State Department

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

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List of Letters,

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Rachael Bell
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A B Barret
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[illegible] M Clarke
[illegible] S Carter
E B Cark & Co.
James Crumley—2
Morris Coll
Coleman Cruson
A Castoe
[illegible] John Clarke
[illegible] Cooper
[illegible] F Clarke
D—A S Davis
E Dodridge
[illegible] G Dunbar
[illegible] Doux
[illegible] or Elizabeth Darlinton
Wilson Darling
Lithgo Duncan
James Donalson
G W Dunbaugh
Eli Davis
James Davis
Robt Dunneford
Dennis Daily
[illegible] M Dunaway
Miss Mary Dan
Geo S Dodson
Gen Jos G Duvall
James M Donat
E—Wegund Eucker
Milton Evans
Thos Evans
Wm Eager
[illegible] M Emmons
James Edwards
F—Tilton S Farrar
Mrs Lucinda Fristoe 2
Miss Mary Fitzpatrick
[illegible] F Fletcher
[illegible] J Fatley
[illegible] L Fant—2
John Finch
G—Mrs Martha Ann Gibson
Phillip Peter Gold
John Gams
Alonzo Gardener
Mrs M B Gardener
Edmund Garret
Sarah Goe
Wm Griffith
Henry Green
Patrick or Jas Gibbin
Mrs Eliz'th Guilick
Hampton Gordon
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H—David Henderson
Robt Hord
Theodore Hudnut
James F Hilton
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Samuel Hyatt
John Hancock
John Hass
John Harte
David Hunt
B A Hadon
Body Hennery
I—Abraham Imler
Samuel D Ireland
J—Robt Johnson
Kinchen Johnson
Jeddiah Johnson
Mrs Catharine Johnson
Martha Ann Jackson
Maria R Johns
Miss Caroline Jack
K—John R Key
Eliza'th D Kershner
Elizabeth Kennedy
Owen and Patrick Kelly
Eli Kune
M Keys
Michael Kelly
John M Kolery
L—Miss Lucy A Linthican
James Long—3
John Laney
John Loyd
John W Lee
Geo Lafferty
John Lawson
A Logan—2
Miss Lydia Larew
Wm Loyd
A S Linwood
James Linn
M—Isaac Miller
David McElroy
Chas McAllister
Jno A McGloughlin
John A McVany
John Maloy
James Monroe
Joseph Montus
Monsieur J Maudray
James Maguire—2
J McKibbin
C W Markham
Wm Manly
Chas P Mitchell 2
Chas Mitchell
Capt Grafton Molen
David Mc[illegible]ty—2
Alfred McConathy
Joshua Marshal
James McDona'd
John Mays
M B Morrison
James Morrison
Josephinus Quisten
Lewis Maddox
Robert Marshel
Ignatius Mitchell
N—Joseph Nower
O—Abraham Outten
H S Outten
Dr Jas H Oliver
P—Thos Porter
Chas T Powell
Newton or John Pollard
Mrs Ann Pollard
Miss Ann Eliza Peck
Richard Patt & Sarah Nicholson
Catharine Payton
R—Reynolds and French
Roliff M Ricketts
John Robinson—3
Stephen Rees
W W Robb
F W Renick
A W Rollins
Everett Rogers
Geo W Rigin
Ranson & DeHaven
Conrad Rudy
S—Charles Stone
Martin Smith—2
A C Shackelford
Elizabeth Sidor
G C Scott
Henry E Sayre
Miss Martha Sandridge
Rodney Sullivan
B R Snyder
T—And. Thomas—2
Ashton Turner
Thomas Turnbull
John D Taylor
Francis Thornton
Thos E Tartt
Mrs Louisa Thompson
James Turner
U—Thomas Urie—2
V—Daniel Varone
W—Miss Martha Willett
Chas B Williams
Richard Willett
John S Wells
Wm Woodburn
John G Wall
James R Walker
Mrs Eliza Wilterberger
Miss Ruth Waters—2
Margaret Walkupe—2
Miar Williams
Wm Wade
Miss Elizabeth J Worthington
Gideon Wood
Solomon S Wiatt
Horatio Wilkins
Oliver Wilson
Miss Ann White
Dr Wm R Wood

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say "advertised."

JAS. C. COLEMAN, P. M

Co-partnership.

HENRY S. JOHNSON & LUTHER R DOBYNS, of the recent firms of Hord & 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 Hord & 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 firms 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,

Mayslick 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. KEISER and recently by B. W. TODD,—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, visiters 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 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—$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 building, 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, 5½ miles from Augusta and 2½ from Brookville, the present seat of justice. About 180 Acres of this Farm are under good fence, and about 130 Acres of it in a high state of cultivation. The wood-land abounds in all the varieties of the best rich land timber, viz: Blue and Black ash. white and black walnut. red and yellow locust, sweet buckeye, sugar-tree, &c. And taking into consideration its location, surface, fertility. timber, its nearness to market, (being within six miles of 4 steam mills, and within from 2 to 5 miles of 4 corn mills,) and state of repair. I rank it second to no farm in Bracken.

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

JOHN M. HOLTON.

Oct. 15—ch.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the Boot and Shoe making business, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend manufacturing 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.

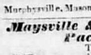
Bargains! Bargains!

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

T. L. BROWNING.

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

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 Sunday, 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.

FRESH ARRIVALS Of Fall Goods.

AT KELLY'S CASH STORE
No. 22 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 have been purchased on the best of terms in NEW YORK FOR CASH, and we are determined to sell at such prices as will induce cash customers to buy.

P. & E. KELLY.

Maysville, Oct. 1st 1840.

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 Louisville, Ky.—Capitals $20 000, $17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000. Tickets from $3 to $5—shares in proportion.

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

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. Carell.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Washington, at the Court-house, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1840: John A. M'Clung, Esq., from the committee appointed at a former meeting, reported an address to the citizens of Mason county, which was unanimously adopted.

Ordered, That the Chairman appoint a committee to wait on the Editors of the Maysville Eagle and Monitor, and request them to publish the address adopted by the meeting, in their respective papers.

MARSHALL KEY, Ch'r.

H. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

To the Voters of Mason County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After the most exciting political contest that has ever existed here or elsewhere, we were beginning to flatter ourselves with the hope, that the angry passions awakened during its progress, would rapidly subside, and that at least one year's interval of rest and leisure would be enjoyed by our citizens. In this it seems we are mistaken. Scarcely had we sheathed the sword and doffed the armour of political warfare, scarcely had we exchanged the first congratulations with each other, upon the pleasing prospect of a short interval of quiet and repose, when we are warned that another conflict is at hand, far less noble in character, but if possible still more harrassing and exciting, than the bitter feud which has just terminated. An old question which was fiercely agitated some twenty years ago, and which has repeatedly shown symptoms of life during the long period which has elapsed since that time, has at length burst upon us with a suddenness and fury which forbids the hope that tranquility in the county can exist, until the object of the party now agitating it, is either fully accomplished, or finally defeated. Our fellow-citizens of Maysville, it seems, have determined to apply to the present Legislature for the passage of a bill removing the county-seat to Maysville. They have given the citizens of the county no previous notice, that such a scheme was in agitation. Upon the people of Washington and its vicinity, the movement comes with the startling suddenness of a surprise in the night. The first intimation which we had of the existence of such a project, was a public rumour, that agents of supposed influence were actively engaged in different parts of the county, in procuring signatures to a petition intended to be presented to the present Legislature.—Perhaps the people of Washington were unreasonable in their expectations, but they certainly did suppose that a measure so seriously affecting their interests would not have been undertaken without some slight previous notice that an attack was meditated. They also supposed that the question did not involve a mere local struggle for power between Washington and Maysville, but that the county at large was directly interested in the event, and as a county question, that it should have been acted upon in the usual way. Upon all questions of general interest to the county, it has been usual to call a meeting of the citizens at the court house, or at some public place, where a full and free interchange of opinion could be had. Where a more full and general expression of opinion is required, it has not been unusual to adjourn to another day, with a view of giving time for reflection. The closing of a public road is not a question which will bear the slightest comparison with the present.—Yet even this cannot be done without public written notice being first given——before the application is made to the county court. No formality of this kind, however, has been used in the present instance. No meeting of the county has been called—no notice of any kind has been given. A time has been selected for the movement, which scarcely gives the county an opportunity of calm reflection or interchange of opinion, before the Legislature will be called upon to act.—That honorable body assembles on the first Monday in December, and this project is suddenly hurried into life on the last of November. In the meantime all is bustle, activity and exertion. Citizens from the country who go to the city on business, are closely beseiged by a crowd of applicants, each presenting a paper and soliciting his name. Active agents are traversing the county in different directions, using most earnest persuasions to induce citizens to petition the legislature for an act removing the court-house to the city of Maysville. Where does this project originate? Does it come from the mass of the county?—Does the county complain that the seat of justice is inconvenient—that they have too far to go?—that Washington is not sufficiently central to accommodate the great mass of citizens?—is the present location a general grievance which calls for relief?—or does this whole matter originate in a desire of the citizens of Maysville, to secure to themselves the advantages which they suppose will be attached to the location of the seat of justice there?—These are serious questions and have a direct bearing upon the present subject. The solution of them brings us again to the original question. Where does this project originate? There are six precincts in the county of Mason, each of which is deeply interested in the present question. Where have there been any meetings upon the subject. Does Germantown, Mayslick, Orangeburgh, or Minerva, originate this project? Those four precints compose a decided majority of the county. Do the petitions emanate from either of those places? Do they complain of any grievance, or demand any change? If we are correctly informed, the project came upon them as suddenly as upon us. The only meeting that we have heard of was held in Maysville. There the project was conceived. There the greatest anxiety is manifested. Do they labour under any grievance which calls for legislative interposition, and a total revolution in the local policy of the county for the last fifty years. Ever since the creation of the county, the seat of justice has been in Washington.—The point combines many advantages. It is nearly in the centre of the county. The situation is high and proverbially healthy. Roads lead to it from every quarter. The public buildings are already there. The citizens of Maysville have only four miles of excellent road to travel in order to reach the seat of justice. Is this the *grievance under which she labours*, or is it the *advantage she expects*, which induces the present application? It is natural that the citizens of Maysville should wish to aggrandize their city as much as possible, and men, in general, when their interests are concerned, are too apt to overlook such distant and foreign matters as the interest of others. We should, perhaps, expect too much of Maysville, if we were to suppose that any consideration of tenderness for us, or any sympathy for Washington, would induce them to pause in a course of policy, which promised advantage to themselves. Although individuals are generous and noble, yet men in masses are always selfish in their policy. It is the way of the world and must be expected. To the independent citizens of the county at large, who act more frequently from individual impulse, than from the esprit du corps, which influences men collected in masses, we venture to appeal with some confidence of finding a hearing. Supposing then that the great mass of the county would be indifferent if the question was now for the first time to be settled, whether the seat of justice was at Maysville or Washington, we ask, should it now be changed merely because the city of Maysville wish to a certain extent to be benefitted, when Washington will be injured in an equal or greater proportion? Upon the faith that the public buildings would remain at Washington, citizens were induced to settle there, capital was expended and property acquired of a permanent character. A removal of the seat of justice would drive from us many of our best citizens, would throw a large amount of property at once into market, and sink its value to a ruinous extent. The number of citizens who would leave us, would be felt in every branch of business; our town would decline so rapidly, as to be unable to maintain any of the various schools which we now have in operation, and which are an invaluable convenience to the adjacent country. We do not claim the public buildings as our property, but we do claim as an act of justice, that the county should not suddenly alter its policy of fifty years standing, merely for the sake of conferring an advantage upon one portion at the expense of another. A changing, fluctuating, unstable policy, either in a county or a nation, is a certain mark of weakness, in the government, and works galling and oppressive injustice upon its citizens. Faith in the stability of government, is the foundation upon which millions are invested in the United States. That faith should not be lightly or carelessly violated. The local policy of a county is a small thing comparatively, but small objects near at hand are frequently as important as large objects more remote. However lightly the injury to Washington might operate upon those who are to be benefitted by the change, and however they may decide the importance of stability in the policy of a county, we think there is a large class of substantial reflecting citizens, who will not go in for a change merely for the sake of a change, and who will pause before they unsettle that which has been settled for fifty years. We rejoice that this question is in the hands of the substantial farmers of the county, and that as the court house was established for their benefit, so it will not be moved unless their interest requires it. Does their interest require that it should be removed from Washington?—Are they aggrieved by its present location? Change it then at once. It is your property. Take it to some spot which will combine more advantages and be attended with fewer inconveniences. Is that spot Maysville? Is Maysville so decidedly better, as to justify you in unsettling what has long been settled, and inflicting the positive injury upon us which would necessarily attend a removal?

Our numbers are few, it is true, and the aggregate of our interests a mere mite, compared with the rest of the county.—But an act of injustice to the weakest member of society, is not diminished by the weakness of the person upon whom it is inflicted. We say it would be unjust to ruin us merely to aggrandize Maysville. It would be unjust to compel us to leave the home of our fathers and seek other homes, merely that Maysville may be beautified by a splendid edifice and her taverns make a little more profit. We do not feel the slightest hostility to the citizens of Maysville. We wish her to be great, splendid and prosperous. But we wish it to be accomplished by the energy and industry of her citizens, by the numerous advantages which she already possesses, by the increased production and consumption of the country, of which she is the great outlet and inlet. But we do not wish advantages taken from us to be bestowed upon her—unless the great interests (*not of the City*) but of the county demand it. Does that interest demand it?—Is it usual to take a Court House from the centre, and place it at the extreme edge of a county?

So great was the inconvenience felt in the neighboring county of Bracken, from the court house being established in Augusta, that it was removed to the centre of the county and established at the crossing of two great roads, where there had previously been scarcely a single habitation. In Virginia and North Carolina, it is considered so important that the court house should be in the centre of the county that almost every thing is sacrificed to centrality. The celebrated Guilford court house was erected in a wilderness in order to be central, and private enterprize was left to prepare the necessary accommodations, the county merely erecting a court house, jail and clerk's office. We are rarely sensible of the value of an advantage which we have always enjoyed, and the people of Mason must look at some of their sister counties in order to be aware of their own advantages. In Fleming many citizens ride nearly fifty miles to court, and cannot have any legal business of any kind, (such as recording a deed or mortgage,) transacted, without going and returning nearly one hundred miles. There is no part of Mason from which a citizen cannot ride to the clerk's office, perform his business and return in a day. When we recollect how numerous are the contracts of every kind in a county so rich as ours, and how frequently our citizens are called to the clerk's office, it must be acknowledged that *centrality* alone is a powerful recommendation. "The greatest good to the greatest number," is the Republican motto. A central position accomplishes this, a position at one extremity of a county never can. There is scarcely a portion of the county from which witnesses and litigants cannot go and return on the same day while the court house is in Washington. Place it in Maysville and a very large portion of the county, at least two thirds have farther to go, and from some portions they will be compelled to remain during the night from home. Tavern bills and turnpike tolls—are trifling enough singly, but in the aggregate would form a handsome tax upon a considerable portion of the county. The close and crowded city of Maysville cannot furnish the facilities to that large class of litigants, who like to come and go at large without the expense of stabling their horses, that are readily afforded around the more vacant lots of Washington. When to the qualities of centrality, cheapness, and convenience, you add the recommendation of a high and healthy situation, and pure water, it is difficult to see why the great mass of the county should desire a change.

To that large section of the county composing the Mayslick precinct, we should have supposed that the change would be highly inconvenient and unacceptable, and such is the case we know with regard to a large proportion of the citizens in that quarter. A vigorous effort, however, has been made to enlist that section, by holding out the prospect of a division of the county, and the establishment at Mayslick of a court-house and public buildings for the new county to be taken from Mason, Nicholas and Fleming. We do not suppose that the people of Maysville have originated this idea, on the contrary we have no doubt that they would vigorously oppose it. A division of the county would frustrate one of their greatest objects in securing the court-house, by diverting so large a portion of the citizens to Mayslick instead of concentrating the whole business at Maysville. But this argument is employed on the other side of the North Fork by those active agents who are soliciting subscribers to the petition, and to this argument they may be indebted for any strength which may be received in that quarter. A project more utterly impracticable was never conceived. The county of Mason is already one of the smallest in the State in point of territory. Its form is compact and convenient—its county-seat easily accessible from every quarter, and not the slightest territorial grievance is felt, or can be shown to the Legislature. The policy of the Legislature is decidedly hostile to the further multiplication of counties, unless great territorial grievances can be shown. Witness the repeated applications to the Legislature for the proposed new county of Boyle to be stricken off from the counties of Mercer, Garrard and Lincoln, making the old town of Danville the centre and county-seat. Year after year the petition has been presented, signed by almost every man within the proposed limits, and year after year it has been rejected by overwhelming majorities in both houses, on the ground that it was impolitic to multiply counties, and that the petitioners were suffering no territorial grievance. The most powerful influences were concentrated in favor of the new county. Danville was the most ancient town in the commonwealth, it was said, the spot where the first convention assembled, the ancient capitol of the State when our first Legislature assembled, and was justly entitled to be the seat of some county. The town was large and flourishing, and situated upon the extreme corner of Mercer, which was a large county, and could well bear division. All these arguments were urged with eloquence and even passion by the petitioners, but the Legislature was inflexible as steel. Mercer, Lincoln, and Garrard remonstrated against it with equal passion, and urged the unanswerable argument, that the petition did not originate in any real grievance, but sprung from the anxiety of Danville to be the seat of justice for a new county. Could Mayslick present such claims as Danville, the ancient capital of the infant Commonwealth, hallowed by time, and consecrated by a thousand affecting associations? Could Mason bear division better than Mercer, a county having at least double the territory that we have? Would Fleming or Nicholas yield more readily than Garrard or Lincoln? Look at the county seat of Fleming. It is already too near the Mason line, and far too distant from Fox and Triplett. If you cut a slice from Fleming on the Mason frontier, you place Flemingsburgh nearly on the extreme edge of the county. You will raise a whirlwind *there*, depend upon it, which alone would wreck the new county. But will Nicholas acquiesce? Can you succeed with Fleming attacking you on one flank, Nicholas upon the other, and the whole north of Mason opposed to the project with Maysville at its head? Can you induce the Legislature to alter its settled policy in your favour, in the teeth of all this opposition, and with the example of Boyle fresh in their memories? Will they reject Danville application again and again, and accord the boon to Mayslick, under the same circumstances? Never in the world. Little Mason, will never be made less in territory, depend upon it. But we would here pause and ask the sober reflecting citizens of the county to ponder a moment upon the wide spreading commotion which will follow the proposed change. Remove the county seat to Maysville and you throw three counties at once into a boiling vortex of excitement, fury, and contention. First comes the struggle of Mayslick for a new county. This rouses the citizens of Flemingsburg, and endangers their county seat. Nicholas will assuredly make her voice heard in the melee, as she will never relinquish one of her wild hills without a stern struggle. Territory is power whether in a county or state. When did ever state or county give up her soil without a struggle? Does not Maine threaten bloodshed and death, rather than yield a single foot of the wild and lonely deserts of Aroostook? Look at the fierce and protracted struggles which have attended all the applications to our own legislature. The county which looses territory, in her own opinion loses strength, honour and power. Take from a citizen a portion of his farm, or a square of town lots, and see if he acquiesces in silence. Once begin the struggle by moving a county seat, and you hurl a firebrand into the dry grass of the prairie.

Is peace and quiet nothing in the scale of argument? Is the wild and fierce clash of conflicting interests, pleasant or desirable to the sober portion of the community? Are there not sufficient subjects of contention among us already, without adding a yet deeper tinge of bitterness, to the conflict? But to return. It is astonishing to us, that the farmers of the southern section of the county should desire to be separated from Mason. The new county must be small and the expense of establishing it upon a respectable footing would be heavily felt. The new offices, &c. could operate upon but few, and the benefit if any to the mass of its citizens, would not in any degree compensate the expense. But further speculation upon this branch of the subject is useless. That a new county cannot and will not be made, we regard as a matter so absolutely certain, as to render an argument based upon such an hypothesis absurd. All acquainted with the policy of the Legislature for the last few years, persevered in with a rigor and firmness which has resisted the most passionate appeals from Danville and other quarters, know that such an application would as surely be rejected as an application to divide Mason into six divisions giving a court-house to each. We have heard that several gentlemen have signed the petition with a proviso that the county be divided at the same time. We should not be alarmed if every man, woman and child in the county would sign a petition for the same object, with the same proviso. We could not be placed in a more secure position than to be assured that the two projects would stand or fall together, and we would not fear to bind ourselves to petition the legislature to remove the seat of justice to Maysville, whenever an act shall be passed creating the proposed new county. But we regret that some respectable citizens, may perhaps sign the petition, under the impression that after the removal they can obtain a division, who would strenuously oppose the removal if they thought they could not thereafter succeed in their ulterior object. We earnestly entreat such to suspend any final action upon the proposed removal until they make a single trial of strength upon the division question. We are satisfied that the first burst of opposition from Fleming and Nicholas, to say nothing of Mason herself, will satisfy them that they cannot approach the Legislature with any prospect of success. We consider it unfortunate for us that we should be sacrificed to another project, ahead of the one now agitated, when we are satisfied, that, that same project which works us so much present mischief, is based upon a mistaken calculation, and is destined to final disappointment with a certainty which admits of no doubt. But we are very much mistaken if the city of Maysville, does not encounter a vigorous opposition at home upon this subject. She at this time enjoys a happy exemption from the burthen of any merely county expenses. She pays no levy for county purposes, nor does she participate in any expense which repairs to the public buildings and other county objects require. She stands apart from the rest of the county in this respect, and her revenues are expended in objects designated by her own city counsel. She has exerted herself with great energy for several years past, and has contracted a large debt in improving her city, and in appropriations to the different turnpike roads which terminate within her bounds. Her debt is large for her means, certainly exceeding $50,000, perhaps amounting to $70,000. The city taxes are already regarded as a burden, and she cannot ask the court-house and public buildings to be constructed at the expense of the county funds to which she does not contribute. On the contrary many of her citizens declare that the City alone will provide all the public buildings, without asking a dollar from the County. The cost, every thing included, we understand, has been estimated at $35,000. This is certainly not too high, but probably is five thousand less than the actual amount which would be expended. Let the city raise 35,000 or 40,000 and impose the necessary tax upon the citizens and we think a low murmer would be heard which would gradually swell to a respectable minority. It would be a high price for the whistle, which at least would directly benefit but a few. If we are correctly informed, she is not even now unanimous in her counsels, but some of her most respectable citizens, consider the project unjust, and are opposed to it.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we would say a few words as to our object in addressing you. We repeat that we do not claim any right to retain the court-house a single day after the real interests, (not of a part,) of the county shall require it to be moved. But many sign a petition upon pressing solicitation, to which they are perfectly indifferent, and we have no doubt that many have signed the present petition who feel little or no interest in the result. The silence and comparative inactivity of the citizens of Washington, has been considered by some, and might be considered by you as an evidence of their acquiescence in the project. We wish it to be understood that we remonstrate earnestly against the whole scheme, as unnecessary, not demanded by any grievance felt by any portion of the county, working a deep injury to us, without, as we believe, a commensurate benefit to the county at large. We consider it more respectful, dignified and honorable to address you openly in the public papers, than to send out runners with papers to procure your signatures to a counterpetition. It is true we have scarcely time to be heard before the Legislature will be called to act upon the subject. Before you will read this, that body will be in session, the petition will perhaps have been presented, and the committee may already have commenced their deliberation. This certainly displays the high military qualities of energy, activity and the power of attacking by surprise, in our opponents. It is but a word and a blow and the blow has come first. Perhaps, however, this publication may yet be read in time to prevent many an indifferent citizen from signing a petition for whose object he cares nothing, under the impression that others are as indifferent as himself.—Perhaps also, it may reach some sober citizen who feels a permanent interest in the county, in time to induce him to reflect before we are hurried into a change of policy. We ask time for mutual consultation and inquiry. Change for the mere love of novelty is folly. Let us reflect before we act, and look at all the consequences. Let us ask if the measure is demanded by the real interest of the county, or if it is demanded by the interest of a single part only.—Let us see to what it will lead—what other changes it may produce—what new fountains of bitterness it may open—what fresh subjects of discord will follow in its train. The young and inexperienced are easily captivated by the gilding of novelty, and from mere restlessness are induced to adopt any plausible project which may be presented. The sober citizen will pause before he alters a law of 50 years duration, and will distrust the wisdom of a project, so suddenly conceived, pressed with such violent precipitation, and allowing scarcely a moment for discussion before a final action is sought.

MARSHALL KEY, Ch'r.

H. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI.

The following resolutions, presented by Hans Smith, Esq., have been adopted. We hope that the policy they indicate will be adopted by every State in the Union. Every honest man—every friend of his country and of liberty, must deprecate frauds at elections:

"*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, That the Committee of Criminal Jurisprudence be instructed to report a bill to prevent frauds at elections, with the following modifications:

"1. To fine any person who votes at any election in the State of Missouri who has not been one year in the State, and three months in the county or district.

"2. To fine any minor who votes at any election, and if the fine be not paid, it is to remain as a judgment against said minor until he be 21 years of age, and that it shall be the duty of the clerk then to issue an execution against said voter, and the Sheriff shall collect the same, if the voter reside in the county:

"3. To punish by fine or imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, any person who knowingly gives a printed or written ticket to an elector who cannot read, contrary to his known politics.

"4. To punish with fine any person or persons who cause to be printed and circulated any false or fraudulent tickets, which from their face appear designed as a fraud on voters.

"5. To punish with imprisonment in the Penitentiary any person or persons who either give or receiving at any election in the State of Missouri.

"6. To punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary any person or persons engaged in, or endeavoring to bring into the State of Missouri, voters from other States, with the design of controlling the elections of the State of Missouri against the will of the majority of the voters, and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

"Mr. Smith said that he proposed these changes in the existing laws, because he wanted to guard against frauds in elections as far as it was possible for the Legislature to do so. On this question he hoped that party feeling would be disregarded—he should certainly lay it aside himself. In other countries overt acts to revolutionize the Government were punished with death. In our country similar acts of fraud and violence, to subvert the will of the majority, should be severely punished. The practice has crept in upon us of transferring voters from State to State to control elections where they have no right to vote. This was making the minority govern, not the majority. He was one of those who believed that the people are capable of self-government—he thought they had the intelligence, the virtue and the patriotism to hold the sovereign power in their own hands, and wield it wisely and safely. He deemed their power to be in danger. And at the proper time he should be prepared to show from the numerous instances in which the elections have been lately controlled by fraud, the absolute necessity of further laws to maintain the purity of the elective franchise and the sovereignty of the people.

"The resolutions was adopted."

Bargains!

TO BE HAD FOR CASH AT
P. & E. KELLY'S,
No. 22, Front Street, Maysville Ky.

The partnership hitherto existing under the above firm intend dissolving, and in order to make the necessary arrangement for winding up, the stock of goods which consists of almost every article in the Dry Goods line and which have been selected a short time since, by one of the partners in New York on the very best of terms that cash could command, must 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 therefore offer such inducements to customers as will insure a continuation of that unprecedented support which our establishment has hitherto received. *Call and Examine for Yourselves.*

BARGAINS CAN AND SHALL BE GIVEN!!
P. & E. KELLY.

Maysville Oct. 29th tf.

Martin & January,

STILL continue the Saddling Business on 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.

Maysville Candles.

200 Boxes of the best quality of dipped Tallow Candles on hand and 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. Dunbaugh will receive immediate attention.

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty, and peace.—Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded, and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the right of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way to be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute, bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counterproject, including also a provision for the certian and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly cosidered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision.—Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiation. Three commisioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until the progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States.—It was among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a state, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its Minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy, thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to changed. I am happy to announce to you that after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of the citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by their convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Columbia have not yet been satisfied by the seperate Government into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an adjustment of the remaining claims upon the Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north of latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to reassemble the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to. Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparantly insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conductive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt and, in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution.—Nearly twenty eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April and July of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension and the excess in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchant bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period, and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

While such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudices to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily-progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable ballance of available funds, which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty three millions than the United States have in deposite with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution, and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty, was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism.—It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded in a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however, apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create an additional one, deserves to be regarded in the same favourable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendencies of public securities to Concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenue of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only Government, which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however well they may be disposed to cultivate, in general, friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of right, but well considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expense of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither a diversity of sentiment nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of publick affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue, and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisition for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large Surplus then in the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end, and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two & a half millions; being between two & three millions less than those of the preceding year and nine or ten millions less than those or 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects, Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so, and we may I think safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congress for the safekeeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences, in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered; especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official defalcations; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the Government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the Government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the constitution. It will serve also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their developement and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult yet admirable. system of government; I allude to a national debt, and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled; will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government; the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity; is alone sufficient, independently of the two weighty objections, which have already been urged, render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord. If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and finally if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed, for proof, how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself; until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a splendid Government, and an impoverished people.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day!

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existance, have confirmed, in so striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it has been clearly demonstrated that a concentrated moneypower, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its capacity to regulate, according to its will and its interests, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and the property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and fearfully developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with a spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can never be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion!

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its inevitable consequences, I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; of excluding from its expenses those improvident and unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before this time have involved the finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States, of limiting all our expenditures to that simple. unostentatious, and economical administration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions, or collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but, under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than was actually necessary to the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the Federal Government—a wise policy in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safekeeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its policy to the views and interests of a still more formidable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned in exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion, that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted, have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an administration; that this has been done when the ordinary expenses of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws, as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability, other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended and diversified claims on the Treasury; if all these great and permanent objects, with many others that might be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this, as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connection with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the Treasury, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted, have not been lost sight of.—Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded.

Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the States is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the constitution, or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable minority of my fellow-citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union. Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to be given.

I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even when successful, they must [ever] prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indispensible to the great aggregate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole people, and to every member of the confederacy, by general, salutary and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensible to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the States, or the permanency of their union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another, nor can I see in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the States a remedy for present, or a security against future dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of the wide-spreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it may have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence, on the part of the Government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of a bloated credit-system. It is for the people, and their representatives, to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and, by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassments the Government has experienced:—and to remove from the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontier, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the West—a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heat of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed; hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1836, was postponed at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1838, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the west. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent, General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops in Florida. Gen. Eustis was dispatched with reinforcements from Charleston, troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia; and Gen. Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, Gen. Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to General Scott.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of it, was replaced by General Jesup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the new administration of the Government I found the Territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close; and the army under General Jesup was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable, and ruthless banditti. General Taylor, who succeeded General Jesup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by General Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. General Armistead, who was in Florida when General Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the Territory. That this contest has endured so long is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced Generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorised to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated, but the appropriation not being deemed sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The Navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been actively and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop of war Boston, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress, and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in furthr prosecution of objects which have thus far been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 degs. 2m. south, longitude 154 degs. 27 m. east, and afterwards in latitude 66 degs. 31m. south, longitude 153 degs. 40 m. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men, and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability, and perseverance, giving every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that department the past year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude, and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services thereon, and the increasing wants of the country have, for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not

ing been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the financial officers of the Department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the last fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future letting, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a satisfying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year, but on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the expenditure, referred to having had no other circumstances referred to the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter-postage on a subject highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After clearing off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officer, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave-coast, has in a great degree, arrested the prosecution of the African trade in this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the African squadron, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several Governments who are zealously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits; before that object can be fully accomplished.

Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely offered by vessels of different nations to the slave factories, and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave-station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, in the period to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa: giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if faithfully followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN

Washington, Dec. 5th, 1840.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL.

LAST TENNESSEE.

	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Anderson	626	227
Bledsoe	645	202
Blount	1198	646
Bradley	467	791
Campbell	481	323
Carter	837	99
Claiborne	631	733
Cocke	917	80
Grainger	1095	449
Greene	1032	1559
Hawkins	1053	1251
Hamilton	606	473
Jefferson	1091	131
Johnson	380	49
Knox	2096	314
McMinn	1022	897
Meigs	419	535
Marion	503	368
Monroe	903	928
Morgan	211	161
Polk	195	338
Rhea	299	353
Roane	1047	545
Sevier	926	45
Sullivan	327	1396
Washington	892	1083
	20,259	13,995

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	1878	2156
Davidson	1960	1274
Dickson	396	654
Fentress	140	323
Franklin	645	1461
Giles	1190	1242
Hardin	562	581
Hickman	293	952
Humphreys	191	333
Jackson	1302	591
Lawrence	537	372
Lincoln	831	2531
Maury	1497	2025
Montgomery	1101	790
Overton	329	960
Robertson	1167	650
Rutherford	1706	1475
Smith	2657	688
Stewart	457	642
Sumner	784	1738
Warren	553	1944
Wayne	760	266
White	1201	386
Williamson	2017	631
Wilson	2356	870

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	259	301
Carroll	1361	352
Dyer	446	206
Fayette	1140	802
Gibson	1272	418
Hardeman	676	969
Henderson	1318	577
Henry	862	1079
Haywood	997	576
McNairy	906	477
Madison	1312	537
Obion	267	357
Perry	761	248
Shelby	950	681
Tipton	573	583
Weakley	528	723
	13,458	8,682

RECAPITULATION.

	Harrison.	V. Buren.	H. maj.
E. Tenn.	20259	13995	6264
M. Tenn.	26674	25612	1062
W. Tenn.	13456	8682	4776
	60,391	48,289	12,102
Aggregate popular vote			108,680
Harrison's majority			12,102
In August, 1839, the popular vote was			106,594.
Gov. Polk's majority			2,566.

THE MORNING TIMES—The Tailor and Magnet of Buffalo have united themselves under the above title. We notice they celebrate their marriage by sealing for their *epithalamium* the verses our friend Gale, of the editor of our papers some month since, commence, "I want a wife. They have put a new title to them and otherwise mutilated the title—Quiz, will you suffer your tender sentimentalities to be desecrated by celebrating the cold nuptials of a pair of "two pennies"!

City Election.

THE Annual Election for Mayor and Councilmen will take place on the first Monday in January, 1841, and will be held in the respective Wards as follows, to-wit: In Ward No. 1, at the Tavern house of David McCarty, Wm. Corwine, Robert Brotherton and O. K. Grant, Inspectors. In Ward No. 2, at the City Hall, John F. Mitchell, Nat. Poynter and E. Tureman, Inspectors—and in Ward No. 3, at the City Hotel, Wm. Gibson, Elijah Johnson and Jos. Frank, Inspectors. By order of the Board.

Nov. 17. M. MARKLAND, City Clk.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

December 17, 1840.

ADVANCE PRICE—$2 PER ANNUM

The Address of the Washington meeting in reference to the Removal of the Court House, will be found on our first page.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.—The Presidents Message for which we are indebted to the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, a copy of which was obtained from one of the Steamboats, has excluded several valuable articles intended for days paper, and among them the proceedings of a meeting of the Citizens of Mason upon the subject of slavery. They shall appear in our next.

MAYSVILLE LYCEUM.—On Saturday Evening next the following question will be debated: "Did ancient times produce greater men than modern?"

AFFIRMATIVE. NEGATIVE.
Geo. Montague, N. T. Marshall,
W. T. Reid, Wm. Castoe.

Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

ARKANSAS.—The actual majority for Van Buren in this State is upwards of 2000, though the official returns show only 1680. The returns from one County were rejected for informality, and those of five others excluded because not made within the time allowed by the law of the State.

The Hon. WM. S. FULTON has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Arkansas

THE FREE NEGROES AND ABOLITIONISTS of Vermont, proved strong enough in the late election to give Harrison a majority, almost equal, in proportion to the number of votes cast, to that given by Kentucky. Indeed, she lays claim to the distinction of having surpassed Kentucky even, in the size of her majority, and would wear the honor of being more zealous in her devotion to *Whig principles*, than any other State in the Union. Her zeal was not only manifested at the elections, but the journals of her Legislature and the statute books, bear witness of her devotion to *Whig principles*, in a more practical and enduring manner. The Legislature at its late session in October, passed resolutions, the substance of which are give below:

1st. That Congress ought immediately to suppress slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

2nd, That Congress ought to abolish the slave trade between the States, without delay.

3d, That no new State ought to be admitted into the Union, whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery.

In addition to this, the same Legislature passed an act, allowing the "*right of trial by jury*," to all fugitive negroes from other States. Certainly Kentucky has a noble competitor for the honor of being distinguished as the "BANNER STATE."

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—We have read in the Alexandria Gazette, an interesting and profound Lecture, delivered before the Alexandria Lyceum, upon the subject of the progress of scientific improvement, by BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, our old preceptor, and one of the most scientific men of our country.

The Lecturer takes a succient view of many valuable improvements, which in the last century have resulted from scientific researches, their advantages to mankind, and the wide field to which they have opened the way for further and more valuable discoveries. He advances some speculations too, as to results yet to be developed in physics, which a fewer seem chimerical, but which at this advanced stage of scientific improvement, are certainly within the bounds of probability.—His interesting remarks are well calculated to stimulate the inquring mind to greater exertion, and deeper research into the mysteries of nature. We had marked some extracts from this lecture for our present number, but the length of the President's Message denies us the pleasure of inserting them.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The St. John (N. B.) Courier states that the British Commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the American possession of Great Britain and the United States, have finished their labors for the present season, having completed the survey of the due North line from the St. Johns to the Beaver stream, near Metis. From thence the commissioners proceed up the St. Lawrence to River Oulle, with the intention of passing up that river and crossing the highlands at its sources. They started the last week in october for that purpose, but heavy and continued snow storms forced them to relinquish their operations. From the river Ouelle the commissioners proceeded to Quebec from thence, Lieutenant Broughton, R.E. one of the commissioners, went to new York, on his way to England. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the younger, remains at Quebec for the present, making up the returns and completing the plan.

It appears from the Woodstock Times that the American Commissioners have also been active in prosecuting their researches. They have explored nearly the whole extent of country between Woodstock and St. Lawrence which is represented as a most desolate and barren region. Noting but bogs, lakes and marshes with some broken and irregular ridges of highlands, covered with a stunted growth of moss clad trees meet the eye after leaving the St. John some fifteen or twenty miles. The parties that went up the Kennebec and Penobscot, have likewise reported, that completing the whole American survey, with the exception of running the Meridian by lunar observations now going on under the direction of Major Graham.

The Rochester, N. Y. Democrat of Thursday has the following thrilling narrative of a case of imminent peril and Providential rescue from death:

We have heard of many "awful situations" and "Providential rescues," but never of a situation more truly awful than that which we are about to describe, nor of a rescue in all respects more strikingly Providential.

Mr. Kidd, one of the hands employed in the flouring mill of Avery and Thurber, just above the Middle Falls of the Genesee, in the North part of this city, after dark, a few evenings since, took the skiff belonging to the mill, and without communicating his design to any one, attempted to cross the river. For the purpose of improving the water power at that point, a dam has been thrown across, a few feet above the middle cataract, and at low water the current for some distance above the dam is slight. When the water is high, however, a strong current sets over the dam through its whole length, and then none but a person accustomed to manage a boat can pass one safely. The river was very high on the evening in question. To add to the difficulty, Mr. Kidd had but little experience in the use of oars, and when about half across, he lost command of the boat, and found to his horror that he was rapidly drifting with the current which, he could not doubt, would sweep him with his light skiff over the dam.

The dam, as we have remarked, is a few feet above the Middle Falls, the perpendicular descent of which is twenty-five feet. A few rods farther down are Lower Falls, with a perpendicular descent of eighty four feet. Between the dam and the Middle Falls, as well as between the two cataracts, the current is exceedingly rapid and rough. Once over the dam, therefore, his destruction was sealed, for even should his frail bark survive the plunge over the dam and the descent of the Middle Falls and have escaped the intervening rapids and rocks to the brink of the Lower Falls, it could not, of the strongest vessels that ever float, survive the awful plunge eighty four feet down that tremendous cataract.

Mr. Kidd was perfectly acquainted with the localities, and fully aware of the awful perils of his situation. In the darkness of the night, there was no eye save the eye of Him to whom the midnight is as noon day, that could see, and no hand save His that could save him; and a speedy and terrible death seemed inevitable. But the eye did see, and that hand was stretched out to save, and guided his little vessel where, after shooting nearly half way over, it grated and finally stuck fast.

But the terrors of his situation were even not but slightly alleviated. The river had been rising for some days, and he had reason to suppose was still rising. His boat, rocked by the current, which was sweeping under and around it, assuring him now evenly balanced it was upon its pivot; how slight an additional force would be sufficient to destroy the equipoise, and how small a rise of water would be sufficient to lift it off.

A wave raised by a gust of wind even, or the gust of wind itself might throw it from its balance, and consign it and him to the terrible destruction over which they were suspended as by a single hair. Before and behind and around him were the mad waters of the swollen Genesee, plunging by successive leap among the crags and down the cataracts into the dark, yawning chasm below the Lower Falls, overhung with their cloud of spray which even then fell upon him, and sending up their stuning and terrific roar, as if spreading the pall and sounding the requiem of their intended victim! How small appeared his chance of escape! But

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast"

and its fountains were not congealed in the bosom of him who then stood needed the genial influence, even by the terrors which surrounded him for the four hours during which his final rescue was delayed.

He commenced shouting for help, and though no voice answered from the shore, and though the roar of the waters almost drowned his own, he continued it, resting at intervals to gather strength to give more energy to his shouts, for about three hours; at the end of which the miller, taking his rounds outside the mill, to see that all was safe before retiring for the night, heard one of his cries. He supposed that it was from a person on the opposite side of the river, and was at first disposed to disregard it. He heard the voice again, and thinking that it sounded like a cry of distress, determined to cross over, and afford what relief might be in his power.

He ran down for his boat and finding it gone and the cries being continued, he returned to the mill and rallied the hands. It was then found that Mr. Kidd was missing, and the truth respecting him was at once conjured. On going down to the bank of the river, one of the party after a while discovered a dark spot on the edge of the dam, and no doubt now remained of Kidd's situation.

To rescue him from it, if possible, was now the object. Some time was spent in trying to construct a raft; but as an attempt to bring him off by a craft so unmanagable would be attended with vastly more danger to those making it, than chances of deliverance to him, the project was abandoned.

One of the party now volunteered an attempt which his courage made successful. With a long pole in his hands, and with a long rope made fast by one end to his body, which commenced were to *pay out* as he advanced, and which he was to use to draw back if necessary, he bravely ventured into the water.—Making his way slowly and cautiously along the inner slope of the dam, he at length reached the boat, still suspended and swinging with its half doomed passenger where it was first so providentially moored; and by means of rope, pole and oars, the whole were safely brought ashore, and Mr. Kidd was restored as it were to life, after enduring the mental sufferings, the perils and terrors of his awful situation, more painful if possible, than death itself, for a brief four hours. Some idea of his intense sufferings during that time, may be derived from the fact that he has been ill in consequence of them ever since.

We have not learned the name of the brave and generous man throught whose agency his rescue was accomplished.

INDIANA—OFFICIAL.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
FIRST DISTRICT.		
Crawford	435	281
Dubois	264	229
Gibson	783	594
Harrison	1235	861
Orange	796	379
Posey	703	965
Pike	474	318
Perry	560	221
Spencer	589	324
Vanderburgh	628	370
Warrick	355	662
	6,792	5,714
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Clay	398	477
Daviess	738	509
Greene	704	1297
Knox	1077	658
Lawrence	989	896
Martin	311	366
Owen	709	604
Putnam	1571	1049
Sullivan	1477	1014
Vigo	1511	583
	8,425	6,802
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Clark	1132	1278
Floyd	969	796
Jackson	680	737
Jennings	908	503
Jefferson	1674	1026
Scott	399	361
Washington	1138	1381
	6,900	6,092
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Decatur	1296	759
Dearborn	1771	1583
Franklin	1188	1115
Rush	1626	1170
Ripley	1000	623
Switzerland	1023	735
	7,806	5,985
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Adams	186	153
Allen	649	399
Blackford	77	147
Delaware	929	532
De Kalb	177	168
Fulton	241	106
Fayette	1090	726
Grant	470	364
Henry	1662	939
Huntington	143	177
Jay	283	365
Lagrange	391	225
Noble	841	628
Randolph	1065	553
Steuben	238	176
Union	760	614
Wabash	367	182
Wayne	2959	1258
Whitley	144	141
Wells	131	140
	12,035	7,417
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Bartholomew	992	703
Brown	59	279
Boone	700	826
Cass	649	372
Hendricks	1199	652
Hamilton	972	838
Hancock	521	537
Johnson	631	941
Marion	1636	1279
Morgan	1012	815
Madison	911	625
Miami	719	943
Miami	312	244
Shelby	1916	1070
	11,501	9,832
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Benton	26	42
Clinton	593	698
Carroll	699	763
Elkhart	640	586
Fountain	938	1166
Jasper	73	96
Koscinsko	496	329
Laporte	669	640
Lake	115	125
Marshall	154	194
Montgomery	1413	1222
Parke	1360	948
Pulaski	51	60
Porter	220	194
St. Joseph	809	444
Tippecanoe	1506	1200
Vermilion	847	663
Warren	737	347
White	206	144
	11,943	9,772

NEW JERSEY—OFFICIAL.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Atlantic	425	846
Bergen	977	1349
Burlington	2417	2405
Cape May	496	194
Cumberland	1497	1199
Essex	2636	2832
Gloucester	2388	1773
Hudson	732	501
Hunterdon	1830	2739
Mercer	2022	1494
Middlesex	2014	1683
Monmouth	2953	2830
Morris	2509	2150
Passaic	1363	962
Salem	1582	1302
Somerset	1721	1345
Sussex	1171	2223
Warren	1419	2466
	33,351	31,034
	31,034	
Harrison's maj.	2,317	

ALABAMA—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	*Van Buren.*	*Harrison.*
Autauga	574	691
Baldwin	116	137
Barbour	642	1038
Benton	1248	463
Bibb	479	553
Blunt	720	305
Butler	274	710
Chambers	678	1039
Clarke	558	270
Conecuh	206	541
Covington	65	98
Cherokee	759	377
Coosa	539	316
Dallas	689	1024
Dale	672	367
De Kalb	771	157
Franklin	903	637
Fayette	819	203
Greene	788	1366
Henry	391	325
Jackson	2147	57
Jefferson	582	315
Lawrence	762	649
Limestone	897	356
Lauderdale	987	545
Lowndes	522	596
Marengo	595	842
Madison	1965	393
Morgan	604	358
Marion	535	196
Montgomery	811	1134
Monroe	361	642
Mobile	1121	1661
Marshall	924	142
Macon	338	731
Perry	825	973
Pike	637	653
Perkins	779	1062
Russell	404	691
Randolph	1028	779
Shelby	407	515
St. Clair	679	42
Sumter	1180	1308
Tuscaloosa	935	1276
Talladega	783	669
Tallapoosa	436	412
Walker	367	244
Washington	276	263
Wilcox	437	778
	33,991	28,471

Democratic majority, 5,520

ILLINOIS—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	*Van Buren.*	*Harrison.*	*Birney.*
Adams	1352	1617	42
Alexander	424	299	
Bond	551	513	
Boon	222	220	
Brown	434	301	
Bureau	279	433	13
Calhoun	133	212	
Carroll	169	244	
Cass	315	397	
Christian	147	39	
Clay	338	316	
Clark	611	667	
Champaigne	141	154	
Clinton	417	326	
Coles	695	1169	
Cook	1299	1034	1
Crawford	392	421	
DeKalb	197	174	
DeWitt	316	295	3
DuPage	373	426	
Edgar	720	783	
Edwards	212	311	
Effingham	207	52	
Fayette	645	442	
Franklin	542	71	
Fulton	1347	1253	5
Gallatin	1266	500	
Greene	1175	870	
Hamilton	557	126	
Hancock	624	1352	
Hardin	132	154	
Henry	56	163	3
Iraquois	175	154	
Jackson	337	210	
Jasper	179	73	
Jefferson	727	210	
Jersey	360	517	11
Joe Davis	680	1079	
Kane	774	810	1
Knox	541	740	13
Lake	267	281	
Lasalle	1438	1960	6
Lawrence	597	676	
Lee	230	228	5
Livingston	78	85	
Logan	167	260	
Macon	377	250	
Macoupin	512	632	
M'Lean	531	682	2
M'Donough	427	472	
M'Henry	271	346	
Madison	1184	1704	3
Marion	573	174	
Marshall	183	209	
Menard	374	434	
Mason	193	315	
Montgomery	520	311	
Monroe	563	370	5
Morgan	1292	1533	4
Ogle	266	491	4
Peoria	767	744	9
Perry	331	174	
Pike	1037	1149	
Pope	268	381	
Putnam	151	209	13
Randolph	817	715	
Rock Island	224	426	
Sangamon	1749	2000	
Scott	575	695	
Schuyler	611	732	1
Shelby	751	406	
Stark	154	187	
St. Clair	1782	989	
Stephenson	241	371	
Tazewell	661	1957	
Union	636	76	
Vermillion	587	1044	
Wabash	254	509	
Warren	524	710	
Washington	493	149	
Wayne	500	205	
White	639	770	
Whiteside	236	375	
Will	1367	753	16
Williamson	578	903	
Winnebago	321	789	4
Totals,	47,436	45,574	160
	RECAPITULATION.		
Total for Van Buren		47,436	
	Harrison	45,574	
	Birney	160	
	V. B. ht's down,	47,436	1,864
Whole number of votes		93,172	
VanBuren's majority over the whole			1,704

NORTH CAROLINA.—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Anson	1154	285
Ashe	578	460
Beaufort	961	309
Bertie	496	385
Bladen	346	414
Brunswick	350	220
Buncombe and Henderson	1,436	452
Burke	1,623	309
Cabarrus	891	354
Camden	612	100
Carteret	454	185
Caswell	276	1,169
Chatham	1,124	568
Chowan	330	158
Columbus	204	315
Craven	666	540
Cumberland	612	420
Currituck	142	468
Cherokee	414	113
Duplin	1,441	290
Duplin	253	307
Edgecombe	135	1,574
Franklin	374	669
Gates	278	328
Granville	933	778
Greene	297	215
Guilford	2,300	414
Halifax	604	356
Haywood	431	221
Hertford	306	199
Hyde	431	89
Iredell	1,760	328
Johnson	597	549
Jones	243	132
Lenoir*	1,000	1,958
Lincoln	291	506
Martin	1,060	1,246
Mecklenburg	1,136	105
Montgomery	359	493
Moore	433	168
Macon	787	787
Nash	293	1042
New Hanover	550	323
Northampton	143	690
Onslow	1639	1448
Orange	693	149
Pasquotank	596	114
Perquimons	214	557
Person	627	391
Pitt	1344	269
Randolph	820	102
Richmond	1630	725
Rowan & Davie	579	506
Rockingham	547	905
Rutherford	1802	540
Sampson	1212	1061
Stokes	1021	812
Surry	380	83
Tyrell	1028	1149
Wake	105	754
Warren	432	54
Wayne	306	731
Wilkes	1150	114
Yancy	415	290
	46,376	33,782

Harrison's maj. 12,594

*Returns not received.

"Sir, you are entitled to vote." "Yes, ma— I ought to vote you a bore."

DEATH—In the neighborhood of Dover, in this county, on the 8th inst., Mr Henry Harris, an old and respectable citizen aged about 55 years. His remains were interred on the succeeding day with Masonic honors.

Mayville Market,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16th.

Bacon—Hams, 10 a 12; hog round 7; Barrings—25.
Bale Rope—8.
Butter—12 a 18;
Beef's Water—20;
Bran—12 cents;
Cotton—Miss. 9 a 11:
Cotton Yarns—Assorted. 5 a 13;
Castings—6;
Coal—At the river 10 cents;
Coffee—12 a 19 cents;
Corn—40 Mills; Manilla and Sicily 15 a 16.
Candles—Sperm 55; Mould 15; dipped 12;
Cheese—Ohio, 9 a 10c;
Feathers—34 and 37 cents;
Flour—$3 50 a 4. 00.
Fish—Mackerel—No 1, $18—No 2, 15—No 3, $12;
Grain—Wheat. New 50c: Old 56; Corn 25; Hay—Per ton, $7 50;
Hemp—New $6.
Iron—Juniatta, bar, 6 a 9;
L. ad—Bar 7; pig 6. Shot bag $2 50 a 3 per keg.
Lard—7 a 10 cents.
Linen—Tow 18 a 25.
Molasses—per bbl 35; per half do 37 cts.
Nails—Assorted, 6 a 9c.
Oil—Sperm $1 75; Tanner 75c;
Potatoes—37 cts per bushel.
Rags—3 a 3½ cts;
Rice—5 ½ 6c;
Sugar—9;
Salt—50 a 65c;
Steel—Cast 25; Crowly 19; Am bl 9 a 10;
Eng bl 17;
Shot—per bag $2 25 a 2 50;
Seed—Flax 60 cents; Clover, 7 Blue Grass, 45 a 50; Timothy $2 50; Hemp, $2 a 2 50;
Tobacco—Leaf 3 a 5; manufactured 6 twist Ky. 14 a 15c.
Whiskey—20 a 37c.
Wool—20 cents per pound

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

DRAWING OF EXTRA CLASS 73.
62-52 54-23-30-59-65-46-28-41-19-49 70

CLASS 96.
36-42-56-61-4-10-72-22-37-21-39-63 13

The Capital Prize of $35,295!! in Class 94, was sent to D. Malcom, N. Y. in a whole ticket.

To be drawn in the
CITY OF MAYSVILLE.
Friday, December 18th, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.
75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots!!

RICH SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$9000 is	$6000
1	"	2600	2000
1	"	1500	1500
1	"	10424	10424
5	"	600	3000
5	"	300	1500
5	"	200	1000
20	"	150	3000
325	"	60	19500
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

31535 Prizes, amounting to $155,3071
Tickets $3—Halves $1.50—Quarters 75c.
To be had at CARREL'S OFFICE,
No. 7, Front st.,
Maysville, Ky.

A Package of 25 Whole cost $7500
Warranted to draw back $12,0
Subject to the 15 per cent. discount.
Package of 26 Halves or 25 Quarters in same proportion.

☞Call or send your orders early if you wish to secure a handsome Prize in the above scheme at No. 7.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned trading under the firm of Biggers and Clement, as Merchant Tailors, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will please present them for adjustment.

JAMES BIGGERS,
J. B. CLEMENT.

Maysville Dec. 17.—3t.

☞The Business will hereafter be carried on at the old stand, by JAMES BIGGERS, who invites a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of the house, as well as of the public generally.

Painting! Painting!!

SMITH & HARMAN,

BEG leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Co-partnership in the Painting business in Maysville, where they intend to do all kinds of Painting, such as House, Sign, Ornamental and Fancy Painting. Also, imitations of Wood, Marble, &c. &c.

From their long experience in the above business, they flatte themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their work. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Dec. 17—3t.

MORE LUCK AT YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literature Lottery of Ky.

6-6-19-35-44-76-29-46-23-55-7-24
Combination, 26-55-76-6-29-46 Prize of $200, sold to a gentleman in Maysville, by A. F. Yorke.

CLASS 57—To be drawn at Covington, Ky. Saturday, Dec. 19, 1840, at 3 o'clock P. M. Capitals 10,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 342, 25 of 400.

Whole Tickets $4,00—Shares in proportion.

CLASS 58.—To be drawn at Covington, Ky. Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Capitals, 8000, 2000, 2000, 1500, 1400 1300, 1200. Whole Tickets $4, Shares in proportion.

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.

P. S. No Ticket will be sold to Slaves, by A. F. Yorke, without a permit from their masters.

Cheap Campbine Lights.

JESSE D. JOHNSON,

HAVING been appointed by the manufacturers in Cincinnati, Agent for the sale of Campbine Lights, begs leave to inform the citizens, that he has on hand and will keep a constant supply of Lamps, Glasses and Compositions, and will sell at the manufacturers prices.

☞Any Composition that may have lost its qualities by long keeping, will be taken back, and the same quantity of that which is fresh be given in exchange.☜

These lamps are cheaper, cleaner and give a better light than any other now in use.

Call at
No 19, Sutton Street.
Dec. 10,—Eight days 2t.

DR. O K GRANT.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. Office in the basement story of Mrs. F. Grant's residence on Front st., opposite the upper Ferry and, may where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged.

Nov. 29—4t.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post office at Maysville, Ky on the first day of Oct. 1840, which if not taken out in three month will be sent to the Get P. O. at Washington, viz:

A—Miss Nancy D Anderson: Henry Adamson: Mrs Elizabeth Anderson: Marcus Baker.
B—Mrs Lydia Burgess.
C—Jas Craig: Jeremiah Cincraft—2.
D—Geo H Dye:
E—Joseph Early:
G—Geo Glassford: Salticius Garfield: John C Gilman—2: Thos Gantter.
H—Wm Hunter: Hutchinson: Saml Hopdenson: John Harvin:
J—Perry Jefferson: Wm W Jordan: B Johnson;
L—Jas A Lee:
M—Mrs Matthews: Hugh McDonald, Mrs Jane McFarland:
P—James Palmer: Lucy Pepper:
S—J S Potter Stewart: John Speckler: Wm W Stewart: Theodore B Stewart: L A Sandridge—2: Wm A Small:
W—Phillip Waggener: Lawson Wiggins: P H Wiggins: Thos White: Mrs Nancy Williams: W H Warder: James Waddell: Reason Winton.

L. M. LAWSON, P. M.

List of Letters

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

Mrs Eliz D Anderson: A Kilgore—2
Thomas Baldwin—2 Milton Kisk
Thomas Blackburn Richard P King
Dennis Burns Benedict Kirk
Mrs Sarah Doyle John Loyd
Alex D Bullock Wm Rennie
Mrs Nancy Blackburn Robert Lilly
Miss Julian Brayfield John Marshall—2
Miss Priscilla Crosby Robt Middleton
Geo Collis John A McClung
Charles Clark—2 Judith Ann Manzy
Francis A Dickins Christian Neff.
John Dye Geo Payton
Robt Downing Wm Ross
Fristoe & Keen—2 Stewart & Shaw
Wm Forman Mrs Maria Slack
Jos ph Gilbraith John D Taylor
Miss Rachael Griffith Julia Tennis
Mrs Amanda Graham Benj W Wood
Mrs Hannah Higgins R P Washington
Samuel Higgins Mr Wilbert
John Hilvy A Wood, Jr.'
Mrs Huldah King Joseph Watson
J I Key Wm Watson
Clerk circuit court—3 Lucy Ann Young
J. P. DOWNING, P. M.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle Ky on the 1st day of Oct. 1840, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Blue Licks,	"	D. Ballingall, P. M.
Augusta,	"	Rami Keene, "
Paris	"	Otho Hughes P. M.
Millersburg	"	O. J. Miller,
Mayslick	"	David Bennett,
Kentontown	"	Andrew Cameron
Cynthiana	"	Wm A Withers
North Middletown	"	M. G Darnell
Flat Rock	"	Hardin Rogers
Mt Carmel	"	Dr E Logan
Flemingsburg	"	R R Lewis P M
Sharpsburg	"	Sanford Allen P M
Elizaville	"	Garrett Clurd P.M.
Owingsville	"	J W Bennett
Carlisle	"	Joel Howard P M
Concord	"	Saml Stevenson P M.
Vanceburg	"	Thos B Reddish P M.
Greenupsburg	"	Maj J C Kouns
Germantown	"	James Savage P M
Helena	"	Claiborne W Wood P M
Minerva	"	W P Thomas P M
Harrodsburg	"	J G Doneghy P M
Ripley	Ohio	Nr Bennett
Aberdeen	"	Eli Davidson P.M.
Dunbarton	"	

Patent Stove Manufactory.

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

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839-4.

W. Markland,

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

Nov. 26, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located himself in Vicksburg, Miss. and will practice in the Federal 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 in the Counties of Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Lewis & Greenup.

They are properly attired to collections of debts, and other professional business entrusted to them—Refer to

January & Huston,	
Leach & Dobyns,	
George Herbert,	*Maysville*
Lee, Rees & Dobyns,	
Pierce, Tuthill & Brodrick.	

Oct 19, 1839.-tf

Eagle copy.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order

L. J. Procter

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

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

Doctor Shackleford,

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

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

R. H. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Maysville, Feb. 5, 1839-tf.

G. Davis & L. Marston.

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

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

L. F. PORTER,

DRAPER & TAILOR

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

Maysville, Feb. 5, 1840—tf

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 Skinning, Scouring, Dyeing, &c. and his business 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

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 contracting, from and after the day of her elopement.

THOS KIRK.

Mason co Sept 18, 1840.

Boots & Shoes.

MINER & CRUTTENDEN have just received a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES, comprising all the varieties, from the finest fancy coloured French Slipper to the coarsest Brogan, all of our own manufacture, from the Manchester, Philadelphia, Hartford, Dunham and Massachusetts and of a little better quality than we have heretofore had.

Freeman's celebrated course and Rip Boots, warranted a cheaper article for common use than Shoes, and certainly more comfortable; the one or single pair.

Collinses, Hemings, Findings, Threads, Spun Yarn, Awls, Wax and Pitch, Lasts, Finished Boots, &c.

N. B. We have also upon hand a good assortment of work of our own manufacture, and will warrant it to be better for (us usual) all kinds of work to our customers.

Sept 3—3m

TOYES.

THE subscriber has just received a large and extensive assortment of toys which with the remainder of those he has on hand, will make a very fine assortment, consisting of such as No. 1 Premium Cooking Stoves of all sizes and well furnished for furnishing all except small iron, or such as suit to suit purchasers. Large and small Franklin Stoves for rooms, or fire places. Parlor cannon stoves with the drawers and tubes, also 7 plates wood stoves, with a variety of base let 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 blacking just received for sale by JOS FRANK.

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

ONE small lot of Iron fireacres and a few stoves which we can sell better, for sale by JOS FRANK.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

New Wholesale Store,

PEARCE, FANT & BRODRICK,

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

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

HIRAM T. PEARCE.
THOMAS 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, Cassimers, vestings, and Gentlemen's every description, together with a stock of gentleman's clothing suitable for the season. Their goods have been selected with great care, and they flatter themselves, that they will be able to furnish as good bargains as can be had elsewhere.

They intend to keep always on hand, a constant supply of ready made clothing, of all kinds, and will also make to order any job with which they may be entrusted. Gents entrusted to their care will be done in the most expeditious manner, and according to the most approved fashion, and warranted to fit. They pledge themselves to use every exertion to please, and hope to receive a generous share of public patronage.

April 4th 1837

REMOVAL.

Superior Boots and Shoes,

VALENTINE DEWEIN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to Market street, Three Messrs Wm & Nat Poyntz' Warehouse, where he is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds and patterns of Gentlemen's and Ladies' superior boots, bootes, shoes and slippers, in the latest, best and most fashionable style.

Thankful for Public Patronage—All work made by me will be warranted to be equal to any in the western country.

April 10th 1840.

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

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

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

Oct 19, 1839.-tf JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

BOOKS.

THE Practical Florist, or a description of the most beautiful and fashionable Flowers, suitable for cultivation in the Flower Garden with a plan for a Flower Garden, The Farmer's Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for 1840; The Practical Farmer, Gardner and Housewife; Complete Dictionary of Agricultural Knowledge in one volume; The History and description of Texas, Mason's Young Hunter's Manual; Life of Martin Van Buren; David Crockett's do; Life of General Jackson; Chalmer's Political Economy; Peoplett Bibles, Bibles, Bibles; Brown's Concordance; The Sweet Singer of Israel; Henry's Commentaries on the Bible Tracts; Cobbin's Bible Dictionary; Brown's Illustration of Scripture; Jenk's Companion to the Bible; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels &c.

Work, Lays, Barnes and Winchester, Family Prayer Book.

For sale by EDWARD COX,

Front st., Maysville, Ky.

April 8, 1840

More grease on these wheels.

THE whole machinery of our establishment is now in operation, and has called for from the cascade in profuse abundance; but unless the wheels are occasionally greased, the foundation must inevitably cease to give forth its refreshing streams—*ice creams* will sour and become unpalatable, and all the *lemons* we have been enabled to afford our customers, absolutely suffer under the attaint of mucidity.

Then old friends it is absolutely necessary that you should come forward and do your scores, grease the wheels one, more, and behold the show.

Nov. 19, SUTTON STREET.

McCOLLOUGH'S

NEW HOTEL,

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

BOAT STORE.

Where he will keep for sale all kinds of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, made choice, together with a general assortment of liquors &c

HUGH McCOLLOUGH.

Maysville, March 26, 1840—3m

New Bakery.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and the neighboring country, that he has permanently located himself in Maysville, and intends carrying on the Baking business in all its branches. He hopes from his long experience in the business, and strict attention, he will secure a portion of public patronage. Country merchants can be supplied at shortest notice with Pilot Bread, Butter Crackers, Sugar and Water Crackers, and cakes of all descriptions.

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

June 11th, 40. JNO. LUDWICK.

Tailoring.

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

Fashion 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.

Cheap Paper.

200 Reams of medium and crown less than Pittsburg prices. Also, Wrapping 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. Histories; Register of facts and statistics of all the United States, to be half; Lessons' Pittsburgh Almanacs for 1841. For sale by the grocer, dozen or single.

E. COX'S Bookstore,
Front St Maysville.

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 first quality, and of all kinds, at wholesale and retail.

April 2nd, 1840—3t

Beef! Beef!

The undersigned has rented a stall in the market, and is prepared to furnish the citizens with fine beef, at as low prices, and as cheap as can be had elsewhere. He has no connection with any one who attends market, and those desiring to purchase, may be sure of having good bargains, as well as good beef.

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

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday the 18th of July, a pocket book containing one $5 note on the northern bank of Kentucky, $3 note of the same bank, $1 note of the Urbana bank, and $1,56 in silver; a note on Alex. Friar for the sum of $5,85; an order on Elijah Johnson of Maysville, for $8 which was given me for a Bay Colt. The name of the thief is Daniel Rush, and is most probably gone up the river on a steam boat.

I hereby caution all persons against the thief, and requested to be upon the look out for him.

DAVID BURLEY.

Aug 6, 1840

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 specimen of it.

BAYLESS & COURTS,

Maysville, Feb. 15, 1840—3t.

New Wholesale Drug Store.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has resumed his business in Front street, opposite Sutton Sts. and is now opening a large assortment 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. He would say every article will be warranted, of the first quality.

He is also just receiving a large assortment of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Paper, Goods &c. which will be sold very low for cash.

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

DOUT. 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 Jaimes D. Ireland, 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 Drug Store.

No. 19, Sutton Street.

This powder is excellent for giving a fine flavor to soups, gravy, fish and meats; and it proves the tone of a weak stomach, and facilitates the digestion.

February 8, 1840—2t

Maysville Yarn Reduced.

THE Subscriber has been compelled by customers and the public, just he has on hand a large supply of his well known Warranted Cotton Yarns, Cassimerets, Carpet chain, Store and Post Office Twine, Coverlid yarn and Batting, all of which are made from the best Short Staple Cotton he can get and used in this place, the yarns are *better than any heretofore made*—and offered at wholesale and retail, to make it the interest of all dealers in his line to call and see.

Jan 20th 1840. WM GOSLING.

CANDLE FACTORY.

CONSTANT supply of Candles, moulds and dipped, may be had at the factory, at the mouth of Limestone street, at as low price as can be bought in any city in the west.

Jan 23d 1840. C. MONTAGUE.

For Sale,

A NEAT and convenient Dwelling House, containing about 2½ acres of ground attached to it, and situated on Main street, near the Presbyterian church, in Washington, Ky.—For further particulars and terms apply at this office.

J. J. WATTS,

HAVING again commenced the TAILOR of Dry Business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends, and former customers.

His shop is on Front Street. Two doors below P. & E. Cox's Store.

Jan 30th 1840—3m.

Commission Merchants.

ROUNDS & MAYSON,

HAVING purchased the large and commodious Warehouse, formerly occupied by William Parker, on the corner of Front and Wall Streets, opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they are prepared to receive and forward any description of property confided to them for sale, viz. Pork, Bacon, Flour and Tobacco. They hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, Jan. 16, 1840—tf.

Look at this.

HE third call and the last through the newspaper. Folks are calling on me every week for the adjusted of accounts, and I cannot pay unless I get paid, that is reduced to a certainty. At the confectionary No. 13 Sutton street is the place.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

BY BUCK PARKER.

THE undersigned, lately of Clarksburg, Ky. has now in possession of the Washington Hotel, in the City of *Maysville*, and pledges his constant attention to the superintendence of this establishment. The local position of this Hotel—in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for Steam-boats—the convenience and commodiousness of its arrangement, and the spacious accommodations, serve to contribute to the satisfaction of his guests, whom the undersigned to expect from his friends, and a liberal public, a share of patronage which his efforts may deserve.

BUCK PARKER.

1840-tf.

COACH MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

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

CARRIAGE PAINTING of all kinds done in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

JONATHAN A. BIERBOWER.

April 9th 1840.

PENROSE COLLINS,

Wholesale dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OIL, 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 at the most reasonable terms

Nov. 19, 1839—6m.

Invaluable Distinction.

FOR the relief of the miserably, and in many instances not without deed prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS, Tills have the invaluable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans feels the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE PORTLAND PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians, but that they are found to be relied upon by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they are recommended to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, where they are in the most extensive sale. That they should thus, conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and obtain the agency of the same, eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Invisible, however, as this distinction at first sight may appear, it is the result of peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. It does not pretend, forsooth, to promise, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does promise, and he has authority for so doing 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, it is yellow or bilious excrement, which may be treated its refuse or worn out element, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism of apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various medicines which act upon these organs these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly disordered, and overpowered, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of the continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debilitypain of the chest, and nervous irritability. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in a diseased prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put his system, worn out at one for detecting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverishing the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air-channels of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with profuse and suppurating ulcers, or lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the Liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have weakened its action, and produced with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging the excess of bile, which it should do, it becomes through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach with inflammatory and nervous irritation. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, until the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their passive assent.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS,—acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and examined them, to be the equal in any, and all 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 Complaints, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Tremors, Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous Headache, Costiveness, Pain in the Stomach, Sallow Complexion, and all blotches; bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint, and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms and Dysentery, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitation of the Heart or Hurried Passages of Female Constitution; and for inspirited and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous disease, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, pales, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, tikers, female weakness, menstrual diseases, and all cases of hypochondriac, hysteric, nervous affections, costiveness, profusion of rigid, noises in the ancle, alternate rushes of heat and chilness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, &c. For sale by J. L. Reynolds, Maysville, Ky. G. Young, Washington; Patterson & Bennan, Augusta; T. E. Redden Vanceburg; Colbertson & Chambers, West Union, Ohio; also by H Parkhurst, Cincinnati, Ohio.

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of manufacturing *Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs*, of the latest approved model. The recommending this plough to the public, they deem necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, and the superior excellence of construction they feel assured cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of Jno. Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for this statement.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please applying at our shop near Maysville, on Our Hours. Leg, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

Fine Stallions.

I shall start, at my stables in Washington the spring, two thoroughbred Virginia horses of great size and appearance, one by Sir Archie and sire of Sir Charles, at $20 the season. The other by Sir Charles and Pedigree. The season has begun and will end the first of July next.

GEO. PEYTON.

March 5, 1840.

An Excellent Medicine,

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

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

A MEDICINE of more value to man than the mine of Mexico, or even the mines of Australia, or even the Gold Mines of California, is now offered to the public, generally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a *three fold power*—as a medicine, which, though it is offered as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine which has yet to be studied by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the implacable grave.

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 Ogden 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 fist may justly claim for it such a title, since it not only promises, but actually cures great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has actually filled the graveyards of the Indian Medicos, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which no human power can be adequate to supply the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so clearly pointed out by some guardian angel, in the pastoral visit to the sick chamber, by which means they have often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and anxiety of friends into joyful silence.

Such is the demand for this mighty healing remedy in Germany, that Mr Anthony Sturmer, one of our booksellers, sold in one month, 147 pinals, being more than six packages; Mr Jos. Sturmer, 108; Mr. Jas. Sturmer, inskeeper, 168; and not a single agent who has made returns of money to the depot, has sold less than 100 per month nor stage he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen with Mr. Matchless at its head, and comprising 28 agents, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the original receipe for preparing the Sanative, but his was withstood.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take five or six bottles, but this sanative, in most cases, proves in the use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is a curious fact, 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 medically or publicly prescribed, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventer does not clothe it with such pretensions.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others, generally, who are surrounded with all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies which the Sanative will prove a sure preventive, while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh—maladies which an occasional use of our Sanative would drive far from them.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever his appetite craves, and his digestion approves; for it is come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach with inflammatory and nervous irritation. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: those vital organs are never affected by the blood, until the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and was merely their work and their passive assent.

Dr. W. EVANS prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS,—acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and examined them, to be the equal in any, and all 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 Complaints, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, losses, more particularly the nausea incident on the menses; Hysteric Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions of Declines, whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; Nervous Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Stomach; Sallow Complexion, and all blotches; bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint, and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms and Dysentery, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitation of the Heart or Hurried Passages of Female Constitution; and for inspirited and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

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DUTTON, CLARK & CO., AGENTS for Brattleboro, Vt. have effected many cures of diseases, which are not to resist the skill of Physicians, by the use of other medicines. The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now have in their possession. Many of these sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicines, have been greatly benefited by using the Sanative, which is a mild medicine.

☞ *Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro.*

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a consumption, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her, so that she can now sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with consumption complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clarke, 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 relieved me so much, that in two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

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

Guilford Cutting Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with a severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this country, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians in Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the 1 bottle of the *Matchless Sanative* which medicine has *greatly* relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAMUEL CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

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

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Consumed Consumption*, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and not expected to live to reach home. He has not taken a whole bottle and says that his health is restored, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else—Many others have taken it with equal, similar testimonials.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

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

Yours in haste,

R. RUSSELL, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold a phial of it—and have came to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is still client to say, that, I have sold it to more than one of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will find is accounted, and I wish you to send more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 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 *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the first opportunity.

Yours, &c.

THO. G. FARNSWORTH

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

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

Yours, &c.

SAM'L EVERETS, P. M.

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

Dear Sir—Considerable pressing and demand the Sanative at whatever expense, I have to send to me. It has effected some astonishing cures here. I wish you to send me a fresh supply as soon as you can, and send the money. I will send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative, that I send it by mail, as I can not come at one dollar per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 12 days from date.

Yours &c. ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing cough*, raised a great deal of matter, and from a long continued Pain in her side, and back, has taken a phial of she Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to it good effects.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6. 1838.

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

ISAAC RICH.

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

Co-Partnership.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

Of the above goods, we have almost every variety; also a great many articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate, with a call from those wishing to purchase, we hope to be enabled to suit as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH.

3 No. 47, Market street, May 1st

June 6—t

Antiquities.

DEAFIELD'S Antiquities of North America, with 5 yards of curious engraving &c. the Pearl, for 1840; the Gem, for 1840; Turner's Comic Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Mag. Almanac, 1840; Pittsburgh Single Almanac, 1840; Kentucky Farmer's do; German Almanac, 1840; Nettal's Botany; Wilkeson's History of the Colonization Society, 374c.; Life of Brandt the celebrated Indian; Means Dolly Cent. Ed; Life of Charles Marshall on the Constitution; Walker on the Sin of Intemperance; 16 or 13 inch Globes for the use of Schools; Cary's Universal Atlas; Dorsey's Opie's Cure for Slander; Schoolcraft's Early Researches or Indian Tales; Dibble's History of Mississippi and Sandwich Islands; Malcom's Missionary Travels in India; Dibble's and other Poems, by Hallock; Abbott's Caleb in Town; Mary Lee and Medical Books.

Call and see, at

E. COX'S BOOK STORE,

Sep 26, 1839. Front street.

AMERICAN ALMANACS, 1840: Christian Almanac, 1840; Ladies' do; Ladies' do, 1840; Young man's guide; Tales of Revolution, by James; Cross' Musical Chart; Practical Farmer; Farmer's New Table Book; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Hemans' Poems; Sermons of John White; Memoirs of Wilberforce; Hymns, Simpson's Plea for Religion; Jeffrey's Contributions; Lectures on Flora; Lesson; Keith's Antiquities; Prophecy and Self explanatory, to which is added a Treatise on the Jews, Bonnycastle's Astronomy; being the best Arithmetic in print; Somerby's Footal Works in one volume; Mitchell's Johnson of Naples; Life of Washington, in Blue Maps for schools; Sigourney's Boys' Reading Book; Man About Town; Nan Darnell; Pocket Bibles; Dwarf Bibles; Peter Parley's Bible Geography; Sketches of Sacred Parable, Romantic Tales; Jones's Cavalry Tactics and Instructions for Horse-soldiers; School Apparatus, complete set in Boxes; Ladies' Common Conversation Cards for bashful youths, Johnson of Naples, Life of Washington, in Spanish, French and English; Life of Bishop Hobbeck, Penny Magazines in Volumes half bound and very cheap.

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Nov. 21, 1839. Front St Maysville.

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

150 rolls Border Papers, for rooms.
200 rolls of Passage Papers,
350 remains Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper

30 do Tea Paper,
100 do Cap Writing Paper—ruled or plain.

50 do Post or Letter Paper—ruled or plain.

Any of the above will be sold low for *Cash or Rags* at the market price.

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