 1840 3t

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Blue Licks, Ky. D. Ballingall, P. M.
Augusta, " Saml. Reed, Who Postmaster.
Paris " Otho Hughes P. M.
Millersburg " O. J. Miller,
Maysville " Daniel Barrett
Kentontown " Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana " Wm A Withers
North Middleton " N. G Burnell
Flat Rock " Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel " Dr E Logan
Flemingsburg " R R Lee Co Post Master
Sharpsburg " Sanford Allen P M
Ellisville " Garrett Chord P.M.
Owingsville " Jno Hamilton
Carlisle " Joel Howard P M
Concord " Saml Stevenson P M.
Vanceburg " Thos D Redden P M.
Greenupsburg " Maj J C Kouns
Germantown " James Savage P M
Helena " Claiborne T Wood P M
Minerva " W P Thomas P M
Harrodsburg " J O Donegby P M
Ripley " Mr Bennett P M.
Aberdeen " Eli Davidson P.M.
Dunbarton

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## Patent Stove Manufactory,

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

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-1.

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## H. 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. 29, '39.

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## Nicholas D. Coleman,

*Late of Kentucky,*

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Feb 21, 1839.

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

*Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.*

WILL regularly attend and practice in the Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, 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 8, 1839. Hughes,
Leach & Dobyns,
George Herbert, } *Maysville.*
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,
Pearce, Faut & Brodrick.

Oct 17, 1839.-tf

Eagle copy,

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## James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

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## L. J. Procter

*Attorney and Councillor at Law,*

*Maysville, Ky.*

Will make collections and remit to order.

Office No 6. main cross street.

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## 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, five doors below Market Street, and next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

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## R. H. STANTON,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

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

*Maysville*, Feb. 5, 1840-tf

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## 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, and cakes of all descriptions.

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

June 11th, '39. JNO. LUDWICK.

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## Rectified Whiskey.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Ma 25, '39—ch3m

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## L. F. PORTER,

*DRAPER & TAILOR.*

HAS removed his establishment to the Hall Building, on Mill Street, the property occupied by Rounds & Reed, as a Clothing Store, where he will be happy to execute all orders in the line with which he may be favored. He hopes by strict attention to business, to ensure a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

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## PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

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

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

*PHILADELPHIA.*

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

Dec. 12, 1839—6m.

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## G. Davis & L. Marston.

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

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

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## COACH MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

*SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.*

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a shop on 2nd Street, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, where he intends to carry on the Coach making business. Experienced workmen are now employed, and he hopes by strict attention to business, and prompt attention to secure a generous share of public patronage.

*CARRIAGE PAINTING* in all its branches done in the best style and with expedition.

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

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## THE TENNESSEE HORSE

## OSCEOLA,

WILL serve more the ensuing season at the stable attached to Mr. Maxin's tavern in Washington, at $15 the season, $20 to insure, and $18 insurance. Osceola was sired by imported Levinston, dam by old Packolet, g. dam imported Lance, g. g. dam imported King Herod, g. g. g. dam imported Wild Air, g. g. g. g. dam imported Sir Peter Teazel, g. g. g. g. dam imported Spot. For further information see bills. Horses pastured, or grain fed at neighborhood charges. Said horse is 16 hands high, a very bay, with great muscular power, and for a compact side of bones, is second to none. Pedigree, &c. will be given in bills.

Ap 1 A. BENSON.

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## TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

## New Wholesale Store.

PEARCE, BAIN, & FOR GAN,

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

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

JAMES PEARCE.
ROBERT C. FANT,
JOSEPH F. BRODRICK.

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

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## Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, vestings, and trimmings of every description, together with a stock of gentlemen's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, their prices will be found as cheap 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 them will be done in the most expeditious manner, and according to the most approved mode, at reasonable prices. They pledge themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a generous share of public favor.

April 4th 1839

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## REMOVAL.

## Superior Boots and Shoes,

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

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

April 18th, 1840.

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REMOVAL.

## JACOB OUTTEN, Jr.

HAS removed his STOVE, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, to the house adjoining Mr. Dodge's, where he manufacture into Boots and shoes for our customers on short notice.

TIN & CRUTTENDEN

Feb 20, '40—3t

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## TOW LINEN.

WE have just received a large lot of Tow Linen which we will be able to sell it on the best terms for cash, early in the spring. We solicit the attention of farmers to the inspection of it.

BAYLESS & COBURN

*Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.*

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## New Wholesale Drug Store.

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

He would invite country traders, and particularly Physicians, to call and examine, as he is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the western country.

He also is now receiving a large assortment of Paints, Dyestuffs, Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., which he will sell very low for cash.

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

DOUT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

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## Dissolution of Partnership

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Ireland & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts by Cash or Notes. The name or firm will be used in closing the business of the concern. The Books, Notes, &c. left in the hands of Chas R. Ryan, who, with Mr. J. D. Ireland, will attend to collecting the debts due to the House.

I. CLARKE,
CHAS. R. RYAN.

CHAS. R. RYAN,

Will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of that patronage heretofore bestowed on the firm.

Maysville, March 19, 1840-3t

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## REMOVAL.

## J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Ficklen, on Market street, four doors below his old stand, where he continues to keep a large assortment of Ware of the best quality, which he will positively sell at the Pittsburgh prices. Impressed with a good opinion he has had any where. His long and well tried experience in business, together with a number of experienced workmen in his shop, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality or durable workmanship or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Impressed Tinned Sheet Iron Stoves, Zinc and Wood Stoves: Fancy, Common and Coal Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly for sale by JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

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## BOOKS.

THE Practical Florist, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a Flower garden with instructions for the culture. Bishop's Almanac and Cabinet of Agriculture; Knowledge for 1840; The Practical Farmer; Gardner and Horticulturist; Complete Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas, Mason's Young *Minstrel*; Cooper's Life of Martin Van Buren; Daniel Crockett's do; Life of General Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Polyglott Bibles, large and small; Roswell's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Henry's Commentaries on the Bible; Encyclopedia of Religion; Bible Dictionary; Illustration of Scripture; Jenk's Companion to the Bible; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c. 2 vols.; Jay's, Barnes and Winchester's Family Prayer Book.

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

April 8, 1840

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## More grease on these wheels.

THE whole business of the establishment is now in operation, and SOBA exhales from the cascade in profuse abundance; but unless the wheels are oiled, all the *harmony* of fountain must inevitably cease to give forth its refreshing stream—*ice cream* will sour and become poisonous, and all the *harmony* which have been enabled to afford our customers, absolutely suffer under the attrait of rancidity.

☞ Then shall the subscriber be necessary that you should come forward, SETTLE OFF OLD SCORES, grease the wheels once more, and begin anew.

MCCOLLOUGH'S

## NEW HOTEL.

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

BOAT STORE.

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Groceries, Provisions and ready made clothing, to gether with a general assortment of liquors &c.

HUGH MCCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

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## INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

## Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $200,000 DOLLARS,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

ICCOTINUE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or MARTIL—marine Lives and property on the most favorable terms of premium as any office in the West.

☞ The prompt manner with which all losses sustained by this office are invariably been adjusted and paid, ought surely 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

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## Beef! Beef!

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

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

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## Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday the 18th of July, a pocket book containing about $80 in the Farmers bank of Kentucky, $3 note of the same bank, $1 note of the Urbana bank, and $1,56 in silver; a note on Alex Frazer for the sum of $6,35; a order on Elijah Johnson of Maysville, for $6.62, which was given me by Charles Rogers. The name of Thomas Daniel Rudy, and is most probably gone up the river on a steam boat.

All persons are cautioned against the third, and requested to be upon the look out for him.

DAVID BURLEY.

Aug 6, 1840.

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## CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

WM HUNT,

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

*Cigars and Chewing Tobacco,*

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

April 2nd, 1840—3t

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## Phiadelphia Catfskins.

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

TINN & CRUTTENDEN

Feb 20, '40—3t

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## TOW LINEN.

WE have just received a large lot of Tow Linen which we will be able to sell it on the best terms for cash, early in the spring. We solicit the attention of farmers to the inspection of it.

BAYLESS & COBURN

*Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.*

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## New Wholesale Drug Store.

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

He would invite country traders, and particularly Physicians, to call and examine, as he is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the western country.

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

DOUT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

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## Dissolution of Partnership

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Ireland & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts with Cash or Notes. The name or firm will be used in closing the business of the concern. The Books, Notes, &c. left in the hands of Chas R. Ryan, who, with Mr. J. D. Ireland, will attend to collecting the debts due to the House.

I. CLARKE,
CHAS. R. RYAN.

CHAS. R. RYAN,

Will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of that patronage heretofore bestowed on the firm.

Maysville, March 19, 1840-3t

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## REMOVAL.

## J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Ficklen, on Market street, four doors below his old stand, where he continues to keep a large assortment of Ware of the best quality, which he will positively sell at the Pittsburgh prices. Impressed with a good opinion he has had any where. His long and well tried experience in business, together with a number of experienced workmen in his shop, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality or durable workmanship or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Impressed Tinned Sheet Iron Stoves, Zinc and Wood Stoves: Fancy, Common and Coal Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly for sale by JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

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## BOOKS.

THE Practical Florist, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a Flower garden with instructions for the culture. Bishop's Almanac and Cabinet of Agriculture; Knowledge for 1840; The Practical Farmer; Gardner and Horticulturist; Complete Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas, Mason's Young *Minstrel*; Cooper's Life of Martin Van Buren; Daniel Crockett's do; Life of General Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Polyglott Bibles, large and small; Roswell's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Henry's Commentaries on the Bible; Encyclopedia of Religion; Bible Dictionary; Illustration of Scripture; Jenk's Companion to the Bible; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c. 2 vols.; Jay's, Barnes and Winchester's Family Prayer Book.

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

April 8, 1840

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## Commission Merchants,

*ROUNDS & REED.*

HAVING purchased the large and commodious Warehouse, formerly occupied by William Baker, on the corner of Front and Wall Streets, opposite the lower grade, where they are prepared to receive and forward Tobacco, and other produce left in their care. Also, to bale and press Hemp and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

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## Look at this.

HE third call and the last through the newspapers, is to inform you that we have every week for the adjustment of accounts. I cannot pay unless I get paid, that is reduced to a certainty. At the confectionary No. 15 Sutton street is the place.

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## WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of Clarkeburg, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, and pledges his constant attention to the duties of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for Steam-boats—the convenience and commodiousness of its arrangement, and the pledge of his continued assiduity to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests, induces the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, that portion of patronage which his efforts may deserve.

WM. B. PARKER.

Feb. 15, 1840-tf.

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## Enviable Distinction.

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

Enviable, however, is this distinction, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or Tonic Pills will cure every disease by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively to assert, that in all fever complaints, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, in which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour from the liver, and is put in motion of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, it is yellow or bilious complexion, and may be turned its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the instruments of the blood and apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the cure of these viscera, is the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, or by the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous complaint of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a tumerous train of other evils—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in fever and weakness, and by using an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching ramifications of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood to be blamed for this? Is the liver to be blamed for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other protracting causes have perverted it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, it lets it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their pa sive agent.

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

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them. Fever and ague, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage and degree; Female sick ness, more particularly the weakness peculiar to mothers, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Decline, whether of the liver or lungs; Hectic Fever; Night Sweats; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, either chronic or inflammatory; Gout; Jaundice and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches; bad humors, and impure complexions; Costiveness; Piles; Acres at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Bloody Flux; Cholera Morbus; Dyspepsia; Flatulency and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis and Palpitation of the Heart or Head; Chamber of Female Complaints; Lassitude, Languor and disorganized constitutions, in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the bones and side, female complaints, fever and ague, nervous affections, diarrhea; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, obtuse or great sickness, nervous debility, fainting, hysterics, headaches, nervous sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic dou loureux, cramps, spasms, nervous affections, and those wretched victims to that most cruel disease, Impotence, will find relief from their suffering in a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, mania, vomiting, pains in the bowels, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate rushes of heat and chilness, tremors, weakness, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

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

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## 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, it is only necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they feel assured cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer. They will known reputation of *the Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.*

☞ Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please apply to our shop near Maysville, on Mount Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

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## Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington this spring, two thoroughbred Virginia horses of fine size and appearance, one by American Eclipse at $20 the season and one by Sir Charles, at $10 the season. Sir Charles is the colt of Rodolph, and his pedigree has been and will end the first of July next.

March 5, 1840. GEO. PEYTON.

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## An Excellent Medicine,

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

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GOELICKES'

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

A MEDICINE of more value to man than all the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of other globes; a medicine, obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a power which no other medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for human ailments, is possessed of a mysterious influence over mankind. Every other medicine—every medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many a victim, is cast aside and resigned to the grasp of *the insatiable grave.*

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop; and for infants a quarter drop; the quantity of a quarter drop. *Price fifty cents per vial, which, though designed as a remedy for human ailments, is possessed of a mysterious influence over mankind.*

*Louis Otto Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invention of the *Matchless Sanative*, and the world is not only willing to claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, but the world has gone still further—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the great *desideratum of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—medicine, which, in many instances have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our literary in their pastoral retreats in the silk chamber; and in many instances they have often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Hilbert, one of our boarders, sold on one month, 747 phials, being more than six packages; Mr G. P. Manhattan, grocer, 138 Mr. Ann St. N. Y. sold 1000 phials and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month. since he received the first package.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, have contracted for $40,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

The Sanative, before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use and will be rewarded, (not but so with you send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send it by mail, as it will come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed such cures when there has have bough it had scarcely my faith in its efficacy. I have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her bed, *and prostraigl on her bed.* I will tell you more when I see you Respectfully, &c.

ELIJAH RICH.

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

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## Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on business and the public that their Stock of Merchandise is now very general, and consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

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

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

I. N. REYNOLDS.
R. FRENCH.

3 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—t

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## Antiquities.

DEFAILEDIS Antiquities of North America, with 2 spirited & curious engravings A: the Pearl, for 1840: the Lady's Book: Turner's Comic Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Single Almanacs, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; Farmer's Almanacs, 1840; Nuttall's Botany; Wilkeson's Surveyor; Johnstonson Society, 3 vols.; Life of Brutus; Life of Washington; Life of Jackson and Lafayette; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sale of Lunatics; Life of Lady Colchester; Life of Schoolcraft; Marryatt's Amusing Diary; Polk's Cure for Intemperance; Goodrich's Aide Geographic or Infant Tales; Dibdin's Library of Musicians; the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Poems; Life of Mrs. Fry; Clieb in Town; Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

E. COX, BOOK STORE.

Sep 26, 1839 Front street.

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AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian keepsake; Democratic Almanac, 1840, Young man's Guide; Tales of the Pulpit, by James Grant; Hoffman's Legal Study; Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Adams' Roman antiquities; Hyperion; Melodies of Sacred Music; Life of Washington; Jackson's poems, Simpson's Plea for Religion; Andrews and Stoddart's Latin Grammar; Flora's extract; Keith's Prophecy; Mason's Legal and Self explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Mensuration and Book-keeping, being the Author's Assistant; Gilmore's Poetical Works in one volume, Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas; Mitchell's Outlines of Ancient Geography; Sigourney's Poetry; Boot Maker Man About Town; Nan Darrell; Morton's Hope; Damsel of Darien; Peter Parley's Geography; Sketches of Boston; Life, Romantic Tales; Cooke's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Spurring, complete in one volume; Lessons upon Conversation Cards for bashful youths, Johanne of Naples, Life of Washington, in Spanish, Portuguese and Latin; Secrets of Bedbeck, Penny Magazines in Volumes half bound very cheap.

For sale by E COX'S Book Store.

Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Maysville.

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## Wall Paper.

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

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

Any of the above will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, 4 vols. compiled by Johnson: Clarke on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Japan Ink; Sheathing Boards, for Ships; Lamp Black; Ivory Black; Imbrated Women; Fashionable Painter; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry Exercises; Thomas' Arithmetic; Burdoch's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu, by Bulwer; Cooper's Large and Small Spy; Lady Lyttleton; Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

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

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Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1839.

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

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

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Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has done a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumption and attending cures of plants for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

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Rush Post Office, monroe co. N. Y.

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it is just as all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a dose use of the Sanative, has induced me to dispose of it entirely. The enclosed money you will pay to my account, and I wish you to send more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

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Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge which the Sanative has proved a perfect medicine—and one case in particular where it performed a *wonder.* I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish.

Please credit me with the enclosed money and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

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

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