"THE SOVEREIGNTY & THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE."

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From the Commonwealth of 1833.

We meet with much pleasure the [illegible] of poetry entitled April. It is written by a gentleman of fine accomplishments and true genius for poetry. Some of the lines have met the public approbation in an eminent degree. We could speak more favorably of any poet than Moore, that a comparison has been instituted between him and Robert Burns; it has been the fact in relation to the author of April—His imitation of "Auld Lang Syne" is considered by good judges, possessing more of the sweetness, simplicity and nature of the undying original, than any imitation ever yet published. The poetry has also another charm for us, it is written by a *Kentuckian*. We earnestly desire to see Kentucky distinguished for those productions which soften, refresh and refine the human character. She is already celebrated in arms—her sons are terrible with the bold and the brave; and the race even of the most fearless of men sway, unless they find a resistance in the song of the poet or the page of the historian. Rome is indebted to

"Tyrtæus's voices and Virgil's lay,
And Livy's pictured page,"

for all that makes her fame valuable or durable.

APRIL.

Young every hard glad homage pay,
To this warm flush of lovely May,
To whom nice is all too bright,
The fair odour, bloom and light.

Be mine, the wild, the varied grace,
The lights her younger sister's face:
To me, her modest buds disclose
More interest than May's perfect rose;
Her tender boughs, half clad, half seen,
Than May's all brightly varnish'd green.

And is the mountain streamlets flow
To the calm lake that sleeps below,
Fresh young hopes, still beckoning on,
Compared to joys when come or gone.

Still me not that clouds will chase
The burnished sunbeams from her face,
Or we can paint how heavenly fair,
How fairy-like they're reeling there—
Of other beams, as bright as gay,
Have chased the envious clouds away.

Hail, lovelier daughter of the spring!
For thee, the wild birds sweetest sing,
Bolds flutters on thy busy wing,
And many a flower that feeds the bee,
Unfolds its silky folds to thee—
For thee the cowslip decks the plain;
The daisy loves thy fickle reign:
Remote's thousand tribes are thine,
And the first buddings of the vine.

Spoiled bantling of the varied year!
From thy very whims are dear—
Times to see thine infant form
Come folded in a night of storm:
To see thee lay thy sables by,
And robe thee in the bright blue sky—
But most, I love thine angel face,
Now tears and smiles each other chase,
Or then, thou dear capricious elf,
Then thou art woman's perfect self!

Darkest, fair months, I owe my birth:
And oft should come to glad the earth
When, all forgotten, I shall lie,
Regardless of thy sun and sky:
Yet hearts as warm, and hopes as vain,
Will great then midst thy bowers again,
Now to run life's fevered race,
To find, like me, a resting place.

But is there not, far far away,
Beyond the reams of time and day,
An April of perennial bloom
That breaks the winter of the tomb,
Where hope again may spread her wing,
Fairest of blight or withering!
Touch me, then great mysterious power,
Who feeds's that bird and paints's the flower,
Oh! take me, while I journey hence,
To tell for wreaths that bloom but there.

Privileges of the Ladies in Leap Year.—In ancient Anglo-Saxon law, which still remains in force, it is enacted: "Also often as Leape Year doothe occur, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne, in matter of courtleshipe, and matrimonie; soe that when the woe proposeth, it shall not be lawful for menne to say her nae; but shall receive her goodwill in all good courtesie."

"John has the Doctor arrived?"
"Yes, Sir."
"Then go immediately for the undertaker."

THE LESSON.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Three young ladies were seated in a richly furnished apartment. They were the Misses Amanda and Emma Ellis, and their cousin Delilah Charleston. The latter was engaged in the womanly occupation of sewing; the two former in discussing, critically, a ball at which all three had been present the preceding evening.

"I don't like that Mr. Barton, at all," said Miss Amanda, continuing the conversation.

"Nor me either," responded Miss Emma, who was the eldest.

"And why not, cousins?" asked Delilah, "I am sure he is handsome enough—is he not?"

"Yes; but—"

"But what, coz?" she said to Emma who had spoken last, "surely his manners are pleasing, and his language polished—without affectation."

"Yes, yes, but for all that he is vulgar," said Emma, pettishly, "vulgar in his ideas."

"Vulgar!" exclaimed Delilah, "you must again allow me to differ with you, coz," she continued, looking in her cousin's face with a winning smile. "I think he is quite refined—more so than Mr. Price, or Brown, and many of the other gentlemen."

"Only think of comparing Mr. Barton with Mr. Price and Mr. Brown—two *gentlemen*!" exclaimed Miss Amanda Ellis; "Why Mr. Barton is a *mechanic*!"

"Well, suppose he is, dear," said her cousin, "does that make him vulgar or less respectable? For my part I think a mechanic can be as much of a gentleman (in the true sense of the word) as a millionaire."

"Well I declare, cousin Lile, you do have some of the funniest notions," said Miss Amanda, "just for all the world like pa; he thinks one man just as good as another, even though he is a laborer."

"Yes," said Emma, "I do wish he would be a little more circumspect, and find better company for his daughters, than *mechanics*. It is his fault that Mr. Barton comes here; he gives him such pressing invitations. I suppose he wants me or you, Amanda. Wouldn't it make a fine paragraph for the papers?—Miss Amanda (or Emma) daughter of James Ellis, merchant, to Mr. Charles Barton, Mechanic. Oh, dear!" and the spoiled beauty (for both sisters p assessed great *personal* attractions) threw herself back upon the sofa and laughed heartily, as also did her sister.

"Well, well, girls," said Mr. Ellis, who, hidden by the half open door of his apartment, had been an unobserved listener to the conversation, and who now entered the room, "you may laugh now, but you may live to regret that you did not try to obtain Mr. Barton for a husband. Mark that! and the old gentleman, taking up his hat, left the apartment.

"Who would have thought that pa was listening?" said Miss Amanda, "but I don't care."

"I declare, if there is not Mr. Barton on the steps!" exclaimed Emma, who was looking through the blinds. "Come, come," she continued, addressing her sister, "let us go up stairs into the other parlor, and leave cousin Lile to entertain him, it will be a pleasure to her, for she is partial to mechanics, and the sisters left the room.

The object of the foregoing conversation was a young man whom Mr. Ellis had introduced to his daughters and niece some months before as a master mechanic. But unlike their father, who valued a man for his character, and not for his money, the Misses Ellis were great sticklers for respectability—their standard for which was riches—and the consequence was, as we have seen that Mr. Barton did not stand any too high in their good graces. Mr. Ellis knew this false estimate of respectability was a predominant fault in his daughter's characters, and he gave them a practical and salutary lesson. How he succeeded, the sequel of our story will show.

A few moments after the sisters had left the room, Mr. Barton entered. He was about the middle height, fine figure, regular features, and an intellectual countenance. His eyes were of deep blue, his eyebrows finely arched, and his forehead high and white, from which the jet black hair was pushed back, displaying its fine proportions. He was certainly a handsome man, which fact even the Misses Ellis did not attempt to deny, and the ease, and politeness, with which he greeted Miss Charleston, spoke his claim to that which that lady herself had awarded him—the title of a gentleman.

He was soon seated, and in conversation with Delilah. Delilah Charleston was a charming girl. It is true she did not possess the exquisite proportions, and regular features of her two cousins, but then there was ever a sunny smile upon her face, and a cheerful sparkle in her clear light blue eye, and she had such light and bounding spirits that made her appear if not as beautiful as her cousins, at least more bewitching; at least so thought Mr. Barton as he gazed upon her laughing countenance. How much better, thought he, would it be to possess her for a wife, dependent as she is upon her uncle, and powerless as she would be, than either of the Misses Ellis, with their spoiled tempers and their fortunes. Thinking thus is it to be wondered at, that he left her with a half-formed determination to win her love if it lay within his power.

When Delilah appeared at the dinner table that day, many were the meaning and inquisitive glances her cousin cast upon her. At last, unable to restrain their forced habit of "running" their cousin, they spoke.

"I hope you spent a very pleasant morning, cousin, said Miss Amanda, with a mock arch look.

"A very interesting tete-a-tete, was it not?" whispered Emma across the table.

"I spent the morning very pleasantly," answered Delilah, blushing slightly.

"Oh! I dare say," said Emma sarcastically, "I suppose he gave you a dissertation on mechanics, did he not, coz?"

"Well, and suppose he did?" said Mr. Ellis, who had been listening patiently, but into whose honest face the color now rose, "Is it not better to listen to that, than to the senseless conversation and sickly sentiments drawled out in affected tones by the foplings, half men, half monkeys, who disgrace humanity?" and the old man cast such a look upon his daughters as made them quail beneath it.

"But never mind, Lile," he continued in a softer voice, and patting his niece's rosy cheek, "never mind, Mr. Barton is *worth* three or four such would-be gentlemen as Mr. Price, and Mr. Brown, and in some ways than one. Mark that, girls! *He is worth two or three such in were ways than one!*" The last sentence he addressed to his daughters.

Days, weeks, and months rolled by, and Mr. Barton had become a frequent visitor at Mr. Ellis's. It was very evident he was paying *particular* attention to Delilah Charleston, and it was also plain to see that they were not unacceptable.—This fact furnished an ample subject for the sisters' sarcastic remarks. As for their father, whenever they indulged in them in his presence, a knowing smile would play upon his face, and he would repeat to them his assertions that they would some day wish they had obtained Mr. Barton for a husband.

Thus things continued for some time. At length one morning, about three months subsequent to the period when our story commences, Mr. Ellis entered the parlor where his daughters were sitting, with a light step and sparkling eye.

"Well, girls, what do you think of it?" said he, rubbing his hands with glee.

"What?" asked both the young ladies in a breath.

"The wedding we're going to have."

"The wedding! what wedding?"

"Your cousin's."

"Delilah's?"

"Yes. She is going to honor the *mechanic* with her hand. What do you think of it, ha?"

"I don't think much of it," said Miss Emma, with a toss of her head.

"Nor I," said Amanda.

"You don't eh? Well suppose I was to tell you she is going to marry a man worth two hundred thousand dollars, would that *alter* your opinions?"

"Why what do you mean, pa?"

"Listen! and I will tell you, girls," said the old gentleman, bending upon his daughters a grave and somewhat stern look. "The father of Mr. Barton to whom your cousin is soon to be married, was an old friend of mine; we were playmates in boyhood. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade about the same time I entered the counting house. Soon after he had finished his trade he went to the city of Baltimore, and there started business for himself, and where he married. Being possessed of genius and having a good education, from a master mechanic and builder, he soon became an architect, and subsequently amassed a large fortune. Knowing the reverses of fortune to which all are liable, he resolved to make his only son Charles a good architect, so that if ever the fickle dame" should desert him, he would have wherewith to earn honestly his daily bread. He succeeded. A year or two ago he died, leaving his son his whole fortune—his wife being already dead, and Charles being his only child. About six months ago Charles came to this city on a visit; he called upon me as his father's friend. In the course of conversation I asked him why he was not married. He said that he had never yet met with a young lady that he thought worthy of calling his wife, that he could find enough who would marry him for the sake of his *money*, but that such a one he would never marry. I told him that I would introduce him to some of *our* city ladies, and see if he could not find one among them who would suit him. He required then that I should conceal his wealth, and introduce him only as a master *mechanic*. I acquiesced, and, knowing your false estimate of respectability, I embraced the opportunity of teaching you a lesson, which, I sincerely hope, will have a salutary influence. I knew when I brought him home with me, and introduced him, that neither of you would be his choice, because I was certain you could not *stoop* so low as to marry a master mechanic; but the event which will soon take place I easily foresaw. Your cousin knew nothing of his wealth until to-day. I see you look surprised, girls, but did I not tell you that you would be sorry some day that you did not obtain him for a husband? And did I not tell you he was WORTH two or three such ninny-hammers as Mr. Price and Mr. Brown in more ways than one? Remember, girls, that wealth is a false standard by which to judge of respectability and worth. Not that a rich man may not be *respectable*, but that very often he who *earns* his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, is more of a *gentleman* than he who counts his thousands.

And they did remember it. For in after years they showed in the choice of husbands that they had not forgotten their honest old father's LESSON.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

The words of my text for this occasion are as follows:

"Ye vagrant winds! ye winds that blow!
Where are your homes, and what are ye!

My hearers—were I to go on, in a long winded strain, in attempting to analyze or define wind, I should at last arrive at no other conclusion than that wind is wind. It is the breath of Omnipotence—a immaterial, invisible, mysterious something; and yet it is nothing. Like the Deity himself, it is never seen, but influence is felt, and its effects are witnessed, everywhere. You have doubtless all heard of the four winds of heaven; and it might appear like arrogant presumption on my part to suppose that you are not acquainted with their respective names; nevertheless I will mention them. They are Boreas, Æolius, Euroclydon, and Zephyr. Boreas, a bitter, blustering son of a bully, is born, bred and brought up in the northernmost corner of the virtue. With icicles hanging upon his chin, and a nose as cold as a lobster's liver, he comes bellowing upon the blast; and a death-chill shoots through the veins of vegetation at his unwelcome approach. He occasionally tries to light up a smile on his sanguine features, and at times succeeds in shedding a few half-frozen tears of penitence over the grave of martyred Nature; but take him for all and all, as my friend Shakespeare says, he is about as hard a character as was ever allowed to run at large, and not upon the bounties of Providence—Æolius, my friends, resides in a windy cave, somewhere upon the shore of the equatorial ocean. His home is in the sunny south: with his genial bellows he sometimes blows us some gladdening gales, highly scented with the rare odour of paradise, and at others he dampens our coasts and our spirits with a continuous flow of drizzling rains. Euroclydon's home is in the east. He is the king of storms—partaking partly of the cold, disagreeable nature of his northern neighbor Boreas, and partly of the damp disposition of his southern friend Æolius. His spunk is the most conspicuous at the time of our vernal and autumnal equinoxes. Zephyr—that mild, bland, cheerful, spangled-winged angel of my heart's delight—lives and luxuriates in the balmy bowers of the west, where the gods and goddesses are forever wooing, but never quench their loves in the cold baths of wedlock. Oh, my friends! I do love a Zephyr as a dog does his dinner. I could die with one in my bosom as the child of dog days without a murmur of complaint. When one wanders over the western hills, in rosy summer, and brushes the musquitoes from my fevered proboscis—and the gay little Sylphs shake from their butterfly pinions the grateful fragrance of flowers—it seems as though heaven, in an excitement of bliss, was about to break loose, and bury me in a flood of rapturous joy!

My friends—the winds are mysterious spirits that roam round the earth, seeking for rest and finding none. Their home is everywhere and nowhere, like the wild ocean bird, that now reposes upon the calm wave—now boats its flight through the tempest—and now tosses to and fro upon the rolling billow. They are peaceable enough at times, and again as uproarious as an earthquake afflicted with the delerium tremens. I have seen them gently draw their fairy fingers though the light locks of the child, and lightly lift the green leaf to get a buss at the lilly; and I have seen them, too, take a back hug with the giant oaks of the mountain, and come off victors over some of the strongest fortifications of man. When their mad propensities are once aroused, all the hemp halters of Halifax can't hold them; and when they are once fairly asleep upon their ethereal pillows, you might as well undertake to preach piety into a pack of cards as try to awake them from their slumbers. They will have their own way.

There is melancholy music in the winds. It creates a lonely sensation about the heart to hear them blow their solemn psalms amid the hollow pines of the mountain in the dead hour of night; or to listen their howlings through the apertures of old, tried towers, ruined castles, and deserted monasteries. Their wild and unearthly tones fill the soul with romance—cause Fancy to fall in love with the marvellous and supernatural, and soften down the most callous hearts to the consistency of new made putty. What is there more solemn, my friends, than to go into that sacred enclosure—the garden of the dead, where bodies are planted, like potatoes, in rows—where silence reigns supreme—where charbarbal grass is reared to tell that the dust below has once been alive—where all that is left of human greatness is but a *name* written upon the obelisk by a hand that also must soon crumble than to go in there upon a moon light eve—when the harp of the night-wind is set among the branches of the willow—and listen to its breathings as it sings a requiem over the graves of our departed kin! There are sacred minstrels that ride upon the invincible steeds of the winds; and he who cannot appreciate the mournful sweetness of their melodies, must have a soul as devoid of music as a pasteboard bugle with harness leather keys.

Winds, what are ye? that is more than I can tell. All I know is my friends, that they are necessary to life—refreshing to our copporacities—and beneficial to everything that lives, moves or grows. The vernal winds bear us a renovating balm—open the infant buds of the new-born year—and bring us all abundant promise of hope and love. The summer winds bring food to the flowers—nourish the young seeds that are forming in their germs—ventilate the heated halls of July and August—and whisper that Nature is in the full enjoyment of her prime. The autumn winds wave their banners over a dying world, and shake a blighting mildew upon the fairest objects of earth—meanwhile beckoning to man to put on an extra under shirt of morality—a thick jacket of faith—and an overcoat of fortitude, to be in readiness for the chilling blasts of age, which are now already upon him. The wintry winds whistle through the crevices of the tomb; and their shrill tones echo along the dark valley of death, summoning up, poor ephemeral mortals, to our everlasting homes. Be prepared, then my friends, for the winter of life; and Oh! when the last cold gust of existence shall sweep past your tottering tabernacles, may you be found to be good solid wheat, and worthy of the granery, rather than mere chaff, which the winds waft away to be gathered no more! So mote it be! Dow, Jr.

From the Irish Penny Journal.

THE REMORSE OF A NIGHT.

The last night of the year was about to expire; the winds, after a day of stormness, had subsided into slumber; the white earth lay outspread, like a shrouded map, under the moon; and innumerable stars arose out from the remotest abysses of heaven, twinkling as brightly as they had but then began their existence, and were never to suffer impairment. Eleven o'clock had tolled from the tower of an ancient Gothic church; and as the vibrations died away on the transparant air, an Old Man drew nigh to the window of a dark room in the desolate dwelling of which he had long been the solitary tenant, and cast his dull despairful eye upwards towards the immovable firmament, and from thence down the blank waste of the earth, and then breathed a groaning prayer, that these eyes might never survey that firmament or that earth again. Wretched was he, in truth, that Old Man, beyond all parallel and beyond all consolation—for his grave lay open for him, as it seemed, by his side; it was thinly covered over, not by the flowers of Youth, but by the crows of Age; and when, heartsick of the sight, he looked away from it into himself, he saw that the harvest that he had gathered from a long and eventful life were sins, regrets and maladies—a decayed body, a plague-smitten soul, a bosom full of bitterness, and an old age full of remorse. The beautful days of his youth now came again before him like ghosts, resummoned to his remembrance the cheerful morning when which his venerable father had first placed him upon the great Cross road of Life—a road which, traded on the right hand, conducts the pilgrim along the noon day path of Virtue into a spacious, joyous land, abounding in sunbeams, harvests, and angelic spirits, but which, followed on the left, betrays him through lampless and miry ways, into the rueful wilderness of Vice, where serpents for ever swarm, and pestilence chokes the atmosphere, and to quench his burning thirst the sluggish black rivers yield him but slime and poison.

Alas! the serpents were now coiled about him—the poison was rilling through his heart! Alas for him! he knew too well which road he had chosen—where he was—and what he must undergo—for eternity—for eternity!

With an anguish, with an agony, with a despair, that language cannot even faintly portray, he upristed his withered arms towards heaven, clasped his hands and cried aloud, O! give me back, give me back my youth! O! my father, lead me once more to the Cross-road, that I may once more choose—and this time choose with foreknowledge!

But his cries served themselves idly upon the frozen air, for his father was no more, and his youth was no more—both had slike long, long ago vanished, never to reappear. He knew this, and he wept—yes, that miserable old man wept; but his tears relieved him not; they were like drops of hot lava, for they trickled from a burning brain.

He looked forth, and he saw flitting lights—wills o'-the-whisp—dancing over the morasses and becoming extinguished in the burial grounds; and he said, "Such were my riotous days of folly!" He again looked forth, and he beheld a star fall from heaven to earth, and there melt away in blackness that left no trace behind, and, he said, I am that star!—and with that woeful thought were torn open anew the leprous wounds in his bosom which the serpents that clung around him would never suffer to be healed.

His morbid imagination, wandering abroad till it touched on the confines, of frenzy, showed him figures of sleep walkers traversing like shadows the roofs of the houses—the chimneys widened into furnaces vomiting forth flames and monsters—the windmills lifted up their giant arms, and threatened to crush him—and a forgotten specter left behind in a deserted charnel house, glared on him with a horrible expression of malignity, and then mocked his terror by assuming his features.

On a sudden there flowed out upon the air a deep, rich, and solemn stream of music. It came from the steeple of the old Gothic church, as the bells announced the birth of the new year, for it was now the twelfth hour. Its cadences fell with a thrilling distinctness upon the ear and the heart of the old man; and every tone in the melody, through the agency of that mysterious power which sound possesses of re-assembling within the forsaken halls of the soul, images long departed, brought before his mind some past scene of his life, vivid as a panoramic picture. Again he looked round upon the lucid horizon and over the frosted earth; and he thought on the opportunities he had forfeited—the warnings he had slighted—the examples he had scoffed at. He thought upon the friends of his youth, and how they had better and more fortunate than he, were now good men, at peace with themselves—teachers of wisdom to others, fathers of blessed families, torch-lights for the world—and he exclaimed, Oh! and I also, had I but willed it, I also might, like them, have seen with fearless eyes, with tranquil heart, this night depart into eternity. Oh, my dear father—*my* dear, dear mother! I, even I, might have been now happy, had I but hearkened to your affectionate admonitions—had I but chosen to profit by the blessings which on every returning New Year's Morn like this, your tenderness led you to invoke on my head!

Amid these feverish reminiscences of his youth, it appeared to him as though the spectre which had assumed his features in the charnel house gradually approached nearer and nearer to him—losing, however, as it advanced, one trait after another of its spectral character—till at length as if under the dominion of that supernatural influence which on the last night of the old year is populaly said to compel even the Dead to undergo a change of form, it took the appearance of a living young man—the same young man that he had himself been fifty years before.

He was unable to gaze any longer: he covered his face with his hands; and, as the blistering tears gushed from his eyes, he sank down, powerless and trembling, on his knees—and again he cried out, as if his heart would break, O! come back to me, lost days of youth!—come back, come back to me once more!

And the supplication of the Penitent was not made in vain, for they came back to him, those days of his youth, but not yet lost! He started from his bed—the blue moonbeams were shining through the windows—the midnight chimes were announcing the beginning of a new year. Yes! all had been but an appalling dream—all, except his sins and transgressions: these, alas! were but too real, for conscience—even in sleep—is a faithful monitor. But he was still young—he had not grown old in iniquity—and with tears of repentence he thanked God for having, even by menas of so terrific a vision, awakened in his heart a feeling of horror for the criminal career he had been pursuing, and for having revealed to him in that glimpse of a land full of sunbeams, harvests, and angelic spirits, the blissful goal in which, if he pleased, the path of his existence might yet terminate.

Youthful reader! on which of these two paths art thou?—On the right hand path? Go, forward, then, with the blessing of thy Maker, and fear nothing! On the left hand path? If art thou, be forewarned—turn while yet thou mayest—retrace thy steps—make a happier choice! I will pray that the terrors of this ghastly Dream may not hereafter be arrayed in judgement against thee! Alas for thee, if the time ever come when thou shalt call aloud in thy despair, Come back, ye precious days of the youth!—unlike the dreamer, THOU will but be mocked by the barren echo of thine own lamentation, the precious day of thy youth will never, never come back to thee!

HORTICULTURAL.—Those who cultivate flowers will gratefully receive the following receipe for destroying a very troublesome reptile. It is taken from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture:—Worms in pots may be easily destroyed, simply by watering the soil with lime-water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime, weighing about two pounds, into a pail of water; then the whole is slacked and well stired up, it should be allowed to settle. The clear water may then be turned off, and the soil in the post should be liberally watered with it. The worms will soon leave the premises, by crawling upon the surface, when they may be taken out and destroyed. If any remain, another watering can be applied. We have never found any difficulty in destroying them by this method.

It is proposed to establish in some of our eastern cities an institution in which the sciences of Spinology, Waxology and Cookology may be taught to young ladies, and where, after obtaining these accomplishments, they may receive a regular diploma, with the honorary degree of "F. W."—Fit for Wives.

From the Globe.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESENT CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

The extracts given below from the speeches delivered by Mr. Tyler in the Congress of the United States, distinctly mark out all the leading principles involved in the present crisis of the country, and, we presume, the course he will pursue. They are so plain and full, and have such direct application to the great measures now brought before the public, in the attempt to revive the American system (as it was called) upon a most gigantic scale, that we need say nothing in the way of explanation or comment.

We must, however, point the public eye to the eloquent passage from the speech on the Turkish mission, which proclaims sentiments now, if ever, to be illustrated by him. When he delineated this noble sketch, Mr Tyler probably little thought that circumstances would ever place him in the situation, and in a condition of things, where his word would be sufficient to stay the most fatal encroachments ever contemplated upon those principles of Government to which he has ever avowed his allegiance, and which he then coupled with a just expression of homage to the State which had so gloriously maintained them. *To stay* the present attempt to re-establish the new overthrown policy which Mr Clay is striving to re-establish, is to defeat it forever. The representation which the new census would bring in from the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, and the great West generally, would overbalance at once that moneyed influence which has given impetus to the present dangerous designs—designs which, if the issue were fairly made before the people in the elections, we have no doubt would be vetoed by the suffrages of the agricultural classes of the seaboard States themselves.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In the Senate, February 24, 1831, the appropriation to pay the negotiators of the Turkish treaty being under consideration, Mr. Tyler used the following language:

"It is our duty, Mr. President, under all circumstances, and he never situated, to be faithful to the Constitution. *Esto perpetua* should be the motto of all in regard to that instrument, and more emphatically those into whose hands it is committed by the parties to the compact of union. Sir, parties may succeed, and will succeed each other; stars that shine with brilliancy to-day, may be struck from their spheres to morrow; convulsions may follow convulsion; the battlements may rock about us, and the storm rage in its wildest fury; but while the Constitution is preserved inviolate, the liberties of the country will be secure. When we are asked to lay down the Constitution upon the shrine of party, our answer is, the price demanded is too great. If required to pass over its violation in silence, we reply, that to do so would be infidelity to our trust, and treason to those who sent us here. The constant effort of Virginia has been directed to its preservation; the political conflict of the hour has never led her to yield it for an instant. No matter with what solemnity the violation has been attended; although sanctioned by the two Houses of Congress and the President of the United States, and confirmed by judicial decision, she has not flagged in her duty. How little, then, should we be entitled to reproach her, if we could so far forget ourselves as to hobble in our course."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representatives, February 19, 1819,—the House being in Committee of the Whole to which has been referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr Sprigg, the resolution absolutely to repeal the charter, submitted by Mr Johnston of Virginia, and that offered by Mr Trimble, to issue a *scire facias*,—Mr Tyler said:

"The question whether it would be proper to direct a *scire facias* against the Bank divides itself into two heads of inquiry. First, whether the charter has been so violated as to insure a forfeiture? And if so, is it expedient to exact the forfeiture? The decision of the first would preclude me from an inquiry into the second. For, sir, inasmuch as I believe the creation of this corporation UNCONSTITUTIONAL, I cannot, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution. ☞ WHEN AN OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF OF DOING SO! without violating the public faith. But believing, also, that it is EXPEDIENT TO PUT IT DOWN, and other gentlemen feeling themselves at liberty to follow up that inquiry, I propose to express to you my views on that subject.

"I think that the incorporation of the United States Bank was calculated to delay the resumption of specie payments on the part of the State banks."

"Mr Chairman, I look to a more efficient cause for the resumption of specie payments; I look to the resolutions of the State legislatures, to the resolution of Congress, requiring the payment of all dues to the Government TO BE MADE IN SPECIE, or the notes of banks paying specie, after the 20th February, 1817, as the great cause of this resumption. I am disposed to ascribe more energy to the arm of this Government, than to any moneyed institution."

"For one, I enter my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country; a system not to be supported by any correct principle of political economy. A gross delusion—the dream of a visionary—a system that has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else—which has involved a struggle for wealth, instead of the honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue—which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit of luxury, at variance with the simplicity of our institutions."

"I call upon the warm advocates of banking, now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step; ruin stares us every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the concentration of capital? Away with the delusion. ☞ EXPERIENCE HAS EXPOSED ITS FALLACY.☜ True, for a moment, it has operated as a sunrise; but, like sudden spirits, it has produced activity and energy for a moment; relaxation has followed, and the torpor of death ensued."

"The revenues amount to upwards of $20 000,000 annually. Require but a fourth or fifth part to be paid in gold or silver: what would be the effect? The merchants would collect the notes of banks and demand specie for them; and thus a test would be adopted, by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demand for specie thus produced would have the beneficial effect of introducing more of it into the country; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanting. The system might be enlarged gradually, until your wishes should be consummated."

"I protest against the idea that the Government cannot do without this Bank. We are not dependent on this corporation. Wretched indeed would be our situation if such was the case."

In Senate, June 11, 1832, the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, was taken up, the question being on its passage, and the yeas and nays being demanded—

Those who voted in favor of the bill were Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins.—28.

Those who voted against the bill were Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, TYLER, White.—20.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In the Senate April 10, 1832, at the close of a very able and argumentative speech, which occupied two days in its delivery, in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Clay of Kentucky, for a modification of the tariff, Mr. Tyler closed with the following eloquent appeal:

"In the names of the great actors of former times under the roof of that very edifice, [Pantheon] I call upon the Senate to pause, long to pause, ere they decide that this grinding system shall receive no abatement. Its oppression, if that were the only circumstance, would be as nothing, in comparison with the alienation of feeling which it has produced. What can compensate for the loss of that affection on the part of even a single State in this Union? Flatter not yourselves that this is exclusively, a South Carolina question. No, sir, it is a Southern question. Every State on the other side of the Potomac feels alike interested in it; nor labor under the morbid apprehension that to grant relief can produce the slightest tendency to disunion. Do you seek to give perpetuity to the Union, practice not injustice; for, as certain as fate itself, they who sow injustice will reap iniquity. I have been reared in a reverential affection for the Union. My imagination has led me to look into the distant future, and there to contemplate the greatness of America. I have beheld her walking on the waves of the mighty deep, carrying along with her tidings of great joy to distant nations. I have seen her overturning the strong places of despotism, and restoring to man his long lost rights. We, we, decide that man who shall sow the seeds of disunion among us! Better for him had he never been born. If he call upon the mountains to hide him—nay, if he bury himself in the very centre of the earth, the indignation of mankind will find him out, and blast him with its lightnings."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

In the Senate, May 14, 1830, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road being under consideration, Mr. Tyler said:

"Mr. T. stated that he did not rise to enter into a constitutional argument on the bill now under consideration. He should wait for more favorable auspices, before he ventured to detain the Senate by such an argument. The period might be near at hand, when the principles of the Constitution would once more be invoked, and the true Democratic party be called upon to rally around the standard which was unfurled in times long since gone by. Whenever the day should come, in which the country would be so far relieved from the unhappy spell in which it had been bound, as to listen with attention to an exposition of this subject on constitutional grounds, he would not be wanting in his duty. I was (said Mr. T.) in that Congress which was the first to enter precisely into the discussion of the constitutional power of this Government to make roads and canals. I then attentively weighed all that was urged by the advocates of the system—if system that may be called, which is none—and my decision was against them. Every subsequent reflection has confirmed the opinion then expressed; and the experience of the last six years has satified me, that, in its exercise, all that is dear and sacred should be considered sacred in our institutions is put to hazard. Experience is the parent of true wisdom, and the lights which she has furnished upon this subject ought to be bright enough to conduct our footsteps back to the path from which we have strayed."

INDEMNITY FOR FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

In Senate, Thursday, June 19, 1834, the bill to provide for making indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800 being taken up, Mr Tyler said:

"He believed the claims did not stand upon any sound foundation; and, when the time of the final passage of the bill arrived, he should express his reasons for voting against it."

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

[No. 2.]

Mr. Editor:

In a recent communication to your paper, I as an office-holder under the General Government, took occasion to express my disapprobation and defiance of the Circular lately put forth by Mr. Webster, and to avow my fixed determination not to be influenced, in my speech or action, by that remarkable State paper. I propose now, through the same medium, to call, and endeavor to fix the public attention, to some of its monstrosities. Before doing so, however, it may be as well for me to make some qualification of the censures which I passed upon it in my last. There is but one paragraph in the Circular in which I find any thing to approve; and that is the last. It is as follows:

"The President wishes it further to be announced, and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying ballances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion, it is time to return in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office, creates a necessity for a new charge upon the people."

Passing over the unworthy insinuation, that "the early practice of the government in regard to delinquency on the part of those, entrusted with the public money," has been departed from by President Jackson and Van Buren, I give this paragraph my hearty approbation, and every honest man must do the same.

The first paragraph of the Webster Circular is in the words following:—

"The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that the abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may be permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future."

This paragraph looks backwards and forwards—to what has been done and what may be done by office-holders: but I venture the prediction that in its *application*, it will be chiefly retrospective. There will be no one to act upon prospectively; for no one is "so soft" as to believe that Mr Webster and his subalterns of the Treasury, Navy and Army departments will turn out the office holders of their own appointment, for taking "an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others," in behalf of the men or measures of the present administration. Of those who voted against them in the late election there will be but few—I fear *none* —continued in office, who will have the spirit even to vote against them. Their Federal friends and connexions will save some from the general massacre; but it will be with the understanding, if not a written pledge, that they will do nothing against the party in power. Poor slaves! However then, this Circular may *look*, it will *act*, and was intended to act, altogether retrospectively. It is the legitimate offspring of Northern Federalism.—Its parentage would have been doubted, but for the prominence of its *ex post facto* feature.

But is the retrospective action of the Circular to be impartial? Is "partizan interference in popular elections" without regard "*for* whomsoever or *against* whomsoever" it was exercised, to be, honestly, truly, and without favor or affection, acted upon and not "*regarded*" merely, but *treated* "as cause of removal?" Will those office-holders who took the stump *for* General Harrison be dismissed as well as those who took the stump *against* him? Col. Page, Postmaster of Philadelphia, has already been turned out. ☞ *Will Capt. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, be dismissed?*☜ These gentlemen both addressed public meetings,—the one *against* and the other *for* the party now in power. Capt. Stockton was one of the most active as well as one of the most violent and abusive opponents of the late Democratic Administration. He threatened to resort to *arms*, to put down the Democratic party, if he was defeated in the election! He denounced, in terms of the utmost bitterness and disrespect, the action of the majority of the House of Representatives, and proclaimed that if he had been one of Governor Pennington's "broad seal" members, he would have pinned his credentials, with his dirk, to the Clerk's table and have dared Southern chivalry to remove them. There was not a country gentleman in New Jersey in which Captain Stockton did not address the people. Does not the Webster Circular reach this case? We repeat,—☞ *Will it be applied to it?*☜

"Ah! but," said a Whig to me, the other day, "the President can't remove an officer of the Navy or Army, without a sentence of a Court Martial!" The simpleton! He can. Every man, who knows any thing of the powers of the President, knows he can. But suppose he could not:—couldn't a Court Martial be ordered? I see a Court of Inquisition has been created at Washington to ferret out the doings and sayings of the poor Democratic laborers on the public buildings there. Wouldn't Capt. Stockton have as good a chance for a fair trial before a Court Martial composed of honorable officers of the Navy, as the poor stone-masons at Washington can have before a tribunal unknown to the laws and composed of *Matthew St. Clair Clarke*, (who, for nearly twenty years, through the contrivance of the Federalists in Congress, has sucked like a bloodsucker from the public Treasury—) one *Murphy*, (a political adventurer from Ohio, who, after figuring largely in the "pipe laying" there, followed the General to Washington, to get something,—even if it were but the offal of the camp,) and *Garland*—a poor clerk of the Land Office, who dined, not but a few days before by Gen. Harrison, like a spaniel, licks the hand that whipped him, and jumps with gratitude at the first crust that's thrown him.

But I shall be told that electioneering is not an offence against the Rules and Articles of War. Grant it. Insubordination is. Disrespectful language to a superior officer is. The President of the U. S. the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the U. S. The Secretary of the Navy is the superior officer of Capt. Stockton. If it be an abuse of office for those holding *civil* offices, to interfere in "popular elections," how much more flagrant and dangerous the abuse, when committed by those holding *military* offices! The Whigs, from Henry Clay down to the poorest scribbler that contributes to the columns of the Baltimore Patriot, (the editor himself) have warned the country against the danger of "*Military Chieftains*." History, and Gen. Harrison's *favorite Roman* history, particularly—teaches the danger of Military power to Civil Liberty. Our own Constitution establishes the supremacy of the Civil over the Military power. I am not prepared to admit that the officers of the Navy and Army have not the right to take "an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others" in regard to "public men or public measures;" but certain I am, that, if they have not, it is because they have, of their own free will, subjected themselves to a code of laws, (the Military Code) the principles of which abridge their rights as citizens. Discipline, the vital principle of Military service,—that, without which, the Navy and Army would be useless to the country, dangerous to liberty and odious burthens upon the People,—may, perhaps ought to, restrain something of the large liberty which our glorious Constitution secures to all its citizens, who pursue the paths of civil life.

Shall Daniel Webster,—who, not satisfied with voting against the war, to sustain "free trade and sailors' rights," after it was declared and his country invaded, gave aid and comfort to her enemies, and refused food and raiment to her defenders,—sit in the Capitol (which he refused to rebuild when a barbarous enemy, to whom he hung out his Federal blue-lights, had destroyed) to eject issue out his *letters de cachet*, his receipts and his edicts for men whose fathers won Liberty and Independence in the Revolution, and whose fathers' sons defended them in the last war? Shall this Belial of Abolition, skilful to "make the worse appear the better reason, but to nobler deeds timorous and slothful,"—who, at the first of our heels, all hell should rise with *blacked* insurrection,"—this man, who claims for my negro slave, "the right of petition,"—shall he dare to deny to me "THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH!" If these be Gen. Harrison's Romans, "I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Roman."

S.

"Keep it before the people" that the U. S. Government is without a fiscal agent.

"Keep it before the people" that the Sub-Treasury is impracticable, and ought to be repealed.

"Keep it before the people" that a sound and uniform currency is indispensable for the government and the country.

"Keep it before the people" that Martin Van Buren left behind him a national debt of forty millions.

"Keep it before the people" that the tariff must be equalized, and the revenue made adequate to the necessities of Government.

"Keep it before the people" that Martin Van Buren came into power with $26,000,000 in the public Treasury.

"Keep it before the people" that there is no good reason why, in a time of peace, Martin Van Buren should not have left twice that sum in the Treasury.—*Madisonian.*

The Madisonian goes in for *keeps*—it goes in for keeping the truth from the people, for keeping up the delusion about the "extravagance" of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and for keeping its hand in for the propagation of falsehood.

It is false that the government is without a "fiscal agent." For the first time since its formation it has been in a perfectly constitutional, faithful, and competent for all necessary purposes.

It is false that the "Sub treasury is impracticable." All the duties of a "fiscal agent" that were ever performed by the Bank of the United States, or by the State Banks, have been promptly rendered by the Sub-treasury since it went into operation. Only one thing is wanting to render it perfectly acceptable to the whole whig party—*there is no provision in it for lending them the public money for speculations.*

The implied idea that we cannot have a sound and uniform currency without a National Bank, is also false. If it had not been for the successful efforts of the whig party in defeating all the measures for that purpose, the currency of the country would long since have been both *sound* and *uniform*.

It is false that Mr. Van Buren left behind him a national debt of $40,000,000. Not an iota of proof has been, or can be produced to establish the truth of this infamous slander.

No equalization of the tariff is necessary—that object was effected by the "compromise act." It is quite as easy, and much more just, to reduce the expenditures of the government to the revenue.

It is false that Mr. Van Buren found "$26,000,000 in the treasury when he came into power. The distribution act had been passed before his inauguration; and, under its provisions, a rapid dissipation of the public treasure had already begun. All unappropriated money is the public treasury is subject to appropriation. The surplus revenue had been appropriated when Mr. Van Buren came into power; therefore, it was not in the treasury, nor subject to the demand or uses of the general government.

It is false that there existed "no good reason why Martin Van Buren should not have left twice that sum in the treasury." The distribution of the surplus revenue is one "good reason;" the failure of the banks, with the funds of the nation in their vaults, is *another* "good reason;" the general derangements of business, and the reduction of the imports almost one third, is a *third* "good reason;" the falling off of the sales of the public lands, from $22,000,000 per annum to less than $3,000,000, is a *fourth* "good reason;" the expenditure of twenty-five or thirty millions in the Florida war is a *fifth* "good reason;" the purchase of Indian lands, and the expenses attending the emigration of their former occupants, is a *sixth* "good reason;" the increase of the pension list is a *seventh* "good reason." We might go on and multiply "good reasons" why it was impossible for Mr. Van Buren to have left $52,000,000 in the public treasury, but we have no desire to weary our readers. Those we have already given are sufficient to convince the most incredulous that the Madisonian has been guilty of foul and wanton falsehood, and cannot establish its charges and insinuations.—*Ky. Gazette.*

Mr. Burleigh's Lecture.—A lecture on the nature, source, and objects of Democracy, was delivered at the Democratic Reading Room, on Thursday evening, the 25th ult., by C. C. Burleigh.

The nature of democracy, according to the lecturer, is, that it consists, not merely in the government of the majority but in the government of the majority with the consent of the minority, and in such manner as the minority may rightly concent to. There are certain violations of right and of freedom of conscience which can never be justly exercised by the government even if every citizen had previously consented to the delegation of such power; for no individual can rightfully delegate a power which will destroy his moral agency and bind him to the commission of injustice.

The source or origin of democracy is divine. The proof of this origin is found, first—in the universal consciousness of human nature that equality of rights, at least when the matter is presented to their deliberation. The oppressed and degraded, the world over, if asked whether their oppression is rightful, will answer in the negative. Second—in the fact that all religious systems claiming divine authority have incorporated in them, to a greater or less extent, democratic principles. Third—that the more full and evident is the revelation, or professed revelation, the more prominently does it exhibit the democratic doctrine. Thus the present religious system—the Christian—is the most thorough in its democracy. The commands and exhortations of the New Testament assume, and are based upon the recognition of the equal rights of men. And the conduct and examples of Christ and the Apostels were conformable to this recognition. The common origin of man—that is, as the lecturer defined it, not merely a descent from a common earthly parent, but their creation by the same power and with similar wants, capacities and moral sense, was an argument in support of the democratic principle.

The aim or object of democracy is "the greatest good of the greatest number"—and the greatest number is the whole number—and their greatest good is the greatest practicable good to every individual. To attain this good, democracy advocates civil and political power; equal facilities for acquiring property—the rejection of monopolies and partial privileges; equal social rank; equal education, and equal rights of conscience. By equal social rank, he meant not that any one should be deprived of the choice of his own associates: but that the idea of distinct ranks should be obliterated by extension of intellectual and moral improvement to all. And by equal rights of conscience, he meant that no man should be placed under the proscription of the law or of society for his sincere opinions, whatever they might be, if accompanied by upright action. And even the depraved were to be treated as men, according to the example of Christ.

The result of this democratic policy would be the abolition of poverty, or absolute want—the great diminution of vice and crime, and the great, and perhaps indefinite moral and intellectual improvement of our race.

Mr. Burleigh's thoughts and illustrations were original and striking, and his manner eloquent.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE MOURNER.

BY MRS. S. BROUGHTON.

"It is very lonely, mama," murmured a fair haired, lovely girl, as she rested upon the sofa one evening; "it is very lonely now, and the sights seem very long. Shall I never see papa more?"

"Yes, my love, you will see him in a brighter world than this."

"But this is a fair world," said the little girl; "I love to run and play in sunshine; and pick the water cress from the brook; and when the weather a little warmer, I shall go and gather blue eyed violet, that papa said was me."

"Too like, I fear," said the mother, the crystal tear trembled on the drooping lip. "But, my dear child, there is a fairer world than this, where flowers never fade; where clouds never hide the face of that glorious sky; for the glory of whose name is Love, beams brightly forever in those golden courts; the fruit that grow on the banks of the river of waters that blessed place never fade; they do in this world, and when fruit meet there, they will be parted no more but will sing hymns of praise to God and the Lamb forever."

"And shall I go to that happy place when I die?" said the little child.

"Yes," said the mother, "we both go in God's own time; when he sees fit from this life, we shall dwell in his presence."

* * * *

It was but a little while, and the sister bent over the grave of this little flower of intellect withered by the timely frost of death. But was she long when in twilight shade she sat upon the grassy mound where the deep and sacred hopes of that fond heart were buried in oblivious silence? Oh! no, the soft and silvery tones of buried love hovered in the breeze that lifted the drooping flowers overcharged with the tears of night. The diamond stars, one by one, came forth upon their watch, seemed beaming with the light that deathless flame which burned unimished upon the secret shrine of the heart, and she enjoyed, in the holy rite of solitude, that communion of purity its which our exalted faith alone can show.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

The Emperor, on arriving at Berlin made several inquiries after old Madame Margaret: such was the appellation to a good wife who occupied a cottage in the midst of the forest, to which the pupils of the military school had, in days of yore, made frequent excursions. Napoleon had not forgotten the name, he learned with no less pleasure, the surprise, that the good old dame was still in existence. Continuing his morning ride, he struck into the forest, galloped to the well-known spot, and having dismounted, unceremoniously entered the cottage. Age had somewhat impaired the old woman's sight, and the Emperor saw much changed. "Good morning, Mother Margaret," said Napoleon saluting his hostess; "it seems you have curiosity to see the Emperor!" "Ah! but I have; I should like of all things to see him, and I intend to take that day of fresh eggs to Madame de Brienne. I may be invited to remain at the chateau and so catch a glimpse of the Emperor!" "Ah! ha!" said the old woman formerly, when his name was unknown, I used to call Mother Margaret! call for a bowl of new milk. To be sure he was not Emperor then, but now the rest marched before him. He made them pay me for my milk, brown bread, and broken crockery, commenced paying his own share of the reckoning:" "Then replied Napoleon with a smile, "you have not forgotten him?" "Forgotten him! I think one could forget such a steady, serious, melancholy like, young gentleman so considerate too for the poor! I weak old woman, but I always felt that the lad would turn out well." "And yes; he has made his way." At the commencement of this short dialogue the Emperor had turned his back to the door, and consequently to the light; the narrow entrance thus blocked up, the door of the cottage was left in darkness. By degrees, however, he approached the old woman, and the light again penetrated from without. The Emperor, thus, rubbing his hands together, assumed the tone and manner of his early days, "Come, Mother Margaret," said he, "help yourself—some milk and fresh eggs, I am half dead with hunger." Margaret stared at her visiter, and seemed as if endeavoring to recall her buried recollections. "Ha! ha!" said the Emperor laughing; "how positive you were now that you had not forgotten Bonaparte! we are old acquaintances, dame!" Meanwhile, old Margaret had fallen at the Emperor's feet. Raising her with affected kindness.—"Have you nothing to give me, Mother Margaret," said I am hungry—as hungry as a student." The poor woman, beside herself for joy, hastily laid before her guest the fresh eggs and new milk. His repast ended, Napoleon forced his purse into the hands of his hostess, at the same time saying, "You recollect, Margaret, I used to make every one pay his reckoning! Adieu! I shall not forget you; and again mounted his horse and rode off. The old Dame, weeping with excess of delight, and straining his eyes to catch last look, could only recompense him with her prayers.

A Card.

THE undersigned, would most respectfully return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Maysville, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on his schools, and his commencement among them, and may say that it is his intention to continue to merit a continuance of the same, hopes by an unremitting attention to his important duties with which he is entrusted, at all times to merit a continuance of the same favor. His 4th quarter will commence on the day, the 12th inst.

April 1, 1841. C. LOURIMORE.

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April 22, 1841.

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MAYSVILLE LYCEUM.

Monthly debates of this institution commence on the first Saturday in April 3 o'clock, P. M., when the following question will be discussed, "*Do signs of the times indicate the commencement of the millenium.*"

Affirmative.

J. KAVANAUGH, J. C. RICKETTS.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, Jos. B. REED.

The public generally are invited attend.

By yesterdays Eagle we learn that Clayton is going to "make his play" towards Iowa, in a few days, to step into the old shoes of Gov.

NEW SET OF BOOKS.?—A great change has been made by the Whig party in reference to a "*new set of books*" which were to have been opened by officers of the new administration. In which all the villainy and rascality of their predecessors would be brought to light. Well, the work of overhauling has commenced, and a single circumstance of it we have heard, will show how well qualified the officers of government, are for the office. A Whig friend of ours, living at a great distance from this place, held the office of Postmaster, until within a few months since. A few days ago he received a notice from the department, that his accounts had been overhauled, and it appeared from the result, that he was indebted to the government about $15.—He said, who is a prompt, punctual man, and who thought his accounts had been fully settled, was somewhat astonished at finding that there existed such a balance against him. He set about examining the new account sent him by the department, and reader, in what way do you suppose, those *new book-keepers* proceeded to bring him in debt! Recollecting they were to ferret out the villainy of all officers, and expose all their frauds and bad management. Well, you think our friend was found to be a rascal! Why, simply by charging him, as these *new book keepers* did, the proceeds of the same quarter's salary! The account shows that he is debited with the sum received during one quarter, in two places! Pretty dunderheaded, to be charged with the duty of correcting out blunders!

A BREEZEN, Esq., of this city, is noticed in the last Eagle, as a candidate for the Legislature. "The cry is we come," and still they want to come. All the candidates now in the field are gentlemen, with the plain and modest addition of Esq. This we greatly prefer, we go distinctly for those, and only, who have the title of *Colonel* prefixed and affixed to their names: and where a Military Chieftain, all covered with glory, and who has led the invincible quick bulwark of our country to a glorious victory, on a training day in July, offers, we shall remain *neutral*. We know, we shall take no part among them Esquires—they can't have our support, for how they can fix it.

Heroes won'll keep our vows, Go, as rule or square or plummet, Pointed our finger on our nose, Bold the Esquires "they cannot come it."

MR. TYLER.—Fortune always smiles on this man with both hands full. He succeeded to three high offices by the death of his predecessors. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, "he was made Governor of Virginia, by the death of the Governor, he being *vice*—he was made a Senator by the death of a brother before his time expired—and now he becomes President by the death of the man under whom he could ever have been elected a Vice President."

A neighbor of the Eagle, in an article upon the subject of a National Bank, calls the *soi-disant* leaders, adjutants and chieftains of this same illuminated party, prefaces to be the political disciples of Thomas Jefferson, and contend that the principles of this illustrious man must be sacrificed in the dust before a National Bank can be established." The Eagle certainly allude to the illumination lately drawn from the Report of the Bankers of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S., an illumination indeed starting the American people, and exhibiting the stockholders the ruinous consequences of a betrayed confidence in the integrity of its management. The frauds are not the only persons who have illuminated by the recent developements made of the management of this Bank, from regulators of the currency; even old Nick is ashamed of it, and is blowing his nails and writing letters to Mr. Clayton, to show he is not burnt, and ought not to be deemed responsible for its ruined fortunes; a few more such illuminations, we think, will convince the American people want shadows these Banks are, and what shadows they pursue. As to the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, we insert the following extract from a letter to Mr. Gallatin, dated the 13th of Dec., 1803, he thus expresses his fears of the overpowering influence of this monopoly:

"This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our constitution. The nation is, at this time, so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment. But suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment, upset the government. I deem no government safe which is under the vassalage of any self-constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this bank of the United States, with all its branch banks, be in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aids.—Ought we then to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile? This is so hostile we know. first, from a knowledge of the principles of the persons composing the body of the directors in every bank, principal or branch; and those of most of the stockholders; second, from their opposition to the measures and principles of the government, and to the election of those friendly to them: and, third, from the sentiments of the newspapers they support. Now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our constitution, to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities. The first measure would be to reduce them to an equal footing only with other banks, as to the favors of the government. But in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money, towards holding our own bank in all the deposites where it is received, and letting the Treasurer give his draft or note for payment at any particular place, which, in a well conducted government, ought to have as much credit as any private draft, or bank note, or bill, and would give us the same facilities which we derive from the banks? I pray you to turn this subject in your mind, and to give it the benefit of your knowledge of details; whereas I have only very general views on the subject."

It is trampling the opinions of Mr. Jefferson under foot, for the illumined Democracy to refer to such as are expressed in this letter.

We publish to-day Mr. Tyler's address to the people of the U. S., setting forth the principles which are to govern him in the administration of the government. It contains the full federal creed, excepting so much as relates to a national bank, upon which he dislikes to hazzard a plain opinion, and therefore dodges it by saying that he is prepared to approve whatever Congress in their wisdom may enact, relative to the currency, without regard to its constitutionality.

OFFICIAL

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Before my arrival at the Seat of Government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn, "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs, would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the blessings of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish.—With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, & the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while unexpected to any just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will move no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret machinations or party intrigue, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Governmentl in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. This will be made by me through no acerbility of feeling. I have no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conscience will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "so far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriation bills should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office, and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, should be fairly tested, and if need be, repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to the transaction in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the wants and purposes as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government derivinig its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to only as much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon be gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system which would inevitably end in a bloody acceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

Maysville Market,

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Bacon—Hams, 6 a 7; hog round 4; Bagging—21. Bale Rope—9; Butter—12 a 18; Bee's Wax—20; Bran—124 cents; Cotton—Mus. 9 a 11: Cotton Yarns—Assorted. 8 a 13; Castings—4. Coal—At the river 10 a 124 cents; Coffee—13 a 16 cts; Cordage—White 15; Manilla and Sicily 15 a 16. Candles—Sperm 55; Mould (at the Factory) 11; dipped do. 10: Cheese—Ohio, 6 a 7c; Feathers—30 and 32 cents; Flour—$3 124 a 4 00. Fish—Mackerel—No 1, $20—No 2, 18—No 3, $12; Grain—Wheat, New 50c: Old 56; Corn 25; Hay—Per ton, $7a; Hemp—New $6. Iron—Juniata, bar, 6 a 9; Lead—Bar 7; pig 6; white lead $2 50 a 3 per keg. Lard—6 a 64 cents. Linsen—Tow 13 a 25. Molasses—per bbl 35; per half do 37½ cts. Nails—Assorted, 6 a 9c. Oil—Sperm $1 75; linseed 75c; Potatoes—25 cts per bushel. Rags—3 a 34 cts; Rice—5 a 6c; Sugar—8a9c; Salt—45 a 63c; Steel—Cast 25; Crowly 13; Am bl 9 a 10; Tallow—6 a 7c. Shot—per bag $2 25 a 2 50; Seed—Flax 50 cents; Clover, 5 Blue Grass, 45 a 50; Timothy $1 50; Hemp, $2 a 2 50; Tobacco—Leaf 3 a 5; manufactured 6 twist Ky. 14 a 15c. Whiskey—16 a 18c. Wool—20 cents per pound.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev H H Kavanaugh Mr George R Smith, to Mrs Susan Tanner, all of this City.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev M Malone, Mr Evan Evans of Iowa Territory, to Miss Rebecca O'Niel of Washington, Ky.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday evening, of consumption, Mrs Eliza Davis, consort of Mr. Benjamin Davis, and only daughter of Capt Thomas M. Donovan, in the 26th year of her age.

On yesterday morning, after a short illness, of measels, Laura, one of the interesting twin daughters of William Hutton, Esq. aged about 20 months. On the same morning, after much suffering from inflamation of the lungs, John Shackleford, infant son of A M January, Esq aged 11 months.

Departed this life, on the 12th ult, at Moore field, Ky. Miss Ann Maria Rodgers, daughter of Elder John Rogers, aged 12 years and 7 months.

In Bracken county, Ky., on the 7th instant, of congestive fever, Mr James Heck, aged 27 years.

Extensive Arrivals
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At Kelly's Cash Store,
No. 20, Front St. Maysville, Ky.

THE subscriber has just received, a large and well selected stock of British, French and American DRY GOODS, which have been purchased on the very best terms, in the city of New York for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. The stock consists in part of

A variety of splendid silks: new patterns; Shally's and embroidered Mous. de Lanes, handsome stiles;
Lawns for dresses, fancy coloured and mourning;
French work collars—Parasols and umbrellas;
1000 yards Irish Linen; Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw Bonnetts;
Men's and Boys Straw and Leghorn Hats;
An assortment of Fancy Ribbons and flowers.
In addition to the above, will be found almost every other article in the Dry Good line, all of which will be sold at considerably reduced prices.

P. H. KELLY.

april 22 4t

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers near the City of Maysville, under the title of Morford and Atkinson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and liquidate their accounts with the latter of the firm and oblige,

T. MORFORD.
T. ATKINSON

April, 22th 1841.—3t

J. CARD.

DOCTORS TALIAFERRO & MARSHALL,

HAVE declined the practice of Medicine, in Maysville. They will remain three or four weeks, one in Maysville the other in Washington, to afford an opportunity to the settlement of their accounts. If not closed in that time, by Cash or Note, all accounts must be left with a collector.

April 23—3w.

DOCTORS

SHARPE & DUKE.

HAVE removed their office to the one recently occupied by Drs Taliaferro and Marshall, opposite the Bank.

They will attend to all calls in the city or from the country, at any hour.

They would receive a few young gentlemen (prepared by previous education) as students; to whom they would offer the benefit of an extensive library, anatomical rooms, and regular examinations.

Maysville, April 22—3m.

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Blue Lick, Ky.	D. Bellingsill, P. M	
Augusta, "	Saml Keene, Esqr.	
Paris "	Otho Hughes P. M.	
Millersburg "	O. J Miller,	
Maysick "	David Bonerts	
Kentontown "	Andrew Cameron	
Cynthiana "	Wm A Withers	
North Middleton "	N. G Darnell	
Flat Rock "	Hardin Rogers	
Mt Carmel "	Dr E Logan	
Flemingsburg "	R R Lee or Thos Throop	
Sharpsburg "	Sanford Allen P M	
Elizaville "	Garrett Chord P.M.	
Owingsville "	J W Barnes	
Carlisle "	Joel Howard P M	
Concord "	Saml Stevenson P M.	
Vanceburg "	Thos E Redden P M.	
Weesapaburg "	M J C Kouns	
Germantown "	James Savage P M	
Helena "	Claiborne T Wood P M	
Minerva "	W F Thomas P M	
Harrodsburg "	J G Doneghy P M	
Ripley Ohio	Mr Bennet P M.	
Aberdeen "	Eli Davidson P M.	
Dunbarton "		

Painting and Cloth Dressing

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established himself in Washington, and has commenced Fulling, Cloth-dressing and blanket-scouring, which he pledges himself shall be done in a neat style, and with the utmost despatch.

He will employ none but experienced and competent workmen.

JOHN N. GANTRE,

Washington, Aug 30, 40—3m

Tri-Weekly Line of Stages
BETWEEN
Maysville & Flemingsburg,
Commencing Tuesday, April 20, 1841.

THE subscribers have established a line of Stages between the above places, which they intend running Tri-weekly, as follows:

Leaving Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the Lexington Stage, and arrive at Flemingsburg at five o'clock, each day.

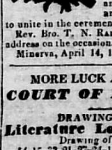
Leaving Flemingsburg, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and arrive at Maysville in time to meet the packet for Cincinnati, and the mail Coach for Lexington.

Apply for seats at the Washington and Eagle Hotels in Maysville, and at Dudly's Hotel in Flemingsburg.

TRUAX & LINDSAY.

April 15, 1841.—tf.
Eagle and Flemingsburg Kentuckian please copy 'till forbid. T. & L.

MASONIC.



MINERVA LODGE, U. D., contemplate celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th day of June, next.

Neighboring Lodges and transient Brethren are respectfully invited to unite in the ceremonies of the day.

Rev. Bro. T. N. RAMSTON, will deliver an address on the occasion.

Minerva, April 14, 1841—(24th).

MORE LUCK AT YORKE'S
COURT OF FORTUNE!!

DRAWING OF THE
Literary Lottery of Ky.
Drawing of Class 107.
54-15-33-21-27-24-19-3-42-52-11-55-20
Drawing of Class 108
3-69-16-27-21-64-36-46-53-74-47 44

☞For schemes &c. see next page of this paper.

POINDEXTER

WILL stand at Washington, under the care of Mr. Bateman, at Payton's stable at Five Dollars the season, eight dollars to ensure. The season will commence in April and end the last of June Poindexter is the sire of the mules that took the premium for two years at the agricultural society, and is certainly one of the best breeder in the county.

THOS. MARSHALL.

April 8, 1841.

Card.

JOHN JACOBS is under obligations to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Maysville, for the patronage he has received during the past year, and begs leave to say, as a teacher, and informs them that he will continue to serve them, provided they will build a school house in the upper ward and make him their choice.

April 8:

TO MY DEBTORS.

I WISH to start to the East, to pay my debts and renew my stock of goods, and I wish all that know themselves indebted to me either by Note or Book account, to call and do part if they cannot pay all, against the first day of April, and not to make an April-fool of themselves and me. This will be the last call through the newspapers.

SIMON NEI SON.

Maysville, March 18,'41-tf

NEW GOODS,
AT KELLY'S CASH STORE,
No 22, Front St. Maysville, Ky.

JUST Received and now opening, our first importation of Spring Goods—which will be sold at prices unusually low.

P. H. KELLY.

March 24th, 1841.

KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERY;
For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.
D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

Drawing of Extra Class 30.
4-22-72-6-63-8-26-40-21-16 2-35-52
Ticket—34-69-72 Prize of 100 Dollars sold in the above at "CARRELL'S Lucky Office;" also Ticket 2—21—22—Prize of $100, Returned.

Combination 7—18—10, a prize of 350 dols was sold in the above class to a gentleman in this city, at "Carrel's office."

REGULAR DRAWINGS:

Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Va.—Capitals, $80,000, 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 receives to all of Carrell's patrons.

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

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Maysville, Kentucky, April 1st, 1841, which if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

John Anderson, or	Robert Lytle
Rolla C. Ross	Michael Long
William Alexander	——Lewpter
Jerry Anderson	John Liles
B	Miers F Longstreth
M Breeden	B C Lurse
Abner Bowling	Robert W Lane
Col. J Britton	Mrs Mary Lewis
Merry W Beauford	Col Stephen Lee
S C Bowers	Peter E Lee
W H Barksdale	M
John Buchanan	David Myerley
A Benson	Joseph Martin
Wm S Brown	John L McKenny
Thomas Brannel	James McGuire
Bean Bower	John McCrea
Jas. W Beatty	Taylor Madden
Philip Bermond	Geo W Moore
M Bowman	William Michel
Henry M Boggers 4	Miss Martha R Mag-
C	Lason
William Chambers	Charles Mitchell
Henry Case	John McQueston
Levi H Case	Edw'd Mangan
Miss S Agness Collins	Elijah Milburn
	John McLaughlin
	Mr McGowan
Miss Mary Case	Jacob Merker
Wm B Carrell	Adam Merker
Anthony Cartland	John McQuestan
Edw'd Claybrook	Jenny Marshall
Spencer Curby	Mrs Jane McDonald
Dan'l Campbell	Richard Malone
Jas Crook	Simon Maple 2
William Coop	Sam'l McHughart
Pete, G Camden	N
Miss Eliza Coburn	Miss Jane Wilson 2
Upton Collins	O
Thos J Chism	Margaret Osborne
Henry Crawford	Andrew O'Niel
Miss Rebecca Campbell	Joseph Orr
	George Orr
Marcus L Cozine	P
Adelia S H Clarke	Wm Powers
Alfred Coal	John S Powers
John Crosby	Rowland T Parker
Mrs Caroline Cahill	Willis L Parker
Enos Clutter	J Z Price
Wm Curban	R
John G Cook	W W Robb
D	Mrs Harriet T Reinford
Melinda Duncan	
Henry Dobyns	Joseph Reed
Robert Downing	Geo W Robinson
C S Davis	Messrs. Ranson &
Jas B Donaldson	DeHaven
George Dunbar M D	Mrs Eliza'th Reaves
Isaah Dean	Mrs Debby Ramey
Jeremiah Donovan	John J Rundell
O J Duke	Mrs Maria J Rankins
Mrs. Conrad, Duffner & Co. 4	John H Rankins
	Samuel Rankins 2
E	James Reesides
Perry Easties	S
Miss Mary Ely 2	Dan'l Stone
F	John Sheppard
G W Finton Jr	Patrick Sheridan
J Fitzgerald	Wm Frances Sebb
Wm Fleming	Wm Shafter
Miss Sarah Fraiser	Mrs Clara Stark
Henry Feldhaus	E G Sewkeberry
H Fisher	Wm Stewart 2
Mrs Lucinda Fristoe	Mrs Elizabeth Stewart
Jno or Thos Fristoe	
Thompson Fristoe	L A Sandridge
	John Sharp
Eliza Green	Mrs Jane Stith
Joseph Graham	Miss Hannah Sharp
J F Gleich	Thos S Sharp
Winfield S Gibson	Collins Suiter
Joseph Ganter	Geo R Smith
Mrs E Grant	Miss Jane Smith
Preston Gess 2	Isaac Sargent
Darwin Gibson 2	Mills Sargent
H	J Snyder 2
John Harrey	T
Miss Elizabeth Henderson	Wm Tinker
	Anthony Thomas
Bernard Housen	Mrs Mary Thompson
Wm C Holten	Miss Louisa Thompson
John Harding	
H K Hazel	Hon John B Thompson, M C
Daniel Hugo	
Thomas Hord	Robt Trewax
Marcus Hopkins 2	Messrs Thorn & Robinson
John Haymon, or	
Elias Niel	John Tibb
Michael Henry	Mrs Clarissa Thorp
Thomas Humphry	Mrs Frances Tipton
Patrick Harkins	Francis Thorshill
Henry Hageman	U
Mis Elizabeth Hise	Thomas Vrie
	I V
	Sam'l D Ireland
	Gabriel Varraigne
J	W
William Jeene	Joshua J Watts
R Jordon	"Whig Advocate"
Peter F January	Mrs Nancy White
E L Johnson	Capt Jacob White
Robt Johnson	Eliazer Watson
Mrs Judy Johnson	Wm C Williams
Walter Jones 3	James Williams
K	Benj B Williard
Capt Kourtz	A Warren
George Kinage	Mrs Margaret Walsh
Messrs. Eli Keen & Miner	Miss Elizabeth F. Richard Fristoe
	Wilson
Mrs Eliza'th Kennar	Joseph W Wilson
	Robert Wilson 2
Thomas A Key	Thomas V Willson 2
John R Key	Y
L	A McHally, younger
S Latham	A Young
Sarah Ann Latham	Harbor Yancy

It is necessary in asking for these letters, to say they are advertised.

JAMES C. COLEMAN, P. M.

Water-Rotted Hemp.

THE subscriber is prepared to enter into contract for water-rotted hemp. A price of Ten Dollars per 112 lbs, will be given for long, straight, well cleaned and hackled Hemp, subject to the ordinary inspection, delivered at Maysville, on or before the 1st day of May, 1842. Cash on delivery. All hemp undefour and half feet, will be rejected. In addition to the above price, a premium of Twenty dollars per ton for the best five tons or more, Ten dollars per ton for the second best five tons or more.

Any communications addressed to me at Lexington or Leach & Dobyns, Maysville, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID MYERLY.

April 8, 1841.—8m

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

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

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, sixty thousand five hundred and twenty four dollars;

For the subsistence of officers and cadets, forty thousand and seventy seven dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, five thousand one hundred and eighty four dollars;

For clothing of officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Point, two thousand dollars;

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty one dollars forty five cents;

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of building, grounds, roads, wharves, boats and fences, seven thousand seven hundred forty seven dollars and fifty cents;

For pay of adjutant's and disbursing officer's clerk, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars;

For progress with binding books injured at the fire in February, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and imported stitched, three hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, and incidental expenses, seven hundred and twenty six dollars and twenty five cents;

For the department of engineering, three hundred dollars;

For the department of philosophy, eight hundred and eighty seven dollars thirty three cents;

For the department of chemistry, five hundred and twenty five dollars;

For the department of drawing, two hundred and seventy five dollars;

For the department of mathematics, seventy five dollars;

For the department of artillery, three hundred and ten dollars;

For completing the reconstruction of the buildings for the library, engineer, chemical, and philosophical departments, commenced under the act of July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, seven thousand five hundred and eighty one dollars and thirty seven cents;

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi river, twenty thousand dollars;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty nine dollars, to pay a balance certified by the Topographical Bureau to be due to Lyon and Howard as the balance upon a contract for building two steam dredging machines upon Lake Michigan.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Represen's.
W. R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appointed, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the preservation, repairs construction, and incidental and contingent expenses of certain fortifications in the year eighteen hundred and forty one; viz:

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle island, thirty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, forty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Adams, thirty five thousand dollars;

For fortifications at New London harbor, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, thirty thousand dollars;

For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South battery, Governor's island, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of sea-wall of Castle Williams, and other parts of Governor's island ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Gibson, New York harbor, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Washington, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Monroe, thirty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Macon, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the preservation of the site of Fort Macon, N. Carolina, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumpter, sixty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Castle Pinckney, two thousand dollars;

For Fort Pulaski, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Pickens, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Barancas, thirty thousand dollars;

For Fort Livingston, thirty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Mifflin, five thousand dollars;

For contingencies of fortifications, five thousand dollars;

For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of sea wall on Decr island, Boston harbor, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of sea wall on Rainsford island, Boston harbor, one thousand dollars;

For continuing sea wall at St Augustine, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, sixteen thousand dollars;

APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

FOR INCREASING THE CIRCULATION OF THE

Maysville Monitor.

In times like the present, nothing can be more evident than the existing necessity for a democratic paper, at so important a point as Maysville. The MONITOR, heretofore edited by R. H. Stanton and printed by B. D. Crookshanks, having passed entirely into the hands of the latter, will for the future be conducted by him. Having a desire to extend the circulation of the Monitor, we issue a prospectus, hoping that all who wish to cherish a republican paper at this place, will append their names to it.

Although we have sustained a defeat in the late election, we still believe that our principles are correct, and desire that they should be defended at every point, and acquire as extensive a range as possible. To say that our agency is requisite to the defence and extension of these principles, is more than we are willing to do. But as a means of circulating what may be necessary to remove from the public mind the many prejudices which it is, and has been, the aim of an unbridled opposition to arouse, we respectfully present ourselves before the friends of democracy, with a hope that we may be useful to sustain their principles with our best zeal and ability, by exerting in their behalf, all reasonable and honorable means which may suggest themselves to ourmind.

Next in consideration, we shall endeavor to serve the interest of the farmer, by laying before him every useful improvement in the science of Agriculture, together with the prices of produce in the Maysville, Louisville and New Orleans markets; and to give variety to our journal, we will present our readers with much miscellaneous matter—Religious, Literary and general. No pains shall be spared to render the MONITOR useful, instructive and respectable.

TERMS:—The Monitor will be printed on fine imperial paper, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, payable when the fourth number is delivered. These terms are different from those upon which the paper has been published heretofore. The price has been reduced for the accommodation of the subscriber, and time of payment changed for the benefit of the publisher, to whom experience has rendered it most clear, that a paper cannot be sustained, if the payment of subscriptions be delayed till the end of the year.

THE BOSTON NOTION.

THE spirit of the age is utilitarian. Improvement is stamped upon the face of every thing. All the useful arts are progressing with unparalleled rapidity; and the art of printing is coming in for all its full share of the common improvement. Determined not to be outdone in any thing that pertains to his profession, where there is a fair chance for exertion and enterprise, the undersigned has determined upon issuing a sheet twice as large as the Boston Weekly Times, (and to take the place of that paper) and will contain eight columns more matter than the Boston Jonathan. This sheet will be called the Boston Notion, and it is determined it shall fully sustain a cognomen so full of meaning, and so pointed, as with the established character of our Yankee City. It will be the largest news paper in the world—no exception, and will be printed on a sheet thirty-seven by fifty-two inches. It will be entirely filled with reading matter: and will contain three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight square feet of print in fine type! and a single number will contain more reading than an ordinary book of three hundred pages.—These great dimensions will enable the publisher to draw largely on the most popular periodicals and magazines of the day, both American and Foreign; and as the selections will be made with great care, it is believed this paper will be a welcom NOTION in every family. Besides a new synopsis of the current news of the day, (as published in the Boston Daily Times) it will contain Poetry, Popular Tales, Theatrical Criticisms, Police and other Court reports, Humorous articles, &c. &c.

The whole world of literature will be ransacked to fill it. From the study of Philosophy down to the Police court, through all the regions of reason, poetry, romance, wit, and the simple record of facts, we shall glean from the past and present, and from all nations, to present a pleasing and useful combination of important thoughts and current history, as the world can produce.—This is our "BOSTON NOTION."

The great amount of wisdom and fun—of wit and philosophy—of novelties and antiquities—we are enabled to offer weekly for six cents per copy,—only six cents and we can do it because of the facilities of our press, and office, and the connections of daily and weekly publications. For three dollars we can sell a year's volume equal in quality and matter, with every thirty also, as fifty volumes of novels, such as are issued from the press of this day. Fifty-two large volumes for three dollars! Effected all by improved machine, and by determination that we will not be outdone in enterprise and usefulness.

TERMS:

Three dollars a year, always in advance. No orders, no matter from what source, will be attended to, unless accompanied with the cash. Single copies six cents each.

Postmasters or others, remitting twenty dollars shall have eight copies sent to such persons and places as they may designate.

Mail subscribers will have their papers deposited in the Post Office in the city every Saturday evening.

GEO ROBERTS, Publisher.

P. S. The Notion will be published on a doubled sheet every three months and sent, as a gratuity to all subscribers who have paid for for one year.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned by note or account, will please call on A. H. Reed, Esq. and make immediate settlement, to save cost.

L. M. LAWSON.

Maysleck, April 1, 1841.

Those that know themselves indebted to the firm of Rounds & Reed will please call at the office of Reed & Franklin and settle their accounts, ROUNDS & REED.

Maysville, March 4—3m

Cheap Camphine Lights,

JESSE D. JOHNSON,

HAVING been appointed by the manufacturers in Cincinnati, Agent for the sale of their Camphine Lamps, begs leave to inform the citizens, that he has on hand and will keep a constant supply of Lamps, Glasses and Composition, and will sell at the manufacturer's prices.

☞ Camphine 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.—Eclg copy 2t.

Brushes.

HAIR, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Shoe, Sweeping and Clothes Brushes, Scrub, Wall, Table, Horse and Paint Brushes, of all kinds, just received and for sale.

—ALSO—

PURE SPERM OIL.

Kept constantly on hand by

DOCTOR A. SEATON.

Dec 31.

New Wholesale Drug Store.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Sutton Sts. and now opening a large proportation 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, warranted, of the first quality, and cheap.

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

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

DOCT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

Taken up,

BY John Huffstutter, living in Nicholas County, on Hinkson, one sorrel horse, 13 hands and 1 inch high, five years old last spring, right hind foot white, white hairs in the forehead; appraised at $70 cents, Dec. 25th, 1840.

JOHN C. KENNY, J. P.

A copy—Attest, J. P. METCLFE, D. C.

For J. G. PAYNE, C. N. C. C.

April 1, 1841—3t

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,

20 HHDS. Sugar,
6 Sacks Havanna Coffee,
30 Bbls. Molasses,

Just received per late arrivals and for sale low for cash, or produce, by

REED & FRANKLIN.

Maysville, March 25, 1841.

Just Received

A Superior lot of Spanish Cigars, assorted Brands: also a fresh supply of Paints, Dye-stuffs, Drugs, &c by DR A SEATON.

March 18, 1841

Boarding.

MRS L. BURGESS, having determined to remain in Maysville, will continue her boarding-house, one door above Mrs. Langhorne's Hotel.

March 4.

Pearl Street House,

Mrs Judith Goddard & F. M. Cockrell,

LATE of the Eagle Hotel, Maysville, Ky., respectfully inform the public that they have leased the Pearl Street House for a term of years. The house is undergoing a thorough renovation, and will be elegantly refurnished in modern style. Its central position in relation to the Packet Landing, Banks and Wholesale Stores, renders it a desirable residence for all visiting the city.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—e E2.50

ICE! ICE!!!

AT CINCINNATI PRICES.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens that they have completed the filling of their large new Ice house, on plank street near the turnpike road, which is supposed to hold at the least calculation. THIRTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF ICE. which quantity will insure to every subscriber a sufficient supply during the whole year. It is their intention to make their price uniform, to charge no more in the warmer months than in others, and no more in one reason than another, their charges per bushel, delivered early in the morning at the door of subscribers will not exceed twenty cents, and will be furnished at as low a price as any one else will agree to do it for, they hope by close and unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

G. DODSON, JUE.
G. MONTA.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell a Farm consisting of Eighty acres and a half acres of Land, lying on Mill Creek and adjoining John Marshall and Thomas Davis' Farms, 34 miles from Maysville, and one mile from the Fleming Turnpike Road. Sixty six acres of the land is cleared and under good repair, with a quantity of first rate Hemp land on it. Also a Hewed Log House with six rooms, and other Houses &c. has a small orchard on it.

Terms one fourth in hand, and one fourth in hand, and one fourth in one, two and Three years. If the above land is not sold between this and Saturday the 20th of March, I will sell at public sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

W. H. FOWER.

Mason county, March 11, 1841.

NOTICE.

G. W. FRANKLIN having purchased the interest of S. Rounds in the Commission Warehouse of Rounds & Reed, in this city, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name and style of REED & FRANKLIN, at the old stand on the corner of Front and Wall streets.

W. S REED,
G. W. FRANKLIN.

New Wholesale Stove Ware house,

And Manufactory of Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet iron Ware of every description,

BY RICHARD REED,

On Market street, next door to Simon Nelson. All kinds of Job Work, in Tin Copper and Sheet-iron done in the best manner and at fair prices; such as house-roofing, Spouting, Valley tin and making and repairing Copper Pipes for steam-mills, distillers, &c ALSO, COOKING STOVES by the single one or dozen, with or without trimming, to suit country Tinners or Merchants, at Cincinnati prices.

Feb 11, 1841.

CANDLE FACTORY.

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

Jan 23d 1840. G. MONTAGUE.

YORKE'S COURT OF FORTUNE.

LITERATURE LOTTERY,

Authorized by the State, for the benefit of Shelby College.

A. F. YORKE & Co.

Having been successful in selling prizes of various denominations, from $300 to $500 and $9000, and having received a liberal share of public patronage, are induced to offer the following splendid schemes for the month of April, which will be drawn in Covington, Ky. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. All orders enclosing cash or prize for packages or single tickets will receive prompt attention if addressed to

A. F. YORKE & Co., Maysville, Ky.

N. B. Certificates of packages sent for half the price of a package which will entitle the holder to all the package may draw over and above the guarantee.

Drawing of Class No 7, New Series: 38-5-1-57-25-71-54-53-9-61-42-4-8-81-18-85.
Ticket No 18-81-85. a prize of $5000, sold to a Gentleman of Cincinnati.

The Payment of Prizes Guaranteed by Security to the State.

Class No. 110.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky, Thursday, April 22. Bassford & Smith, Managers:

	SCHEME:	
1	6,000	6,000
1	2,500	500
1	1,660	600
1	1,500	2,500
1	1,400	1,400
1	1,000	1,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	2,000
10	200	2,000
10	150	1,500
15	100	1,500
25	80	2,000
200	40	8,000
65	30	1,950
65	20	1,300
130	10	1,300
4810	4	19,240
27040	2	154,00
32396	Prizes amounting to	$114,124

78 Number combination—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.
A package 26 Wholes $52 drawn $26,00
do 26 Halves 26 do 13,00
do 26 Quarters, 13 do 6,50
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Class No. 111.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Saturday April 24th. Bassford & Smith, Managers.

	SCHEME:	
1	10,000	10,000
1	4500	4,500
1	3000	3,000
1	2300	2,500
1	2000	2,000
1	1693	1,698
1	1500	1,500
20	1000	20,000
20	500	10,000
25	400	10,000
25	300	7,500
25	200	5,000
164	100	16,400
65	60	3,900
65	50	3,250
65	40	2,600
65	30	1,950
4810	10	48,100
27040	5	135,200
32,396	Prizes, amounting to	$289,688

78 No. Combination—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.
A Package of 26 Wholes, $130, draws $65
do 26 Halves 65, do 32
do 26 Quarters 32, do 16
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Class No. 112.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Tuesday, April 27th. Bassford & Smith, Managers.

	SCHEME:	
1	10,000	10,000
1	4000	4,000
1	3000	3,000
1	2000	2,000
1	1500	1,500
1	1342	1,342
25	400	10,000
25	300	7,500
30	200	6,000
60	100	6,000
65	40	2,600
65	30	1,950
65	20	1,300
130	10	1,300
4745	8	37,960
27,040	4	108,160
32,393	Prizes amounting to	$213,012

15 Drawn Numbers.
Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.
A Package 26 Whole $104 draws $52
do 26 Halves 52 do 26
do 26 Quarters, 26 do 13

Class No. 13, New Series.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. opposite Cincinnati, Wednesday, April 28, 1841.

BASSFORD & SMITH, Managers.

	SCHEME:	
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,400	1,400
1	1,300	1,300
1	1,200	1,200
1	1,100	1,100
1	1,033	0,035
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5000
10	400	4000
10	300	3000
10	200	2000
20	175	1750
10	150	1500
20	125	2500
20	100	2000
20	60	1600
20	70	1400
400	50	20000
52,056	Prizes, amounting to	$328,944

90 No Combination—16 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

Class No., 14, New Series,

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., Friday, April 30th. Jewett, Smith & Co, Managers.

	SCHEME:	
1 Prize of	25,000 is	25000,
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	1,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,400	1,400
1	1,300	1,300
1	1,200	1,200
1	1,100	1,100
1	1,033	0,035
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5000
10	400	4000
10	300	3000
10	200	2000
20	175	1750
10	150	1500
20	125	2500
20	100	2000
20	60	1600
20	70	1400
400	50	20000
32,296	Prizes, amounting to	$213,012

90 No. Combination—15 drawn ballots.
Whole Tickets $3—Shares in proportion.
A package of 30 Wholes $240, draws $120
do 30 Halves 120, do 60
do 30 Quarters 60, do 30
Subject to 15 per cent discount.

For sale by

A. F. YORKE,
Corner of Front and Market Sts.
Maysville, Ky.

March 4, 1841.—1y.

Class No. 15, New Series.

To be drawn in Covington, Ky. on Wednesday May 5th. Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.

	SCHEME:	
1	15,000	15,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,342	1,342
25	400	10,000
25	300	7,500
30	200	6,000
60	100	6,000
140	60	8,400
65	40	2,600
65	30	1,950
65	20	1,300
130	10	1,300
4745	8	37,960
27,040	4	108,160
32,296	Prizes, amounting to	$213,012

90 No Combination—15 drawn ballots.
Whole Tickets $4: Halves $2; Quarters 1.
A package of 30 Wholes for $120, draws $54
do 30 halves for 65, do 27
do 30 quarters for 30, do 13
Subject to 15 per cent discount.

Patent Stove Manufactory,

JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a Patent, APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for utility and neatness has no superior; persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of all sizes, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Jobbing, on the shortest order.

Maysville, Ky. 1841.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. OAVAN & L. M. COX,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

HAVE entered into partnership in the practice of the Law. They will practice in the Fleming, Mason, Nicholas and Bath Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals. Any business entrusted to them will receive their joint attention.

Office on the Corner of Water and Main

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between William Ward, Jr. and Samuel A. Ward, trading under the firm of Ward & Ward, has been dissolved this day. All persons indebted to the firm will call and settle with William Ward, Jr., and all demands against the firm will be presented to him for settlement.

W. M. WARD,
SAM'L A. WARD.

Feb 9th, 1841.

N. B. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville, and vicinity that he intends to continue the business, and will sell at the old stand, Coffee, Sugar, Cedar and Pine Ware of all descriptions, Cordage, &c. &c. Having just received a large assortment of Cedar Buckets, Tubs, Churns, 50 sets Cedar Coolers, &c., that he will sell for cash or promptly produce or on a very short time.

WM. WARD.

Feb 9th, 1841.

M. Marklund,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of this and the adjoining counties. Office on Cross street, one door south of the office of the Maysville Insurance Company.

Nov. 28, '39.

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located himself in Vicksburg, Warren County, Miss. will practice in the Circuit Court and Errors and appeals—the Court of Chancery—and in the Federal Court.

Feb 21, 1839.

R. H. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE,

HAVING retired from his editorial duties, will devote his attention exclusively to the practice of the law in Mason and the adjoining counties. Business entrusted to him will receive in the prompt, energetic and undivided attention.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

WILL make Collections and remit promptly.

L. J. Procter,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

Will make collections and remit to the owners.

☞ Office No 6. main cross street.

Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of medicine and offers his services in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country. Office on Second, four doors below Market Street, 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 his attention to all business confided to him.

Maysville, Feb. 5, 1840-tf

1000 POUNDS SOLE LEATHER, for sale on commodation.

Dec 31. DOCT. A. SEATON.

G. Davis & L. Marshall,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the office of Davis & Marshall, Maysville Court. Business entrusted to their care will be faithfully attended to. Office above Tarascon's Store.

Carlisle, 14, 1840—4t

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wilson, four doors above the Eagle Hotel, where he will continue to keep an assortment of Ware of the best quality, and he will positively sell at the Pittsburgh and on as good terms as they can be sold anywhere. His long and well tried experience in business, together with a number of improved workmen in his employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and he pledges himself that he will not be excelled in quality or workmanship, or cheapness. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Improved Premium Cooking Stoves and Wood Stoves, Fancy Tinware, Common and Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly for sale by JOHN C. REED.

March 19, 1840.

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, and will execute all kinds of Painting, such as House, Ornamental and Fancy Painting. Also Imitations of Wood, Marble, &c.

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

Dec. 17—3t.

Stray Horse.

SOMETIME in October last a Bay Horse about 14 hands high, heavy mane and tail, supposed to be 3 or 4 years of age, was taken up in Bracken county, Ky; and notice is hereby given that the owner may take such steps as will enable him to recover said horse.

HARVY GRIFFITH,
J. P. Lewis County.

Jan. 28, 1841.

James Morris,

Practical House Carpenter & Builder,

Having concluded to locate himself permanently here if sufficient patronage is extended to him, he therefore, begs leave to inform the citizens of Maysville, and those adjacent, that he will undertake to build or repair houses of any description at fair prices; he has had more than twenty years experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to all those that may please to give him a trial. Those persons wishing to build may do well to give him a call previous to closing their contracts, in the hopes from strict attention to his business and fair prices to have a share of public patronage. Good references given if required.

N. B. He may be seen at his boarding house, at Mrs Margaret Outten's, second door west from Wall and Washington sts.

Jan. 28, 1841.

JUST Recieved a fresh supply of fruits and childrens toys &c. &c. at the confectionery.

W. 12 Eo.