MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the ninteenth day of January last, which treaty is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, animated by a desire to regulate the commerce and navigation carried on between the two countries in their respective vessels, have, for that purpose, named plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States has appointed John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the said United States; and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Jonkheer Evert Marius Adrian Martini, member of the body of nobles of the province of North Brabant, knight of the order of the Netherland Lion, and his Charge d'Affaires near the United States, who having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles.

ART. 1. Goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the United States, from or to the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise so imported or exported in national vessels. The bounties, draw backs, or other favours of this nature, which may be granted in the States of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also and in like manner be granted on goods directly exported or imported in vessels of the other country, to and from the ports of the two countries, it being understood, that in the latter as in the preceding case, the goods shall have been loaded in the ports from which such vessels have been cleared.

ART. 2. Neither party shall impose upon the vessels of the other, whether coming or departing, any duties of tonnage, harbour dues, light-houses, salvage, pilotage, quarantine, or port charges of any kind or denomination, higher or more onerous than in like cases on national vessels.

ART. 3. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States, in the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, and reciprocally the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the Netherlands in the ports of the said States, shall continue to enjoy all privileges, protection and assistance, as may be usual and necessary for the duly exercising of their functions, in respect also of the deserters from the vessels, whether public or private, of their countries.

ART. 4. The contracting parties agree to consider and treat as vessels of the United States and of the Netherlands, all such as, being furnished by the competent authority with a passport or sea-letter, shall, under the then existing laws and regulations, be recognised as national vessels by the country to which they respectively belong.

ART. 5. In case of shipwreck or damage at sea, each party shall grant to the vessels, whether public or private, of the other, the same assistance and protection which would be afforded to its own vessels in like cases.

ART. 6. The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years, commencing six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications; and further until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, after the expiration of the said term of ten years. And it is hereby mutually agreed, that in case of such notice this treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall, at the end of the said twelve months, altogether cease and determine.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within six months of its date, or sooner, if practicable.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JOHN FORSYTH. [L. S.]
ADR. MARTINI. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts; and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the twenty-third day of the present month, between John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Adr. Martini, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the said States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas a convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at Washington on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic.

Whereas a convention for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at Washington on the 10th day of September, 1838, which convention has not ratified on the part of the Mexican Government, on the alleged ground that the consent of His Majesty the King of Prussia to provide an arbitrator to act in the case provided by said convention could not be obtained:

And whereas the parties to said convention are still, and equally, desirous of terminating the discussions which have taken place between them in respect to said claims, arising from injuries to the personal and property of the citizens of the United States by Mexican authorities, in a manner equally advantageous to the citizens of the United States, by whom said injuries have been sustained, and more convenient to Mexico than that provided by said convention: the President of the United States has named for this purpose, and furnished with full powers, John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the said United States; and the President of the Mexican Republic has named his excellency Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States, and has furnished him with full powers for the same purpose: And the said plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. 1. It is agreed that all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Mexican Government, for injuries done by the authorities of the Mexican Government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State or to the diplomatic agent of the United States, and that the Government of this convention, shall be referred to four commissioners, who shall form a board, and be appointed in the following manner, namely: two commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and two commissioners by the President of the Mexican Republic. The said commissioners, so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of the United States and the Mexican Republic respectively.

ART. 2. The said board shall have two secretaries, versed in the English and Spanish languages; one to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the other by the President of the Mexican Republic. And the said secretaries shall be sworn faithfully to discharge their duty in that capacity.

ART. 3. The said board shall meet in the city of Washington within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and within eighteen months from the time of its meeting shall terminate its duties. The Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, give notice of the time of the meeting of the said board, to be published in two newspapers in Washington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

ART 4. All documents which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of the commission constituted by this convention, may come into the possession of the Department of State of the United States, in relation to the aforesaid claims, shall be delivered to the board. The Mexican Government shall furnish all such documents and explanations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims according to the principles of justice, the law of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Mexico of the 5th of April, 1831; the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said commissioners.

ART. 5. The said commissioners shall by a report under their hands and seals, decide upon the justice of the said claims and the amount of compensation, if any, due from the Mexican Government in each case.

ART. 6. It is agreed that if it should not be convenient for the Mexican Government to pay at once the amount so found due, it shall be at liberty, immediately after the decisions in the several cases shall have taken place, to issue Treasury notes, receivable at the maritime custom houses of the Republic in payment of any duties which may be due or imposed at said custom houses upon goods entered for importation or exportation: said Treasury notes to bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the date of the award on the claim in payment of which said Treasury notes shall have been issued until that of their receipt at the Mexican custom-houses.—But as the presentation and receipt of said Treasury notes at said custom houses in large amounts might be inconvenient to the Mexican Government, it is further agreed that, in such case, the obligation of said Government to receive them in payment of duties, as above stated, may be limited to one half the amount of said duties.

ART. 7. It is further agreed that in the event of the commissioners differing in relation to the aforesaid claims, they shall, jointly or severally, draw up a report stating, in detail, the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed.—And it is agreed that the said report or reports, with authenticated copies of all documents upon which they may be founded, shall be referred to the decision of His Majesty the King of Prussia. But as the documents relating to the aforesaid claims are so voluminous that it cannot be expected His Prussian Majesty would be willing, or able personally to investigate them, it is agreed that he shall appoint a person to act as an arbiter in his behalf: that the person so appointed shall proceed to Washington; that his travelling expenses to that city, and from thence to his residence, or to his place of residence in Prussia, shall be defrayed, one half by the United States and one half by the Mexican Republic; and that he shall receive as a compensation for his services a sum equal to one half of the compensation that may be allowed by the United States to one of the commissioners to be appointed by them, added to one half the compensation that may be allowed by the Mexican Government to one of the commissioners to be appointed by it. And the compensation of such arbiter shall be paid, one half by the United States and one half by the Mexican Government.

ART. 8. Immediately after the signature of this convention, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties (both being thereunto competently authorized) shall, by a joint note addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Prussia, to be delivered by the minister of the United States at Berlin, invite the said monarch to appoint an umpire to act in his behalf in the manner above-mentioned, in case this convention shall be ratified respectively by the Government of the United States and Mexico.

ART. 9. It is agreed that, in the event of His Prussian Majesty's declining to appoint an umpire to act in his behalf, as aforesaid, the contracting parties, on being informed thereof, shall, without delay, invite the Queen Regent of Spain, or the King of the Netherlands, to appoint an umpire to act in their behalf, respectively, as above provided.

ART. 10. And the contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such umpire to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ART. 11. For any sums of money which the umpire shall find due to citizens of the United States by the Mexican Government, Treasury notes shall be issued in the manner aforementioned.

ART. 12. And the United States agree forever to exonerate the Mexican Government from any further accountability for claims which shall either be rejected by the board of the arbiter aforesaid, or which, being allowed by either, shall be provided for by the said Government in the manner beforementioned.

ART. 13. And it is agreed that each Government shall provide compensation for the commissioners and secretary to be appointed by it; and that the contingent expenses of the board shall be defrayed, one moiety by the United States and one moiety by the Mexican Republic.

ART. 14. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within twelve months from the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

If faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Mexican Republic, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the sixty-third year of the independence of the United States of America and the nineteenth of that of the Mexican Republic.

[L. S.] JOHN FORSYTH,
[L. S. FRAN. PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fourth.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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.

From the New World.

MARCELLA, THE ROMAN WIFE.

BY MRS. EMELINE FOX SMITH.

Rome, in the beginning of the fifth century, under the reign of the feeble-minded and inactive Honorius, was fast losing that greatness and glory which had so long rendered her the admiration of mankind and the wonder of the world. A fearful storm had now gathered around the destinies of the devoted city; the dark spirit of ruin brooded over her magnificent temples; and death and destruction in many a form awaited her once proud and prosperous people. She the haughty mistress of the world, who had conquered every country and brought the proudest nations suppliants at her feet, was now herself a suitor, subject to the will and power of a rude band of barbarians.

The renowned Alaric, king of the Goths had, with his numerous army, encompassed the walls of the city, commanded every entrance and intercepted all intercourse with the surrounding country. His watchful and vigilant followers guarded every avenue, whereby the Romans might receive succors or supplies of provision, and thus all prospect of aid, all hope of assistance, was denied to the miserable inhabitants within. At first the scarcity and suffering produced by this state of things was confined to the lower class of citizens, and the humble dwellings of the poor; but as time passed on and the stock of provisions in the city rapidly diminished, the pale face of want began to show itself among the rich and the lofty, and the glittering form of famine stalked amid the splendors of marble mansions and senatorial palaces. What were now the glittering decorations of these dwellings of pomp and power, when all their costly magnificence was insufficient to purchase food to sustain life! What now were wealth and splendor but a reproach to human pride and the mockery of human greatness? They were powerless to stay the hand of famine in its fearful work of death.

Rome now presented a terrible picture of human misery. The most pernicious and loathsome food was eagerly devoured—the most horrible and unnatural means used to sustain life. A dreadful suspicion crept over the thoughts of men, that some miserable wretches, rendered desperate by suffering, devoured the bodies of their fellow beings; and the horrid fear darkened the minds of many, that even mothers, madened by the miseries of starvation, fed upon the flesh of their murdered children. Thousands of suffering victims perished in the streets, for their public sepulchres were without the walls of the city, and in possession of the enemy, the dead were left to moulder where they fell; thus adding the desolating effects of pestilence to the fearful devastations of famine.

Amid this miserable period was a brave and powerful nobleman called Severus. He was the leader of a band of Roman soldiers; and in many conflicts with the Goths he had signalized himself by acts of valor and deeds of lofty daring. He was now confined to his mansion by a dangerous illness, occasioned by a severe wound received in a recent engagement with the enemy. As famine darkened over his household, the friends of Severus one by one deserted him—his servants turned traitors and fled, and his slaves left their suffering master to search the city for food. He was not, however, in this hour of extremity deserted by all. There was one friend whose faithfulness and fidelity no force of circumstance could change. That friend was his young and beautiful wife Marcella. She was a high-souled and noble woman, descended from a long line of Roman senators, and well worthy of the race from whence she sprung. She was celebrated among the matrons of the city for her loveliness and lofty virtue, and also remarkable for the devoted and almost idolatrous love which she bestowed upon her husband. How beautifully did that undying affection manifest itself in this season of suffering! How brightly it shone forth from amid the dark clouds of adversity that gathered so threatningly around.

Marcella was now the only companion and attendant of Severus. She watched over him night and day with the most untiring solicitude. She ministered to his every want, and bestowed upon him every comfort that it was in her power to procure. She brought him his daily food, and though thousands were perishing around him by starvation, he knew it not, for he had no idea of the suffering and hunger. How she procured it, Marcella scarcely knew herself. While wealth could purchase food, she gave the costly ornaments of her person, and the magnificent decorations of her mansion, with a lavish hand. When famine grew more desolating, and glittering heaps of gold could no longer purchase a morsel of bread, she sought other means of obtaining it. Choosing the moments when Severus slumbered, she carefully secured his chamber, and went forth into the city to search for food. Unknown and in the darkness of night, the perils of pestilence, the horrors that stalked abroad in the forms of misery and madness, and traversed every street and every portion of the city where there was the faintest hope of obtaining the nourishment necessary to save the life of her husband. She knelt to those who yet had food, and petitioned with such passionate earnestness and powerful eloquence, that none could withstand her appeal. Of herself, she thought not; claiming no alleviation from its severest pangs, but she never for an instant forgot that the morsel of sustenance obtained with so much danger and difficulty was not for her own benefit. Death, at such moments, might have come before that devoted woman in his most appalling form, and she would have resigned herself to his power with a prayer upon her lips that the beloved of her soul might escape the miseries of starvation.

Returning late one evening from a toilsome and fruitless search for food, Marcella reached her home wearied with exertion, worn out with privation, and almost wild with misery. She could proceed no further than the threshold of her mansion, and there she sunk in a state of exhaustion, and resigned herself to the lethargy that stole over her senses. For a brief space she slumbered, but the fearful vision that haunted her thoughts by day was with her dreams, and she fancied that she saw Severus perishing with hunger.

This aroused her to renewed exertion, and she started up to pace the desolate apartments and devise some new scheme for obtaining food. By degrees her pallid face brightened a little as the wild project which had entered her imagination, revealed itself more clearly to her mind. With the speed and almost the silence of thought she ascended to the room of Severus, and ascertained that he still slept. Then kneeling by the bedside, she breathed a hurried but fervent prayer for his safety, and for her own success in the perilous task she was about to attempt. Arising with calmer thought and firmer resolves, she bent softly over the couch of her husband to gaze once more ere she departed, upon that beloved face. It was pale and emaciated, but there was an expression of peace and happiness upon the features; and as the fond wife gazed, that expression brightened into a smile and the unconscious sleeper murmured her name. At this Marcella could scarcely refrain from pressing a kiss upon his brow, but she contented herself by bestowing upon him such a look of fondness as seldom beams from mortal's eyes, and turning away with noiseless step she left the apartment. Enveloping her form in a long dark cloak and shrouding her features in a thick veil, she left the house and rapidly threaded the almost desolate streets of the city. Arriving at one of the gates, she knelt to the guard, and, with gold which she had brought for the purpose, procured his consent to pass out, and his promise to admit her again on her return at a concerted signal from without. With a throbbing heart and trembling step she passed the space that intervened between the walls of the city and the enemy's encampment. Upon reaching the ground she saw that the sentinel in that quarter slept upon his post, and, noiseless as a spirit, she glided past him and entered the first tent in which she beheld a light. By a singular chance it was tenanted by a young Gothic officer who had once seen Marcella at a public festival, and was strongly enamoured with her surpassing beauty. After learning her rank and station, he considered his passion hopeless, but he had never banished it from his heart or forgot its object. From that moment to the present hour she had been the idol of his waking and sleeping dreams.

Perchance it was thoughts of her, and vain regrets that she could never be his, which had even now kept him from his pillow and made his wakeful eyes to weep.

Marcella seemed totally unconscious of the look of astonishment which the soldier bestowed upon her when she entered the tent, but advancing hastily to the place where he was seated, she threw off her disguise, knelt at his feet and clasping her emaciated hands together, strove in vain to make known the purport of her visit. Her strength had been so severely tried by privation and suffering that it would sustain her no longer, and she fell senseless upon the ground. It would be vain to attempt to describe the feelings of the young officer when he recognized his beautiful visitant. His first feeling was overpowering astonishment, and his next unbounded delight that the proud and peerless idol of his long-cherished dreams was at last before him. Tenderly he raised the insensate form of Marcella, bore it to a couch, and then applied restoratives with the care and fondness of a mother ministering to the wants of a suffering child. It was long ere his guest recovered from that fearful swoon; and the rude Goth gazed upon those features so changed by the hand of misery, he felt a sentiment of reverence mingle with the intense love with which he regarded her. But as color returned to the cheek, and light to the eye of his fair visitor, more unholy thoughts took possession of his mind, and the dark spirit of unhallowed love whispered him that now was the moment to obtain the happiness he had been so long wishing for in vain.

When Marcella awoke to consciousness of her situation, her first thoughts were for Severus, and her first words, "Give me food or he dies."

Then springing from the rude couch on which she reclined, with that true eloquence which love supplies to the most untutored mind, she pleaded with a thrilling appeal to her barbarian auditor. She told him of her struggles to save her sick and suffering husband; of her wanderings night and day to obtain food; of her toils, privations, and perils for one dearer to her than her own existence. "And now," said she, closing her prayer for aid, "he has consumed his last morsel of sustenance, and I have vainly traversed the city to obtain more. He must not wake on the morrow and ask in vain for the nourishment necessary to prolong his precious life. He must not die of hunger. if my heart's blood is the draught that sustains him. Give me bread, therefore, good stranger, that I may save my husband and bless thy name forever."

Her words, her manner, would have awakened pity in the most callous heart, and the barbarian was for a moment softened by her stirring eloquence. He was about to comply with her request and allow her to depart in peace, but again the dark demon of unhallowed passion entered his heart and he said,

"I will give the food, fair lady, on save the life of thy wounded husband, but I must be on condition that you smile upon me and return some portion of the deep love I have long cherished for thee. You must give me your charming person as a recompense for my assistance."

For an instant the blood came rushing to the cheek of Marcella, and the fire of indignation and scorn flashed from her eyes. She forgot how completely she was in the power of the rude barbarian, and proudly answered,

"I am the daughter of an illustrious Roman senator; the wife of a noble Roman chief; the snow on the lofty mountain top is not more stainless than my name, and that unsullied name is the proudest possession of the husband I adore. I would peril life and limb to spare that husband one pang, but I would not barter my unshadowed honor to save him from instant death. He would loathe the existence purchased at such a price, and scorn the being who obtained it."

The young Goth was astonished but not awed by her daring dignity. It awoke a deeper sentiment of passion in his heart, and a fiercer flame of love in his unhallowed soul. Planting himself before the entrance of the tent, he declared that he never leave it until she had complied with his request. Marcella shrieked for help, but it was in a feeble voice and none came to save. In the fear of detection, and the intoxication of uncontrollable passion the barbarian drew his sword and threatened to plunge it into the bosom of the defenceless woman if she resisted him longer. This aroused Marcella from the stupor of agony that was stealing over her senses, and reminded her of a means of defence which she had almost forgotten. In her late dangerous wanderings at night she had always worn a small dagger concealed about her person, and in this moment of extremity she found it was still there. This roused her, and she exclaimed,

"I think you, rude barbarian, I fear death! Behold!" and as she spoke, ere he could stay her hand, she raised the glittering steel and inflicted a deep but not deadly wound upon her own fair neck. "Behold," said the heroic woman, and she pointed with a calm smile to the purple current that flowed from the wound, "behold, how I despise your impotent threat. Know slave that I would choose a thousand deaths rather than dishonor; and if you approach one step, or dare to breathe a word of your contaminating love again, this dagger drinks the life blood of my heart, and relieves me forever from your detested persecutions."

Had an angel of light suddenly descended from above to rebuke the soldier for his conduct, he could not have been more awed and astonished than by the holy heroism of Marcella. Awhile he gazed upon her with such admiration as a mortal might bestow upon a descended God. Then reverently kneeling—[illegible] with for the future and accept his aid. Speedily he brought food and refreshments and entreated her to partake, but weak, wounded, and weary as she was, the devoted wife refused to appease her hunger until Severus was supplied, and prepared instantly for departure. The soldier respectfully led her forth from the encampment, and entreated her to allow him to aid her feeble steps to the gates of the city. Marcella trusted him, for she saw in his manner the sincerity of repentance. When they had reached the walls of the city in safety, she held forth her hand to the Goth, and said,

"All that was not noble in your conduct this night shall be forgotten. I will only remember you as one who has saved the life of Severus. Farewell, and may the Gods, who never let a generous act go unrewarded, recompense you for the aid you have bestowed upon the afflicted.

The rude soldier was softened almost to tears as he took the proffered hand, and said, "May the Gods bless thee, lady, and save the life of thy noble husband. I have loved thee long as one mortal loves another, and sometimes dared to dream that my love might be returned. The dream vanished, and I knew it was a delusion. I will only think of thee as one who stands in the place of the Gods whom they adore. Farewell—my life shall be one continued prayer for your happiness."

Thus saying he turned away; and Marcella, making the concerted signal, she was admitted within the gate. The grey dawn was stealing over the streets as she tottered back to her home. She ascended to the room of Severus, placed the food which she had brought him by his bedside, and sunk upon the floor in a state which she believed to be death.

Morning broke brightly over the besieged city, and its earliest sunbeams fell upon a party of ambassadors speeding to capitulate with the enemy. The treaty was made. Alaric withdrew his forces; Rome was saved; and even in the same half famished inhabitants rejoicing over the plenty, that poured in from every quarter.

Marcella, the devoted and heroic wife, obtained the reward she merited. Long and dangerous illness was caused by her super-human exertions, but she recovered, to bless her grateful husband and enjoy a long life of uninterrupted happiness.

Boots & Shoes.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN have just received a general assortment of Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, Boys and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising all the varieties, from the finest fancy coloured French Kidskin down to the coarsest Brogan, all of our own selection, from the Manufactories in Philadelphia, Hartford, Dedham and Lynn, which we offer at a little better quality than we have heretofore kept.

Freeman's celebrated coarse and Kip Boots warranted a cheaper article for economy sake than Shoes, and certainly more comfortable, for the case or single pair.

Calfskins, Linnings, Binding, Thread, Sparrables, Lasts, Kit and Findings generally.

N. B. We likewise keep on hand a good assortment of work of our own manufacture, and are prepared to make to order (to wear) all kinds of work to suit customers.

Sept. 3—3m.

Medical Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Medical Association of North Eastern Kentucky," will be held in Flemingsburg, on Friday, the 9th day of October, 1840.

☞ A general attendance of the members is earnestly solicited as business of much importance will be transacted.

Sept. 23 R. M. LAWSON, Sec't.

Summer Candles.

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

Falling and Cloth Dressing

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has established himself in Washington, and is commenced Falling, Cloth-dressing and Shearing, which he pledges himself shall be done in a neat style, and with the utmost despatch.

He will enclose none but experienced and competent workmen.

JOHN N. GANTER,
Washington, Aug 26, 40—3m

Cheap Paper.

300 Reams of medium and crown wrapping paper, at 10 per cent less than Pittsburg prices. Also, Writing Cap and Post Paper, Ruled and Plain. Bonsteel's Sales of Martin Van Buren, Gen Harrison and Gen Jackson to American Ladies 1839 to 1841—this is the most valuable Political Register of facts and statistics of all the United States, to be had. Lossiel Hamilton's Almanacs for 1841. For sale by the piece, dozen or single, at

E. COZZENS Bookstore,
Front St Maysville.

J. CARD.

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

Washington, Sept. 8, 1840—tf.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ENEMY—THE WHIG ALLIANCE—THE WHIGS IMPLICATED—GOOD NEWS—RESPECTABLE WHIG PAPER IN NEW YORK.

The following extract is from a long article in the Sunday Morning News of 27th instant. The News is a temperate but decided Whig paper, as this extract will show. In this article it speaks the sentiments which ought to animate the breast of every American, every true friend to his country, to the Union and to liberty.

We call the attention of the whole South to this extract. Can it be possible that any man at the South, let him belong to what party he may, can in any way countenance or approve the unholy alliance of one of the great political parties with the desperate fanatics who seem resolved to carry out their mad schemes at the expense of our happy Union, and at the hazard of a servile war, and the massacre of women and children? When a Northern man, and a Whig, feels it his duty to sound the tocsin of alarm, and solemnly to call on his brethren to pause, can the South doubt that there is danger? Is it impossible that the Southern party can be more blind than the fanatics of Abolitionism; and, that a Southern slaveholding can encourage the Northern Abolitionist; and, that a Southern slaveholder can encourage the Northern Abolitionist, in his schemes of madness, folly and crime? That he can aid this deadly foe, in putting the knife into the hands of his own slaves, to cut the throats of his wife and children, or a torch to fire his own dwelling? This must not, cannot be. If such are the results of party, away with it; cast it from you as you would a deadly poison. Who are the Patriots at the South, that, for the hope of office, are forming an unholy union with a sect of infuriated and infuriating fanatics, and encouraging and stimulating them on in their schemes of insurrection and massacre? It will be in vain for them to deny a participation in this union of the Northern Whigs and Abolitionists, which must give to those fanatics a tremendous influence, and bring their schemes to a speedy issue which may shake this Government to its centre. They know of this union; it is as obvious as the sun in the heavens; they encourage and approve of it, for the hope of a temporary political triumph. Doubtless they are told by their Northern Whig friends, that when they get the power by the half of the votes of the Abolitionists, they can control them and check their mad career. Infuriated men! Do they not know that fanaticism can no more be influenced or controlled by reason, argument, or persuasion, than the arm of man could arrest the electric shock?

A fearful responsibility, an awful retribution, awaits the Southern politicians who permits his uncontrolled ambition, and the paltry hope of office, to make him an accomplice and an abettor in the diabolical schemes of Northern Abolitionism—This retribution may be kept up until the mischief is done, but let them not think to escape; for when the wrath of a deceived and betrayed people shall be unkindled by the scenes of violence and massacre, it will administer justice with

From the Sunday Morning News.

Now we [illegible] our politicians, [illegible] grief and shame. [illegible] the dread of [illegible] Abolitionists [illegible] have proposed to have the question [illegible] floor of Congress—one calculated to inflame our passions to madness, and to pave the way for a separation of the Union? If done peaceably, are you prepared to incur a national debt of millions of dollars, to be laid as a tax on the industry of the free laboring class, to emancipate a race of persons, who are more comfortably off, better fed, clothed, and cared for in health, and greatly better attended in sickness, than a large portion of our laboring population? Are you prepared after all this is done, to incur a heavy amount of annual taxation to support a vagrant population, spreading itself over our Atlantic cities, and fearfully increasing your calendar of crime? If not done peacefully, are you prepared for a servile war in the fairest part of the Union? for the cries of the murdered, the ravaged, and the defenceless? the female and the infant? the destruction of property and the horrors from which we shrink in anticipation? Can you form an unholy alliance with a race of fanatics who would shrink from no means by which their ends can be accomplished? and only that you may postrate the present Administration, without reflecting that your next step may be on the murdered bodies of our Southern brethren? It is an unnatural and unholy alliance—repudiate it. Success acquired by such means can but entail a curse upon you and your posterity to the latest generations; one which will make the very name of Whig's by word and a reproach. If you hold the principles of the Whigs of the Revolution, you will bear in mind that the rights of the South were solemnly recognised by the Constitution, and that the best blood of the South was poured out to assist in attaining our liberty and independence. You will bear in mind that whenever the country has been threatened with the chicanery of the South has been first and foremost in vindicating its rights and honor. And if they ever exhibited a front of defiance, it was only after excitement had driven them to temporary madness. Our Whig friends and brethren, we ask you again, pause and reflect. There is nothing we have so much at heart as the success of the Whig cause, but we go "for noble ends by noble means attained." And if success is only to be accomplished by an alliance with Abolitionists therewith, then do we pray that God may, in his mercy, send us so complete and overwhelming a defeat as will obliterate the very name of Whig, if with it we can only prostrate the Abolition question, and disperse the clouds threatening our common country by the agitation of the fanatic Abolitionists. We take the ground of the Star, while under the supervision of Mr. Noah—an able and an honest man, a shrewd politician and unflinching patriot—and with him we do not feel disposed to barter the glorious prospects of our country for party success. He says: "We fear from recent indications that Mr Administration at Albany are too much inclined to yield to the influence of Abolitionists, in which case it will be necessary, at all hazards, to counteract the influence."—We fear his warning voice has been raised in vain and in the madness of pursuit every means has been grasped at to promote the end in view. If we are wrong, let the Whig party speak and disavow all connection with Abolitionists—If we are right, then say we again, may God in it in mercy send them an overwhelming defeat.

We see it stated that there are 1600 Anti-Slavery societies in the United States, comprising several hundred thousand members. The question is why they should awake to the alarming extent of their ramifications, and the dangerous tendency of their designs.—*Globe.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

MR. McDUFFIE.

The following letter was written by Mr. McDuffie to the Committee of Invitation to a Democratic Dinner at Greenville, S. C. on the 7th instant.

CHERRY HILL, 25th Aug. 1840.

Gentlemen—I have received your polite invitation to attend a meeting of the Democratic party of Greenville District, on the first Monday in September next, but shall be prevented by other engagements from being present on that occasion. In the extraordinary state which the general politics of the country has taken since the nomination of General Harrison, threatening to obliterate all the constitutional landmarks which the people of the South have hitherto regarded as the surest security against Federal encroachments, the most persuasive motives will be found to a harmonious co-operation between the two parties that recently divided this State, for the purpose of preserving those great constitutional principles which are common to them both. When General Harrison's nomination was first announced, I did not deem it within the scope of possibility, that he could obtain the vote of a single S outhern State.—But such has been the influence of the political arts and unexampled exertions of a coalition of politicians having one common object, but no common principle, that it is much to be apprehended that ALL those doctrines which constitute the security of the Southern States will be sacrificed at the shrine of this mere personal ambition. Through they refuse to avow any principle or measure, yet we can distinctly perceive, through the mists of studied concealment, the principles by which General Harrison's Administration would be governed, and the leading measures by which it would be distinguished. And I may confidently say, that there is not a solitary principle or measure, heretofore cherished by the Southern States, that would not be surrendered by their co-operation in the election of Gen. Harrison. If there be any, let it be stated. Is it a protective Tariff? Gen. Harrison has always been an extremist on this subject, and Mr. Webster, his Prime Minister apparent, has avowed his determination to revive it, regardless of the Compromise, to which he has always been violently opposed. Is it a system of Internal improvements by the Federal Government? No man has gone quite so far in favor of proposes to [illegible] for the payment of the public debt, and [illegible] vote! for every appropriation [illegible] Is it the permanent [illegible] of the proceeds of the public lands from the Federal Treasury, to be given to the States, thus creating the necessity for an increased Tariff of duties on imports, and practically assuming the State debts? General Harrison has publicly endorsed Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Is the great consolidation heresy, that the Federal Constitution was created by the people of the United States as a common agent, and not by the sovereign States of the confederacy? General Harrison has endorsed Mr Webster's speech containing this heresy. I will not ask, is it a National Bank? because I differ with both parties in relation to this measure, though I decidedly prefer the Independent Treasury system to a National Bank, under the existing circumstances of the country. Is it a believe the old Bank of the U. States was premature ly abandoned, what consummate versatility would it argue in the people of the United States, who put down that institution, to turn immediately round & re-establish another, before they have made the slightest trial of the Sub Treasury system, recently established by their representatives? Are we to have no stability in a system so deeply affecting all the interests of society? Are we to have an everlasting round of changes and experiments, merely to serve the ends of political parties, destroying public confidence and perpetuating the public distress? As to General Harrison's most unstatesman-like, not to say absurd, opinion, that he believes a National Bank unconstitutional, unless it should be found necessary for the convenience of the Treasury, I consider it sufficient of itself to condemn the pretensions to the Presidency. In the hands of such a man the Constitution would be a mere nose of wax. Every thing would resolve itself into the tyrant's plea—necessity.

I am gentlemen your ob't serv't

GEO. McDUFFIE.

T. Walker, Esq., and others, Committee.

IMMENSE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The meeting of the Democracy of the city of New York, held in the Park on Monday, was an immense assemblage of the people, unparalleled, we believe, in the political annals of that place. It is stated that forty thousand persons were present. The New Era in speaking of it, has the subjoined:

"Yesterday, the Democracy of the City, the producers of wealth, the toilers, laborers, and freemen, turned out in their thousands to record their unanitsining the administration in the upright and righteous course which it has pursued. The shouts that rent the air were borne in thunder echoes to those who were assembled, (in the words of one of the orators,) among the palaces of wealth as the presage of a victory, which is destined to put an end to the moneyed aristocracy of the country. Through every avenue of the Park, from every inlet, streams of human life poured, all anxious to join in their attestation of the truth of the great principles, which they received as the foundations of our national government, and on which its ultimate stability must entirely depend.

The beauty of the day—the general harmony of feeling—the unity of purpose—all conspired to lend attraction and importance to the occasion. At two o'clock, it was earnestly possible to crowd near enough to the principal stand to have an opportunity of listening to the speakers. The whole space before the City Hall was densely thronged by those who had left their occupations, fearless and unterrified, at the call, they knew, and rightly, that interest in the final results of the forth coming contest. Meeting after meeting was organized at different periods of the after noon. At one time as many as eight distinct bodies of men were convened, and eight separate orators were employed. The demonstration of feeling was of the most gratifying and exciting character. The broad banner of the republic the stars and stripes floated above, fanned by the beautiful breeze that swept across the Park, and supported by the men who had never dishonored it by rash and unguarded speculations, stained it by a forfeiture of credit, or abandoned the principles of which it was a type, the HARDY SONS OF INDEPENDENCE. And when it was proved that the reckless and unprincipled dynasty that now trample down beneath their traitor feet the liberties and birthright of their native state, should no longer propagate the slander of truth, but that NEW YORK MUST BE REDEEMED.—*Bal. Rep.*

From the Bangor [Me.] Democrat.

FRAUDS.

We are aware, that the charges of fraud and cheating at the polls are often made upon mere suspicion, and when in fact there has been no foundation for them. We have therefore been inclined heretofore, to pay little attention to them, and to attribute the *singular* gains of the Federalists in the *strongholds* at certain critical periods to their bonafide exertions, rather than to the gross corruption of which there have been rumors.

At length we are forced to the conviction, that the startling whispers, now circulating, "*of fool; play with the ballot boxes* are based on truth. We have learned facts, worthy the serious attention of all upright citizens, and shall publish them as fast as we are able to furnish ourselves with the *proofs* of their correctness.

We are satisfied, that in many instances DOUBLE VOTES have been thrown by the Federalists; that in some places, where there were *Federal* town officers, the names of SIXONS have been put up on the check list, and the minors themselves carried to the polls to throw Federal votes; that citizens of OTHER STATES have been brought here to outnumber us; and further, that these villanies have been practis d in accordance with a SYSTEM, arranged by them throughout the Union.

In the city of Bangor we have ascertained the following instances of corrupt management.

☞ John Short, in ward 7, was detected in the act of putting TWO BALLOTS into the box.

☞ Charles H. Thaxter was seen to vote in ward 5. Mr. Thaxter is the *postmaster* at MOLENUXS, in Aroostook county.

☞ Hazen Mitchell, esq. was seen to vote in ward 2. Mr. Mitchell is a citizen of Hampden in this county. He has always sustained an unblemished reputation, as an honest and conscientious man; and it is with no little regret that we learn, that he availed himself of his victory to throw a vote to ride in, and swell the Federal majority by his vote. When men of his respectable standing set such an example, what may we not expect from the more abandoned partizans of Federalism?

☞ DR. STRAW—SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS removed and will remain one week only. Sept. 15.

The above advertisement is copied from the Bangor Whig of the day after election. Dr. Straw is an inhabitant of New Hampshire, where he has a wife and family. This stranger from another State *voted* in ward 2!

Abraham Bond, in ward 4, a Democrat who is so blind that he cannot read, was led into voting the Federal ticket. An impertinent Feder list thrust a Whig ballot into his hand, in which he held his democratic ballot, and then after he had made him forget which was the Federal ticket, the Federalist told him, as he was about to vote, that the Kent was the Democratic ballot, by which Mr. Bond supposed he meant the Fairfield ticket, and deposited it in the box under that impression. The base fellow afterwards boasted of his trick—*of cheating a blind man!*

THE BARBECUE AT WESTPORT.

The Democratic citizens of Oldham county gave a Barbecue at Westport on Monday, the 5th inst., (the anniversary of the battle of the Thames,) at which the Democrats of the neighboring counties of this State and of Indiana were invited guests. The Democrats of Louisville and vicinity, and those from New Albany, Jeffersonville, left this city for Westport, on board the steamboat Rappahannock, at 9 o'clock, numbering between three and four hundred. Arriving at Westport, they were greeted with great enthusiasm by an assembly of at least three thousand already congregated and enjoying the festivities of the day. The Louisville, Jeffersonville, and Indiana deputation consisted of Capt. Wm. Chambers, Jacob Walker, Jas. Tarleton, Wm. Powers, Hockersmith, Col. Tuley, Col. Ford, and Wm. French. On reaching the landing at Westport, the visitors formed a procession, and proceeding to the upper stand, were conducted to the green above the town, where every attention and attestation in the upright and righteous course which it has pursued. The shouts that rent the air were borne in thunder echoes to those who were assembled, (in the words of one of the orators,) among the palaces of wealth as the presage of a victory, which is destined to put an end to the moneyed aristocracy of the country. Through every avenue of the Park, from every inlet, streams of human life poured, all anxious to join in their attestation of the truth of the great principles, which they received as the foundations of our national government, and on which its ultimate stability must entirely depend.

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After Mr. Merriwether, Mr. Thos. H. Holt, of Arkansas, spoke for nearly three hours, in a strain of eloquence of the highest order. Mr. H. is, we understand, cousin of Mr. Joseph Holt, formerly of this city. We hope our Democratic fellow-citizens will invite Mr. Joseph Holt to dress them during his sojourn. Kentuckians should know that they have reason to feel proud of another scion of a gifted family, whose eloquence has been equalled only by all the freshness and ardor of the first burst of genius into the scale of Democracy.

Mr. Holt was followed by Mr. Henley, of Indiana, whose speech was, as usual, extremely effective and felicitous, delighting every one who heard it.

About half past five o'clock, the visitors from Louisville and vicinity left for home before the proceedings had closed.

It was altogether a meeting of the strongest Democratic enthusiasm evinced in Kentucky during the present contest. The heartfelt cheers which arose whenever the name of R. M. Johnson was pronounced, showed how deep and enduring is the affection entertained for him in this State.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

HARRISON vs. HARRISON.

At the great Federal gathering at Chillicothe, Gen. Harrison made a very singular speech. We quote two extracts:

"The front rank is not usually the place for the Commander-in-Chief. There is never but one event, when the laws of war permit him to go into the foremost of the fight. When hope seems lost, and despair is settling upon his soldiers, then, and then only is he to plunge into the hottest of the strife to meet a glorious death or achieve a victory. In no other case is his life thus to be perilled. And if he is always in the very front of the contest, leading on in person the advance troops, he is to sacrifice the interests of the various detachments of the army! All the orders of battle issue from him. When he sees one portion of those who are engaged in conflict too hotly pressed by the enemy, he must send them assistance from those who are in reserve. If on the other hand, a detachment is retreating, another body of reserve must be sent to their succor. Thus his eye must be fixed on all parts of the army, and he must be ready, at a moment, to prove for any emergency. You perceive that what must be the position of the Commanding General for the security of his army."

The front rank not the place for a Commanding General. Only when hope seems lost, and despair is settling upon his shoulders, do the laws of war permit him to go into the foremost of the fight. This is very well. Now let us see where the General, in the same speech, asserts that he was in the battle of the Thames:

"You have been told, fellow-citizens, that I was two miles from the scene of action at the memorable battle on the Thames. Now I will here propose a bargain. If any one will show that I was two miles in any one time during the engagement, in the front of the battle, that I was one mile from the front of the battle—that I was half a mile from the front of the battle—that I was a quarter of a mile from the battle—in a word, that I was fifty feet from the front of the battle—then will gives up the contest. But it is said that Col. Johnson did not see me. Neither did I see him. Can any one suppose, that because he did not see me through a thicket of 200 yards, that I was not there? Col. Johnson was on the extreme left, and I was on the extreme right with his brother James' regiment. Will any one come forward and swear that I did not finish the battle? and gain the victory, in advance of any point that Col. Johnson had attained to? I did so. For when he fell covered with wounds, and, his troops were repulsed, I marched forthwith to the rescue, and in front of where he had fallen, I secured the conquest myself."

In the above speech he asserts that he was not at any one time fifty feet from the front of the battle, that he finished the battle, in advance of any point that Col. Johnson had reached, and that he, Harrison, secured the conquest himself!—Can any one, knowing we ever heard or read in the way of bragging, the General, we suppose, has arrived at the conclusion that, if candidates are not to give pledges or to avow their principles, they may sing their own praise and boast of their own heroisms and conquests. It is probably fortunate for the Country, that he resigned his commission in the midst of the war. Certain it is that he would now, if in service, be deemed a disgrace to the "cloth," and it might be thought more nearly to the mark by Court Martial for doing gross injustice to the gallant men under his command. "I secured the conquest myself!" Did ever man play the braggadocio to a more ridiculous extent? No, fellow-citizens, recollecting the history of the late war, can believe the assertion that Gen. Harrison secured the conquest himself! If what the General now asserts had been true, would the Senate of the United States have hesitated to vote him a medal for the achievement? No, no. Gen. Harrison is now in his dotage, and has been prompted by the flattery and the inventions of his friends, to make assertions which sensible men cannot believe, and to commit the gross injustice of claiming all the glory of the victory of the Thames! His course is nauseating to his intelligent friends, and must degrade him, by handing him down to posterity as a vain and silly braggart.

No one denied on the field of battle that Johnson's regiment conquered the enemy—nor can any one deny that fact and tell the truth. Can any one deny Harrison assigned a regiment, or a battalion, or even an entire company, led on by him, *in any point attained by Col. Johnson?* Gen. Harrison can do no such thing. He neither won the battle himself nor led those who did win it—and is effect to rob Col. John on and his regiment of mouted men of the laurels they won, is contemptible in the extreme.

"*I secured the conquest myself!*" says Harrison! Can any man who was in the battle of the Thames read this assertion without pitying the individual who made it—without feeling the conviction that he was once commanded by a man not qualified to command, who is now, by the meanest sort of braggadism, attempting to rob other men of their blood-bought laurels, by *modestly* asseverating: "*I secured the conquest myself!*"

But the reader should look to the absurd and contradictory character of the General's assertions. He is right enough in contending that a General should never go into the foremost of the fight except in desperate cases—only when hope is lost, is the Commander to plunge into the hottest of the strife, to meet a glorious death or achieve a victory"—yet he asserts that he was not at any time during the engagement even *fifty feet* from the front of the battle! His business was to send or order succor to those who were too hotly pressed—instead of which he went himself from the extreme right to the left, and he says: *I secured the conquest myself!*"

Shame on such egotism—such perversion of truth—such braggadism.

Gen. Harrison now controverts the statement, that Col. Johnson solicited the command of the gallant Scott—but who will believe him, after reading his sweeping assertion: "I secured the conquest myself!"

By the way, we think Tip ought to be caged again. The thinking committee should not permit him to get out of their sight, or to deliver speeches not previously prepared for him. If they do not keep a close watch over him, he may yet deny that Croghan is entitled to the honor of the victory at Sandusky—and say that "I repulsed the British and Indians when they attacked that fort, and prevented them from proceeding down the lake to Erie, where they might have destroyed out fleet."—*Lou. Adv.*

RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.

At a meeting of the females of the borough of South Trenton, (Mill-hill and Broomsburg,) in the county of Nottingham, township of Mercer, and State of New Jersey—widows, daughters, and grand-daughters of the Revolutionary patriots—we held at the residence of Mrs Parker, in said borough, on Saturday, September 26th, 1840. The meeting was called to order by the venerable Mrs SARAH LIPES, (a widow of a Revolutionary patriot,) President, and R. A. PARKER, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion of Mrs. E. Johnson, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee consisted of Mrs. Ann Lopardus, Mrs. Lucy Ann Dye, Mrs. Mary Franklin, and Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, information has been received by us, that a banner has been presented to the Whig Convention, by the young ladies of Mill Hill, in said borough, called, we believe, the "Nottingham Banner;" and, whereas, we have been informed it was spread before the American Nation, at the Baltimore whig Convention, and there called the "Jersey Banner;" and we are impelled, as the sentiments of the females of Nottingham, and whereas, we, the widows, daughters, and granddaughters of the Revolutionary Patriots, who reside in the township of Nottingham, the fathers fought at the battles of Trenton, Princetown, and Monmouth, and trod the frozen ground which marked their footsteps the blood gushed from their bleeding wounds—and wounded at the massacre at Paoli in September, 1777, and have witnessed the eventful struggle for liberty, on sea as well as land, and ourselves, some of the actual sufferers by the British, which history bears testimony of; therefore we consider ourselves to be the persons to act, and do for ourselves, and on behalf of the females of the township of Nottingham,

Resolved, That so far from the banner presented, being the Female Nottingham, the patriots of the Revolution, it meets with our unqualified disapprobation, as it was done without our knowledge, directly of indirectly.

Resolved, That we do no approve of females assembling in public meetings, and cider carousals; that mothers can do the country more good by teaching their daughters to be experienced housekeepers, than by taking them to conventions to exhibit their persons.

Resolved, That it ought to be made known that those who presented the banner were not the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution, but mere girlish one a daughter of an Englishmaster young girls from the city of New York, who had recently removed into our neighborhood; and the ancestors of the latter never did any good to the American cause in the Revolutionary war, to our knowledge, and, for aught we know, they have to paid for the white satin and their services.

Resolved, That the gentleman who spoke on behalf of the banner, as we have been informed, and spread it before the Whig Convention in the Statehouse yard, in the city of Baltimore, is a foreigner, or stranger in our neighborhood, who did not reside more than three years, and therefore was not the proper person to represent Nottingham.

Resolved, That it is more becoming to the female part of the community to be keepers at home, wandering about, not only idle, but busy bodies, meddling with things they ought not.—I Timothy, 5th chapter, 13th verse.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of females participating in politics, and of their "studies" or working-woman—that they ought to act an example of being peace-making mothers, and not, rather than excite, the animosities of men.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to his Excellency, M. Van Buren, President of the United States, for his humanity and generously conduct in paying attention to a letter written to him on the first day of November, 1837, by a female of our township, on behalf of the suffering widows of this place, of Revolutionary Patriots, and for which he has the most unbounded thanks of this meeting.

Motion of Mrs E. Johnson, it was

Resolved, That those "young ladies" who have so grossly misrepresented, in regard to the banner, which we believe, is more properly called the "Jersey Banner" instead of "Nottingham Banner" ought to be ashamed of themselves, and for which they ought to be ashamed of themselves, and for which they ought to be ashamed of themselves, and for which they

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

October 15, 1840.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

AND VICE-PRESIDENT,

R. M. JOHNSON.

State Electors,

NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

District Electors.

1 Dist. JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calloway, Co.
2 " CORNELIUS BURNLEY, of Henderson.
3 " RICHARD S. FORD, of Warren.
4 " EPHEMER THOMPSON, of Pulaski.
5 " TOS'S. P. MOORE, of Mercer.
6 " MARTIN HARDIN, of Hardin.
7 " JOHN ROWAN, Jr. of Nelson.
8 " DAVID MEYWEATHER, of Jefferson.
9 " DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay.
10 " MATTHEW FLOURNOY, of Fayette.
11 " THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis.
12 " PETER LAMBROUGH, of Mason.
13 " JOHN W. THRATTS, of Campbell.

William Henry Harrison's Sentiments.

As one of the Senate of the United States I attached to my name a dissence, which I still conceive, at the time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface."

William Henry Harrison.

I believe that the existence of slavery in this country is the GREATEST EVIL that we have to lament; and I believe it to be the duty of the non-slaveholding States to offer to the slave States every inducement, and give them every facility, to get rid of THIS BLIGHT."

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 in the whole of its SURPLUS REVENUE appropriated to that object."

William Henry Harrison.

President Van Buren's Sentiments.

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

President Van Buren.

I shall go into the Presidential chair the humble and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and with a determination to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists. And it now only remains for me to add, that, to fill conflicting with these views, I do not feel any constitutional sanction."

President Van Buren.

THE RIVER. The River has risen about two feet during the past week, and the boats are beginning to resume their usual trips. The Cincinnati Packets, Independence and Fair Play, have returned to the trade.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We give below such returns as have been received from the election which took place in Maryland on the 7th inst. They are mostly taken from the Baltimore American of the 9th:

	1840		1836.	
	V. B. Whig.	V. B. adj.	Whig.	adj.
Allegany	250	110		
Alexandria	1305	413		
Anne Arundel	18		160	
Baltimore	2134	2377	94	
Baltimore city		193	115	1
Calvert		34	431	
Caroline		66	210	
Carroll		127	29	
Cecil	360		278	
Charles	43		177	
Dorchester	22		27	
Frederick	150		222	
Harford	80		120	
Kent	125	New county.		

The total Whig majority in the above counties in 1836. was 1370. The majority at present is 549, showing a gain over the Presidential election of 1836 of 821.

*Sensational. †Incomplete.

OHIO ELECTION.

We have only the following partial returns from Brown county:

Shannon, Dem.			
Washington township,	246		168
Perry, do	134		477

The majority at Moscow, Clermont co. the close of the polls, was 120 for Bunce.

ADAMS COUNTY.—Nine of the eleven townships, from which we have reported returns, give Shannon a majority of 166.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14th, 1840.

R. H. Stanton, Esq.—Sir: The election over and it is thought Pendleton is elected by about 160 majority over Duncan: all the returns are not in. The annexed votes were much against Duncan considerable false swearing, and some fraud in jail. I cannot give you the result as the returns are not all in.

Yours, &c.

A WORD LEFT EXPOSED. Gen MORGAN who presided at the great democratic convention, which was held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 16th ult. has published a letter in the *Telegraph* of that date, denying the truth of the statement which has gone the rounds of the Whig papers, in reference to his having spoken against the Sub-Treasury upon that occasion. The whole story was an arrant fabrication, concocted from the worst of motives.

THE EFFECT.—The Chillicothe Advertiser says, that hundreds are deserting the Democratic Banner, in consequence of his support of Col Johnson. The card of Mr. Jesse Phillips, of Green township, Ross co. O. appears in that paper, stating that the writer, who was a member of the Tippecanoe Club, had attended the Whig meeting at Chillicothe, and "heard Gen Harrison speak disparagingly of that old chief Col R. M. Johnson," and in consequence could not support him any longer. Such is the effect of Gen. Harrison's unprincipled attempt to build up his own reputation, by destroying that of Col. Johnson.

CRUSADE AGAINST FOREIGNERS!—At the late Whig Meeting at Cincinnati, one of the orators, a travelling companion of Gen. Harrison and a prominent leader of the Whig party in the South, openly avowed the doctrine that *no foreigner ought to be entitled to the right of suffrage in this country*, and that after 1841, should Harrison be elected, the naturalization laws would be repealed. Dare the Eagle of this City deny that? The author of these declarations, was a Col Christy from New Orleans, an emissary from the South, who has been traveling with Gen Harrison in Ohio, making speeches, and receiving the laudatory commendations of the Whig press for his zeal and eloquence. He is at the head of a society in New Orleans, the object of which is to procure the repeal of the naturalization laws, and prevent in future the possibility of any foreigner ever acquiring the rights and privileges of a citizen. These doctrines he proclaimed at Cincinnati. They are not new. They are such as have before been inculcated by the Whig party. They are such as are entertained by the Whigs of Illinois, who petitioned Congress at the last session, for a repeal of the naturalization laws, and such as we are bound to believe, are entertained by Gen Harrison! If they are not, why is it that he is found in company with such a man as Col Christy, the avowed champion of the doctrine, and President of a society at New Orleans, the object of which is to procure its practical application in our government.

We appeal to the adopted citizens of this country, among whom are many of the best patriots in the land, if they are willing to support a party, who would deny to their oppressed friends in other countries, an asylum from tyranny and wrong in this? Are they willing to unite with a party, who regard them in the light of intruders, and look upon them as exercising rights and privileges, from which they should be precluded? Fellow citizens, as you value the rights of freemen, as you respect the noble and generous principles through which you have acquired those rights, we pray you repudiate the base faction, who to subserve their own selfish ends, would annihilate the last hope of the oppressed, and sound a requiem over the departed glory of your adopted land, by annulling the policy you hold dearest in our system.

We understand, that so indignant were the people of Cincinnati, a large portion of whom are naturalized citizens, at the doctrines avowed by Col Christy at the great Whig meeting at that place on the 1st inst, that it was deemed prudent by his friends that he should immediately leave the city. Many of the Whigs themselves were not prepared to listen with composure to the unmeasured abuse heaped upon their naturalized fellow citizens, by this leader of the party, and justly determined no longer to sustain a cause in which such doctrines, and such conduct are tolerated. It is strange that men who are themselves under the influence of foreign interests, and perhaps foreign gold, should object to the naturalization of foreigners.

LET SLAVE-HOLDERS READ! We extract below, an article from the *Essex (Mass.) Register*, a violent Whig paper, from which the people of the South may learn something of the zeal with which the Whigs of the North are commending their candidate to the support of the Abolitionists. Indeed, it would seem from the article itself, that there is no need for appealing to the Abolitionists in Harrison's behalf, as "*all true abolitionists are Whigs*," and, of course, must be friendly to his election. But, let the slaveholders of Kentucky read the subjoined extract, and learn into what company they are thrown by supporting Harrison, and what they are to expect should he be elected:

"*That all true Abolitionists are Whigs, we have not to be disputed; and to call a man an Abolitionist, who supports Martin Van Buren and his administration, is an absurdity too palpable to deserve a moment's consideration.* The doctrines of Van Burenism and Abolitionism are two eternal antagonists; they have no affinity and will not be at peace with each other. Rather let us attempt to mingle light and shade, heat and cold, sickness and health, night and sunlight, than to hope that the cause of the slave can triumph, while the present administration reigns

"Abolitionists, you have nothing to expect from the party now in power, but inflexible and unconquerable hostility.

"But what have you to expect from Wm. H. Harrison, if he is placed in the Presidential chair? You will have THE RIGHT OF PETITION RESTORED, FREE DISCUSSION AGAIN PERMITED ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS, the constitution administered according to its true intent and meaning; the money to be under the control of Congress; THE FREE USE OF THE POST OFFICE; the currency of the country placed in a sound and healthy condition; the Florida war ended; domestic industry protected; commerce restored to life; the baneful extravagance of the people's money, These things, and many more of the character, you may expect; and these things must be done, or the cause of the slave can never be consummated. VOTE THEN FOR HARRISON for if you vote for James G. Birney, you know you cannot elect him, and your vote will go against Harrison, and in favor of Van Buren, and thereby you will bind the slave still stronger in his wretched condition.

"When Putnam had tracked the wolf to his den, he made preparation for his destruction, and with the torch and rope and rifle he dressed and made the monster fast to fear, and soon obtained the victory. Abolitionists, you have tracked the monster slavery to his den, and there you stand with your weapons of the eternal truth and justice all girt on; but you cannot reach him, because VAN BUREN AND HIS SOLDIERS ARE GUARDING THE MOUTH OF THE DEN—THEY ARE SLAVERY'S BODY GUARD, and when you march up with the torch of Free discussion, they blow it out; when you present the truth of the Bible as your text book, you are told it is unconstitutional, and you have no right to interfere. What then must be done? YOU MUST GO FOR HARRISON, and clear away this body guard of slavery, and then march up with your weapons of righteousness, and show the monster's deformity and corruption.

GEN DANIEL GARRARD has published in the Frankfort Yeoman, an able letter, in which he most effectually exposes the falsehoods and absurdities contained in the statements of some of Gen Harrison's certifiers in reference to the affair of the Thames. He uses Major Chambers one of Harrisons *aide-de-camp* "as a prudent log-cabin house wife would manage a roasting goose," and tells the Major that in his efforts to exonerate the General from the charge of cowardice, "*she has convicted himself of moral perjury!*" Col Davidson, the *gallant* Todd, and a few others, are handled with scarcely less severity.

GEN. HARRISON'S SILLY SPEECHES!—Wherever the federal candidate for the Presidency has made his appearance, he has rendered himself perfectly ridiculous by his silly contemptable balderdash.—As might be expected, his friends are covered with shame and confusion at his conduct, and have no other alternative by which to escape from the dilemma into which they are thrown, but by roundly denying every thing that is said of him This course was pursued in reference to his speech at Dayton, which hundreds of people present, maintained was very different from the one reported for him.—So also was it, in reference to the one at Chilicothe, and now, we have his friends here, persuing a similar course in regard to his Ripley speech. It will not do gentlemen—the public understand your plan too well to be deceived by it.

GEN DESHA'S LETTER.—We give below a letter from Gen Joseph Desha, describing some of the events of the battle of the Thames, and doing justice to the conduct of the gallant soldiers under his command. The letter was addressed to Cap Arthur Mitchel, of Aberdeen, Ohio, in reply to one previously written by that gentleman; through whose kindness we are permitted to lay it before our readers.

GEORGETOWN, KY. Oct. 5th, 1840.

Capt. Arthur Mitchell:

Sir—To one of my old soldiers, you call on me to say something of what took place at the crotchet in the battle of the Thames, it. the 5th fall of 1813, in Upper Canada, and justice to the men under my command, as one of Gen Harrison's volunteer aids had said in a letter, that "there was disorder and confusion on the left?"

Much has been written and said on the subject of the affair of the Thames. Indeed, so much, that it might almost be supposed there were no other men on the ground, or engaged in the battle, but Col Johnson's Regiment, who acted gallantly, fought bravely and did their duty manfully, and well deserve all the credit public opinion has awarded them; but if no other troops had been on the ground, their situation would have been a precarious one indeed

I had determined to remain silent on the subject, but your appeal is so powerful that I cannot be withstood. I did not engage in that expedition with a view of obtaining fame—it was only in strict compliance with duty. I was a member of the committee of fourteen, who presented the declaration of war; I voted for the war and felt it my duty to do every thing in my power to sustain the measure. Hence my starting on the Canada expedition in less than a week after I returned home from a long session of Congress.

It is unnecessary to say any thing of what took place in that campaign, until we come to the affair of the Thames, the subject of your enquiry. A short time before the battle commenced, Gov Shelby rode up and directed me to have my officers in their proper position and to prepare for action, as we would soon be engaged, and ordered me to take my position in the centre of my division. My reply was, that I would do so, but it was the first time I ever obeyed his commands with reluctance.—He knew the reason for the remark. My reply was, because I believed I knew as much about Indian warfare as any man in the army, and should with propriety be placed on the right of my command, where the hard press would be. The right of my division joined the left of the front line at right angles, which General Harrison called the crotchet. The Governor remarked, that he would secure that point, and for me to take my position as directed. He had left me but a short time before the firing commenced, when Gen. Harrison's Assistant Aujutant Gen. (I think his name was Butler,) rode up with orders from the Gen. for me to ride up immediately and take my position at the crotchet, and by all means to secure that point. I thanked him for the order, and remarked it was where I ought to have been placed at first. I rode up as fast as the brush, the timber and the strength of my pony would admit. About the time I came in view of the point, two companies were making a charge on the Indians, to dislodge them from behind some logs from a house they were annoying them, which occasioned a vacancy of about one hundred yards. The firing where Col R. M. Johnson fought was in front of my right. I commanced my men to march forward to the firing, but to as not to break their ranks. When I had gone but a short distance when the firing ceased, and Col Johnson passed through the vacancy, occasioned by the charge of the two companies, (Capt Mitchews of Fleming, and another as I understand) after he had seen cut up by wounds. Immediately a number of men rushed into my line, say from a hundred to a hundred and fifty, I asked kindly, what men they were. The reply was, they belonged to Johnson's Regiment. I was apprehensive they might throw my line into confusion and ordered them to march on with the balance of my men. I thought aus that were pursuing them came on scattergly towards the right of my line, where there was a number of men rushed into my rear. On the enemy seeing the formidable appearance of my men, they veered off to the left. A few minutes after I had formed my brigade on my rear, I hailed them by enquiring, what men they were. The reply was, Poage's Regiment, ordered up as a reserve under the place of battle. I immediately ordered them to march and fill the vacancy in the crotchet, occasioned by the companies charging. The firing then commenced three or four hundred yards to the left, when Gen Shelby rode up and enquired loudly, what men were engaged on the left. I replied, that I supposed the left of my division was formed and in view of the enemy. He said, they must be reinforced. I ordered immediately to ride down the line and take a regimental and reinforce them. No, he said, I will do it myself, and ordered the regiment, forming part of the crotchet, to march on. I rode up to him and dissuaded him in my belief, that the order, if carried into effect would ruin the whole cause: that the enemy had fought but a short time, and that they could not calculate on the battle being over; that the crotchet was the strength of the army and should be kept at that time might be attended with serious consequences, and asked permission again to go down the line, take a regiment and reinforce them. My Aid Jos McDowell Aujutant Gen., hearing the conversation, rode up and remarked to the Governor, that Gen. Desha was right, that we could not calculate on the battle being over, and that point was of great consequence: to break it might be attended with serious difficulties. The Governor turned and remarked to me, If I thought it right, to put the men in place and he would riddown the line, get some men from below and reinforce them. The firing on our left soon ceased. The battle was over. From the time the firing commenced, when Col James John son charged the British until it ceased on our left, did not exceed three quarters of an hour.

I understand, after the affair was over, that the firing on our left was not produced by the left of my division, as I supposed it was when I replied to Gen Shelby's enquiry but by some men under the command of Maj Thompson, [part of Col Johnson's Regiment] with whom the enemy rallied after they left the right.

I do not know who ordered the reserved corps to the crotchet. There was no General officer with them, as I they came up. I did not see Gov Shelby till I had placed my brigade in the vacancy; nor did I see Gen Harrison at some time before the battle commenced. I did not see him during the engagement, nor for some time after it was over. The reason he was in his proper position, from the circumstance of his sending orders to me about the time the firing commenced.

I hesitated some time before I concluded to reply to your letter. In consequence of some flippant remarks said in relation to the affair of the Thames, so different from my understanding of them, I had determined to be silent on the subject, but your appeal is too powerful for me to withstand, when you say, "As one of your old soldiers, I ask you to come out and do justice to your men." There was no disorder or confusion in my line as has been said or insinuated, further than I have mentioned, but on the contrary I discovered considerable anxiety in all, to come into immediate contact with the enemy A cool determination was discovered in all to succeed when they did come into contact. There never was a better set of volunteers collected together. The corps was composed generally of considerate men: they knew that disasters had occurred in the west, perhaps sometimes in consequence of insubordination, and I am satisfied they volunteered for the expedition, with a determination to do their duty and to be subordinate to the commands of their officers. From the time we left Springfield, where the army was officered and organized, till we returned to Maysville, I never, to my recollection, heard a disposition manifested to disobey an order, but on the contrary both officers and privates appeared to receive orders with cheerfulness and obey them with alacrity. I sure could not give more a greater insult, than to attempt to cast a stigma on the men I had the honor to command.

The above sketch of what occurred at the point at which I was placed in the affair of the Thames, I have drawn from memory alone. The greater part is taken from memorandums made on the day after the battle, and I believe all to be substantially correct.

With respect, I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,
JOS. DESHA.

That Gen Harrison did, in his Ripley Speech, speak in the most contemptuous terms of Col Johnson, and wind up his filthy harangue, with the remark, "*so much for the Tecumseh killing Johnson,*" there is not even a shadow of a doubt.—We over it to be true, and do so upon authority of gentlemen, as respectable in point of veracity, or any other quality, as any of the "hundred" Whigs, who the Eagle says, can be produced to prove that *they did'nt hear him.* We are not surprised at the fact, that the Eagle should deny the truth of our statement—like many of its friends, it is prepared to deny any thing that is calculated to place the conduct of its silly babling idol, in his true character before the American people. Having no regard for truth, decency or any other quality that would commend it to the good opinion of an honest public, it has abandoned itself to the hard lying, as the only means of acquiring a notoriety which it can never hope to achieve by straight forward honesty. When the *lie* of the Eagle is endorsed, we shall then be at the trouble, and not till then, of sustaining our assertion by the proper proof.

POST OFFICE CANDIDATES.

For the Monitor.

Mr Editor: I perceive by the communication of "Mason" in the Saturday's Eagle, that your notice of the *office seekers* in this vicinity, has forced them to present a *scape goat*, by which hereafter they hope to avoid the chagrin and mortification which would otherwise attend them. They have presented the name of Mr MARTIN SMITH, a very worthy journeyman printer, now engaged in the office of Mr. Collins, as a candidate for the Post Office, in order to have it to say, when either of them is reminded of his efforts to obtain that situation, that *no one but Mr Smith was a candidate.* They look upon Mr. S. as being *small-fry*, and good enough to cover the defeat of the *big fish*; but, every body knows that Mr. S. has no pretensions to office, and this trick can hardly succeed.

I hope you will publish a list of those who are to be applicants for the office, that the public may know how to appreciate their patriotism.

MAYSVILLE.

THE LATE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The Democratic presses of Maine and Massachusetts all concur in stating the majority of the Democratic candidate (FAIRFIELD) over KENT, the Federal candidate of one HUNDRED. The scattering vote may defeat an election by the people. In the meantime, the Federal party claim the majority, and will continue to do it, as in the case of MORTON and EVERETT in Massachusetts, until the returns are settled by the Legislature.

Our friend, the Hon. ALBERT SMITH, late Democratic Representative of Cumberland district, writes us from Portland as follows:

"PORTLAND, September 30, 1840.

"My district, which was the focus of the operations of the party, and the point to which the combined strength of the Bank aristocracy were mainly directed, and where their vast money was expended I was BEATEN BY ONLY 70 VOTES OUT OF ABOUT 15,000 THE SMALLEST WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE AID OF 100 INDIAN VOTES. Was a glorious victory for the Whigs of the South! I mean of Congress elected by the Abolitionists—of course. The latter held the balance of power at the late election!! But we are not disheartened—we shall make no merse, spare no effort to meet our opponents in November. We now understand their movements better, and can better counteract them I am nearly exhausted in the conflict, but I fight on my stumps to the last. From all parts of the State the news comes in every breeze is, "WE CAN AND WE WILL." I most religiously believe that we shall triumph gloriously in the election of Democratic Electors."

O. K.

TELL CHAPMAN TO CROW!

From the Baltimore Republican:

Let Fame sound the Trumpet!

THE MONUMENTAL CITY SAFE!—THE BLACK FLAG OF ABOLITIONISM LIES IN THE DUST.

Sound the sound timbrel o'er land and over sea, The PEOPLE have triumphed—*the PEOPLE are free!*

Shout!—for the chains of the tyrant are broken,
Bank bullies, bank minions, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their vaunings! *the People have spoken;*
And sceptors and tyrants are sunk in the wave.

After one of the most desperate struggles ever witnessed in this city, we have conquered—gloriously conquered, when we consider the means used to batter down the old citadel of Democracy, and pass over its ruins into the more Southern sections of the country. BALTIMORE has withstood the seige, and the BLACK FLAG OF ABOLITIONISM lies in the dust, while the glorious stripes and stars again float over our Democratic city.—We have driven back the mighty host, and are ready for the great Battle in the fall ☞*Let our Southern friends* emulate our example. We have *started the Ball*—let the hound us their aid and all will do well. Then, fellow Democrats throughout the Union—be active—be vigilant—be firm and determined, as we have been, and you will have the heartfelt pleasure of hearing, as we do now, while we write this hasty report, the loud shouts of a free and intelligent people making the welking ring with exclamations of joyous triumph.

Flag of the free! still bear thy sway,
Undimm'd through age yet untold;
Our earth's proud realms thy stars display,
Let morning's radiant clouds unrolled
Flag of the skies! still peerless shine,
Through either's azure vault unfurled,
Till every hand and heart entwine,
To every oppression from the world.

From the Augusta Age of 3d inst.

MAINE.

The Age corrects the votes in several towns, on the authority of letters received, in most instances from these towns, which gives 17 more votes for Fairfield than they have been before given him. It also gives the votes of Bowdoin, Kitchum, and Holmes, in Oxford county, and Argyle plantation, in Penobscot county. "With these corrections and additions," the Age says, "Gov. Fairfield now leads 109, and is in all probability re-elected by the people."

Mr. Webster, in his queer speech at Patchogue, denounced every man as a liar and a slander who should dare to say that he is not a Democrat and a patriot, promising, moreover, to whip the offending individual, if he would come out and make such a charge against him. If any one is at a loss as to Mr. Webster's patriotism and Democracy—Virginian Jeffersonian Democracy, remember, was the kind claimed—we commend the following to his attention:

MR. WEBSTER AND THE WAR AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Extract from the Richmond Enquirer.

Let the recorded votes of Mr. Webster in Congress, show where he was and ever has been.

On the 7th January, 1814, one of the darkest periods of the war, and after our gallant little navy had covered itself with glory, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of this navy.

On the 10th he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies.

On the 14th, he voted against a bill making provisions to fill the ranks of the army.

On the 22d, he voted in a minority of seven, against a bill authorizing the enlistment of troops for five years, or during the war.

On the 25th, he voted against a bill for enforcing the non-importation laws.

On the 9th February, against the bill to raise five regiments of rangers.

On the 25th March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union and repel invasion.

On the 1st December, only a few days before the setting of the Hartford Convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government and maintaining the public credit.

On the 10th, he voted to postpone indefinitely, a bill authorising the President of the United States to call upon the several States for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontiers against invasion.

On the 13th, he voted against the same bill. He also voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the support of Government and maintain the public credit, and also against an appropriation for the expenses of the Capitol and public offices which had been destroyed by the enemy.

On the 20th, Mr. Webster burned upon his own brow the indelible brand of —! And the Federalists—one and all—turned their back upon him, and rent the air with their hearty huzzas, as he announces that "We have made Mr. William Henry Harrison the bearer of our standard!"

Is there any committee of seventy-six in this city? What is our Tippecanoe—who? What say the log cabin advocates? Or, rather, what say our sober, and reflecting citizens, to the support of a man who is made a candidate for President?—a man who voted against and appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol and Public offices which had been destroyed by the enemy." Shame, where is thy blush!—*Globe.*

STOVES.

THE Subscribers has just received a large assortment of stoves which with the remainder on his stock makes his assortment complete, his prices cannot be undersold. No. 1. Parlour Cooking Stoves of all sizes and well furnished with furniture all copper and iron, or with a part tin to suit purchasers. Parlour and small Franklin Stoves for rooms, or fire places. Also common stoves with drawers on all sizes, and 10 and 7 plates wood stoves, with a variety of tinket and common grate. The above articles will be sold on as good terms as they can be bought in any House in the City. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

JOSEPH FRANK.

Blacking.

50 DOZEN boxes blacking, for sale by JOS FRANK.

A Rich Farm for Sale.

THIS FARM consists of 270 Acres, is situated in Bracken county, Ky., on the State road leading from Augusta to Cincinnati, 54 miles from Augusta and 31 from Brookville, the present seat of justice. About 120 Acres of this Farm are under good fence, and about 120 Acres of it in a high state of cultivation. The wood-land abounds in all the varieties of the best rich land timber, viz: white and black walnut, white and black walnut, red and yellow locust, sweet buckeye, sugar-tree, &c. And taking into consideration its location, access, fertility, timber, its nearness to market, (being within six miles of a steam mills, and within from 2 to 3 miles of 4 corn mills,) and state of repair, I rank it second to no farm in Bracken.

I am resolved to sell at a fair price and will give satisfactory payments, and almost, immediate possession.

JOHN M. HOLTON.

Oct. 15—ch.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the Boot and Shoe making business, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend manufacturing every thing in the line of Boots of Ladies and Gentlemen's *Boots and Shoes*, which, from long experience, they flatter themselves will be found equal to some manufactured in this city or elsewhere. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no pains to please all who may favor them with such. Their shop is No 27 Market street, one door below the store of Mr. Thos. Nolin.

N B. Work made to order on shortest notice.

D. B. FLANAGIN.
WM. ALEXANDER.

Maysville, Oct. 15—$2.

AT a meeting of the Jockey Club, held on Saturday, the 10th inst., it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to Saturday the 17th, at 3 o'clock, at Mrs. Goddard's Ball Room. It is urgently requested that a full and punctual attendance should be had—Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and matters deeply affecting the general interest of the Club, will be agitated. The hour has been fixed at 3 so that the members from the country might attend, and it hoped no one will fail to attend.

Oct. 15—ch.

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has removed his tailoring establishment, to the house adjoining Pierce, Fant & Brodrick's wholesale Dry Good Store, on main Cross Street, where he will be happy to execute the orders of such as may favor him with their custom.

Work will be regularly received, and work executed in the best Style.

JAS. S JACOBY.

Oct. 15—3t.

N. B. Two good journeymen tailors can have employment by applying to the subscriber.

J. S. J.

MORE LUCK AT YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literature Lottery of Ky.

CLASS 26.

64-21-54-50-65-34-26-63-23-43-77-53
31-30-60-9-1-8-7-2-5-4-3-6-10-11-12-13-14-15.

Class B—Drawn at Maysville, Oct 13, 1840.
30-52-16-53-18-22-C-78-31-10-49-14-65.

Two prizes of $250—each sold in this class at Yorke's office. will $250 prize entitle a package of whole tickets to the managers package No 10—All those who will have those prizes will enter Yorke's Lucky office and purchase their tickets.

CLASS S—$10,000 for $4 only.
76 No. combination, 14 drawn Ballots!

To be drawn at Maysville, on
Tuesday, Oct. 20th. 1840, at 4 o'clk P. M.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of $10,000	is	$10,000
3		3,000
2		2,000
1		1,600
1		1,460
1		1,242
20		500
20		300
20		200
20		150
20		130
20		120
20		100
Whole Tickets $4—Halves $2—Qs. $1.		2,000

CLASS N. T.

To be drawn at Maysville, on
Thursday, Oct. 22nd 1840, at 4 o'clk P. M

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of 8,000	is	8,000
1		2,500
1		2000
1		1500
1		1400
1		1280
20		500
40		250
220		40
Tickets $3—Halves 1,50—Qs. 75cts.		10,000
		10,000
		8,800

CLASS 29—Drawn at Covington on Thursday Oct 15th 1840. Capital $10,000, 3000, 2000, 1600, 1400, 1242 and 20 of 500, 20 of 300, 20 of 200, 20 of 150, 20 of 130.

Tickets $4 shares in proportion.

CLASS 30—Drawn at Covington on Saturday Oct. 17th 1840, Capital $10,000 3000, 2000, 1600, 1400, 1300, 1221, 10 of 1000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 10 of 300 15 of 200, 25 of 100.—Ticket $3 Halves 1 50, Qs. 75c.

78 No. 13 drawn Ballots. All packages warranted to draw one half if purchased at Yorks office.

Orders for Packages or single Tickets in any of the above classes promptly attended to.

Call early and select your prizes at Yorks Lottery Office.

Corner of front and market street.
Maysville, Ky.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

Capital $10,000 and 20 Prizes of $1,000
Class No. 27.—Drawn at Covington, Ky.
Oct. 20th, 1840.

Capital $10,000	The Prizes $1,000	
1 Prize 4,500	20	do. 500
do. 3,000	25	do. 400
do. 2,500	25	do. 300
do. 2,000	25	do. 200
do. 1,600	184	do. 100
do. 1,500	65	do. 60

Tickets $5, halves 2 50 quarters 1 25.
Packages warranted to draw one half.

For sale at YORK'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 Cincinnati Paper and address A. F. YORKE, Managers Office, Aug 20, 1840. *Maysville, Ky*

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.

MAYSVILLE

Jockey Club Races,

WILL commence on *Tuesday Oct 20th*, and continue five days.

1st Day—2 mile heats, purse $300.
2d Day—1 mile heats, purse $100.
3d Day—2 mile heats, purse $300. 5 year old horses and upwards to carry 100 lbs; 4 lb under, their proper weight.
4th Day—3 mile heats, purse $400.
5th Day—3 mile dash, purse $50 entrance; the propietor to add $50, 3 or more to make a race.

The Proprietor anticipates a week of brilliant sport, as he has the positive assurance of most of the prominent turfmen of Kentucky, that they will be on the course with the full strength of their stables. Among the most distinguished, we may exhibit Mary Maxin, Ripon, Arabella, Boaz, Ogle, Shrub, Sophia, Lovell and others, who will attempt to dim that place in public which their private trials will seem to justify.

R. COOPER, Proprietor.

Oct 8, 1840

To the Public—Look Here!

Having been some time ago accused of petit larceny by a certain T. Barret of Aberdeen, Ohio, for stealing, as I suppose, of gratifying some revenge, as I have reason to believe he had become jealous of me, very much so, I thought proper to decide a attack on my reputation, as a source of revenge. In the first place he went to a Magistrate and swore to the charge against me. I thought that would not do; then some time after went to same squire as I am informed and made oath which he made use of to cause me to be guilty of petit larceny from him to a small amount, perhaps 50 or 75 cents worth, of a certain night. He then made it Public through the vicinity, and now I publish to those who may see it and to the world, that the said Barret is a base and immoral character and dangerous to society, for since, he has given me a certificate that he believes he was mistaken in taking my money, and that I was no larceny, and acknowledged it was a dreadful thing to try to destroy a man's character, especially when innocent. I caution the world to be guarded against such a character, the following is a copy of said Barret's certificate:

GEORGE SHELTON.

This is to certify to all persons, that I George Shelton taking my bacon or, the night of the 22nd of August 1840, I believe I am mistaken in the charge.

his
THOMAS ✗ BARRET.
mark,

Attest, Thos. Shelton.
Sept 26, 1840.

Information Wanted.

My son, GEORGE GORMAN, a youth about 14 years of age, who has been an apprentice to the printing business for about two years in the office of the Wabash Courier, at Terre Haute, Indiana, was induced by the captain of a steamboat, to have his employer, in his hand—since which time I have not heard of him. Shortly after his departure, he went in search of him [illegible] now left in a lonely situation. [illegible] youth being my only son, [illegible] me much comfort to know where he is, and if possible to regain him. Should this meet his observation, he will find me at Mr Wolfe's, on Walnut Street, Cincinnati, where any information of him will be thankfully received by

ELIZABETH GORMAN.

FRESH ARRIVALS
Of Fall Goods.
AT KELLY'S CASH STORE
No. 23 *ranger st.*

JUST received and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, suitable to the Fall and Winter trade, which have been purchased on the best of terms in NEW YORK FOR CASH, and we are determined to sell at such prices as will induce cash customers to buy.

P. & E KELLY.

Maysville, Oct. 1st 1840.

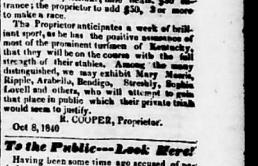
200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Mason co, Ky, on the 20th July last, a negro boy named *CLEM*, about twenty and twenty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high. A little yellow complexed, heavy made, and has a scar on one hand and forty to fifty pounds; when walking throws his head back; rather a full mouth; teeth is his mouth are much worn; is crowded together, his middle finger on his right hand is larger at the end than usual.

I will give the above reward for said 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.

Maysville & Cincinnati Packet.



The NEW and LIGHT draft steamer Swurtsee, 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 9 o'clock. The Swurtsee draws but 22 inches of water, has an airy & commodious cabin, & in every respect is well adapted to the trade between the two cities. Apply on board or passage apply to the Captain on board.

G. MOLEN, *Master.*

Sept. 17—m.

Bargains! Bargains!!

WISHING to quit 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, as the Goods are all new and good bargains can be had here. Or I will sell at a small profit on a short credit.

T. S. BROWNING.

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

Public Sale.

HAVING sold my farm three miles south east of Maysleck, I will on Tuesday, 27th day of October next, at public sale, sell my stock, consisting of about fifteen head of horses, a large number of cattle, among which are some fine milch cows, some stock hogs, also a cart and oxen, farming utensils of every description, a fine machine for cutting straw, some kitchen furniture, and an excellent carriage and gig.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

Maysleck, Sept 22d, 1840.

J. CARD.

DR. WM. D. HOLT having permanently settled in the town of Washington, will devote his time exclusively to the practice of *Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery*, and has an experience of ten years. Office and attention to the duties of his profession, will be his sole object. Office in Market street, the town and vicinity. [illegible] the public will find it to their interest to call on him. Office of Mr Clung & Taylor, where he may be always found when not professionally engaged.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1840—tf.

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Blue Licks, Ky.	Jo. Bollingall, P. M.
Augusta, "	Saml Keene, Esqr.
Paris "	Otho Hughes P. M.
Hillsborough "	W J Miller,
Mayslick "	David Bassett,
Kentontown "	Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana "	Wm A Withers
North Middleton "	N. G Darnell
Flat Rock "	Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel "	Dr E Lemon
Flemingsburg "	R R Lee or Thos Throop
Sharpsburg "	Sanford Allen P M
Blairsville "	Elizerith Howard P.M.
Owingsville "	J W Barnes
Carlisle "	Joel Howard P M
Concord "	Saml Stevenson P M
Vanceburg "	Thos E Redden P M.
Grasnupsburg "	Maj J C Kouns
Germantown "	Thos Sayers P M
Helena "	Claiborne T Wood P M
Minerva "	W P Thomas P M
Harrodsburg "	J G Dowden P M
Ripley Ohio	Dr Bennet P M.
Aberdeen "	Eli Davidson P M.
Dunbarton "	

Patent Stove Manufactory,

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand J. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for quality 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 size. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-1.

M. Markland,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

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

6 Nov. 29, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

April 18th, 1839.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard,

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

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

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

January & Hudson, Jacob & Dobyns, George Herbst, Lee, Rees & Dudley, Porter, Pont & Brodrick. } Maysville.

Oct 17, 1839.-tf

Eagle copy,

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

L. J. Procter

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

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

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

R. M. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Maysville, Feb. 5, 1840-tf

New Bakery.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and the neighboring country, that he has permanently located himself in Maysville, and intends carrying on the Baking business in all its branches. He hopes from his long experience in the business and strict attention, he will secure a portion of public patronage. Country 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.

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

June 11th, '40. JNO. LUDWICK.

Rectified Whiskey.

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

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Mar 25, 1840—tch3m

L. F. PORTER,

DRAPER & TAILOR

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

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

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.

G. Lewis & L. Marston,

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

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

COACH MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

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

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

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE

OSCEOLA,

WILL serve the ensuing season at the stable of Mr. Mahlon Dye, near Washington, at $10 the season, $6 single service, and $15 insurance. Osceola was sired by imported Leviathan, dam by old Packsaddle, dam by imported Diomede, g. g. dam imported King Herod, g. g. g. dam imported Wild Air, g. g. g. g. dam imported Sir Peter Teazel, g g g g dam imported Janus. For further information see bills. Mares pastured, or grain fed at neighborhood charged. Said horse is 16 hands high, mahogany bay, with great muscular power. For a company of 12 mares, by season, $50 will be taken in lieu of 10 mares, $75.

Ap. 3, 1840-1y A. BENSON.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

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

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

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE just received from the Eastern Cities, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and trimmings of every description, to which they invite a share of fashionable clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

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

April 4th 1837

REMOVAL.

Superior Hoods and Shoes,

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

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

April 18th, 1840.

REMOVAL.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr.

HAS removed his TIN, PLAN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, to the house adjoining Rounds & Reed's from the corner where he will keep constantly on hand his own make, warranted to be good. Persons wishing any article or articles in his line of business, will do well to call and examine or themselves.

May 2 1840.

Rec'd from New Orleans Direct,

10 HOGSH SUGAR, 12 bbls. Molasses,
25 boxe
20 bbls
6 4 bbl
4 Tierces Cognac Brandy, and for sale low for cash by

ROUNDS & REED.

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

Maysville, M.

TO HIRE.

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

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Clarke & Ryan, is this day dissolved by limitation as well as by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to the undersigned, or Note. The name of the firm will be used in closing the business of the concern. The Books, Notes, &c. will be left in the hands of Ryan, who, with Mr. J. H. Shropshire, will attend to collecting the debts due to the House.

L. CLARKE,
CHAS. B. RYAN.

CHAS. B. RYAN,

Will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to the late firm.

Maysville, March 19, 1840.

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Fickles, on Market street, four doors below his old stand, where he will continue to keep a large assortment of Ware of the best quality, which he will positively sell at the lowest prices, and on as good terms as they can be had anywhere. His long and well tried experience in business, together with a large and experienced workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Cast and Wood Stoves; Fancy, Common and Cool Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly for sale by

JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

BOOKS.

THE Practical Florist, or a description of the Plants usually cultivated in a flower garden with instructions, 25 cts; The Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for 1840; Cobbett's Year's Journal, Gardner and Housewife; complete Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas; Morton's Young Minstrel: Holland's Life of Martin Van Buren; David Crockett's Life or General Jackson; Chatham Street Chapel Company: Polyglott Bibles, large and small; Brown's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Pilgrim's Connections; Dwight's Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Dick's Illustration of Scripture; Jenks's Companion to the Bible; Carmen Tonsorium; Poems on the Gospels &c. 5 vols.; Jays, Barnes and Winchester's Family Prayer Book.

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

April 8, 1840

More grease on these wheels.

THE whole machinery of our establishment is now in operation, and Sons exhibits from the cascade in prodigious abundance, but unless the wheels are occasionally greased, the machinery must inevitably cease to give forth its fresh flowing streams—the cream will soon become unpalatable, and all the labor and expense lavished to afford our customers, absolutely useless—to obviate the attack of anarchy.

☞Then old friends it is absolutely necessary that you should come forward, SETTLE UP LOOSE ACCOUNTS, GIVE THE WHEEL more, and begin anew.

No. 19, SUTTON STREET.

M'COLLOUGH'S

NEW HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the large and commodious hotel building, situated on Front street, at the upper end of the New Grate, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a comfortable manner and on moderate terms. He shall spare no pains at all times be supplied with the best of every article the market affords, and his bar shall be found to contain the choicest liquors. He hopes, that by strict attention to business and the comfort and convenience of his guests, to merit a share of patronage. The undersigned has also opened next door to his Bar Room, a

BOAT STORE.

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Grocries, Provisions and ready made clothing, together with a general assortment of Boat Stores.

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

CICOTINE to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or WATER—insure Lives and grant annuities, on as low a rate of premium as any office in the West.

☞The prompt manner with which all losses have been adjusted and paid, cannot be warmly enough commended, and surely is entitled it to the confidence of those wishing to effect insurance.

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

Maysville, March 5, 1838-tf

Beef! Beef!

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

April 9, 1840. WM. T. TOLLE.

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday the 18th of July, a pocket book containing one $5 note on the northern bank of Kentucky, $3 note of the same bank, one $2 note, Urbana bank, and $1,50 in silver; a note on Alex Trimble for the sum of $5,95; an order on Elijah Armstrong for $6,31, which order was given me by Charles Cooper. The name of the thief is Daniel Rush, and he is probably going to the region of Cincinnati.

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

DAVID BURLEY.

Aug 6, 1840.

CIGAR MANUFACTORY

WM HUNT,

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

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco,

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

April 2nd, 1840—3t

Philadelphia Calfskins,

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

MIN & CRUTTENDEN

Feb 20, 1840—3tE

TOW LINEN,

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

BAYLESS & COLBURN

Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.

New Wholesale Drug Store.

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

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

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

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

JOHN C. DEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

June 11th, 1840.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

for bottles genuine India Curry Powder, for sale by Confectionery,

No. 19, Sutton Street.

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

February 6, 1840—2t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has on hand a large supply of his well known Warp, of the following numbers, viz: 10 Twos, Cambrics, Carpet chain, Store and Post Office Twine, Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the best Mississippi Cotton be ever used in this place, the yarn is consequently *better* than any heretofore made—and offered at such reduced prices, as to make it the interest of *all* dealers in this place to deal with him.

Jan 29th 1840. WM GOSLING.

CANDLE FACTORY.

A CONSTANT supply of Candles, moulds and all other articles for sale at the factory, at the mouth of limestone creek, at as low price as can be bought in any city in the west

Jan 23d 1840. G. MONTAGUE.

For Sale,

A NEAT and convenient Dwelling House, having about 2 acres of ground attached to it, and situated on Main street, near the Presbyterian church, in Washington, Ky.—

☞For further particulars and terms apply at this office.

J. J. WATTS,

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

Shop in Front Street. Two doors below P. & E. Kelly.

Jan 30th 1840—3m.

Commission Merchants.

ROUNDS & REED.

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

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840-tf.

Look at this.

HE third call and the last through the newspapers. Folks are calling on me every week for the adjustment of accounts, and pay unless I get paid, that is reduced to a certainty. All the confectionary No. 19 Sutton street is the place.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, formerly of Clarksburg, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, and pledges his constant attention to the supervision of this establishment. The location 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.

16-1840-tf.

Enviable Distinction.

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

Enviable, however, as 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 his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great number of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is the great fountain from which the stomach has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty by circulating through the veins and arteries, it is by yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. Tumors, ulcers, &c. are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and prepared, and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes which will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a frame of a retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid preternatural relaxation an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put the system almost out of one 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 bronchial tubes down through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other protracting causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, keeps it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow blotches, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and extreme quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been acted on by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS,—acknowledged by every intelligent man who has analyzed and recommended them, to be the best in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: Costiveness, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the menses; Nervous Complaints, or Nervous Diseases, such as belong to mothers, Fleur Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Declines, whether of the liver or lungs; Pain in the Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremens; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Worms and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches; bad humors, impurities of the blood, and all other Diseases arising from debility and irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, in fact, Bilious and Nervous Fevers and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Chancres of Blood Consumptions, and all other 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 side, pain in the back, pain in the joints, nervous and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

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Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the limbs, head, stomach or back, diseases or contusions of the eyes, 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 Benson, Augusta; T. E. Redden Vanceburg: Culbertson and Chambers, Union, Ohio; also by H Parkhurst, Cincinnati, Ohio.

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

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

Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs,

of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, Folks are calling on necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they feel assured cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of the *Morford's* plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

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

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m.

Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington the ensuing spring, two thoroughbred Virginia horses of American Eclipse at $6 the season and one by Sir Charles, at $10 the season. Come and see the colts and Pedigrees. The season has began and will end the 25th of July next.

GEO. PEYTON.

March 5, 1840.

An Excellent Medicine.

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

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

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

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

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

Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invaluable gift of his Sanative. I do not ask the reading fist may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great enemy consumption. Not only, I mean in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and has proved itself, by the daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great number of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty by circulating through the veins and arteries, it is yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. Tumors, ulcers, &c. are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and prepared, and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes which will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a frame of a retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid preternatural relaxation an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put the system almost out of one 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 bronchial tubes down through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other protracting causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, keeps it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow blotches, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and extreme quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been acted on by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their passive agent.

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GEO. PEYTON.

March 5, 1840.

Dr. Rowland's Sanative,

Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST CURE 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 others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a won derful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a pint to a man who had been sick with Consumption five years, and complaints for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent about that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall shortly recover.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rich Post Office, monroe, N. Y.

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold six of it—and I have come to the conclusion that it is what all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a quart of it, has induced me to order more produced of its utility. 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.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1839.

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

Yours truly,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

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

Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

Westfield *Corn* Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whole pints, expense is not to be sent to me. It has effected some astunishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you may send me long. I wish you would 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 in postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1839.

Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you of matter tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bough it have lost every faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to his domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking, confined to her chamber and *prostraigt on her bed* I will write you more when I see you

Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

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

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Brushes & Dyestuffs.

Of the above goods, we have about every variety; also a great many article which it is unnecessary to mention. We ask a call from those wishing to purchase, and will endeavor to deal as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,

3 No. 47, Market street, May will

June 6—t

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engravings &c; the Indian Tribes, for 1840, on Tumer's Comic Almanac, 1840; Hubbard's Mag. Almanac, 1840; Pittsburg Single Almanac, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do.; German Almanac, 1840; Nuttall's Botany; Williams's History of the Colonization Society, 374c.; Sketches of the celebrated Indian; Means and Ends; Capt. Kydd; Brief Remarks on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance. 10 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryat's Amazon; Life of Opie's Core for Slander; Schoolcraft's Algic Researches for Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands; Brown's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Tales; Life of Jesus; Abbott's Caleb in Town, Many Law and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

E. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Front street.

Sep 26, 1839.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Keepsake; Domestic Almanac, 1840, Young man's guide; Tales of the Passions; Life of Count Mauonic Chart; Practical Farmer; Leverett's Sacred Lyrics; Tutor; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Hyperion; Memoirs of Bishop White; Memoirs of Wilberforce; Quinsy; Sketches of Spain; Fire Religion; Andrews and Stoularts Latin Grammar; Lord's Lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic, Practical and Self-explanatory; Tornor's Latin Tutor; Tornor's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers Tactics Apparatus, complete set in boxes; Conversation, Conversation Cards for bashful youths, Johanna of Naples, Life of Napoleon; Spanish, French, and Latin, Brounie of Bodenbeck; Bunny Magazines in Volumes half bound very cheap.

For sale at E COX'S Book Store.

Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Maysville.

Wall Paper.

1600 ROLLS Wall Paper of the neatest patterns—6cs and common.

150 rolls Border Papers, for rooms.

200 rolls of Fancy Paper.

350 remains Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper

30 do Tea Paper,

100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain.

50 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

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

Critical and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Languages, 4 vols ouavio, by Richardson; Parks on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms; London Journal of Arts and Boards for Engines; James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable Puzzler; Scott's Life of Napoleon; Tom's Cavalry Exercises; Davies' Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; Robin Day; History of the Navy of the United States, by Cooper; Richelieu; by Mrs. Cheverly; Webster's Large and Small Dictionary; Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter of Chillicothe.

For sale by EDWARD COX,
Front st., Maysville

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has just recently received Parley's Universal History, 2 vols; Female Education; Keith on the Prophecies; Costa Brazil; Coleman's Treatise on Manure and Gardening; Adams's Roman Antiquities; Mental Medicine; Popular Infidelity; Rob of the Bowl; Parry's Assembly Dancing Master; Peccolia; Judd on Marriage; Practical Guide; Bonaparte's Home; Abbott's Napoleon; Jaques's Table of Consecrated Bench and Bishops of the Church of England; Dinant and Inspector; Peacock's Plays; Lady Alabama; Mrs. Sawyer's Lady Pirate of the Chesapeake; The Bobbins of Cambridge; Hitchcock's Tours and Sermons; Mrs. Ellis's Women of the United States, with an Index; Mitford's Greece