MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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R. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Front street, Maysville.

Oct. 22.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Maysville, Ky. on the 30th September, 1840, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office.

Adams Archer Jeddiah Johnson
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Bar T Abbot Martha Ann Jackson
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T Beade Nim Caroline Jack
G Smith-2 E—John R Key
G Beade Elizab'th D Kenner
D Bevin Elizab-th Kennedy
Margaret Boyd Owen and Patrick
M R Bullock Kelly
Bell Eli Kane
Bert Betty M Keys
C Brown-2 Michael Kelly
Burt Betty John M Kelsey
Ann Bell L—Miss Lucy
J Byly Linthican
Betty James Long—2
Bond John Loney
Bond John Loyd
Billy Bonnell John W Lee
T Byrn Geo Lafferty
Bryant John Lawson
H Brashear A Logan—2
J Brent Miss Lydia Lawson
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J Bennett A S Linwood
Bridgewell Briggs J Lindsey
Brooks M—Isaac Miller
Bland Baker David M Elroy
Bishop to Bowne Chas McAllister
Bell-2 C Cole Jno A McGlough'in
Burst T Chambers John A McVany
Bale John Mabey
Bent Cobb James Monroe
Betty Cutty Joseph Montus
Cooper Monsieur J Mandray
Case James Maguire-2
H Clubrook J McKibin
Clarkson C W Markham
Joseph Conner Wm Mandy
Cornwell Chas P Mitchell 2
Cummings Chas Mitchell
Cowing Capt Grafton Molen
Dunn David McCarty—2
Dawson Alfred McCounthy
Cowle Joshua Mitchell
Cowan James McDonald
Dunn Mrs John Moys
Clarke M B Morrison
Cole & Co. James Morrison
Cumley-2 Joseph'ne Quinten
Coll Lewis M Golden
Cotton Robert Marshall
Clarke Ignatius Mitchell
Clarke N—Joseph Newer
Conner O—Abraham Outten
T Clarke H S Ostrom
A S Davis Dr Jas H Oliver
Dodridge P—Thos Potter
G Dunbar Chas T Powell
Daily Newton or John Pollard
Elizabeth Dunbar
Dunn Mrs Ann Pollard
Dunning Mrs Ann Eliza Peck
Duncan Richard Pett & Sarah Nicholas
Dunham Catharine Payton
Davis R—Reynolds and French
Davis Relief M Ricketts
Dunn John Robinson—2
Dunn Stephen Reos
Mary Dun W W Robb
D Dalton F W Renick
Jas G Duvall A W Rollins
M Dunn Everett Rogers
Wagoner Geo W Rupin
Evans Rumson & Dallaveen
Ewen Conrad Rudy
Ewen S—Charles Stone
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Edwards A C Blackfeld
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-3 Henry E Sayre
Fitzpatrick Miss Martha Sandridge
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Gibbs Turner
Griffith Thompson
Green Thomas
Gordon Thomas
Grayson Green Thomas
Hurd Henderson U—Thomas Urie-2
Y Green V—Daniel Verone
Jas G Gibbin W—Miss Martha
H Gallick Willett
Gordon Miss Williams
Grayson Richard Wilson
Hurd John S Wells
Henderson Wm Wordham
Hunter John G Wall
Hodges Jesse R Walker
Hughes Miss Eliza Witherburger
Hudson Miss Ruth Waters-2
Hancock Margaret Wilkins-2
Hughes Mar Williams
Hughes Wm Wade
Hill Miss Elizabeth J Worthington
Hickman Jas Wood
Hickman Solomon S Wall
Hughes Beatie Wilkins
Hughes Oliver Wilson
Jackson Mar Ann White
Jackson Dr Wm R. Wood

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

JAS. C. COLEMAN, P. M.

New Books.

BARNES' Notes on Isiah, 3 vols; do. on the Gospels, &c. Mason's Sacred Harpsicord; Cobbin's Encyclopedia of Religious culture and Gardening; T. Paine's Political Works; Thiers' History of the French Revolution; Scott's Military Discipline; Regret on Banking; Hall's Life of Gen Harrison; Webster's United States; Friendships Offering, for 1841; Lady's Constitution; The Farmer's School Book; Jackson's Penmanship; Dearborn's Almanac, 1841; Log Cabin do; Harrison's Tippecanoe do; Harrison's Political Minister; Erith & Newton on the Holy Spirit; Bolmeroch's Harmony of the Gospels; Bibles and all kinds.

For sale at

R. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Front street, Maysville.

Oct. 22.

Co-partnership.

HENRY S. JOHNSON & LUTHER R DOBYNS, of the recent firm of Herd & Johnson and W. V. Morris & Co., have formed a partnership under the style and firm of

Johnson & Dobyns,

and will continue the Mercantile business at the house formerly occupied by Herd & Johnson, where they have a handsome stock of *Seasonable Goods*, a part of them just received from the Eastern markets, and especially adapted to the *Fall and Winter trade*, and which they pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this market or elsewhere.

They will assure their friends that this arrangement is permanent, and they hope by a determination to devote their personal attention strictly to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage. To the patrons of the old firm of which they were recently members they return their grateful acknowledgements for the kind support heretofore extended to them, and hope to serve them in future under the new arrangement. Of the public they respectfull solicit a trial.

HENRY S JOHNSON,
LUTHER R. DOBYNS.

Maysleick Oct 29—tf

Dudley House,

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Corner of Broadway and Short streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and celebrated house on the corner of Broadway and Short streets, formerly kept by J. Keaze and recently by R. W. Tunstall, to which they have made such additions and other improvements, as render it equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction. The situation of the House commends itself to those visiting the city. They will not now make further promises as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgement shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.

JACOB ASHTON,
WILLIAM ASHTON,

Oct. 29—4t Ohio

N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, so to receive no interruption therefrom.

A Rich Farm for Sale.

THIS FARM consists of 270 Acres, in the Southern Bracken county, Ky., on the State road leading from Augusta to Cynthiana, 36 miles from Augusta and 25 from Brookville, the present seat of justice. About 60 Acres of this Farm are under good fence, and about 120 Acres of it is a high state of cultivation. The woodland abounds in all the varieties of the best rich land timbers, viz Blue and Black oak, white and black walnut, red and yellow locust, sweet buckeye, sugar-tree, &c. and taking into consideration the location, surface, fertility, timber, its nearness to market, (being within six miles of a steam mill, and of which the road is 5 miles of 4 steam mills,) and state of repair, I rank it second to no farm in Bracken

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

JOHN M. HOLTON.

Oct. 15—eh.

Bargains! Bargains!

I will venture to put 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 good responsible to engage in the business. It is a very good stand for selling Goods and can be rented. Invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine my stock, as the Goods are all new and a bargain can be had for cash. Or I will sell at a small profit on a short credit.

T. E. BOWNING.

Germantown, Mason co. Ky. Sept. 3—3.

Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising all the varieties from the finest dancing calf-skin French Slipper to the coarsest Brogan, all of our own manufacture, from the Manufactories in Philadelphia, Hartford, Durham and Manchester, and of a little better quality than we have heretofore kept.

Persons of celebrated name and Kip Boots, warranted a cheaper article by common boots than those, and certainly more comfortable; in the case or pair.

Calfskins, Linnings, Stitching, Threads, Spunrubber, Lasts, Kit and Findings generally.

R. W. Wordham keeps on hand a good assortment of work of our own manufacture, and are prepared to make to order (as usual) all kinds of work to suit customers.

Sept 3—tm.

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends that he has now the tailoring establishment, in the house adjoining Nurse, Fant & Hoskins' shop, on Second Street, opposite Cox's Book Store, where he will be happy to receive the orders of such as may favor him with their custom.

Fashions 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.

THE COLLIER.

A STORY OF FRANCE.

[Translated from the French for the Courier.]

In the rue St. Honore, there was once a wretched dwelling, containing only one apartment, which served the inhabitants as a chamber, kitchen, and work-room.—Notwithstanding their extreme poverty order and cleanliness were not wanting here. Two simple wooden bedsteads, with green curtains, were placed on the right, together with a cradle of twigs.—Sacks, filled with charcoal, were piled up along the left wall, while long table stood in the middle of the room, and extended nearly to a very large fire-place at one end.

Such was the residence of the collier Jacquot, his wife, two boys of age and a little girl who could just walk.

One evening, this family were seated round the table, by the light of a tallow candle, anxiously expecting the arrival of the father, to begin their evening meal. Chariot, the eldest boy, went from the table to the door, which had been left open on account of the heat, then shaking his head and casting his eyes upon a large covered dish on the table, he said—

"Papa does not come; our supper will be all cold.'

'Brother,' said Blondel, 'let us go to meet him.'

'No, no,' said the mother, (who was rocking the baby to sleep) 'you will lose yourself; you must not go out.'

'Don't you think he stays longer than common, mother?'

'Your father is gone to carry charcoal to the Palais Royal. This is St. Anne's day, the Queen's fete, and there are to be balls, concerts, and different rejoicings and amusements; perhaps he stays to look on, at a me of these.'

At this instant, the voice of the father was heard.

'Wife, get some shavings on the fire. Quick! Quick! Make it burn.'

And a stout, sun-burnt man came in, bearing in his arms a child apparently lifeless, whose gold embroidered clothes and splendid lace ruffles were torn and soiled, and soaking with water.

'What is the matter? Who is this child?' exclaimed the wife, as she relinded the fire

'I will tell you after a while; but first lets put out of the children's bed to warm him in it.'

'How handsome he is,'' said she, as she assisted her husband to undress the little creature—'Chariot, give me your Sunday clothes for him to put on. I must dry his own.''

'Here they are, mother,' said Chariot, eyeing with wonder the rich dress of their new guest.

Beaming ed by the heat of the fire, he soon opened his eyes, and looking round the scanty apartment, he cried, 'Where am I? Tell me where am I?'

'In my house, my little friend,' replied the collier.

'Your little friend?'' repeated the child, contemptuously.

'I that does not please you, it will be your own loss, but for me you would have perished,' was the reply.

'But whose clothes are these? Have you stolen mine?'

'Stolen! impertinent little''——

'Hush!' said the collier's wife to her; 'he does not yet know who he says.—Tell us something about him'

'The two boys drew nearer to their father, as he prepared to relate something to them; they kept their eyes fixed on the stranger, who might be about ten years old, and who had a graver and more imposing appearance than is common at that age.

'You see, wife,' said the collier, 'I had done carrying my charcoal to the kitchens of the Palais Royal, and the head cook had told me it was excellent charcoal.—Well, I went into the garden, to get a look at some of the shows, and I saw throughthe windows such a blaze of light, just as if the castle was all on fire inside, and I saw ladies in such crowds, and gentlemen and diamonds and feathers, and powder and head-dresses, and every thing else in the world! Well, I waited to see the Queen go by; but I did not see her—I should not have known her if I had.'

'Why not pap?' exclaimed Chariot and Blondel at once.

'Why, because I have never seen her; but I think I must have known her too; for they say a queen must like other ladies.'

'But tell us about this little boy,' interrupted the children.

'Well,' continued he, 'as I was looking on at all this, I dared something go splash! splash! behind me. I turned round, and by the light of the moon I saw this little fellow struggling in the water. I jumped in immediately, and dragged him out and brought him here; for the cook would not allow me to take him in to the kitchen fire.'

'I pity his poor mother. How very uneasy she must be at his absence! Tell us, my young gentleman, where you live, that my husband may go and inform her of your safety.'

'You are very polite, madame,' replied the child; 'but it is not of any consequence.'

'But they are undoubtedly looking for you very anxiously.'

'That is no matter, madam.'

'But your mother will be so much distressed.'

'I do not care, madame.'

'I know ungrateful! but it is always so.—Children are never aware of the anxiety they are constantly causing their parents to suffer.''

'We are not ungrateful, madame, sobbed exclaimed Chariot and Blondel, running to embrace her.

During this speech, the tears chased each other down the fine countenance of the child.

'Dear children,'' said the mother, 'I am sure you love me.'

'Yes, indeed,' said Chariot; 'we would not change you for the Queen of France'

'Nor I my father, for the whole kingdom,' said Blondel.

At the juncture, the sobs of the little stranger made themselves heard.

'What is the matter?' said the wife, drawing him towards her to comfort him; 'have you no father?'

'Alas! no—he is dead.'

'But then you have a kind mother, who loves you and takes care of you. Am I not right?'

'My mother has other things to do than to take care of me.'

'Other things to do! And what in the world can a mother have to employ her better than the care of her children?'

'My mother is obliged, madame, to give her attention elsewhere. She has servants to take charge of me.'

'And therefore you fell into the water, and but for me would have been drowned. If my children fell into any danger, their mother or I are soon there to assist them. But let us go to supper,' said the collier.

The whole family seated themselves at table. The mother placed a wooden plate and spoon before each one, and then uncovering the dish in the middle of the table, she helped them all to some boiled beans, whilst the father cut slices of brown bread from a loaf.

'Will you not eat any thing, sir?' said the mother.

The little strangy shook his head, but seated himself with them at the table.

'Papa,'' said one of the boys, 'tell us what you saw at the fete to day.'

'Every thing magnificent,' replied the father.

'How happy kings must be!'' said Blondel.

'And their children too. I suppose they teach them to read.'

'Have you never been taught to read?' asked the stranger.

'Non, indeed,' replied Charlot; ''it costs twenty sols a month, and we cannot pay so much.''

The stranger got up and went to his coat, which was drying by the fire, and came back to the table with a purse in his hand, containing several pieces of gold. He placed one before Charlot. 'Take this it will pay for twenty months. After that, I will give you more.'

'Charlot!' said the father, looking earnestly at the child, who was taking up the gold piece.

And Charlot laid it down immediately, saying, 'I cannot take it sir.'

'Why not?'

'I have not earned it, and I will not take alms.

'Do you call this giving alms?' replied the stranger. 'You have no money, and I have enough. Should I not share mine with you?—You would do the same, if you were in my place—would you not?'

'Yes I would,' said Charlot.

'Well, then take it. Besides this, your father has done me a service for which I ought to pay him.'

'Are such services payable with money, sir?' asked the collier.

'I have always been told so.'

'I take back your gold, sir; not that I am not grateful for the offer, especially as Charlot is very anxious to learn to read; but you are too young to give away so large a sum,' said the wife.

'I see, madame, that you have no idea to whom you are speaking.'

'No, it is true; but I hope you will soon tell us, for it is now bed-time, and I must soon send word to your mother of your safety, and put her at ease concerning you.'

'My mother—she loves me as well as you love your children, but she cannot be with me. Her condition does not permit her to keep me with her, and embrace me whenever she pleases,' replied he, sighing deep'y.

'Ah, you do not speak as well of her as you ought,' said the good woman.

'She cannot be like our mother then,' said Chariot.

'She is a great deal handsomer though,' said the stranger, in a tone of pique.

'But our mother is better,' said Blondel.

'But my mother gives me fine clothes, and a fine house, and as much money as I want,' replied the stranger, haughtily.

'Our mother knows as much as we want,' said Charlot, crimson with anger.

'An mine gives me servants to wait on me.'

'And our's waits on us herself,' said Charlot.

'Which is much better,' said Blondel.

'Dear children,' interrupted the mother, much amused, as well as her husband, by the discussion. 'God has given each of you what is best for him. Come kiss me now, and go to bed.'

At this instant a great noise of a carriage and horses was heard in the street. It stopped at the house, and some one knocked at the collier's door, and a voice asked—

'Does not the collier Jacquot live here?'

'Oh,' cried the little stranger, 'it is my tutor's voice; and whilst they were opening the door he crept under the table, taking a gun to Charlot and Blondel not to discover him

In a moment the cabin was filled with gentlemen, valets and different attendants. A man in the dress of a cardinal, with a red hat stepped from among the others, cast an inquiring glance around the room, and addressing himself to a tall, who stood at a respectful distance from him—

'Soldier, repeat your deposition.''

The soldier repeated, turning to the collier—'This evening, at eight o'clock, as I was on duty as sentinel, at the equitable door of the palace, you came to me and asked permission to go down into the kitchens with a child with you had rescued from drowning in the basin; where is the child?'

'Here!' replied the child, himself springing from his hiding place.

'Sire, the whole court have been looking for you for two hours.'

'I am very glad to hear it, Cardinal Mazarin,' replied the prince, haughtily.

'Your mother is very uneasy.'

'His mother!'' exclaimed the collier's wife; 'has she not come with you in search of him?''

'Hush, wife!' said the collier.

'I am extremely sorry to hear that she should have distributed herself on my account, Cardinal Mazarin.'

'I hope you will follow us now to your carriage.'

'That is as I please, Cardinal.'

'But you will not wish to delay, when you learn that mother is waiting with the greatest impatience.'

'I must first thank these good people for their kindness to me when ignorant of my rank.'

'They shall be paid, sire, but make haste now.'

'I have just learned that such services are not payable with money. My friend,' continued he (turning to the collier,) 'I King of France, thank you for your service to me. I am going to take charge of the education of your son. I provide a marriage portion for you daughter. Here is my hand to kiss!'

The collier, his wife and the two boys were as if petrified with astonishment. The little king went up to them, and with his little delicate hand shook the large, sun-burnt one of the collier, embraced the woman, and said to the boys, 'We are friends now, Chariot and Blondel.' Then turning to the Cardinal, he said—

'Let us go now, sir.'

'In that costume?' asked the Cardinal, looking contemptuously at the shabby, worn-out clothes which the young King wore.

'In this costume!' replied he, fiercely.

'But remember that the Queen and the whole court are waiting to receive you, and all in gala dresses.'

'Ah, sire,' exclaimed the woman, 'do not wait to change your clothes. Think of your mother.'

'Do you hear that, Cardinal?' asked the king.

'It is only a poor woman who speaks.'

'*She is a mother, Cardinal,*' and waved her; and passing through the crowd of attendants, he stepped back before him, he turned to Charlot and said—

'Charlot, you will come to morrow to bring me back my clothes, yourself.'

'You have forgotten your purse, sire,' cried the collier, running after him.

'I have forgotten nothing, my friend,' said the King, as he jumped into the carriage.

"HE SHALL PROPOSE."

"OR LOSING AND WINNING.

"Yes, he shall propose this season, and then I'll have the gratification, the delight, the exquisite triumph of refusing him! — It will only serve him right."

Such was the language of Florence Neville's eyes, as she contemplated, with no little satisfaction, the graceful reflection of her figure in the glass, before which he was attired for the first ball of the season.

Of whom was she speaking? of whom thinking? Why did that short *curl* lip curl with such beautiful scorn, as the last look was given at the snowy dress which hung in a graceful folds, like summer clouds around the fairy form of its young mistress? Florence was at this moment picturing to herself the subjugation of one high heart which had obstinately refused doing homage at her shrine, of one being in the world, who had dared lead her power, calmly gazed at her undoubtedly lovely countenance, and tranquilly disapproved her "style." It was insufferable; so Florence determined that her third season should be marked by the conquest of the haughty, high, and handsome Earl of St. Clyde; not that she cared for him—oh no, she was only determined to make him propose; indeed, there was a sort of playful wager between her cousin Emma Neville and herself, on the subject, and Florence felt her credit at stake if she failed.

"Have you thought of your wager, Florence?" said Emma Neville, as they descended to the drawing-room together.

"To be sure! You think I shall lose it! I can read your thoughts."

"It is to the St. Clyde of last season, you certainly wish, laughed Emma.—"I not mean in unfavorable, Florence."

"*None serrone, none serrone!*" said the beauty, and taking her fathers arm, she sprang lightly into the carriage.

It was a brilliant ball! The rich and the noble—the young and the beautiful—all were there; and in the centre of an admiring circle, decidedly conspicuous, stood Florence. She was to perpetuity walz with a tall, dark, unbending looking personage, who was apparently quite indifferent as to whether he supported that light figure, or that of any one else; this was Lord St. Clyde. Florence, on the contrary, was all sparkling gayety; she was dancing with him for the third time; another moment, and they were flying round the circle with rapid grace.

Things went on exceedingly well.—Florence knew her power, and the game she was playing, and as she passed Emma, her cousin exchanged glances. That of Florence said—"is it not?"—that of Emma, "not yet?"

"I'm afraid you are fatigued," said Lord St. Clyde, as he led his partner to a seat.

"Oh no, not much," replied Florence, "but the rooms are very warm. It is impossible to dance, and still more to breathe—particularly here."

She was in one corner of the room, the most crowded, and removed from either door or window.

"The conservatories are cool," said the Earl, but did not offer to lead her there. Florence was perfectly aware that the conservatories were cool, but she knew also that they had another advantage—they were perfect groves of the choicest flowers and orange trees; consequently no doubt was ever better suited for flirtation—perhaps for a proposal. With experienced policy, however, she only leant gracefully back, and gently fanned herself. Lord St. Clyde stood by her side. He was anything but a ball-room man—for though his figure was faultless, and his dancing just enough to show it off, he had none of that charming fluency of conversation which a dancing partner should have; he could not pay a compliment if he did not feel it—he would not, if he thought it was expected; therefore, had he been Mr. St. Clyde, jr, he would have been a great bore in society; as it was, he was a most delightful young man—so much proper reserve.

The gallopade in Gustave roused the Earl from a reverie.

"I see you were much fatigued to join in the gallopade, Miss Neville?"

"Oh yes! I never gallopge—it fatigues me so, is it possible you like that romp, Lord St. Clyde?"

The Earl persisted, but Florence would not dance; he persuaded her, but she would not listen; he condescended to repeat the request, and allowed a compliment to escape him; no, Florence was firm; the Earl said no more, but drew him self up. Suddenly Florence rose with her brightest smile.

"I am too selfish, my lord! that gallopge is so inspiring that I cannot resist it."

A change came over the spirit of St. Clyde; he was another creature; and Florence was herself again, all triumphant. The next moment the dancers were thrown into confusion; there was a rush towards the windows, and Lord St. Clyde was seen darting through the crowd towards the conservatories, with a fainting figure in his arms; it was Florence Neville!

The cousin bent affectionately over the insensible girl, and the Earl knelt by her with a glass of water. "it was my fault!" exclaimed St. Clyde, in an agitated voice; "I made her dance—Good God! how lovely it looks! she does not revive; what shall we do?"

"Has no one salts?" cried Emma; "call my uncle; I think we had better go home; who has any salts?" The Earl was already gone for them. With a stifled laugh, Florence opened wide her beautiful eyes, and exclaimed—

"Was it not well done?"

"Good heaven, Florence!"

"Well, my dear, did you never hear of any one fainting before? You will lose the wager; *cousin mine!*"

"My dear Florence, how you frightened me!"

"Never mind—hush, here they come; now take pap to the ball room for my beaver, and leave the rest to me."

Emma did as she was desired, and forebore to ask any question until they got home; then she anxiously inquired "did he propose?"

"Oh, provoking man! but very nearly—did I not faint well?"

"Yes; it will not do, Florence; that man does not care for you."

"Never mind that; he shall propose."

"But you don't care for him."

"Indeed! he *shall* propose."

"Never."

"I will make him! Remember this is only the first ball of the season!"

Lady Montegale gave a fete at her villa at Putney's. Mr. and Miss Neville were there of course. Florence had an exquisite partner, but she saw Lord St Clyde advancing towards her; therefore she prudently dropped it into the centre of a large myrtle bush.

"You have no bouquet, Miss Neville," was one of his lordship's first remarks; "are you not fond of flowers?"

"Yes, passionately," said Florence, but I have lost mine; I am sorry, for I fear I shall not easily find another so beautiful."

"Will you allow me to endeavor to supply its place with this?" was the instant reply. Florence smiled and blushed as she took it; the smile was art but the blush nature—for she could not help it.—Lord St. Clyde's eyes were fixed upon her face, and the next moment she found herself walking with him, whilst Mr. Neville was speaking to the hostess, whose gaunt daughter was looking very spiteful. Florence played her part to admiration. Lord St. Clyde was in her power. So she engaged him in admirable flirtation. They were standing on the brink of a beautiful fountain, when the Earl exclaimed,

"Do you know the language of flowers, Miss Neville?"

"No," said Florence, 'but it must be very pretty; do you know it, my lord?

"Yes, by heart."

"Then tell me what these mean?' exclaimed the beauty, quite innocently, as she offered him his bouquet, which was composed of a white rose, a pink rose bud, some myrtle, and one geranium. The E l hesitated and laughed; then suddenly recovering himself, he said,

"They speak in their simple language, the sentiment that I dare not express.'

Florence felt her heart beating, but she only laughed—the laugh encouraged the Earl.

"Florence, forgive me, if—"

"Ah, Miss Neville, I have been looking for you every where, and here you are, all alone!" cried one of Florence's gay train, the elegant Sir Percy Hope.

"Oh, not alone,' said Florence, rather annoyed; Lord St. Clyde—why, where is—"

The Earl was gone.

'Florence, did Lord St. Clyde propose' to-day?' said Emma to her cousin, a the evenl g.

'Not quite, but as nearly as possible: I declare I will never speak to Sir Percy Hope again.'

'Time! time! can nothing stay them?

The Florence was passing rapidly, and she had refused them, although they had not been tendered by the Earl of St. Clyde. Still she continued her gay and giddy round—still she said the same proposes, until she lit in opera of the season.

Pale, languid, but still delicately beautiful, the spoiled and petted Florence leant back in her box, deaf to the strains of the trial—regardless of the adulation around her, and disgusted with everything in the shape of gayety. She leant back in her chair and closed her eyes for a second; on opening them, she saw a pair of dark eyes fixed with more than common earnestness on her face. It was Lord St. Clyde—those mild eyes could only belong to him. What possessed Florence at that moment? She did not bow—she did not smile—she merely bent forward and whispered the word of departure to her champion; then winding her cuclosure around her, she placed her arm within that of Sir Percy Hope, and left the box. The morning Florence was locally unwell. She said 'not at home' to every one, and began to tune her harp, sitting after sting gave way, as she drew them up. 'Lake me, poor harp!' she sighed, 'you are sinking, spoiling from neglect.

Suddenly the door opened, and a visitor was announced.

'Not at home,' cried Florence, hastily.

'Pardon me, for once I disobey,' said a voice, and Lord St. Clyde entered. He continued—"I have intruded I confess, but it is only for a moment. I come, Miss Neville, to wish you—to bid you—a long, perhaps a last farewell.'

'Farewell! and Florence, dropping her harp, while resolution has been suddenly taken, this resolution

"No," replied the Earl; "I am going to seek in Italy the happiness which is denied me here.'

"Italy!" exclaimed Florence, turning her eyes like melting sapphires on the Earl—"dear, bright, sunny Italy! my own fair land!"

"Is it yours, Miss Neville" said St. Clyde eagerly.

"Yes, my lord; Florence was my birth place, and my home for fourteen happy years.'

Lord St. Clyde paused; nothing is so awkward as a pause in a tete-a-tete; he felt this, and quickly crossing himself, he said hastily,

"I will not interrupt you any longer—fare well—perhaps we may meet again"

"Farewell—we may—good by," said Florence, extending her hand; it was slightly, very slightly pressed, and she was alone. For a moment she felt as if the past were a dream; but glancing on the ground she saw a white glove—it was the Earl's; she turned away, and leaning on the marble slab of the beautiful mirror, she gazed at the faultless reflection of her face.

"Beauty, beauty!" murmured she—"poetry gift since it could not win Sir. Clyde!" And burying that young face in her hands she fairly burst into tears.

'Florence! my own, idolized!' said a voice close to her. She turned and uttered a real genuine, unartificial shriek.

The Earl of St. Clyde was at her feet.

* * * * * *

"Well Florence, said Emma Neville to the Countess of St. Clyde, one day, 'you must really give me a lesson on proposing; how well you managed your husband's—teach me your art.'

"No, no, you are quite mistaken," laughed Florence; "no one could be more surprised at St. Clyde's proposal than myself, for I had given him up. Art failed, my dear Emma, and nature gained the day in this case. Take care how you make note, they never answer. Men are shockingly sharp-sighted now."

The following verse of an old song is worth all the Tippecanoe poetry that has ever been said or sung:

'Cans'd be the wretch who's bought and sold,
And barters liberty for gold:
For when elections are not free,
In vain we boast of liberty,
And he who sells his right to fight,
Would sell his country, if he might.'

DANGER OF FEMALE SOCIETY.—I cannot look full in a pretty girl's face all at thinking so, without being kinder dazzled and scorched. It kinder wakens me up; this cold weather, and kindles such a pulse in my heart that the blood runs though it as hot as if it had run through a steamboat pipe. And then the all-fired things have so many sly ways of comin it over a feller with them are crincum crancums of their's, that I don't think much of her that can't keep one their pretty mouths work and feel his own work too. If they sidle up, I can't help sidlin' up too if I died; and when their eyes full flash on me, I wilt right down under 'em as cut grass in Weatherside'd of a hot summer day. It's nature all this, and I cannot help it no how.—*Johnathan Slick.*

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 and keeping on hand all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's *Boots and Shoes*, which, from long experience, they flatter themselves will be inferior to none 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 work. Their shop is No 27 Market street, one door west of the store of Mr. Thos. Nolin.

N B. Work made to order on shortest notice.

D. S. FLANAGIN.
WM. ALEXANDER.

Maysville, Oct. 15—3m

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1840.

I have availed myself of the earliest time I have been able to command, to prepare a detailed statement, of my agency in the disclosure of election frauds recently made in this city. I have done this, not so much for the purpose of self-vindication, as from a conviction, that the public have a right to know all that has been done by any person in any way concerned in this developement. To meet, also, what seems to be the public expectation, I have given my narrative the form of a deposition and have confirmed it by my oath.

I am, sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTTLER.

City and county of New York, ss.—Benjamin F. Butler, of the city of New York, Counsellor at Law, and United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, being duly sworn, depoesth as follows: On the morning of Thursday the 15th day of October, inst., Jonathan D. Stevenson called on me at my office, in this city. I had not seen him, to my recollection, for several months, and I had never received from him, or from any other person, any information, suggestion, or hint, whatever, on the subject of the disclosure hereinafter mentioned. He stated to me that he had received information of extensive frauds perpetrated at the elections in this city, with the connivance and aid of police officers and others, in the city of Philadelphia; that he had just returned from that city, where he had been for three days; and that the object of his visit to that place had been to ascertain the truth of the information he had received. He then proceeded to state and occasionally to read from memoranda an account of the disclosures made to him by James B. Glentworth, and of his (Stevenson's) proceedings in Philadelphia, substantially the same with the deposition made by him before Recorder Morris, on the 22d inst. He also produced and exhibited to me a considerable number of receipts, letters and other documents, which he said he had received from Glentworth. I glanced at these documents; saw that, if genuine, they confirmed, in many material particulars, the story which Mr. Stevenson said he had received from Glentworth; and that they had all the appearance of being genuine papers, executed at the times at which they respectively bore date. Mr. Stevenson also showed me at letter postmarked "Philadelphia, Oct. 14th," addressed to "Mr. Jarvis, Box 190 Upper Postoffice, New York," and signed "Robert Looney," being the same letter a copy of which marked B. is annexed to the published deposition of Mr Stevenson. This letter appeared to me strongly corroborative of the part of Mr. Stevenson's statement which narrated his proceedings in Philadelphia. I was astounded by this disclosure, every part of which was to me. As to Glentworth, I had never known nor seen him; nor had I recollection of having heard his name, except that shortly after his appointment to the office of tobacco inspector, in the winter of 1839, I heard some remarks on the subject of that appointment.

I understood from Mr. Stevenson that Glentworth was ready to make public, in any proper way, the facts and documents in his possession; and my advice in the matter was requested by Mr. Stevenson. I did not distinctly understand in precisely what character this application was made to me, whether in that of a public officer, or private individual; but the opinion was immediately expressed by me that the facts and documents to support them should be made public; and that all parties who were knowingly concerned in the frauds referred to, and who were within reach of our laws should be proceeded against in due form. I told Mr. Stevenson that I had no right officially, to interfer in the matter, and recommended that it should be placed in the hands of Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney of this city. I was told, in reply, that M. Whiting had been requested to meet him (Mr. S.) at my office, and we were shortly after joined by that gentleman. Mr. Stevenson then repeated his statement, and the papers were hastily examined by Mr. Whiting. They seemed to produced upon his mind the like impression as upon mine.

But as no one of the illegal voters from Philadelphia was supposed to be in this city, it was then thought by Mr. Whiting and myself that no criminal proceeding could be immediately instituted.

Mr. Whiting, however, concurred with me in the opinion that the public interest demanded a disclosure of the frauds which had been perpetrated; and the question was then discussed, in what manner it should be made. Deeply sensibly of the importance and gravity of the subject, and believing the men of the highest character should be called in to advise and assist in making the development, I suggested that Mr. Varian, the present Mayor of the city, and Messrs Cornelius W. Lawrence, Walter Bowne, and Stephen Allen, Ex-Mayors of the city, should be invited to attend a meeting with us on the subject. This proposal was assentend to; it was agreed that I should invite the gentlemen above named to meet at my office on the same day, at five o'clock. It was also suggested one by of the other persons, and agreed to, that John W. Edmonds should be invited to attend, and Mr Stevenson undertook to notify him. Mr Whitting then left us; and after some farther conversation, Mr. Stevenson and I separated.

No suggestion or intimation was made to me by Mr. Stevenson, in this interview, that Glentworth required, expected, or desired, the promise of an office, or any other consideration as a reward for disclosing the facts and documents in his possession; the President was not mentioned or alluded to in this interview; nor was any office in his gift referred to in any shape, way, or manner.

In the course of the morning I addressed notes to Messrs. Varian, Lawrence, Bowne, and Allen, requesting them to meet me on business of great importance, at 5 o'clock, at my office. About 3 o'clock, Mr. Stevenson again called on me and showed me two letters just taken by him from the Postoffice. One of them was postmarked "Baltimore," and addressed to Mr. Stevenson by the Hon. S. Millon, Jr. It acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mr. Stevenson by, giving information of a certain letter from Madison Jeffers, High Constable of Baltimore, to George Riston, of Philadelphia—the same which has since been made public—and it stated that persons had been sent from Baltimore to Philadelphia to take measures to prevent the fraud suggested therein. The other letter had no postmark and was not signed by any person. It bore date "Philadelphia, Oct. 14th, 1840," and is the same letter, a copy of which, marked C, is annexed to Mr. Stevenson's deposition, and which is admitted by James Young, High Constable of Philadelphia, in his deposition of the 26th instant before Recorder Moris, to have been written by him. These letters corroborated still farther the statement previously made to me by Mr. Stevenson, and tended to confirm my confidence in the general truth of his narrative.

Soon after 5 o'clock, Messrs. Varian, Lawrence, Allen, Whitting, Edmonds, Stevenson and myself, met at my office. Mr. Bowne by some cause was prevented from attending. The occasion of the meeting was briefly stated by Mr. Whiting and myself, or one of us, and Mr. Stevenson repeated the narrative he had before given us. The documents alledged by Mr. Stevenson to have been received by him from Glentworth were then produced by the form, and examined by the gentlemen present, sent. which al expressed themselves satisfied of the authenticity of them as purported to be original. Copies of four of these papers, dated in March and April, 1839, three of which are signed "G." or "George W. Rhawn," have been since published in connexion with Mr. Stevenson's depositions It is proper to state in relation to Wm. F. Pittfield, who is named in one of these letters, (that dated April 6th.) that Mr Stevenson made the following statement, which I do not find in his affidavit, viz: That Bela Badger had informed him, when in Philadelphia, that Pittfield while in New York, in April, 1839 had voted in eleven different wards.

Among the papers dated in 1838 and 1839, were some purporting to be signed by Robert Looney, James Young, and Robert Miller, of Philadelphia. We compared the signatures to the lists of the names, stated by Mr Stevenson to have been obtained in Philadelphia from these persons, and also to the letter signed "Robert Looney," received by him on the 15th of October, with the first mentioned papers, and found them to correspond; and I believe the opinion was expressed by all present that, so far as correct judgment could be thus formed, it was clear that the handwritings were the same.

The gentlemen present concurred, as I understood, in the opinion that upon the statements and documents then before them, it was evident that illegal voters had been imported from Philadelphia in November, 1838, and April, 1839, and had voted at the polls in this city, under the direction of Glentworth and others; and that it was due to the great interests involved in the integrity and purity of popular elections, that the frauds thus perpetrated should be brought to light There was considerable conversation as to the mode in which the statements of Glentworth, and of Mr Stevenson, and the documents corroborating them, should be laid before the public; and it was finally agreed that Mr Stevenson should prepare a narrative for himself, and that Mr Edmonds should assist Glentworth in preparing a statement of facts; which statement the various documents corroborating it, and without which documents it was well known the statement would receive no credit, should form a part. It was expressly mentioned by some of the gentleman, and assented to by all, that the papers should be confined to a statement of the frauds which had been actually perpetrated; and it was supposed that a certificate should be subjoined, stating that the persons signing such certificate had seen the documents referred to; that they appeared to be genuine; and that the copies annexed to, or incorporated in the statements, were correct. It was not, however, settled, whether any of the persons present would unite in any such certificate; that point was reserved for consideration after the statement should be completed But it was remarked by several, and was concurred in by all present, that care should be taken, in drawing the statements, not to charge upon the members of the Whig Executive Committee any actual knowledge of or participation in the illegal voting referred to. The gentlemen present did not conceive it necessary to make any such charge; they concurred in opinion that, whether the frauds were actually known to the committee or not, the public good required that they should be fully and faithfully exposed. It was thought that the papers might be prepared during the next day or two, and when furnished, the persons present were to meet again to consider them With this understanding they seperated, Mr Edmonds taking with him the papers of Glentworth.

On the next morning, Friday, the 16th, before leaving my residence, I read in the New Era an account of the obtaining of the letter from Madison Jeffers to George Riston, and a copy of the letter itself. Its contents correspond-ed exactly with the statement given me by Mr Stevenson; and this circumstance served still farther to increase my confidence in the general truth of his narrative. Soon after reaching my office, Mr Stevenson called on me, and spoke of the publication of this letter. While conversing, Mr Jesse Hoyt entered the room for the purpose of speaking to me in relation to some official business. Perceiving that Mr Stevenson and I were engaged in conversation, he was about retiring, but on my suggestion remained with us. With Mr Stevenson's consent, I then gave Mr Hoyt a very general and brief outline of the disclosures which had been made, and of which, up to that moment, I have every reason to believe, he was entirely ignorant. I, at all events, had given him no intimation on the subject He was, apparently, much astonished and excited by the communication, and made some remarks on the subject. I do not think he was present with us in the whole, mor than ten minutes. Before he left the room, Stevenson said that he expected he and Glentworth would be greatly persecuted, so soon as their disclosure should be made public; that their lives would scarcely be safe, and that their families would be reduced to beggary; that he cared little for himself and his own family in comparison with that of Glentworth, that he had gone into this business with patriotic motives, and he would go through it in that spirit, whatever might be the consequences to himself but he could not bear the thought of depriving Gentworth's children of bread: or language to that effect. I replied, in substance, that he and Glentworth possessed the means of bringing to light some of the most atrocious fraud on the right of suffrage that had ever been perpetrated in the United States; that they owed it to their country to make them public, and ought not be deterred from doing their duty, by any fear of persecution or other consequences; that the developments of these frauds would check and prevent similar enormities; and, in that way, be immensely beneficial; that no offers or promises of any kind could be made to him or Mr Glentworth by any other person with my consent; that I had no doubt the virtuous portion of the community, of all parties, would feel a high sense of obligation to them; that if they were persecuted, they would find friends that for my own part, I did not wish to live a moment after public liberty was extinct; that I considered property as of no value in comparison with it; that if the frauds in elections, of late years, had become so common, were not detected and stopped, our system of government would be overthrown and that the morals and liberties of the people destroyed; that to prevent this, I would divide the last farthing of my property, and if necessary give up the last farthing I possessed; and that I had no doubt there were thousands of others, of all parties, who cherished the like feelings. I cannot give the words, as I was much excited and spoke with energy and warmth. Mr. Hoyt, after I closed, responded by some general and brief expressions to the sentiments I had uttered, and immediately left us. Not a word was said during his presence, nor afterwards, about the President or any office in his his gift. In this connexion, it is proper I should add that, in answere to remarks of a similar character, though relating more particularly to Mr Stevenson himself, I had the day before expressed similar feelings to Mr Stevenson, though in fewer words, and with less warmth. In a few minutes Mr Sterenson and I seperated.

I heard nothing from Mr Edmonds or any other person, in regard to the preparation of Glentworth's statement, until between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of that day, (Friday, the 16th instant.) when Messrs Edmonds and Hoyt came to my house and asked for me. I was engaged in my library, arranging some of my bookcases and books; they joined me there. So soon as they were seated, Mr Edmonds stated, in substance, that Glentworth refused to make any statement, unless he could receive from the President's friends the promise of an office; that he had named the consulate at Havre, and had intimated to Mr. Hoyt him that Mr S. had assured him, that and I had authorized or encouraged him to hold out to Glentworth the expectation of an office from the Presdent. This was the first intimation I had received that Glentworth entertained, or pretended to entertain, the idea that he should receive an office, or the promise of an office, or any other consideration, as a reward for making his disclosure; and the communication that he had the effrontery to speak of the President and any of his friends here, especially myself, in such a connexion, filled me with indignation.

This feeling I expressed on the instant, and in strong terms, declaring that such a thought had never come into my mind, and that I had never authorized or encouraged *Mr* Stevenson to lisp such an idea. Mr Hoyt made the like denial. *Mr* Edmonds replied, that he never believed that we had either of us done so, and had so told Glentworth. He added, that he had also told Glentworth he had better call on *Mr* Hoyt and me, and ascertain the fact from our own lips; that Glentworth had gone for Stevenson, and that they might be expected momently. This was the first intimation I had received that any such appointment had been made; and I immediately replied that I could not see them at my house; that company was expected to pass the evening with my family. *My* library, as they saw, was in confusion, some parts of the bookcases and many books lying on the floor, and in no situation for such an interview. It was then asked what should be done; and at the instant a ring was heard at the door. Mr Edmonds, supposing it to be from Messrs Stevenson and Glentworth, left the room, saying he would tell them they could not meet Mr Hoyt and me at my house. It did not prove to be them. On Mr Edmonds' return to the room, the question was again put, as to the place of meeting, and Mr Hoyt remarked that he had a fire in his basement, and they might be told to come there. Mr Edmonds accordingly said he would so tell them, and Mr Hoyt then left us, saying he would go home and be ready to receive us. They arrived a moment after and were joined at the door by Mr Edmonds. In the mean time, I remained in my library, and did not see either until I met them at Hoyt's, where I went very soon.

At Mr Hoyt's I found him, Mr Edmonds, Mr Stevenson, and a fourth person whose name was not only unknown to me but whose person I had never to my knowledge or belief, before seen. He was made known to me by Mr Stevenson, I think, as Mr Glentworth. After a few moment's general conversation, Mr Stevenson commenced speaking of the perilous condition in which Mr Glentworth would be placed, if he made the contemplated disclosures, very much as he had spoken to Mr Hoyt and myself in the morning, as herein before stated; and added that he had told Mr Glentworth what had been said by me and Mr Hoyt, to him, Stevenson. The reply to Mr Stevenson was made by me. I began by repeating the substance of what I had said in the morning; and as I had learned just before, the base conditions which Glentworth had proposed, proceeded to observe that I had said nothing to justify the idea that I could encourage or countenance the expectation of office, or of anything else, as a reward for his disclosure; and I went on to repudiate every such idea as utterly unauthorized and inadmissible. Being determined that there should be no pretence for misapprehension I used explicit and strong language, and closed by observing that the whole matter must be considered at an end, unless Mr Glentworth, from a desire to discharge his duty as a good citizen, and to make reparation and atonement, as far as in his power; for his participation in the frauds which had been committed, by a full, frank, and honest disclosure of the whole truth, would cast himself on the support of the moral and virtuous portions of the community; and do it in such a way as to show that he was actuated by proper and highminded motives. When I finished my remarks, or very soon after, Mr Hoyt said a few words as to the very slight knowledge he had of the matter, and the assent he had given in the morning to my remarks; and he concurred as to the impossibility of promising an office, as the reward of his disclosures, very much as I had done. The interview at Mr Hoyt's continued more than an hour; much was said by Glentworth, and more by the others present; Glentworth's remarks ran all in one direction, the necessity of his having some assurance, before he could consent to make a disclosure, of office or other equivalent, for what he should lose. He spoke of his power to compel the Whig party to comply with any terms he might impose; and that in fifteen minutes' time he could get from certain persons a large sum of money to prevent a disclosure—naming $20,0 0, and some other large sum—and on one occasion said that, as his disclosure would be very beneficial to the opposite party, they ought to be willing to pay for it, or some remark to this effect. To this I replied repudiating the idea that the party to which he referred, as such, could enter into any terms with him; and declaring that, however strong were my desire for the success of that party, I thought this subject infinitely above all party considerations; that it interested all men and all parties, with other remarks of the like nature. I recollect on one occasion, in the course of the evening, asking his age, and after getting his reply, remarking, that he was yet a comparatively young man; that his youth, at the time of his fradulent proceedings, was a mitigating circumstance in his case; and that he was yet young enough to retrieve his character, &c. &c; and I endeavor to awaken his conscience to the duty of making all the atonement in his power for the injury he had done.

But it was very evident tha the was not only thoroughly unprincipled, but perfectly callous; nothing that I could say, or that was said by others; seemed to make the least impression on him; he would do nothing without some promised reward. Such being his decision, the documents, which Mr Edmonds had brought with him were then handed over by him to Mr Stevenson, from whom he had received them. He and Glentworth then divided, as I understand, the documents between them, and we separated.

Considering the matter utterly at an end, I never called together the gentlemen who had assembled at my office on Thursday. Nothing occurred, in which I took part, or of which I have any knowledge, of any particular importance, until Monday morning, when Mr Stevenson called on me in the court-room; told me that James Young, High Constable of Philadelphia, was in the town; and asked me whether it would not be well to have him arrested. Before replying, I inquired whether he had come to the city in consequence of any request or suggestion from him, Stevenson, for if he had, I could not think it right to arrest him. He told me such was not the case; that he had come of his own motion, and on other business. I then said that it would certainly be very proper to arrest him, *Mr* Whiting, the City District Attorney, also consulted me as to the propriety of making this arrest, and decided to take the necessary steps for the purpose. This was near three o'clock on Monday; and from that time until half past ten on the morning of Thursday, the 22d instant, I heard nothing on the subject, not even that Young had been arrested, being absent from the city on Long Island, at Hempstead, Oyster Bay, and Huntington. I returned to the city a little after 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, and soon after met Mr Whiting, the City District Attorney, in the Park, near his and my offices. He told me Young was arrested, and gave me a very brief account of what had taken place. Since that time my knowledge of the proceedings has been obtained, almost exclusively, from the public prints. I have not been present at the examination of a single witness, nor in any way interfered in the matter since it was taken up by the city authorities.

I have not seen James B. Glentworth since he left the house of Mr Hoyt, and as I never spoke to him except on that occasion, it is almost needless, after what I have stated, to add, that I never "applied to him, at different times and places," nor at any time or place," to make statements that should implicate Governor Seward and the leading friends of the Governor in New York in a charge of having countenanced frauds at the election in New York city in the year 1838" as alledged in the affidavit made by him before Jas. P. Pirsson' Commissioner of Deeds, on the 23d day of October, 1840.

I cannot close this deposition without adding that, although I have felt, throughout the whole of the proceedings above detailed, that there were interests involved in the matter, so unexpectedly brought to my knowledge, and in the direction of which I was so unexpectedly called to take a part, immensely important to the whole country and far outweighing any mere temporary interests of party, or of individuals, and although I have also persuaded myself that, in the course I either took myself, or advised others to take, I was influenced mainly by a desire to promote the great and lasting interests of morals and liberty here, and of free government throughout the world; yet I have also felt, from the first moment when the subject was named to me that the disclosures, if fully made, would be, in the end, if not immediately, highly beneficial to the particular party to which I belong; and for that reason, as well as on account of the higher and more general considerations alluded to, have been very anxious that the disclosure should take place. But as I have cherished the belief that the best interests of my country are identified with the success of the political party with which I act, this latter motive, so long as it did not lead me do to do, or to advise any other one to do, a dishonorable or immoral act, I have supposed was not inconsistent with the other and higher objects I have stated. These views I mention in this place, simply because it is necessary to a just understanding of my acts and motives; and with this observation I commit this narrative to the judgment of my countrymen, and to the infallible and righteous awards of the God of truth and justice.

B F. BUTLER.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of October, 1840.

CORNELIUS MATHEWS.
Commissioner of Deeds

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS ADMITTED.

The New York Herald thus admits the truth of the developements against the truth of the developements against the corrupt British Whig leaders in New York and Philadelphia. Fraud may triumph in 1840, but the exposure must forever after sink the actors to the lowest depths of disgrace. It is impossible that the people of this Union are so lost to all moral principle, as to sustain in their cooler moments, bribery, perjury and crimes, that strike at the root of freedom itself.

The damning proof of the whole matter is, that after Glentworth had written letters from Philadelphia to New York, that he was *hiring whig voters* to come on to defeat the democrats, as admitted by Blatchford, &c., they still furnished him the money that paid for the voters; and after Seward's election, with all this knowledge, he. Glentworth, received at Seward's hands the appointment of Tobacco Inspector, an office worth $15,000 a year! And yet nearly every federal bank whig press in the U. States is defending with all their ability this dastardly fraud—this dark treason—the infamous conspiracy against liberty itself, concocted and paid for by Blatchford, the Attorney of the Bank of the United States, and Agent of the English stockjobbers, and his comrades.

This system of bribery, by British money, has been extended through the whole Union, and but few polls in Ohio have been free from its corruptions, its tools, and its influence. Nearly every letter we received, and every democrat that calls at our office, and they are not few, has a tale to tell of the schemes used to deceive voters—to force them into voting the Bank ticket—the unfairness of Kelley's prepared judges in receiving federal votes and excluding democratic ones—in perjuries and bribery enough to sink any nation to perdition, the very place British bankers, corrupt priests, old blue light federalists, privileged corporations, and black cockade advocates, wish to see this fair fabric of human liberty sunk; and they believe the surest way of destroying it is to corrupt the elective franchise by hard cider debauches, coon skin parades, perjuries and falsehoods—turn the whole into ridicule, and then persuade the people that free government is a farce, and that they had better submit to a king and nobility.

From the New York Herald.

THE INVESTIGATION--MORE AWFUL DISCLOSURES--THE PURITY OF POLITICIANS.

The evidence, developing the pure morals of politicians, gets richer and richer every day—every hour. The testimony of the last two days, and particularly that published in our columns to-day, is of the most remarkable character. It begins to look black—black with guilt. Heretofore, some hesitated to believe the story of Stevenson, although it was uncontradicted by Glentworth, but every day fresh and unimpeachable witnesses "give confirmation strong" that what the two tobacco inspectors told, what Capt. Shultz and Young swore to, was founded on fact,

It is now in proof from disinterested witnesses before the Recorder, that men who actually voted illegally, did receive, after leaving prison, their wages of iniquity from the Wall street *clique*. It is also in proof that voters were imported from Albany—did vote at the polls of New York and did change their clothes to enable them to do so. All this is incontestibly proved.

We desire our honest and independent readers, of all parties, to read the astounding disclosures made to-day and yesterday.

This iniquity is revealed without the aid or assistance of the Glentworth papers. The party press assail the characters of Stevenson and Glentworth—but who can hesitate to believe that these two men are just as honest, as respectable, as moral, as their own respective *cliques*, when we find their statements and disclosures more and more confirmed as the investigation proceeds. It is idle for the party prints, of either factions, to talk of "conspiracy" of "last cards," to threaten the removal of the Recorder—or to call each other such classical names as "scoundrel," "villain," "perjured rascal," midnight assassin," &c. If the Recorder, or any officer of justice, exceeds his duty, let him be punished according to law; but are the concoctors of these election frauds to escape under the smoke? No—no—no! There is already sufficient evidence brought out before the Recorder to call for the prompt action of the Grand Jury. Let the conspirators against the purity of the electoral franchise be indicted without delay. This is the only practical and rational course to be pursued The great mass of both parties are honest—and the honest call for the prompt execution of justice on the guilty. We care nothing for the Glentworth papers. There is already evidence enough without them to warrant an indictment against the persons implicated. Go ahead gentlemen of the bench. Don't lag--don't "lay pipe."

THE GOLD SPOON STORY.

When *Mr* Buckhanan had proceeded to near the close of his excellent remarks at Erie, on the 10th, an honest old farmer in the crowd spake out, "Tell us something about Mr. Van Buren's Gold Spoons, of which our opponents ar making so much ado." "Well," said *Mr.* Buchanan, "I will tell you all about them in a few words, for I have seen them myself. They were purchased by *Mr. Monroe* in 1816, when he was *Minister* to france. Congress purchased them for the prsident's House, and they have been in ties ever since. They are not gold, but silver gilded. I once heard of and old bachelor (continued *Mr.* B) who was in search of a wife, and his hair becoming gray, he was under the necessity of applying some ingredient to darken it. But the gray hair soon grew out and mixed with the black coat, so as to prsent an ugly mixture of black and white. So it is with the spoons They have been in use twen-four years, until the gilding is nealy worn off, and now they are all spots of white and yellow, and I am certain if Van Buren had any in the matter he would trade them off to-morrow for a good pewter set."—[Great laughter.]

Among the latest English inventions is an *Aquatic Life Hat* warrented to prevent drowning, provided the wearer can swim long enough for a boat to pick him up.

ANOTHER FEDERAL LIE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer a few days back gave circulation to one of the most barefaced lies that Federal adroitness in the parts of falsehood could invent, as a set off against the charges so successfully established against its party, of frauds at the New York elections The new fabrication of the Courier, to which we allude, was contained in a paragraph since extensively circulated by all the rest of the Federal prints, stating that in the recent purgation of the New York city registery of voters, 168 Democrats and only 3 Whigs had been stricken from the list. This is ostentatiously pushed forward as a proof that the intended frauds for the coming election were greater on the Democratic side than that of the whigs in the proportion of 168 to 3. But if it were strictly true that those figures were correct as stated, might it not be suspected with justice that the Federalists, so adroit in frauds and election tricks, had placed these Democratic names on the Registry purposely to make political capital of their rejection? However, facts are better than any hypothesis. Let us try the Courier and Enquirer by one of its own grit, a Harrison paper, zealous in the cause of the same candidate for the Presidency. The N. Y. Herald of the 29th ult. says:

"In consequence of the preposterous statements of the Courier in respect to the registration of illegal voters, and with a view to present our readers with the precise state of things in the city, we yesterday sent a reporter into every Ward, who obtained from official sources, the exact number of persons whose names have been erased from the registry, and many other important facts in relation to the subject, It will be seen, that the statement of the Courier of yesterday is a issue of the most absurd falsehoods. There is not a shadow of foundation for its story. It is a part, however, of the scheme of imposture, fraud and deception, by which the clique in Wall street hope to maintain and strengthen their position. But these unprincipled and presumptuous men will find, eventually, that the honest portion of their own party see through their selfish manœuvres, and are determined to shake them off. The late developments will open the eyes of all honest Whigs to the importance of purging their party of corruption in every shape, and when this is done, the Wall street *clique* will find their occupation gone."

Here the Herald gives details of the rejections in each of the city wards. The names challenged on both sides exceeded probably 1,600, of which 417 were stricken off. The Herald concludes these details as follows:

"The aggregate erasures from the registry list in the 17 wards, after the most ample investigation, it will be seen, are 417 From the best information which we could obtain in the different wards, we came to the conclusion that about *one half of these treasures are Whigs*, and the other half Democrats. Out of these 417, between 20 and 30 have died since their names were registered, and about 150 are out of town, and could not appear to vindicate their right to vote. What now becomes of the wretched slander of the Courier?"

Can anything be more disgraceful than such systematic lying as that adopted and acted upon for temporary effect by the base organs of a base coalition? Out of sixteen hundred names challenged, one fourth, it was found, had been challenged on good grounds, and the names in that fourth were stricken from the list. These names were of both parties—fully one half of them admitted by a Whig paper to be the names of Whigs. Many, no doubt, were stricken off for informalities, none-attendance, none--residence, and other causes; some, particularly of the Whigs, most probably, for being the names of Philadelphia hirelings expected to vote the Whig ticket at the Presidential election, but in consequence of the recent exposure, allowed to be thrown overboard as unavailable lumber.—*Pub. Adv.*

THE GLENWORTH PAPERS.

We publish this morning the papers obtained in New York from J mes B. Glentworth, omitting several already published from copies in the possession of Mr. Stevenson, which were lists of names, and two or three letters signed George W. Rhawn, the originals of which were found in the packet. The crowded state of our columns necessarily prevents an extended notice of these important documents at present; but it is evident at a glance that they strongly corroborate the former proofs of the fraud, so strongly, indeed, as to dissipate every shadow of doubt as to the fact, if any previously existed. The receipts prove the extraordinary outlay of money in the "pipe-laying" process, thousands of dollars having been so employed. One memorandum evidently refers to an individual "who can lay pipes in any place," for he appears to have voted in almost every ward in the city, being only challenged two or three times; and there are notes from various wards calling for reinforcements of "Hessians" There is one pecularly worthy of remark, addressed to John F. Raymond, Governor Seward's Leather Inspector, the same who recently testified that his impression in 1838 was that "there was an enterprise on foot to get illegal votes," which "were to be put in if it could be successfully managed"—that the men from Philadelphia obtained by Glentworth and committed to M'Ardle,s care were to be used for the purpose, &c. It will be seen that men were sent to him "who wished to arrange to vote in his ward." "There are many other remarkable points in these papers, and among these may be specified particularly the "unsigned letter." It is full of significence—Glentworth was not wrong when he termed the papers a 'fatal packet." and his desperate efforts to wrest it from the hands of the magistracy all well accounted for.—*Pennsylvanian.*

RED PEPER BATH.

Moses Bragdon, an assistant in the establishment of Dr. Hewett, at Boston, was tried in the Common Pleas of that city, a few days ago, for mischievously putting into the bath of Cushing Vinal, an invalid under the care of Dr. Hewett, two pounds of Cayenne pepper, and thus subjecting him to the most agonizing torture. The jury returned a verdict of $250 damages for Vinal.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

The reports of the examinations continued before the Recorder, contained in the New York city papers, is gradually extending the view of the operation of the Whig election managers. It will be seen from some testimony that a foretopsail schooner, loaded with fugitive voters, made their escape to the East immediately after the election and some were paid off in United States Bank ten dollar bills. At the same time Mr. Jeffers, the now famous Deputy *High* Constable for Baltimore, was seen wending his way home from this the important election in New Y. and we think it highly probable that his errand was the at me as that which took on *High* Constable Young and his followers to the great battle field, where the first experiment on a grand scale was made of carrylg election by foreign, fraudulent, and repeating voters.

The history of one of the invaders, Mr Marks, who after the conquest of the city by the Federal party was left in limbo, (having drank and talked too freely) is given in the course of the proceedings. *He* gives an account of his capture, and the immediate cause of it, in his own testimony, which has been heretofore published by him.

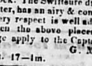
In this day's paper will be found the sequel, showing how he was delivered from jail by proclamation, means having been taken to spirit away the witness on whom his detention and conviction depended. But the main point in which the public is interested, is the connection which the inquiry now in progress before the Recorder shows to have existed between the redoubtable *Mr. Marks* and T. Blatchford, agent for the United States Bank, and one of the principal managers of the whig party in New York. It will be seen that Mr Blatchford, after the escape of *Mr Marks* from justice, paid up the arrearages of his enlistment, or bounty money, and that he was thus enabled to return to Philadelphia. The connection between the Bank of the United States and Mr Blatchford, between Mr. Blatchford and the Whig party, together with the fact stated in the testimony we publish, goes far, as a circumstance, to show that the subsidies paid to the Hessians to carry the whig party elections, was derived from the Bank.—*Globe.*

Æsop informs us that once upon a time the Dog sued the Sheep for a debt, of which the Kite and Wolf were to be judges. The judges, without any scruple about evidence, rendered sentence in favor of the plaintiff, who immediately tore the poor sheep in pieces and divided the spoil with the unjust judges.

Now, in these latter days, the Dog stands in the fable as the representative of those vampires upon the life-blood of the body politic, the bankers; the Wolf and Kite personify leaders of the self-styled Whig party, while the poor sheep impersonates the unsuspecting people. The bank dogs are now sueing the people, and wish the Federal Kites and wolves to become judges of the cause—in which event, being all interested, they know the people must ultimately share the fate of the sheep. A few rapacious statesmen have combined together to secure power in their own hands, and are to divide the spoil among themselves. The people alone are to be plundered, while the Whig statesmen and their allies, the bankers, are gratifying their own vicious lusts.

It is a fact known to every one, that the Whigs as a party, have united with the banks in the great struggle which has agitated this country since the veto message of President Jackson in 1832. The war has been that of the banks against the people—each struggling for the mastery. The banks have all to gain—the people all to lose. The contest in November must decide the issue of this long pending struggle; and, should the people permit their enemies to succeed over them, they must expect, by way of atonement for their obstinate resistance, to remain for ever as bondsmen to their lords and masters, the banks. The poor sheep will be divided between the dogs, kites and wolves.

Maysville & Cincinnati Packet.



The NEW and LIGHT draft steamer SWIFTSURE, 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 Swiftsure draws but 22 inches of water, has an airy & commodious cabin, & in every respect is well adapted to the trade between the above places For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board.
G. MOLEN, *Master.*
Sept. 17—1m.

Kentucky State Lottery,
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers
REGULAR DRAWINGS:
Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Va.—Capitals, $50,000, 40,000, 35,000, 30,000, &c. Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters 2,50.
Every Wednesday, in Baltimore, Md—Capitals, $20,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, &c. Tickets $5—halves $2,50.
Every Thursday, in Louisvile, Ky.—Capitals $20 000, $17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000. Tickets from $3 to $5 —shares in proportion.
Orders for tickets in any of the above Lotteries, enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention, when addressed,
D CARREL, Maysville, Ky.
N. B. Drawings sent as soon as received to all of Carrell's patrons.
Recollect!!—If you wish handsome Prizes be sure to purchase your tickets of D. Carroll.

Fulling and Cloth Dressing
THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has established himself in Washington, and has commenced Fulling, Cloth-dressing and blanket-scouring, which he pledges himself shall be done in a neat style, and with the utmost despatch.
He will employ none but experienced and competent workmen.
JOHN N. GANTRE,
Washington, Aug 26, 40-3m

Maysville Candles.
200 Boxes of the best quality of dipped Tallow Candles on hand at the Factory on the corner of Front and Limestone st. For sale as low as can be bought in either the Cincinnati or Lexington markets.
GEORGE MONTAGUE.
Oct. 22—3t.
N. B. All orders left with G. W. Daubaugh will receive immediate attention.

Caution.
WHEREAS, my wife Angeline Kirk, hath left my bed and board, without any cause whatever, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contractıng, from and after the day of her elopement.
THO'S KIRK.
Mason co Sept 18, 1840.

Cheap Paper.
200 Reams of medium and crown wrapping paper, at 10 per cent less than Pittsburg prices. Also, Writing Cap and Post Paper, Ruled and Plain. Bonnet boards; Lives of Martin Van Buren, Gen Harrison and Gen Jackson; American Almanacs 1839 to 1841—this is the most valuable Historical Register of facts and statistics of all the United States, to be had; Loomis' Pittsburgh Almanacs for 1841. For sale by the groce, dozen or single, at
E. COX'S Bookstore,
Front St Maysville.

Bargains!
TO BE HAD FOR CASH AT
P. & F. KELLY'S
No. 22, Front Street, Maysville Ky.
The partnership hitherto existing under the above firm intend dissolving, and to make the necessary arrangement for winding up, the stock of goods which consists of every article in the Dry Goods line which have been selected a short time by one of the partners in New York on the best of terms that cash could command, be sold without reserve
We would therefore solicit an inspection of our stock by persons whose interest it is to buy goods where they can have them cheapest.
In presenting this advertisement to the public, we do not pretend to make the customary offers of "selling off at cost" or "cost and carriage," we merely state that we are determined to sell goods low, and thereby offer inducements to customers as will insure a continuation of that unprecedented patronage which our establishment has hitherto received.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
BARGAINS CAN AND SHALL BE GIVEN
P. & E. KELLY
Maysville Oct. 29th tf.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post office at Maysville on the first day of Oct 1840, which if not taken out in three-month will be sent to the P. O. as dead letters:
A—Miss Nancy D Anderson: Mrs Adamson: Mrs Elizabeth Anderson: cus Baker.
B—Mrs Lydia Burgess.
C—Jas Craig: Jeremiah Cra...
D—Geo H Dye:
E—Joseph Early:
G—Geo Glassford: Selecius G...
John C Gilman—2: The Gaster:
H—Wm H Hutchison: ...
...en; John Harvin:
J—Perry Jefferson: Wm W Jo...
Johnson;
L—Jas A Loe:
M—Mrs Matthews: Hugh McD...
Mrs Louisa McFarland:
P—James Palmer: Lucy Pepper:
S—J S Peter Stewart: John Sp...
Wm W Stewart: Theodore B Stew...
A Sandridge—2: Wm A Small:
W--Phillip Waggoner: Lawson W...
gins: P H Waller; Jacob White;
Nancy Williams: W H Warder: J...
Waddell: Reason Winton.
L. M. LAWSON, P. M.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ky. on the 1st day of Oct 1840, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters:

MrsEliz D Anderson	A Kilgore-2
Thomas Baldwin-2	Milton Kirk
Thomas Blackburn	Richard P King
Dennis Burns	Benedict Kirk
Mrs Sarah Doyle	John Loyd
Alex K Bullock	Wm Lewis
MrsNancy Blackburn	Robert Lill
Mrs Julian Brayfield	John Marshall-2
Miss Priscilla Crosby	Robt Middleton
Geo Collis	John A McClu...
Charles Clark-2	Judith Ann M...
Francis A Dickins	Christian Neff
John Dye	Geo Payton
Robt Downing	Wm Ross
Fristoe & Keen-2	Stewart & Sha...
Wm Forman	Mrs Maria Slack
Joseph Galbraith	John D Taylor
MissRachael Griffith	Julia Tennis
MrsAmanda Graham	Benj W Wood
MrsHannah Higgins	R P Washington
Samuel Higgins	Mr Wilbert
John Helvy	A Wood, jr.
Mrs Huldah King	Joseph Watson
J J Key	Wm Watson
Clerk circuit court-3	Lucy Ann You...

J. P. DOWNING, P. M.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Ca... Ky on the 1st day of Oct. 1840, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Wm Alexander	George Myers
Thos A Arnett	John Myers
Mrs N Arnett	Wm H H Mosel...
Jesse Alexander	John McVey
Archibald Brown	John McClure
John Bannister	Thos Morris
Elizabeth Baxter	Jacob Miller
James Baira	Doc John McM...
Jane Bishop	Thos Metcalfe
Clerk of the Nicholas circuit court-3	Mrs Sophia C...
	Robt Parker
David C Caldwell	Preston Parker
John R Campbell	James Potts
Jeremiah Cassaday	J. G. Parkes E...
John Clark	James Poisel
Miss S W Davidson	Jerry Poston
Elijah Daizery	Jane Patton
Cathrine Dalzell	Mr Richy
Jasper Daizery-2	G W Ruddell
Thos M Dalzell	Mrs Wm Robi...
John Eward	Sherburne J B...
James Freeman	And'w J Smedl...
John Hall	J H Smith
Moses Hopkins-3	Michael Sean...
John Hamilton	Robt Shannon-...
John Handley	Maltilda T S...
Samuel Ishmael	William Stoker
Lewis Jones	Miss Lotta Th...
Wesley Jewel	J W Tanner Es...
...a W. Kerr	Joseph Woods
...id Knox	R R Weaver
...ert A Long	Mary Waddle
Leach & Reid	Enoch Wakefi...

JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

STOVES.
THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of stoves which with the remainder of his stock makes his assortment complete. His assortment consists of such as No. 1 Premium Cooking Stoves of all sizes and well furnished with furniture all copper and iron, or with part tin to suit purchasers. Large and small Franklin Stoves for rooms, or fire places. Also cannon stoves with drawers of all sizes, and 6 and 7 plates wood stoves, with a variety of basket and cannon grates. The above articles will be sold on as good terms as they can be bought in any House in this 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

1000 LBS. of bar lead, for sale by
JOS FRANK

ONE small lot of Iron furnaces and a large bell mettle-brass kettles, for sale by
JOS FRANK
Eagle copy.

Martin & January,
STILL continue the Saddling Business at the corner of Sutton and Second Streets, Maysville, Ky.
Oct. 8th, '40.

Saddle Trees.
12 Doz. Saddle Trees assorted, just received and for sale. A constant supply kept on hand.
MARTIN & JANUARY
Oct 8, 40.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
November 19, 1840.
ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW YORK—The Eastern mail of this morning, brings returns from 26 counties in New York, and the gain for Mr. Van Buren over the election of 1838 is 5658, as admitted by the Journal of Commerce and other Whig papers.

The democrats have gained four members of Congress in the City of New York—in the 5th District and in the 14th, and ten two in the 23rd District.

THE GLENTWORTH PAPERS.—The mysterious papers—the documents containing the evidence of fraud and villainy upon the part of the New York Whigs—have been opened, and develope the astounding fact, that not less than $10,000, were expended under the direction of Glentworth, to carry the election in that city. These papers are enough to satisfy every honest man, of the deep and damning guilt of those implicated in the villainous frauds perpetrated upon the rights of the people of New York. We give below an article from a New York Whig paper, which, we are pleased to see, has the manly independence to speak boldly out in reference to this unparalleled piece of villany and its base perpetrators.

From the New York (Whig,) Herald.

THE GLENTWORTH PAPERS AT LAST—AUTHORITATIVE DISCLOSURES OF THE MORALS OF POLITICS.

At last the "Glentworth Papers" are out—these mysterious evidences of political morals are now spread before the world. Read them and shudder, all ye pious members of Wall street!!

In the investigation before the Recorder, yesterday, a full report of which is given in another part of this paper, our readers will find a correct transcript of these damning evidences of fraud and villany of highly respectable members of society." All the charges made by Stevens are made out to their fullest extent. The letter of Glentworth himself, written to one of the Wall street clique, Glentworth's associate, and addressed to the opposing power," though (it is said) Mr. Woodhull, is a masterpiece of eloquent composition. Severity, recklessness and audacious effrontery run through it in equal proportions. Mr. Glentworth boldly avows his acts, and charges the Governor and his friends with the like knowledge of these frauds. "If I am guilty you are guilty too." This is made still stronger, from the fact which these "papers" reveal, of the enormous amount of money disbursed by Glentworth, in the business of "laying pipe." The following is a condensed table of the amounts expended on "pipe," as taken from the vouchers:

MONEYS EXPENDED BY GLENTWORTH.

In New York.	In Philadelphia.
$40 00	$868 00
10 00	500 00
40 00	700 00
10 00	250 00
20 00	550 00
80 00	500 00
55 00	100 00
40 00	62 00
13 00	40 00
75 00	
10 00	$4,150 00
182 00	3,486 00
15 00	
355 00	$7,636 00
2,000 00	
$3,486 00	

Here is nearly $8,000 expended by Glentworth in the respectable business of "laying pipe" all of which, it is said, Governor Seward was acquainted with. It is possible that this satisfactory explanation the fund did not know what he did with it. So, it is probable, that they were not aware of its uses. In this and other such dirty business, we firmly believe that James B. Glentworth is comparatively the innocent and injured man. He "laid pipe" because he could not help it. The contributors to these enormous sums are the real tempters—they are the guilty—and deserve the punishment, if any is to be inflicted.

But what an alarming state of utter and complete demoralization, this disclosure presents, of political morals! What will the reviers of Republican government in Europe say to these sad and melancholy exhibitions of Republican morals! A public officer, appointed by the Governor of New York, charging that Governor with being acquainted with his participation in frauds, and daring him to remove him from his office, because he was equally guilty! What the result of all these developments may be on the approaching election, we neither know nor care. These disclosures present damning proofs of guilt, and we denounce them, and all concerned in them, without regard to men or party. If the opposite party—if the Administration party—are equally guilty of dark dealings, let them be dragged to the light of day, and punished in a like manner

Meanwhile, let the grand jurors of an honest and moral and virtuous community, bring the guilty to condign punishment.

We perceive by the Cincinnati Advertiser, that Dr. Duncan has given notice to R. C. Pendleton, Esqr. that he will "contest his right to a seat in the 27th Congress of the United States," from the Cincinnati District. The notice contains several specifications, in which the grounds of his proceedings are fully stated, being principally the illegal votes cast for Pendleton and frauds perpetrated in depositing the ballots.

Ohio and Kentucky have gone for Gen Harrison by increased majorities over the State election. We shall publish the official returns as soon as they are received.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. This State has gone for Mr. Van Buren by a reported majority of from 6 to 800.

RHODE ISLAND is said to have given Harrison a majority of 1970.

MARYLAND. The Harrison majority in Maryland is reported at 6621.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election in this State has been so exceedingly close, that for the past five or six days, we, in common with every body else in this quarter, have been harassed with alternate hopes and fears as to the result, and even at the time of our paper going to press, both parties are confidently claiming the State. We believe, however, that the returns given below, are the most correct, as they are the very latest of any received at this place. We are indebted for them to a gentleman who arrived here on the Steamboat Telegraph, and brought a slip from the Harrisburg Reporter of the 7th:

	Dem.	Fed.
Allegheny o		3018
Adams		825
Armstrong	461	
Beaver		1434
Bedford		377
Berks	5884	
Bradford	201	
Bucks	19	
Butler		296
Cambria	110	
Centre o	794	
Chester		757
Clearfield	320	
Columbia o	1504	
Crawford o	439	
Cumberland o		95
Clarion	718	
Clinton	109	
Dauphin o		937
Delaware		701
Erie		1565
Fayette o	280	
Franklin o		694
Green	655	
Huntington		1557
Indiana o		744
Jefferson	130	
Juniatta	110	
Lancaster o		4396
Lebanon o		967
Lehigh	78	
Luzerne	1505	
Lycoming	792	
McKean		
Mercer		916
Monroe	1143	
Montgomery o	801	
Mifflin	55	
Northumberland	867	
Northampton	1012	
Phila. City & Co o	233	
Perry	924	
Pike	397	
Potter		
Susquehanna	459	
Schuylkill, part,	311	
Somerset o		1736
Tioga	933	
Union		909
Venango o	420	
Warren	106	
Westmorland o	1926	
Wayne	578	
Washington		538
York	580	
(o) official	22945	22302
	22302	
	643	
Potter & McKean	342	
	985	

VIRGINIA.

The returns below are mostly derived from Whig sources, and in some particulars may be incorrect. Such as they are they show a majority for Harrison thus far of 1218.

The counties yet to be heard from, gave a majority for Van Buren in 1836 of 4591. The State we believe has cast her vote for Van Buren & Johnson.

	V. B.	Har.
Culpeper		56
Fauquier		150
Rockbridge		18
Norfolk County		83
Borough		231
Princess Ann		131
Rockingham	1100	
Shenandoah	1155	
Clarke	16	
Prince William	227	
Page	485	
Caroline	75	
Orange	2	
Stafford	27	
Louisa	100	
Madison (in part)	318	
King William	192	
King & Queen	40	
Hanover	9	
Petersburg	17	
Powhattan	33	
Greenville	48	
Nottaway	66	
Amelia	73	
Chesterfield	282	
Brunswick	213	
Prince George	115	
Isle of Wight	477	
Sussex	237	
Surry	100	
Spotsylvania	8	
King George		39
Albemarle		117
Fairfax		45
Richmond City		405
Henrico		46
New Kent		43
Charles City		150
Nansemond		100
South City		39
Fluvanna		181
Jefferson		77
Frederick		16
Berkeley		299
London		668
Augusta		765
Ohio		635
Brooke	163	
Marshall	8	
Tyler	112	
Monongalia	546	
Preston	38	
Hampshire		124
Hardy		310
Morgan		60
Dinwiddie		68
Essex		125
Cumberland		29
Accomac		552
Allemarle		107
Amherst		57
Bedford		365
Cabell	46	
Campbell	275	
Fayette & Nicholas	83	
Greenbrier	246	
Gloucester	69	
Kenawha	503	
Lancaster	81	
Mason & Jackson	140	
Northampton	210	
Nelson	200	
Richmond co.	24	
Rockbridge	104	
Wood	169	
Westmoreland	220	
Alleghany	78	
Bath	15	
Botetourt	200	
Greene	168	
Harrison	441	
Logan	54	
Monroe	11	
Middlesex	21	
Pulaski	19	
Pocahontas	100	
Petersburg City	17	
Prince Edward	165	
Roanoke	96	
	7668	8883
		7668
		1218

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

Never, since the government was formed, has there been such a total recklessness in all things relating to politics, as the federal bankers have exhibited during the past year to gain political power. They have promised high wages to the laborer, high prices to the farmer, and an open field to the speculator. They have succeeded in electing their Governor and a majority in the Legislature—the war, therefore, said to be made upon the banks by the democrats, is at an end. Now let the laborer and wheat raiser hold them to their promises.

A whig correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Chilicothe, on the 1st of October, gives the following view of the condition of our state and the wages of labor, under the "good government" of the democratic party. We shall soon see what sort of a government we shall have in the triumph of bankism, abolitionism, coonskins and cider barrels. The Chillicothe correspondent says:

"As respects the present condition of this Western country, I can tell you that as a whole, it never was in a better situation. Large and abundant crops, good government, and peace at home and abroad, have made it so. The people were never better fed, better clothed, and better housed, than now. All who are willing to work are employed, and the wages paid never since this was a country, bore so high a proportion in comparison with the prices of the necessaries of life. No common laborers under 75 cents a day, and others 87½ to $1. The wages of mechanics run between $1 and $1 50 a day according to the kind. The following prices make up the most of the necessaries of life:—Flour, $5; Beef, Mutton and Pork, 4 cents a pound; Potatoes, 30 cents bushel; Butter, 10 cents a pound; Apples, 12½ cents a bushel; Firewood, $2 a cord; Cider, $1 25 a barrel; Sugar, 7½ and Coffee, from 4 to 5 cents a pound higher than in the eastern cities. Dry goods generally 25 per cent. higher than in the eastern cities. Corn—now, 15, and old 20 cents a bushel.—Oats, 12½ a bushel. Poultry abundant and not more than one-fourth of the price they bring in New York and Philadelphia. Large chickens, as they call them, 25 cents a pair, as good as to be had with you for $1. Good Turkeys; 37½ cents each"—*Ohio. Sta.*

MORE FRAUDS!!—PROOF UPON PROOF!!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1840, 8 o'clock, p. m.

MY DEAR SIR: A man by the name of JOHNSTON KELLEY, *one of Mayor Swift's police officers*, was arrested to-day upon the charge of having voted in *two different wards*. He was taken before Alderman Frazier, and, after a patient hearing, was fully committed to Moyamensing prison, to remain present being willing to enter bail in the sum required ($2000) for his appearance at court. Some time after his commitment, Mr Winebrenner, *a member of the City Council, and Chairman of the Building Committee of the Girard College*, gave the required bail, and Kelly was released. But scarcely had he been *out of prison an hour*, before he *was again arrested for attempting to vote the third time!!* He is now in prison to await his trial. This Kelly, it is said, was one of Loaney's, *pipe men*, and actually voted in New York in 1836 and 1839, in several of the wards there; he was marked "*a good hand*."

In addition to the above, there were *five persons* arrested in the Moyamensing district, for attempting to vote there illegally. They are said to be part of a gang of forty, sent on this morning from Trenton, N. J. all of whom were provided with the Whig ticket, and, no doubt, they were prepared to *lay pipe extensively*. Our law, after very severe upon all attempts at fraud in our elections; and the Democrats of the city and county WILL SEE that they are *correctly dealt out to offend*!

P. S.—9 o'clock, p. m.—I have just learned that a *Whig merchant*, named ——, from Lycoming co. voted the Whig ticket in Eighth street ward. There is a warrant now out for his arrest. He is staying at the City Hotel, and will doubtless be lodged in prison before morning. One of *Glentworth's* men, from New York, was also arrested about an hour since, for attempting to vote the Whig ticket. *He is in prison*. In addition to these, I have heard of several arrests made in Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, and Kensington, but I am unable to obtain the particulars to-night. Our polls will close in an hour. I will send you the returns as far as I can procure them, previous to the departure of the mail,—*Globe*.

REAL TORIES.

"The Tories of Portland, Maine, have made another attack upon the Advertiser of that city, for, some remark which they call a libel, and interfered with the business of the office, although they know that the proprietor had other property. The attempt to break down a press by means such as have been resorted to in Maine, will if we mistake not, result in disgraceful defeat to the assailing party; but despite, with certain persons, has strange modes of expression."—*United States Gazette.*

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—How true the above may be we know not. But we show below, under the signature of the parties concerned, and from this same Federal United States Gazette, what the *real* Tories are doing in order to destroy the Democratic press:

The Hon Moses H. Grinnell has instituted a suit against the Bay State Democrat of Boston, for having published a statement from this city that Mr Grinnell had absconded, &c. Mr Wetmore has a suit against the Boston Morning Post for a similar offence.

The Boston Atlas says:

"We are authorized to state that *Mr Grinnell* has commenced proceedings against the Albany Argus, Washington Globe, and every other Loco Foco paper which has published the infamous slander of his having *absconded from New York city*."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr Editor: The counsel for *Mr M. H. Grinnell*, in his suit against *Mr Lewis Jocelyn* deemed it expedient to direct the Marshal to attach the printing presses, &c. used in the office of the Bay State Democrat. Their messrs for so doing have delivered to me the accompanying document, sticking on the door. Mr Jocelyn made no reply to the communication of the counsel.

Oct. 26, 1840. C. P. & B. R. CURTIS

Professor Arndt, after being shut up in a fortress for twenty-six years, his struggles, his sufferings, and his name almost forgotten, has, we learn by the German papers received last, been restored to liberty. Young men will ask, we are afraid, in Germany as they ask in England, who is Arndt? Four or five and twenty years ago a professor of his name was the terror of the German Government. He was imprisoned, not for his misdeeds, but his popularity. The students sung his hymns to liberty, repeated his burning words, and frightened kings. By the patriotic exertions of the Germans, the French were driven across the Rhine, and when they claimed their promised reward in a liberal constitution, they were answered with stripes, dungeons, and fetters. Arndt, we believe was one of those who felt most deeply the faithlessness of the King of Prussia, and most loudly and eloquently expressed his indignation. For that he was imprisoned, and for that he has been kept in prison for twenty-one years. The present King of Prussia has the merit of releasing him, of restoring him to his professorship, and of compensating him for a part of the pecuniary loss he has sustained by his imprisonment. But the tyrant who confined him could no more restore Arndt the years of which he deprived him, than he could restore the dead to life.—Arndt has been robbed of his fame, past & human powers to give him redress—For twenty one years he has been dead to Europe, and he comes forth from his dungeon only for men to ask, who is Arndt?—*London Sun.*

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.

The U. S. States Marshal, who has just completed the census of Cincinnati, mentions these incidents:

I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity, that I knew in Pittsburg, in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store, worth $50,000 at that time. The property alone, I have no doubt, would since have brought $150,000.

I found, in the person of a day-laborer in one of our foundaries, a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron-side. He had become involed with others, and rendered thereby insolvent.

I found, also, the widow of a distinguished professor in an Eastern College, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of poverty, that their very table was formed of a board laid across an old barrel!

I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother, worthy of notice. In one instance, the oldest brother was 69, the youngest 23. In the other, when the father was living and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 3!—*Alex. Adv.*

From the New York Era.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The Opposition have not only manufactured false returns for the purpose of effecting the elections in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but they have studiously avoided telling the fact that what they term the Whig" candidates for Congress all PLEDGED themselves to a repeal of the Independent Treasury—against a National Bank—against Abolition. These forming the present canvass, they have no right, even if what they term THEIR CANDIDATES are elected, to claim it as a victory. We have laying before us a letter dated Augusta, Oct. 9th, in which the writer says, "I voted with numbers of Mr. Van Buren's friends, for the Dawson ticket, knowing them to be pledged against repealing the Sub Treasury, and opposed to a National Bank. We were impelled to do this from considerations entirely local. Had I known that the Whigs here would have claimed the nominal increase as a Harrison victory, I should not certainly have deposited this ballot. It is yet possible that the Colquitt ticket is elected. The strong Union counties are not yet heard from. If they increase in the ratio anticipated here, I shall not be surprised if Mr. Dawson and his friends are defeated." It is ridiculous to suppose that Georgia will cast her electoral votes for Gen. Harrison. You may arrive at this conclusion from the fact, that Mr. K., Mr. H., Mr. W., warn as they are in favor of Van Buren, voted with me. I must acknowledge that I am not satisfied with my vote."

A Distinction without a Difference.—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procuration of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday Joanna Faventy, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old *salt*, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the Court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate Constellation during the last war and, no doubt, did the State some service.

"And," said the Judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the constitution."

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the Constellation—the Constellation fine ship, very fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate Constellation!—*Ib.*

From the Boston Atlas—Extra.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Steamship Britannia, Capt. C. E. Judkins, arrived this morning at half past 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of October 20th, making her passage in 13 days. We give below a summary of the most important intelligence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In confirmation of the news published in this morning's Atlas, our papers received per Britannia announce the probability of a pacific arrangement of Eastern affairs.—But we should state that this probability is, after all, only an opinion, upon which people in general, and merchants in particular, decline acting; and that although the general tone of the press is pacific, the accounts of actual occurrence in the East are very contradictory. The London Sun of Oct. 19, observes:

Upon the whole, however, the impression in Paris Saturday was, that the question would be settled pacifically. Active negociations were known to be carrying on between the Cabinets of France and England for arranging the basis of a final adjustment, and it is not unknown that already many of the greatest difficulties have disappeared. Already have the Ambassadors of the Four Powers of the Porte been instructed to communicate to the Sultan, that while they admit the abstract right of his Highness to depose Mehemet Ali, they nevertheless trust that in the event of the Viceroy's early submission the sentence will be revoked, and Egypt and a part of Syria granted to the Egyptian Rulers.

They have further been commanded to signify to the Porte that as the Consuls of the Four Powers had quitted Alexandria, no time ought to be lost in communicating to the Pacha the benevolent and generous intentions of his Imperial master. We had expected that some such prudent step would be taken, and we are well satisfied that it has been taken so early as to appear the spontaneous act of the Four Powers. That the Porte will offer any opposition to the recommendation of the Four Powers is inconceivable, inasmuch as they have charged themselves with the entire settlement of the question agreeably to the wishes of the Porte itself.

The Allies are masters of a position rather alarming for the Pacha. They were in possession of Said, Jaffa, D'jounii, D'jebaili, Kaiffa, and Tripoli; but Soliman Pacha still retained Beyrout, which they had declined to occupy, as they could not command the hills in its rear, whence the Egyptian army could at any time destroy the town. Acre had not been attacked, and was supposed to be capable of settling a considerable time. The Alexandrian correspondent of the Moniteur states that the towns on the sea coast of Syria are easily taken, but that on their capture depends not the fate of Syria.

"The French Government," says the Ministerial evening papers, "has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They left Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Government have not yet received those of the 27th Oct. 3, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. Those of the 25th contain no new fact; they confirm what we already know, that the Lebanon was tranquil, and that Mehemet Ali was restored to health and was perfectly calm and resolute. No accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pacha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp which had been formed to the north of Beyrout. The combined fleets had cannonaded Seid and Kaiffa."

A letter from Alexandria, 3d inst. states that Mehemet Ali has issued a firman, declaring all the population of Syria exempt from military conscription, and all persons who will join Ibrahim's army exempt from tribute for the remainder of their lives. Admiral Stopford, it was thought, would return off Alexandria.—The blockade was to commence on that day, and no further communication with Europe would be allowed.

The French Consul had ordered all persons under his jurisdiction to be ready to embark at a moments notice. This, it was thought, indicated the probability of a bombardment. A levy of 50,000 irregulars (Bedouins) was making, and they would be placed along the coast.—All the points where any landing could be effected were strictly guarded. This letter concerns the account of Ibrahim Pacha having been ordered to march on Constantinople, and of a holy war being proclaimed.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles quotes the following f'om Alexandria, 20th ult.

"The Pacha, on receiving the news of his deposition, convoked a grand council at which he declared that nothing was left for him but an appeal to the sabre.—Proclamations are about to be issued calling all true believers to arms. Egypt is fortified from Damietta to the Mareotis, and 60,000 men are collected at Alexandria. It is stated with confidence that Mehemet Ali has sent orders to his son to march against Constantinople.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French. At six o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuileries, returning to Saint Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any one of his suite were wounded. The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the positions not to stop, and continued his route to St Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declares that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he says he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool Oct. 15, at 2 A. M. The British Queen arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 17th September.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On the 17th October the warehouse of Mr. John Slawerice, of Mr. Matchett, and of Mess rs. Hilton, were destroyed by fire.—Loss about £30,000.

Maysville Market,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11th.

Bacon—Hams, 9 a 11c; hog round 7; Bagging—27.
Bale Rope—8;
Butter—10 a 15;
Beeswax—20;
Brass—12 cents;
Cotton—Mins. 8 a 11;
Cotton Yarns—Assorted. 9 a 13;
Coal—At the river 10 cents;
Coffee—13 a 18 cts;
Cordage—White 15; Manilla and Sisely 15 a 16.
Candles—Sperm 50; Mould 15; dipped 12;
Cheese—Ohio, 9 a 10c;
Feathers—34 and 37 cents;
Flour—$4 50 a 4 00.
Fish—Mackerel—No 1, $18—No 2, 16—No 3, $12;
Grain—Wheat, New 70c: Old 56; Corn 25;
Hay—Per ton, $7 50;
Hemp—Per ton, $6;
Iron—Juniatta, bar, 5 a 9;
Lead—Bar 7; pig 6; white lead $2 50 a 3 per keg.
Lard—8 a 10 cents.
Linseed—Per bbl 20.
Molasses—Per bbl 32; per half do 37 cts.
Nails—Assorted, 6 a 9c.
Oil—Sperm $1 75; linseed 75c;
Potatoes—30 cts per bushel.
Rags—3 a 34 cts;
Rice—5 c 6c;
Sugar—9;
Salt—50 a 65c;
Steel—Cast 25; Crowly 16; Am 13 9 a 10;
Keg 5l 12½.
Shot—per bag $2 25 a 2 50;
Seed—Flax 50 cents; Clover, none; Blue Grass, 45 a 50; Timothy $2 50; Hemp, $2 a 2 38;
Tobacco—Leaf 3 a 5; manufactured 6 twist Ky. 14 a 15c.
Whiskey—20 a 87c.
Wool—20 cents per pound.

☞ The Slaveholders of Mason county are earnestly requested to meet at the Court house, on the 16th inst. to adopt measures to prevent the elopement of the slaves of this county.

A SLAVEHOLDER OF M. C.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

DRAWING OF CLASS 33.
36-71-77-46-54-5-68-67-11-62-72-13.

CAPITAL PRIZE $60,000.
50 Prizes of $1000.
Rich and Brilliant Scheme! More Prizes than Blanks!! More than one-fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Drawn Numbers!! 16 Drawn Ballots!!!

CLASS B. FOR 1840.
To be drawn in the city of Alexandria.
Saturday, November 14th, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME

1 Prize of	$60,000	$60,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	8,000	8 000
1	7000	7,000
1	6,000	6 000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,200	2 211
4	2,000	2,000
5	1,750	8,750
10	1,500	15,000
10	1,250	12,500
50	1,000	50,000
50	500	25,000
50	400	20,000
100	300	30,000
100	250	25,000
170	200	24,000
124	110	12,004
124	60	9,920

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.
For sale at "CARRELL'S OFFICE,"
No. 7, Front st.,
Maysville, Ky.

MORE LUCK AT YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literature Lottery of Ky.

72-12-11-60-43-1-17-50-56-32-34-52-28-54-53

Combination—30—42—43—Prize of $100. This Prize was drawn by a gentleman of this city.

SPLENDID SCHEME—NEARLY ALL PRIZES.

Class W.—Draws in Maysville, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1840, at 4 o'clock. P. M.

1	8000	8000
1	2000	2000
1	1500	1500
1	1000	1000
1	688	688
20	300	6000
10	200	2000
10	150	1500
10	75	750
400	40	16000
63	30	1890

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $3—Shares in proportion.

Class 44—Draws at Covington, Nov. 14th. Capitals: $8000, 2000, 1600, 1400, 1200, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 20 of 300, 20 of 150 and 30 of 120. Tickets $3—Shares in proportion

Class 43—Drawn at Covington, Nov. 7th. Capitals: $10,000, 4500, 3000, 2500, 2000, 1638, 1500 and 20 of 1000, 90 of 500, 25 of 400, 17 of 300, 25 of 200, 164 of 100. Tickets $5, shares in proportion.

Class 44—Drawn at Covington, Nov. 10—Capitals: $8000, 3000, 2000, 1600, 1500, 1342 and 25 of 400, 24 of 300, 30 of 200 and 60 of 100. Tickets $4; shares in proportion.

All packages warranted to draw one ballot.

Orders for Packages or Single Tickets, in any of the above Classes, promptly attended to.

Call early and select your prize at
Yorke's Lucky Office,
Corner of Front and Market Street.
Oct. 28 Maysville, Ky.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the Boot and Shoe making business, respectfully informs the citizens of this public in general, that they intend manufacturing and keeping on hand all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, which, from long experience, they flatter themselves will be inferior to none 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.

Co-partnership.

HENRY S. JOHNSON & ARTHUR R. DOBYNS, of the recent firm of Ford & Johnson and W. V. Morris & Co., have formed a partnership under the style and firm of

Johnson & Dobyns,

and will continue the Mercantile business at the house hitherto occupied by Ford & Johnson, where they have a handsome assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, a part of them just received from the Eastern cities, and especially adapted to the *Fall and Winter trade*, and which they pledge themselves to sell on so *good terms* as they can be purchased in this market or elsewhere.

They will assure their friends that this arrangement is perfectly satisfactory, they hope by a determination to devote their personal attention strictly to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage. To the patrons of the old firms of which they were recently members, they return their grateful acknowledgements for the kind support they have extended to them, and hope to serve them in future under the new arrangement. Of the public they respectfull solicit a trial.

HENRY S. JOHNSON,
LUTHER R. DOBYNS.
Maysliek Oct. 29—tf

Dudley House,
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Corner of Broadway and Short streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short streets, formerly kept by J. Kennedy and recently by R. W. Trotter,—to which they have made such additions and other improvements, as render it equal to any other establishment in the interior of the country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction. The situation of this House commends itself to those visiting the city. They will not now enumerate their promises, as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgement shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.

JACOB ASHTON,
WILLIAM ASHTON,
Oct. 29—$5 Obs.

N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern buildings, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

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 Cynthiana, 54 miles from Augusta and 24 from Brooksville, the present seat of justice. About 180 Acres of this farm are in cultivation, and about 130 Acres of it in state of cultivation. The woodland consists of the various kinds of timber, viz: Blue and Black ash, white and red and yellow locust, sweet gum, &c. And taking into the location, surface, fertility, timber, its nearness to market, (being within six miles of Augusta, and within from 3 to 4 miles of a navigable stream,) and state of repair, I rank it second to farm in Bracken

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

JOHN M. HOTTON.
Oct. 15—ch.

Bargains! Bargains!

WISHING to quit business, I offer all my *Stock of Goods* at Philadelphia cost and carriage for Cash—or I will sell on time the whole stock to any person who may engage in the business. It is a very good stand for selling Goodsand can be rented. I invite those wishing to purchase to examine my stock, as the Goods are all new and good bargains can be had for cash. Or I will sell at a small profit on about one year.

T. L. BROWNING.
Murphysville, Bracken co., Sept. 3—3t.

Boots & Shoes.

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

Freeman's celebrated coarse and Kip Boots, warranted a cheaper article for common use than them, and certainly more comfortable, by the case or single pair.

Calfskins, Linings, Bindings, Threads, Spatrules, Last, Nut and Findings generally.

N. B. We like to see keepers with good assortment of work of our own manufacture, and are prepared to make to order (as usual) all work we put out to cutt customers.

Sept. 3—3m.

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends that he has removed his tailoring establishment, to the house adjoining Pierce, Pecor & Brooks' 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.

Fashions 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.

New Books.

BARNES' Notes on the Bible, on the Gospels, &c. Mason's Sacred Harp, vols. 1 and 2; Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Gardening; T. Paine's Political Works; Theta's History of the French Revolution; Rees's Cyclopedia of Medical Jurisprudence; Hall's Life of Gen. Harrison; Webster's United States; Friendships Offering, for 1841; American Constitutions; The Farmer's School Book; Jackson's Pennsylvanian; Democrat's Almanac, 1841; Log Cabin do; Harrison do; Democratic do; Elements of Moral Ministrel; Keith & Newton on the Prophecies; Bickersteth's Harmony of the Gospels; School Books of all kinds.

For sale at.

E. COX'S BOOK STORE,
Front street, Maysville.

Oct. 22.

FRESH ARRIVALS
Of Fall Goods.
AT KELLY'S CASH STORE.

NO. 52 FRONT ST.

JUST received and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, suitable to the Fall and Winter trade, which they will sell on the best of terms.

NEW YORK FOR CASH, and we are determined to sell at such prices as will command customers to buy.

P. & E. KELLY.
Maysville, Oct. 1st 1840

Wheat.

THE highest price, will be given for wheat Delivered at our wharehouse on wall Street.

ROUNDS & REED.
Maysville Nov. 5, 1840.—tf

Doctor Nelson

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

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Blue Licks, Ky. D Ballingall, P. M.
Augusta " Saml Keene, Esqr
Paris " Otho Hughes P. M.
Millersburg " O. J. Miller,
Bainbridge " David Bassett,
Germantown " Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana " Wm A Withers
North Middleton " N. G Darnell
Flat Rock " Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel " Dr E Logan
Flemingsburg " R R Lee or Thos Throop
Elizaville " Sanford Allen P M
Helena " Garrett Chord P.M.
Owingsville " J W Barnes
Carlisle " Joel Howard P M
Concord " Saml Stevenson P M.
Vanceburg " Thos E Redden P M.
Sardis " Maj J C Rouns
Germantown " James Savage P M
Minerva " Claiborne T Wood P M
Washington " W. P. Thomas P M
Harrodsburg " J G Dunaghy P M
Ripley Ohio Mr Bennet P. M.
Aberdeen " Eli Davidson P. M.
Flemington "

Patent Stove Manufactory,

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has bought Mr. Moore's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE ... superior to any ... Also Brass Kettles of assorted sizes ... sheet Iron Ware, always on hand.

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839.

M. Markland,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE.

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

Nov. 28, 1839.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Feb. 21, 1839.

T. Throop, & J. E. Shepard.

Attorneys at Law, Flemingsburg Ky.

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

They will promptly attend to collections of claims and all other professional business entrusted to them—Refer to

Janney & Huston,
Jas. & Dobyns,
George Mason,
Lee, Reed & Dobyns, } Maysville
Pearce, Fant & Brodrick.

Oct 10, 1839—tf

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Will make Collections and remit to order.

L. J. Procter

Attorney and Councillor at Law, Maysville, Ky.

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

Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, and offers his services in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country. Office on Second street, between Market street, and the Bridge.

Maysville, January 1, 1838.

W. H. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the courts of Mason and neighbouring 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 by strict attention to the business and ... to secure a portion of public patronage. Country merchants can be supplied at shortest notice and on reasonable terms, with 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 Eagle Hotel.

Jan. 11th, '40. JNO. LUDWICK.

Rectified Whiskey.

... establishment ... will keep a constant supply on hand.

March 25, 1840. OLLOUGH.

L. F. PORTER,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

HAS removed his establishment to the ... House, on Wall Street, No. ..., formerly occupied by Reed ... a Clothing Store ... by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

Maysville, Feb. 6, 1840—tf

PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealers 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. 13, 1838—6m.

G. Davis & L. Marston.

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

August 13, 1840—tf

COACH MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has opened a shop on 2nd Street, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, where he intends to carry on the Coach making business in all its various branches ... at the shortest notice and ... CARRIAGE PAINTING of all kinds done at the shortest notice with expedition.

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER

April 9th 1840.

THE TENNESSEE HORSE

OSCEOLA,

Will make the ensuing season at the stable attached to Mr Wyatt's tavern in Washington, at $10 the season, $5 single service, and $15 to insure. Osceola was sired by Leviathan, g. dam by old Pacolet, g. dam imported Diomede, g. g. dam imported King Herod ... Mares pastured, and grain fed if required ...

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 their line of business. Our goods were bought for *cash principally*, and we pledge ourselves to sell upon as favourable terms as any house in the West, for Cash or approved paper at 6 months. We invite those wishing to purchase to give us a call.

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

Maysville, Sept. 19, 1839.

Biggers & Clement,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 6, FRONT STREET, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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

April 4th 1837

REMOVAL.

Superior Boots and Shoes,

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

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

April 18th 1840.

REMOVAL.

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr.

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

May 2 1840.

Rec'd from New Orleans Direct.

10 HOGSHEADS SUGAR, 1, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
12 bbls M...
25 boxes ...
20 bbls ...
6 bbls ...

4 Tierces Cognac Brandy, and for sale low for cash by

POUNDS & REED.

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

R. & R.

Maysville, M...

TO HIRE.

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

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Clarke & Ryan, is this day dissolved by limitation as well as by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts by Cash or Note. The name of the firm will be used in closing the business of the concern. Books, Notes, &c. left in the hands of Chas B 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 hopes to receive a share of that patronage hitherto extended to the late firm.

March ..., 1840.

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Fickle, on Market street, four doors below his old stand, where he will continue to keep a large assortment of Ware of the most quality, which he will positively sell at the Pittsburgh prices, or on as good terms as they can be obtained from any other establishment in the city. His long and well tried experience in business, and having employed competent workmen in his line, will be enabled to execute all orders with neatness and despatch; and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality or workmanship ... Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Coal and Wood Stoves; Fancy, Common and Coal Grates, of all sizes, for sale.

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; The Practical Farmer and Gardener for 1840; The Farmer's Companion; Practical Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas, Mr. Yonng Minstrel: Holland's Life of Martin Van Buren; David Crockett's do: Life of General Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Polyglott Bibles, all prices; Brown's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Henry's Commentaries on the Bible; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Illustrations of Scripture; Jenks' Companion to the Bible; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c. Watts', Jays, Barnes and Winchester's Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Book.

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

April 8, 1840

More grease on the Wheels.

THE whole ... establishment is now in operation, and is able to produce in abundance ... confectionaries ... ice creams will ... of their ... the attention of ... customers who ...

Two old friends ... LEUPOLD.

... Front Street.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,

BY THEIR AGENT,

CHARLES B. RYAN,

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

☞The prompt manner with which all losses sustained by this office have been adjusted and paid, ought surely to entitle it to the confidence of those wishing to effect insurance.

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

Maysville, March 5, 1838—tf

Beef! Beef!

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

April 9, 1840. W. T. TOLLE.

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday the 16th of July, a pocket book containing one $5 note on the northern bank of Kentucky, $3 note of the same bank, $1 note of the Urbana bank, and $1.50 in silver; a note on Alex Frazer for the sum of $5.75; a note on Elijah Johnson of Maysville, for $6.61, which was drawn by Charles Cooper. The name of the thief is Daniel Rush, and is most probably gone up the river on a steam boat.

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, all of all kinds, at whole sale and retail.

April 2nd, 1840—3t

Philadelphia Calfskins.

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

Feb 20, ' & CRUTTENDEN

TOW LINEN,

WE have just received a large lot of the above article, and will be able to sell it on the best terms of any in the market—we solicit the attention of farmers to the respective at ...

Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t BAYLESS & COBURN

New Wholesale Drug Store.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened his Drug Store, on 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, Dyestuffs, Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

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

DOCT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

June 11th, 1840.

INDIA CURRY POWDERS.

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

No. 19, Sutton Street.

This powder is excellent for giving a fine flavor to soups, gravy, &c. and materially improves the appetite. All persons afflicted with ... a weak stomach, and facilitates ... appetite.

February ..., 1840—2t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE subscriber would inform his former customers and the public, that he has reduced the price of his well known WARRANTED SUPERIOR Cotton Yarns, Candlewick, Carpet Chain, Stove and Pot Cotton Twine, Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the finest Mississippi Cotton by competent workmen in his employ. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine, as his yarns for ... the yarn is ... all ... at the mill and of all dealers in this line to give him a call.

Jan 30th 1840 W M GOSLING

CANDLE FACTORY.

A CONSTANT supply of Candles, moulds and dipped, may be had at the factory, on the mouth of limestone creek, at a very low price. Orders for any quantity of Candles can be bought in any city in the West.

Jan 23d 1840. G. MONTAGUE

For Sale,

A NEAT and convenient Dwelling House, having about 24 acres of ground attached to it, situated on Main street, near the Presbyterian church, in Washington, Ky. offered on reasonable terms. For further particulars in Washington, Ky. apply at this office.

J. J. WATTS,

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

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

Jan. 30th 1840—3m.

Commission Merchants.

ROUNDS & REED.

HAVING purchased the large and commodious Warehouse, formerly occupied by William Parker, on the corner of Front and Sutton streets, are now prepared to receive and forward every description of property confided to their care. Also, to sale and pay Hemp and Tobacco. We hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a general satisfaction.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840—tf ROUNDS & REED.

Look at this.

THE third call on ... sent through the newspaper ... Folks are ... us ... on ... our ... friends in ... the ... for ... to do the ... cannot pay unless I get paid. ... at ... on ... a certainty. At the confectionary No. 19 Sutton street is the place.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Ky. is now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of Maysville, where he will be prepared to accommodate in the best manner ... the traveling public ... This Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for Steamboats—the ... stage offices ... the undersigned ... patronage ...

1840—tf Wm. B. PARKER.

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 have proved that the tail and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the community to recommend them to the notice of the public, is a great incentive ... universal ... they ... only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

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 any or all diseases, but he ... that they are ... a method of ... a merely purifying the blood, but is certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach, and its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, and removes the impurity ... which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These are the organs which ... the great constitution of the physician. Now there are various causes that will derange the blood, and in ... arrange 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 consequent action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a long catalogue of other evils—Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and giving ... will ... continue and unconquer of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his organs almost a ... of digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all the way down through the branching air-tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with cough and ... of ... and of the lungs ... as a ... is ... nothing but ... prompt ... would ... the ... of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered its nerves ... with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of it coming through the gall bladder, leaves ... allow fluids, and to run ... into irregular and excessive quantities. Is the ... blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and are merely their work and ... the ...

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS,—acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and given them ... to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, 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. Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, in every stage, and materially in men. Nervous ... Female sickness ... Headache ... Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the liver or lungs; Heartburn and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, hot humors, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Changes of Female Constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, for which no medicines have ever been found that 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 chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysteric fainting, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sick sea, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inner ear, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

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

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

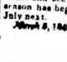
In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of Manufacturing *Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs*, of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough to the public, they deem it only necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they have no doubt will be equal to any in the country. The well known reputation of Jno Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

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

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m



Fine Stallions.

I shall stand, at my stables in Washington this spring, two thoroughbred Virginia horses of pure blood ... and ... one and one by Sir Charles, at $10 the season. Come and see them and judge for yourselves ... Pedigrees. The season ... the first of July next.

March 8, 1840 GEO. PEYTON.

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 all the vast mines of Austria, or even the mineral 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 supposed as a remedy for consumption solely, is proposed of at its virtues ... case ... any disease of the human system—a medicine which begins to be used by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many consumptives whom they had resigned to the grasp of the *insatiable grave*.

The Dose 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 invention of the *Matchless Sanative*—whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a disease which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will proclaim Dr. Goelicke to be the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have called forth glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they have often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joy.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr Anthony Strucer, one of our booksellers, had in one month, 147 phials, being one of the agents; Mr E. P. Manhattan, grocer, 138; Mr. Jas. Fevier, innkeeper, 118; and not a single agent has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 20 agents, recently offered Dr. Goelicke $40,000 for the original recipe for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, and if much relief is not experienced, then he is told not to dispair, but persevere in the use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no other case, whether recent or of long continuance, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by conveying it in the system, as an antidote, though the inventor does not claim it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all especially liable to disease ... connected with manufactories, and who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various ... and ... have ... persons who, perhaps, may be ... already ... strong. All ... their ... while they ... not ... no danger ... health—maladies which ... and the Sanative is sure to ...

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and not be prescribed or restricted in his habits ... is not the case of any other medicine, which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often improperly recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and we will prove the ... of ... in the ... let ... before ... the patient want water, porter, or hock, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, egg, or a beef steak, regard her voice. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite ... and ... is ... to temperate in all things.

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

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been confined for a consumption for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always generally endured it by her domestic concerns, until the forepart of last winter, when she had a bad cold, and experienced much pain in her side, and distressed her breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I am well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though he did not be ... ; but she only partially relieved, but he gave ... hopes ... her recovery. He said she had the consumption ... and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED. There was despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, be left ... her ... when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and finding ... she ... for ... some relief, the continued taking them ... and ... the ... so ... I do not know but her health is now as good as ever it was, and ... she ... married, say ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself well. Orrington, Me., April 30, 1838.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE, (sold by DUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro,' Vt) have effected many cures of diseases considered almost beyond the skill of Physicians, and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now give ... are persons well known, and ... benefitted by the ... of the public. Many more instances ... been ... brought to their ... attention ... testify to the good derived by using the Sanative.—*Vermont Phoenix.*

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro'.*

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It checked her cough, and restored her sleep, which she had not enjoyed for a long time. I would cheerfully recommend it to any one who is suffering under the complaint of consumption.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838. THOMAS CROSBY.

Certificate from Henry Clark, Esq., of Brattleboro.

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

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838. HENRY CLARK.

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

I, Samuel Cutting of Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a very lung complaint attended with a severe pain in my side and breast, and general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines from various Physicians, and also consulted several eminent Physicians of Boston, all without the least benefit. I am now using the fourth bottle of the *Matchless Sanative*, which has nearly removed the cough, as well as the pain in my side is nearly gone. The pain in my side and breast ... I have taken the Sanative ... feel ... to ... the relief, and I can ... recommend ... and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAM'L CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle and says that his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes his cure to the Sanative. ... Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this vicinity. I sold a phial to a man who has been sick with Consumption and Rheumatic complaints for four or five years, and who was not able to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall be entirely well.

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

Rush Post Office, Monroe co, N. Y., March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold ALL of it—and that came so to the conclusion that it must be ... to say that the recommended it to be. It is sufficiently ... the benefit derived from a ... proves its ... of the most ... the ... of it ... utility. The enclosed money you will ... if you ... to ... and to ... more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

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

Yours respectfully,

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

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

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot get along without it if you say it is the one way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Send it on directly. I shall write ... you ... and ... to ... I shall expect it in 12 days.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

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

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass Feb 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures in those who have tough ... but scarcely ... it in its efficacy. We have every day ... to ... and ... domestic concerns, ... in ... was ... she ... take ... the same ... she ... weakness ... unable ... to ... her ... chamber and *prostrated on her bed*. I will tell you more in my next.

Respectfully, &c.

I. SAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

Of the above goods, we have almost every article ... usually ... found in a retail store, and ... any article which ... it is necessary to mention. We ask a call from those wishing to purchase. We are determined to sell as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,

3 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—tf

Antiquities.

DELAFIELD's Antiquities of North America, with 5 large and curious engravings & c; the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Turner's Comic Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Single Almanacs, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do; German Illustrated Almanac, 1840; Silliman, Wilkeson's History of the Colonization Society; 37½c.; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Mason and Engle; Capt. Kydd; Chief Justice Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance; 10 to 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Capt. Marryatt's Amusing Diary, Opie's Cure ... Sketches ... Malcom's Travels in ... Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Missions to the Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in India; Fanny and other Poems, by Halleck; Abbott's Caleb in Town. Many Law and Medical Books.

For sale at E. COX,S BOOK STORE, Front street.

Sep 26, 1839.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1840; Christian Almanac, 1840; Kentucky Almanac, 1840; Young men's Almanac; Democratic Almanac, 1840; Keuper's ... Table of the ... National Farmer; Leverett's New Latin Tutor; Works of Bishop White; Memoirs of Wilberforce; Ossian's poems, Simpson's Plea for ... Lacon; Andrews and Stoddarts Latin Grammar; Flora's ... Lexicon; Keith's Arithmetic, Practical and Self explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on Mensuration and Book-keeping; by far the best Arithmetic in print; Worcester's ... Schools; Smith's Geography and Atlas; Mitchell's Outline Maps for schools; Spurzheim's Boys Reading Book; Man About Town; Nan Darrell; ... Bible Geography; Sketches of Married Life, Romantic Tales; ... Corrector ... Merry's Museum; ... Boys; ... Cobb's ...; Mitchell's ... and ... Globes; the Hour Glass ... Conversations ... Johanna of Naples, Life of Washington, in Spanish, French, and Latin, Browne's of Books, for sale at

Nov. 21, 1839. E. COX'S Book Store, Front St Maysville

Wall Paper.

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

150 rolls Border Paper, for rooms,
200 rolls of Passage Papers,
350 reams Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper,
30 do Ten 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 Rags* at the market price.

Also the ... comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language; Cruden's Concordance; Clarke on the Promises; ... Ray's Arithmetic; Davies' Arithmetic; Bourdon's Algebra; ... Gregory ... Life of Napoleon; Tone's Cavalry; Tone's ... Memoirs of Celebrated Women; Fashionable ... Robinson ... History of the Navy of the United States ... Cooper's ... Bulwer ... Adventures of a Book, by Dr. Carpenter ... of Chillicothe.

For sale by EDWARD COX, Front st., Maysville

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has recently received Peter Parley's Universal History ... Fireside Education; Keith on the Prophecies; Combe's Phrenology; Coleman's Practical Farmer and Gardener; Adams' New Arithmetic; David's Mensuration; Tone's Cavalry; Popular Infidelity; by Rev. Tone's ... the Assembly's ... Rob of the Bowl; Ivanhoe; ... the American ... Flora; ... the ... of ... Totten's Algebra; Lardner's ... The Bee; Napoleon; Jane's Tales for the ... Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham; History of Arts and Inbella; Taylor's Law Glossary; ... Adams; Mrs. Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada &c; The Bubbles of ...; Ley's Greek Grammar; Mitchell's Large Atlas; Ware's ... of ... Milford's County History; Stories; Mackintosh's Dissertation; History; Elvira; Nevin's Bible Antiquities; The Women of England; Captain Kyd, or the Wizzard of the Sea; The Prince and the Pedlar; Pike & Hayward's Cases of Conscience; Paulding; Neale Malone; The Robber; Paris; Tales of the Heart; Romance of Spain & Epi... of the ...; ... Reading; Scott's Infantry Tactics.

May 16, 1839.

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 18 inch Globes, cheap; Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3; Keith on the Globes; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens; Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and chain;

Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummere and Conway; Gummere's Astronomy; Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Bradford; Tanner's Universal Atlas; Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.

For sale by

march 15, 1839 EDWARD COX

PAPER AND BOOKS.

30 Reams Double medium Printing paper, 20 do Imperial
5 kegs Johnson's Printing Ink,
40 reams large Tea Paper,
10 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards

for $10, Temperance Documents, 75 cts; the Reader; Nesbit's Arithmetic; ... One set of Wesley's Works, 10 vols bound, ... Sermons; ... Ecclesiastical History ... Mosheim's ... Watson's Theological Institutes; Wesley's Sermons; Fletcher's Works; Collyer's Scripture Facts; Burkitt's History of the Reformation, 6 vols; Tyng's Sermons; Saurin's do; ... Butler's Village do; Witsius on the Covenant; Edwards on Predestination; Mathews on the Divine Purpose, ... and nearly 1000 vols of Theology, which will be sold low for Cash at

E. COX'S BOOK STORE, Front street, Maysville.

Sep. 19 1839.

Plough Factory,

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Duley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARENT PLOUGH, will be sold on the terms of this county. They can be found at January & Huston's, J D M'Ilvain's, or our Shop near the lower end of Second street. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838—tf J DUDLEY & Co.

Tobacco & Hemp Warehouse

THE subscriber having taken the Warehouse & Tobacco Factory, of Wm. B Mooklar & Co., on third street, will continue the Manufacture of Tobacco, as heretofore. He will keep a supply of various kinds of Tobacco. He will buy a quantity of Hemp and sale Hemp, Leaf Tobacco &c.

D. SPALDING.

Maysville, March 21, 1839—tf

MONEY WANTED.

I WISH all that are indebted to me by Note or Book Account, to take notice, that I have placed my notes & accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. Necessity compels me to this course, as I am in debt, and my creditors are pressing. Therefore I hope that no one having business with me will neglect this notice.

MARTIN SMITH.

Maysville, Dec. 4th 1839—3t

N. B. I have on hand for sale, 20 or 30 bushels of BADEN CORN, which I will sell for One Dollar per bushel, in the ear. Also 20 or 30 bushels of fine BEETS which I will sell ...

M. S.

The Public will take Notice,

THAT my waggons may be employed in driving my waggons on the Turnpike. They are at Maysville ... for cash ... and ... Tavern Keepers and the keepers of Waggon Stands are not to credit them for me while they ... I will not be accountable for such debts or any other debts of their contracting.

Commission merchants are requested not to pay ... and ... the ... are well known about Maysville and ... the Turnpike, and other ... are requested to observe this notice.

WM. GORHAM.

Millersburg, Dec. 19,—3mo

GOELICKES'

Matchless Sanative.

A Medicine given by nature to mankind obtained equally from the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms, and possessing a three fold power—a medicine, which though prepared as a remedy for consumption, is also proposed as such mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system as to make it a sure and perfect cure for ... the Sanative ...

Many certificates might be adduced to show ... the Sanative has effected the most extraordinary cures of the principle diseases to which the human system is ... necessary, as the general popularity which the Sanative has gained, renders it necessary to the public. The following is a brief account of the diseases which the Sanative has cured. Apply ... confirmed consumption, palsy, epilepsy, fever and ague, dropsy, piles, insanity, ... pleurisy, gout, dyspepsia, ... diabetes, rheumatism, spine complaint, ... hysterics, ... nervous ... water ... Lungs, spitting of blood, and delirium tremens. Price $2 50 per half ounce. The above medicine is for sale by the subscriber at Vanceburg, Lewis co.

THO. E. REDDEN.

Vanceburg, Ky. Nov 7 1839.—6m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM CORWINE & JAMES FICKLIN, in the Lumber and Carpenter business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm ... will please make payment immediately to either of the undersigned. ... Those who have claims will present them for adjustment.

WM. CORWINE.
JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16 1840—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietor of the Lumber Yard, on the corner of Third and Fish streets, formerly ... Corwine & Ficklin, will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Lumber, of every description, Boards and Shingles, which he ... to sell on reasonable terms. He ... and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

JAMES FICKLIN.

Jan. 16, 1840—tf.

All kinds of Confectionaries

FOR SALE by wholesale at Cincinnati prices.

No 19, Sutton St. Maysville, Ky.

Western Reserve Cheese.

20 CASKS this day received, and for sale by W. DUKEBAUGH.