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

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THE LAST HERRING.

Young coquette,
Be mild to-morrow,
Lest you may wear
Long face to-morrow.

On Sunday night, and the widow Fox Cottage sat by her blazing fire, with her five tattered children, endeavoring, by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle to dissipate the heavy gloom that hung over her mind. For a long time Sarah had provided for her family, for she had no supporter but she had no friends in all the sublimely world around. That in providence, the wisdom of pursuits above human comprehension, had left with a wasting sickness her little means had become small, it was now mid winter, and the sky heavy and deep through the waving forest, while storms seemed rising in the heavens, and the wind roared through the bending and cracked her puny mansion. Her heart ached upon the coals of her hearth, it was the only article of food in the house; and no wonder if her dispositions brought up in her lone home the anxieties of a mother when she looked upon her children; and no children as she was, if she suffered the feelings of despair to rise, even in her breast that he whose promise was true, and to the orphan, cannot fail to provide. Providence had, for wise purposes, taken from her an element who went away on the seas, since she had heard no note or tidings of the friend of a companion and a staff to her husband, to this hour she knew not whether; and she had only left to provide for her little flock, and never but one opportunity of bring to the wants of the miserable

A solitary way left to her ability to gain a sustenance. The individual who has his own wants to supply may suffer gratitude the winter of want; but the mother, if she be wounded; his heart wrung. The most desolate and forlorn of others, may hope, for charity has yet left a friend and heart, or her eyes on misery. But the indus- trious of helpless and dependent on her from the reach of human aid, in some of these to console her. And so was the widow of Pine Knoll as she bent over the fire and gazed on her scanty remnant of food for her children, her spirit still to brighten up as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, Cowper's last lines came uncalled across her

Trust the Lord by feeble sense;
Know him for his grace,
Kiss the rod, a trembling Providence
Chastens a smiling face.

A smoked herring was scarcely laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and the loud barking of the dog, attracted the attention of the family. The widow to open it, and a weary traveller, in tattered garments, and apparently indifferent health, entered and asked a mouthful of food: "for," said he, "I have not tasted twenty four hours since I tasted." The widow's heart bleed for him under a fresh complication of misery for his sympathies lingered around her own fireside. She hesitated even now; and a share of all she had prepared for the stranger. "We are little forsaken," said she, "or sufficient for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the board, but he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes to heaven in astonishment; "and is all your store," said he; "and a herring is do you offer to one you know I have never saw! charity before! by the tears of their last mouthful to a stranger." "Ah!" said the poor widow, the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said, "I have a boy, a darling son, a prisoner on the face of the wide world, and Heaven has taken him away, and I feel towards you as I would that he would act towards him. God, who sends manna from Heaven, can provide for us all for food—and how should I, an outcast, offend him, if my son, a wanderer, destitute as you, and he have provided for him a home and peace as this, were I to turn you from my door."

The widow ended; and the stranger rising from his feet clasped her in his arms "Mad has indeed provided just a home for your wandering son; and has given his wealth to reward the offspring of his benefactress—my mother, my mother."

It was her last son! returned to her bosom from the Indies, abounding in riches. Had chosen this disguise, that he might see the more completely surprise his fond mother was a surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. The humble residence in the forest was exchanged for one, comfortable, and indeed beautiful in the valley; and the widow lived long with her dutiful son in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, and the delightful employment of virtue; and at this day the passer-by is often pointed to the luxuriant willow that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, whilst he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.

From the New-York Atlas.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND,

OR THE DOBBS DONE.

A very singular affair came off in this city lately. At an hotel in Broadway, famous for the excellence of its liquor, a few days since, a little boy came in with a very flashy looking ring and wanted to dispose of it. Every one present examined the trinket, and a few thought much of it. It, however, struck the eye of a gentleman who, we are told, is known by the very singular appellation of squeaking Johnny:

"How much do you ask for that ring?" asked the individual.

"Five dollars," said the boy.

"I'll give you two dollars for it."

"It's very hard," the boy continued, "but I suppose I must take it."

The two dollars were paid, the ring was taken, and the boy departed.

The purchaser of the ring went home. His brother saw the bauble, admired it, and asked how much he would sell it for.

"Well, Charley," said he, "I gave five dollars for it, it's worth a great deal more. you shall have it for seven."

The bargain was struck, and the ring once more changed masters.

The following day, Charles was out to Harlem. There he saw a Mr. A. who also became exceedingly tickled with the ring, which, by the by, was a taking affair, showy, the setting most capital, and much taste displayed in the whole formation.

"What will you take for that ring?" asked Mr. A.

"Well, I don't particularly care about it," said its possessor. "You know what it dog cheap."

"How much?"

"Twenty-five dollars."

The matter was instantly settled, and the ring passed into the hands of Mr. A.

The next morning, the last proprietor of this curious affair drove to town; and going into the store of a fashionable jeweller, asked the value.

"It was worth one dollar and a half," said the merchant.

Mr. A. was thunderstruck. Recovering himself, he said,

"Can you take out the stones, which of course are ——"

"Paste, sir."

"—And insert diamonds in their place."

"Yes."

"How long will it take you, and how much will it cost?"

"I can do it in two or three hours, and it will cost forty dollars."

"Do it as fast as you possibly can."

Within the given time the diamonds were substituted, and M. A. returned to Harlem.

On his arrival, he found the two brothers and several New York bloods assembled. He was greeted with a low whistle, and sundry and divers gyrations of the fingers were performed by the gentlemen present. This accomplished art is performed by resting the thumb on the nose, giving the fingers full latitude to perform all sorts of segments of circles in the air.

"How about that ring?" asked John.

"A very pretty ring," said Mr. A "and a great bargain."

"A great bargain!"

"Yes, the stones are diamonds."

"I'll bet you a hundred dollars of it."

"Why, you know, perhaps."

"No, but I don't believe them to be diamonds, and I'll bet a hundred dollars that they are not."

"Done."

"Done."

The bet was taken by Mr. A. on one part, and the two brothers on the other.

"How shall we decide?" asked the two brothers.

"We'll leave it to any jeweller in New York," said Mr. A.

The party immediately set off for the city. On arriving at a jeweller's the stones were pronounced diamonds. The brothers were not satisfied. They wished to go to another jeweller. It was agreed.

"Are those diamonds?" asked John at the next store.

"I think they are, but I can't tell without filling them."

"Oh," said John, "you must ask that gentleman. He is the proprietor."

Mr. A. gave a ready consent.

"Smash it to pieces by J——," said John.

The ring was filled.

"First rate diamonds," said the jeweller.

The mortification of the brothers was great. Not so much at the loss of their money, but at the fact of their parting with a diamond ring upon such cheap terms.

When the money was paid, Mr. A. told the brothers how he had turned the tables upon them, and their mortification was none the less at finding that the doors had been done.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

We have before us the manuscript narrative of Mr. John Wood, an American soldier of the last war, who has been twenty-eight years separated from his family and friends by being in fact a prisoner in the British East India service. His narrative bears almost the impress of fiction, so strange are the incidents through which he has passed; but his appearance indicates that he is one who has no motive for deception, and those who know him, of whom there are two or three respectable citizens, vouch for the truth of his statements.

This spring when Mr. Wood got able to travel, he left Detroit and travelled over the old battle ground, and from thence to Fort Wayne and Lafayette on the Wabash river, expecting to go down the Wabash on a steamboat; but the water being too low, he took passage in a two horse wagon with a friend to Bellville, Illinois, and from there he walked to St. Louis. After remaining a week or more, he left for Natchez on Sunday last, on board the Steamboat Gen. Pratte, in search of his family. What must be the feelings of his family, if any of them are yet alive, when he shall return!

I was born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 10, 1785, and am a kinsman of Major Enos Wood, of the United States Engineers. He was my uncle and was with Gen. Harrison at the seige of Fort Meigs, and at the battle of the Thames—he was afterwards killed at Fort George. At the time war was declared in 1812. I was living with my wife and two small children, on a farm which I had purchased in Adams county, Mississippi, near Natchez, and feeling it my duty to enroll myself in the service of my country, I enlisted in the 17th U. S. Regiment of foot, and joined General Harrison at Fort Washington, marched under his personal command to Fort Wayne, and after some fighting with the Indians, who had that Fort in their possession, we took it and burned their town in its vicinity, and compelled them to flee from that part of the country. While we were doing well under the leader of our choice, Gen. Winchester came on and took the command of the army—this change was the cause of universal regret and some discontent. Winchester moved with the main body of the army to Fort Defiance, and soon after General Harrison made his appearance, and was again as our commander, which made our hearts glad once more.

It now fell to my lot to accompany Gen. Winchester to the rapids of the Maumee, where we began to erect Fort Meigs, and while thus employed were precipitated into a fatal action near the River Raisin—here Winchester acted independent of his superior, Harrison, who knew nothing of this movement which proved fatal to the flower of his army. I was among the few who escaped the general massacre; but, alas! was a captive and was sent with Lewis, Madison, and others, to Quebec, where I was separated from my officers and sent to a prison hulk in Plymouth, England, and soon after ordered to be sent to Dartmoor. On my way to that place I made my escape from the escort in the night, but could not succeed in getting out of England. After being at large three days, I was taken up by a press gang and dragged on board a man of war, although I said all I could to get sent back to prison again, but I might as well have addressed the wind. They would brow beat me down that I was no American, but that my pretention was only to get clear of the service; so that I soon found there was no alternative left me but to join them in their predatory warfare against my country, or make my escape from them. I was resolved to try the latter, and although there were seven of us, all young and resolute, who had resolved on liberty at all hazards, although we got clear of the ships three times, yet, somehow, we would be taken and brought back, when we made some work for the boatswain and his cat o'nine tails, as well as the armorer in putting us in irons. This only made us the more resolved on leaving such tyrants; but at last we were sent to Cockburn's fleet to get the benefit of a general court martial—the crime with which we were charged was that of destroying a boat and repeated desertions, and not returning until brought back by force of arms. We tried hard to get leave to write to our friends to get proof of being Americans; but the President (General Ross,) told us that there was too much evidence of guilt for us to hope to get clear, and advised us to plead guilty and throw ourselves on the mercy of the court. He was told that we were not subjects of his Majesty, and therefore were no deserters; on this he called us to silence and would hear no more. So in a few minutes we were informed that we were to suffer death by being shot. At the same time we were told we should be recommended to mercy, and in five days after it was announced to us that we were to serve as soldiers in any regiment, troop, or company, in the East Indies, during our national lives.

And now I have been crouching under the British flag twenty-four years, in torrid Hindostan, until I became dead and worn out, and pronounced unfit for service. Providence raised me up friends there and had me sent to England as an indoor pensioner, and through the interposition of the same Providence, I got out to Quebec, and after spending last winter in the hospital at Detroit, I have now got this far on my way home—penyless but not friendless—after being deprived of wife, children, liberty, and all that could render life desirable. Yes—twenty-eight long years I have been held in durance vile. Surely, I may exclaim, the cruel wars!

If I live to find a home this side of the grave, I will publish an account of my twenty-eight years adventurd.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your city."

St. Louis, July 6th. JOHN WOOD.

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE OLD MAN'S GHOST STORY.

It was late in the winter of 18—, and in the midst of one of the severest storms of the season, that a brig, coming from Boston, struck upon the shoals on this beach Cape Island. Nothing but a miracle could have saved the life of a single human being on board, and that miracle, I believe, was not interposed in the behalf of a single one either crew or passengers. Several bodies were shortly afterwards found upon the shore; they were supposed to belong to the Boston brig. Leaning on one of the bodies, which was apparently better dressed than the others, was a large cog, nearly as stiff with the ice as his human companions, but he was not dead. The bodies were taken to a building, and left in the clothing in which they were found, while the dog, with some aid, followed me to my home. A collar on his neck bore the name of A. Dupoint. The animal returned with me the next morning, and recognized immediately the body upon which he was leaning when first discovered. This led to the belief that he was fonding on his former master—a belief strengthened by the discovery of a small medal hanging to the neck of the deceased, upon which the name of A. Dupoint was scratched or cut with a penknife. The medal was half of some foreign silver coin. I removed it from the neck, and aided in giving burial to the dead stranger. The medal I hung up in my parlor. We subsequently learned that the vessel, when she left Boston, had one passenger. Notice of the wreck, and the name upon the dog's collar, and the medal, was given in the papers, I think, at that time; but we heard nothing as there was no property to give *sanctity* to the dead. People, I find, do not enquire so closely after sick or dead relatives, if the sufferes have not their pains increased by disposable, or hereditary property. Such a possession, I find, creates strong sympathies.

As the dog brought no name with him, we gave him that of his master; and Dupoint came to be an inmate of my family, though he never forgot the place in which his master was buried. Thither he repaired as often as he came to the Island, and seemed to linger over the spot, as if sacred associations connected him with the grave.

Two or three years after the shipwreck, and during the height of our bathing season, I was requested by a lady to look for a trunk, which had probably been taken to the other house. "It has upon it," said she, "the name of A. Dupoint."

"I am afraid," she added, "you will forget the name."

"Not at all, madam," said I, "by the token that I have a dog of the same name."

When I returned, the lady was so much pleased with the result of my errand, that she asked by what good luck she had the honor of sharing her name with a dog. So I told her how the animal came by the name, and then, I think, for the first time, I looked on her face. It was beautiful, marked, indeed, by a settled melancholy, from which a smile faded away, like that gleam of candle light which is passing over the lawn.

The lady said she would come and see her namesake when they rode out. And in a few days a carriage stopped at my door, and the same lady was handed out by a gentleman whose dress indicated that he was a clergyman.

She inquired for the dog, but learned, from my family, that he had accompanied me to the Island.—As she evinced, or expresed some interest in the animal, on account of his *name*, though it is probable that she really thought little of the circumstances my wife told her that there was something else in the house which bore her name also. Astonished at the popularity of her name in my family, she desired to know what it was, and, accordingly, the piece of coin was taken from its place, and brought to her.

It was fearful, they said, to look on the young woman when her eye first rested on the silver. My wife was afraid of convulsions, but fainting ensued, and when she was sufficiently recovered, they conveyed her back to the Island, whither I repaired again next morning, and in private acquainted her with the circumstances by which I came in possession of the silver and the dog. I inferred, without being fully informed, that the young lady had left Scotland after a pledge of marriage, and that the young man was fulfilling his promise to come to her in America. The dog belonged to her brother, and the *token* bore *her* name and not his.

I pointed out to her the place in which *William* had been buried, and took my leave, promising when I came again to bring the old dog with me.

I learned that the gentleman in attendance was an avowed lover.

It was about this time that one of the servants of the family whispered to another his belief that a ghost had been seen among the graves. Watch was kept from a distance, and the belief was confirmed by the appearance after midnight of a figure in white moving slowly around the graves.

Having suspicions that I knew more of the ghost than most others, I determined to watch the next night, and ascertain whether I was right in my conjectures. Accordingly, about midnight I took a station near where we now stand, but shortly afterwards saw approach a white figure, apparently a female. She advanced slowly and looked cautiously around; then she kneeled slowly upon the grave of William, and poured forth a flood of tears. I could hear that she prayed, but the constant dash of the waves against the shore prevented me from distinguishing many of the words of her prayer. I heard occasionally a sentence—one in particular I yet remember. She seemed to have had in view other troubles and other sorrows than those resulting immediately from the death of him over whom she kneeled, and she was asking for support under the new trials that awaited her. The petition, however, concluded with the following quotation:—"Lover and friend hast thou put far from me and mine acquaintance into darkness."

Just then I saw a figure emerging from the shadow of the house, and moving towards the grave. I looked anxiously, and discovered that it was the dog Dupoint. I was fearful that he would alarm her, and render it necessary for me to discover myself to prevent harm; but the animal moved forward slowly, until he came in full sight of the female. He paused, and advanced, and paused again. The woman started when she discovered Dupoint. The dog sprung towards her, and fell crouching at her feet. "Poor dog, poor Cato!" said she, calling him by his proper name, "you at least are spared to me." She knelt down to caress the animal, and both were prostrate over the grave of a beloved friend. That night taught the young woman that her heart was in the grave with William, and she refused the addresses of the clergyman in attendance; and when only a few months ago I heard of her death, and received back poor old Dupoint, who had been her companion, I wished that one decent grave might have been the resting place of William and Anna; nor do I think that the earth would be desecrated should poor old Dupoint, when he comes to die, be laid by their side.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

This man was one of the best friends of the working classes that ever lived. He admired industry as much as he despised sloth; and there has never been known an instance where he did not furnish employment or money to an industrious man in distress.

Early one morning, while Mr G. was walking around the square, where the mechanics houses now stand, John Smith who had worked at his building in the humble capacity of hod-carrier, and who Mr G. had noted for his unusual activity, applied to him for assistance, when something like the following dialogue ensued:

'Assistance! work, ha! You want to work?'

'Yes, sir; it's a long time since I've had anything to do.'

'Very well; I shall give you some.—You se dem stone yondare!'

'Yes, sir.'

'Very well; you shall fetch and put him in dis place. You see?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And when you done, come to me at my bank.'

Smith diligently performed his task, which he accomplished about 1 o'clock when he repaired to Mr G., and informed him that it was finished; at the same time asking if he could not give him some more work.

'Ah ha! Oui. You want more work? Very well—you shall go place dem stone where you got him. Understand? You take him back.'

'Yes, sir.'

'When you done, come to my house; I shall pay you.'

Away went Smith to his work, which having got through with about sun set he waited on Mr G. for his pay.

'Ah ha! You all finish?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Very well. How much money shall I give you?'

'One dollar sir.'

'Dat is honest. You take no advantage. Dere is youre dollar.'

'Thank you sir. Can I do anything else for you?'

'Oui. Come here when you get up tomorrow. You shall have some work.'

Next morning, on calling, Smith was not a little astonished when told that he must, 'take dem tones back again,' nor was his astonishment diminished when the order was repeated for the fourth and last time. However he was one of those happy kind of persons who minded his own business, and he went on with the job with all the indifference imaginable. When he called on Mr G. in the evening and informed him that the stones were 'as they were,' he was saluted thus, in the most cordial manner:

'Ah, Monsieur Smith, you shall be my man, you mind your own business; you do what is told you; you no ask questions; you no interfere. You got one wife?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Ah, dat is bad! You wife is bad!—Anv de little chicks?'

'Yes, sir; five living.'

'Five! dat is good—I like five—I like you Monsieur Smith—you like to work—you mind your business. Now I do something for your five chicks. There, take these five pieces of paper for your little chicks; you shall work for them; you shall mind your business, and your little chicks shall never want five more. Good bye.'

The feelings of the grateful man being too much overcome to allow him to reply, he departed in silence; and by minding his own business, he is now one of the wealthiest of the name in Philadelphia.

"A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We heard Mr. Clay, in a debate, a day or two since, upon the loan bill, remark that for twenty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar. Both of them, many years gone by, had come to the conclusion, that the best principle of economy was this, "never to get in debt."—*N. Y. Express.*

We do not know what may be the practice of Mr. Clay and his lady in the matter referred, to by him. We believe the statement is incorrect however, because in 1831-'32, several gentlemen examined the records of the clerk's office in Fayette, and the result of their examinations, which was published in the newspapers of the day, showed that his property was shingled over with mortgages to an immense amount. Not more than eighteen months ago, it was a common talk in Lexington that Mr. Clay had not paid over the donation of twenty thousand dollars, made to Transylvania University, by the late Col. James Morrison, and that the trustees could get no settlement with him for the residuary bequest, supposed to be a large amount. We have heard it stated, that a few years ago, some of the old trustees of Translyvania withdrew from the board, because the majority would not bring Mr. Clay to a settlement, and because they would take old property from him at his own valuation for the interest on the $20,000 which he held. We know nothing of the matter ourselves, but these things we have heard frequently in the town near which Mr Clay resides. If it is true, as alleged, that he is keeping the University out of the munificent bequest made by one of his generous friends, on his dying bed, he deserves severe censure. Perhaps the Lexington Gazette, can give the true condition of his pecuniary liabilities to the University; and show also, how near true the above declaration said to be made by Mr. Clay, is. If true, it is a worthy example, and we shall say so—if not true, and the allegations about Transylvania be true, it is disreputable, and we shall say so. We call upon the Gazette to inquire into the matter.—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

"AS YOU WERE."

Mr. Secretary Ewing's subordinate in the General Land office, removed fourteen Clerks one day last week, because they were Democrats. A soon as the fact was made known to President Tyler, he *removed them back again*—replacing them in the offices they had just vacated. If Mr. Ewing had possessed the spirit of a grasshopper, he would instantly have resigned.

It seems that the President had given orders that there should be no more removals from office, without charges were made and proved; but Mr Ewing "took the responsibility" of acting to suit himself—leaving the interference of Mr. Tyler.—*Old Dominion.*

OPINIONS CHANGE—FACTS NEVER.

Some five or six years ago an attempt was made to rob Col. Richard M. Johnson of the laurels he had so nobly won at the battle of the Thames. At his earnest solicitation, the editor of the *Old Dominion* accompanied him on a visit to Gen. Cass, then Secretary at War, who was an aid of Gen. Harrison at the battle, to get from him a statement whether the (then) recent statements of "Old Tip" in relation to Col. Johnson were correct or not. We have a perfect recollection, of the conversation that ensued—we were present as a witness on the occasion, and throughly impressed the mind with the statements that were made by Gen. Cass. He contradicted, most positively, the statements then made by Gen. Harrison and his political friends, respecting Col. Johnson's bravery on that memorable occasion; he went farther; carried the war into Africa; more than insinuated that the conduct of Gen. Harrison on that occasion was any thing than that of a brave man, or a skilful commanding General—that he fought the battle, if at all, through a spy-glass two miles off—that the battle was fought and the victory won, without his aid or cooperation. After these unequivocal declarations of Gen. Cass, made with at hesitation or reservation, the public can judge of our surprise upon reading his late extravagant and bombastic eulogy upon Gen. Harrison, delivered by him in Paris. In this he contradicts every position he assumed in the conversation with Col. Johnson on the occasion we have referred to above, and makes him out a second Julius Cæsar. Was this done for the paltry purposes of remaining as American Minister at the Court of St. Cloud under a coon skin administration?—*Ib.*

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Progress of the Elections—The Tories triumphant by a large majority—Disturbances in France—Military employment against the people at Toulouse—Final settlement of the Eastern question, &c.

The Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived at New York on Thursday, having made the passage from Bristol in fifteen days.

She brings regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 13th, and Bristol to the 14th inst., inclusive.

The principal news of importance from England, is in regard to the elections. It will be seen that the Tories have, as was anticipated, carried every thing before them. Sir Robert Peel will be made Prime Minister. The Globe, a whig paper, concedes a majority of 50 to the Tories.

The Great Western made her homeward trip in 14 days, having arrived at Lingstead, Bristol, on the evening of July 3d. She was retarded, by easterly gales and heavy fogs, which continued nine days.

The London Globe, in speaking of American engagements, says:—We are glad to learn that the Great Western steamer has brought over four American remittances for the payment of the half year's interest on Illinois stock, due the 1st inst.; and promises are made that by the next or following packet we shall receive money for the dividends on Indiana bonds; thus leaving only the Mississippi stock in arrear. However, if congress should pass the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the different States of America, this will supply them with means to meet their engagements for some time to come.

The packet ships England and Garrick arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst—The former in 18 days, and the latter 15s. The Quebec arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th.

We may notice a slight improvement in cotton, notwithstanding the depression in almost every thing else.

We find no important changes in the money, cotton, or other markets. The elections still engrossed attention, and financial and commercial affairs were in a dull state.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter ending July 5, show a decrease of £523,640 on the year, from 1840, and on the quarter, a decrease of £3,631. The great decrease on the year is in the customs, £856,991. On the taxes there was an increase of £349,471.

The elections in England. The general election throughout the country continues with unusual excitement, attended with riots, especially in the leading towns of Ireland.

Mr. Hume, the redoubtable champion of Free Trade, a candidate for Leeds, was defeated by Tories in the election in that town.

The great repealer and agitator, O'Connell, was also defeated in Dublin by a tory majority of 168 votes; he has, however, been returned from Meath.

It is openly asserted that one hundred pounds were paid by the tories for any three votes, and fifty guineas for a single vote, on several occasions, where the contest was supposed to be about equal, and the result uncertain.

O'Connell's letter relative to his defeat.

"Fellow-citizens and Irishmen:—The enemies of Ireland—the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried their ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darling object of my life—repeal. Be not daunted, my friends; a petition will unseat the exterminators of yourselves and your holy and sacred religion. Ireland cannot bear my absence from the house at this crisis, even for a moment. I have therefore accepted the representation of the honest men at Meath; but Hotton, the honored friend of his country, will prosecute a successful petition. Your faithful friend and servant,

D. O'CONNELL."

"Merrion-square, July 10."

Election Returns.—The returns received up to 12 o'clock last night were—

	Reformers.	Tories.
English Boroughs	176	166
English Counties	22	120
Irish Counties	34	30
Scotlan	23	29
Total	159	345

The reformers have gained 36 seats, one of which is in a Welsh county, and two Scotch counties, and the Tories have gained 72 seats, of which 22 are in the English counties, three in Scotch counties, and one in an Irish county.

Awful Calamity at Rotherham—Seventy Lives Lost.—A most dreadful accident occurred, July 9th, at Rotherham, a small town about six miles from Sheffield, by which no less than seventy lives were lost. One of those large and heavy decked barges which are so common on the Humber, was launched from the yard of a builder named Chambers. Whilst on her ways, a crowd of young men and boys, to the number of 150 human beings, were permitted to collect on her deck.

She was launched broadside on, and, unfortunately, on reaching the water, she gave a considerable lurch. The crowd, probably alarmed at this, rushed at one side, when she suddenly turned completely over, so that nearly all who were on her deck were confined within her bulwarks! As speedily as the confusion would permit, she was righted, but melancholy to relate, about seventy lives were lost, of which number a large portion were young men and boys.

HANOVER.—Advices from Hanover announce the death of the Queen. Her burial took place on the 7th inst. She was much lamented by her afflicted monarch, her family, and the people at large.

The King of Hanover has dissolved the States of the Kingdom, because they refused to grant the supplies. As the constitution authorizes the government, in cases of a dissolution, to collect the existing taxes for another year, the consent of the Estates is not necessary for that period. The taxes will be levied accordingly. The Estates have been assembled for four weeks.

FRANCE.—The question of the loan was to have been decided in the French Cabinet Council on the 12th, and it was generally said and believed in Paris, that the signature of the treaty between France and the other powers, was to have taken place definitely on the 13th.

Some attempts at disorder took place at Toulouse on the evening of the 6th, and were renewed at night on the 7th.—They were suppressed. No lives were lost, but some rioters were wounded by the charges of the military, and about sixty arrests had taken place. On the 8th, there was still some rioting, but on the 9th, order was completely restored, and the operation of the assessment of house property, suspended by the former Prefect, was resumed, and proceeded without opposition.

There is no later intelligence from China—and none of any moment from the continent.

The London Herald of the 14th says that the new treaty for the settlement of the affairs of the East was signed the day before by the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain. Intelligence had been received of the formal acceptance of the Portes' ultimatum by Mehemit Ali.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET, July 12.—The weather has become exceedingly cold since Saturday evening, and the reports received from the country this morning respecting the wheat plant, are mostly unsatisfactory.

At this day's market we had a fair show of wheat from the neighboring counties; but the demand being tolerably active, a clearance was made, the finest qualities realizing the slightly advanced rates.

There was a steady retail inquiry for duty paid foreign wheat, and the previous value of the article was well supported.

Bonded wheat excited some attention, but the high terms generally asked by holders prevented many bargains being closed.

Flour moved off in small quantities at the currency on Monday last.

American stocks in London, July 12.—United States Bank £1; Maryland sixes 79; New York fives 1856, 81; Ohio sixes 98; Tennessee 79.

From the Banner and Pioneer.

CONFESSIONS OF THE NEGROES AT ST. LOUIS.

As a general rule, the "last words and dying speeches," and "more last words and dying confessions," of infamous criminals, whether black or white, are decidedly injurious to the moral feelings of the people. There are but few cases where the lives of violent and wicked men, however penitent they may seem to be, can be turned to a useful account to the living. And, yet, in the mysteries of human nature, there is a strange and insatiate propensity for the vicious, the horrible and the tragical. A book filled with pirates, robbers, murders and every thing that is horrible, barbarous and vicious, will sell and be read. All classes will read such a book—the vicious and unprincipled—the virtuous and refined (with a few exceptions)—the young and thoughtless—the old and grey headed—the gentler and the rougher sexes—all read, and wonder, and read again—and where there are deeds of boldness, of enterprise, and especially of success, thousands secretly admire, and perhaps, unconsciously rejoice in these displays of character.

We might indite a moral lecture against the reading of such books, but it would be utterly useless. Not a single individual would heed the warning.

These remarks we have deemed proper as introductory to a brief notice of the pamphlet before us. Its title page announces "An account of the murder of Jesse Blacker and Lucob Weaver, and the burning of the store-house of Mr. Collier, in St. Louis, on the night of the 17th of April, 1841. With the testimony of the trials, and confessions of Madison Henderson (alias Blanchard,) Amos Alfred Warrick, James W. Seward, and Charles Brown, and a likeness of each taken in the jail shortly after their arrest."

The CONFESSIONS were taken from the negroes themselves, while under sentence of death, and shortly before their execution, by Col. A. B. Chambers, editor of the Missouri Republican, aided by Geo. H. C. McIndy, Esq., jailor. The honorable and high-minded character of these gentlemen, and the religious profession of the latter, forbid the thought of misrepresentation on their part. The confession of each purports to have been made voluntarily, to have been received separately from each other and from all other persons, and to have been recalled forth by repeated questions. The writer "does not pretend to endorse the truth of any part of their statements, but only to say that the foregoing is a true report of their several confessions." The introduction and close of each confession contain professions of penitence and confidence in the pardoning mercy of God, and warnings against crimes. Of Madison Henderson, who if one half he confesses was true, was a most horrible villain, we give the introductory paragraph as a sample:

"I, Madison Henderson, a slave, owned by Samuel G. Blanchard, of New Orleans, in full view of the awful death that awaits me, being sensible that I am sentenced to die on the 9th day of July next, and having made, as I humbly trust, and honestly hope, my peace with my God, through the merits of his only Son, Jesus Christ, and knowing that I can only enter the kingdom prepared for the blessed, by a full and free confession, before God, of my past iniquities, and a reliance upon His divine mercy and forgiveness, and being willing, as the only reparation I can make to that God and the community, whose laws I have so oft and repeatedly violated, as well as to do what I can to restrain others from the commission of like offences, have made this my full and voluntary confession, and may that God, into whose presence I must soon come, judge me as I state truly."

And, yet, eight days before their execution, this same Madison, with the rest of these pious and pious convicts, broke jail, knocked down three or four stout men, and ran half a mile before he was caught! And we say once for all, and in the exercise of as much charity and benevolence as the gospel requires, that we do not believe in the smallest degree in the real and Scriptural repentence of these miserable murderers. Nor do we believe in the repentance and pardon, in one case in fifty, of those who profess to be so well prepared, and so ready to die, with the expectation of flying to heaven from the gallows. And we do not thus express our entire want of confidence in the religious conversion of these murderers, because "Madison, Seward and Warrick received the visitations of the Catholic clergy," while Brown was prepared for his fate by the pious efforts of two worthy Methodist ministers. We have as little confidence in the singing, praying, shaking hands, putting leading questions, "don't you feell as though God had pardoned your sins"—don't you feel happy"—"do you hope in Jesus," &c., of a Methodist, a Baptist, or a Presbyterian, as in the holy water, crysim, sign of the cross, auricular confession, and other mummery of a Catholic priest. The whole is radically defective and terribly delusive. When a man is under sentence of death, it is the greatest thing in the world to awaken up religious feelings, produce excitement, and thereby cause him to think God has forgiven him, and he will die happy. Again we say, we have not a particle of confidence in the Scriptural conversion of these culprits. Doubtless they assented to all that is written in their way of confidence, hope and warning. We pretend not to question the veracity of the writer, and doubtless the miserable wretches themselves, thought as they are reported to have said, that they were prepared to die, yet we raise our testimony against all such religious humbugery. We have examined carefully their "confessions," and are convinced that much in each case is untrue.

We would as soon believe Sinbad the sailor, Murrel's exploits, by Stewart, or the Forty Thieves, as many of the exploits told by themselves. If any one doubts our opinion, let him buy the book and read it. Besides they have told different and contradictory stories at various times, and to various persons. If these four negroes have done all the outrageous things they say, they have developed more talent, evinced more cunning, displayed more skill and masterly contrivance than any four white men ever thought of on the continent. They are all heroes of the highest order, and always successful, never suspected or detected, and yet the whole contrivance at the horrible and tragic murder and arson at St. Louis, was a miserable bungling affair for such very distinguished men!

The truth is, more than half of mankind, whether white or black, have a wonderful propensity to talk about themselves, and tell over wonderful exploits. Many of the negro race possess a singular talent at invention, provided one will put what the lawyers call, leading questions. They will go on for hours and invent, and recollect with surprising accuracy their own inventions. That they all have been guilty of most flagrant and outrageous crimes we have no doubt. Many of these, probably, they have narrated correctly. But they have never seen or done many things they "confess."

Warrick, states he was born free in North Carolina, run away from his father, hired himself to Mr. Row, a member of the legislature, was sold a slave by his mistress and sent to New Orleans, where he performed divers wonders—runaway, became a sailor, made several voyages to Boston, New York and Europe, quarreled with the capt., and challenged him to fight, to which the captain very condescendingly consented, and got a terrible whipping. Every sailor knows how very condescending sea captains are to let common sailors and negroes whip them! On another vessel he had a fight with the chief mate, and of course gave him a terrible beating.

Madison, was born a slave in Virginia, was sold to a negro trader by name of Blakely, became his confident in kidnapping and robbery, and soon arose to be a great man. Doubtless Madison has heard some one read Murrell's exploits, to which his beats a remarkable affinity.

Seward was born at Whitestown, (Whitesborough?) New York, went to school, studied at the academy (!) taught school in Syracuse (!) went to Ithica, became a visitor and intimate in the most respectable white families, and fell in love with Miss ——, the daughter of General ——, one of the oldest and most wealthy and respectable families of that section." Then follows a long romantic love story, and a period of illicit intercourse, with most bounteous supplies of money and jewelry on the part of Miss ——, with the most urgent entreaties to marry and run away to Canada, with all her fortune, but he (good soul) could not bear to make trouble between her and her relations, and left her and her fortune. Of course this must all be received as "the last words and dying speech" of a penitent, just going to heaven!!! He then became connected with a gang of counterfeiters, and after divers exploits, unwittingly fell into bad company in St. Louis.

Brown, according to his own story, has been quite a religious fellow, has been a member of Oberlin College, Ohio, and a pominent man amongst the Abolitionists, whose secret and extraordinary operations he humanely disclosed for the particular edification of slave-holders. Doubtless these disclosures will be found equally as well calculated to excite the organ of marvelousness, as the disclosures of the Murrell gang. He claims to have been an agent in the employ of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, to go into the slave-holding States and entice slaves to to run away—that he has done a large business in that line in New Orleans, and along the lower Mississippi—that agents are employed by the State Society—that the society has one hundred and fifty agents employed in the southern and south-western States—that these agents receive from twenty to fifty dollars per month, according to their zeal and success, and the danger and risk they run—that the slaves generally fall off take from their masters from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred dollars, of which they give the society from three hundred to five hundred dollars—and that blank certificates of freedom (forged of cou se) are furnished, purporting to come from remote and small counties in the interior of Ohio.—Of course he (Brown) was quite a master spirit in this enterprise. He further states that he had assisted about eight slaves to run away from New Orleans, sixteen from Vicksburg and many more from other places. We have no doubt but what all this is as true as the details of Murrell, or the travels of Munchausen. That Abolitionists in Ohio, New York and other States aid in the escape of slaves to the dominions of Madam Victoria, there is no doubt, for this part of their operations is regularly published or alluded to in their annual reports, but the one hundred and fifty agents in the south-western States at fifty dollars per month, belong to the same column as the other marvelous exploits of Brown, especially as he has contradicted his own stories and declared his truths to be falsehood and his falsehoods to be truths.

The miserable history of these hardened and deluded villains terminated on Friday, July 9th, at one o'clock, P. M. on the sand-bar opposite south St. Louis. The immense concourse of men, women and children, under a broiling sun, to witness their execution is variously estimated, from 12,000 to 30,000. We reprobate public executions. They are demoralizing in effect, and entirely subversive of the ends of justice. In several States such public scenes have been abolished. When the legislatures of our western States learn wisdom, they will provide that when a criminal is to be sacrificed, it be done by the officers of justice in the jail yard. Public executions are a relict of a barbarous age, and only serve to gratify a most vicious propensity of human nature.

From the Pennsylvanian.

PARTIES.

Some people wonder at the existence and continuance of two parties in our country, and are often heard to express a wish that party spirit and even parties themselves may be abrogated, and that men may adopt the practice of voting for those who are most honest and capable, without regard to other questions.

They do not sufficiently consider that in the question of a candidate's capability, is involved that of the manner in which he will perform the functions of the office, and that the manner of his performing its function, if it be a legislative office, depends not merely on his talents and his integrity, but also on his education, his associations, his prejudices and his interests.

They have not ascertained the true foundation of parties:—that they arise out of the opposite principles of selfishness and benevolence—of privilege and equality. Hence the essential characteristics of the prominent parties in every country must be the same. The one party will always be for increasing the advantages, the aggrandisement, and the monopoly privileges of the few—the other for improving the condition, and increasing the recognized rights and promoting the equality of the many.

It is true, that the degree in which the official agents of these parties carry out the principles of those who place them in power, will constantly vary. Aristocracy aims at conquest, not only by carrying elections, but also by seducing those whom the Democracy has elected; and it not unfrequently happens that men professes Democracy merely for their own advancement, and when elected to office belie their professions. Such cases are generally to be taken, not as evidence that the party is wrong or corrupt, but that it has been deceived by those who are both wrong and corrupt.

If the party of equal rights were never deceived, and if its agents never turned traitors, it would perpetually prevail; for its principles commend themselves not only to the consciences, but also to the interests of the mass of mankind.

The party now in power had become aware of this, hence they made a general, and to some extent successful effort to pass themselves off as friends of equal rights.

Since their success, however, every step taken has tended to withdraw the veil, and develope their insincerity.—There was not a single measure that they promised to take, except the repeal of the Sub-Treasury bill, which they have shown any disposition actually to take, when in office. There is not one, we believe, which they disclaimed, but what they have manifested a determination to pursue.

The character, as the advocates of partial and unequal privileges, is manifested in their action on the Bank Bill.—They are neither willing to provide that Congress shall be at liberty to charter another one or more banks, if it shall think fit, nor to recognize its rights to abolish the one about to be established, if the public good shall be found to require it. Thus they are determined not only to establish a partial privilege, a nobility by grant—but they undertake, by the simple act of a majority of Congress, to alter the Constitution, and to prohibit the people from the exercise of Legislative power with which, if a Bank is constitutional, they have been invested.

So long as such a disposition exists, so long there must be two parties among men.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

REV. E. K. AVERY.—It is a most remarkable and providential circumstance, that after nearly nine years, during which the above named individual has suffered in the public estimation as a murderer, the evidence has at last come out, which he sought in vain to obtain at the time of his trial, and which if obtained, would have completely established his innocence. The case is thus stated in a letter from Bristol, Rhode Island, to the Editor of the Boston Post:

"At the time that Mr Avery was arrested, in accounting for his absence from his family on the night of the 20th of December, 1832, he stated that he had been on a visit to the coal mines, and that, on his return, he was belated accidentally, till it was too late to cross the ferry between Portsmouth and Bristol; and that, therefore, he was compelled to sleep at the ferry house. The fact was proved by the ferryman, but still it did not account for all the absent time. He further stated, that, about sunset, he met a boy in the fields of Portsmouth, of whom he inquired the way to the ferry. If this boy could have been produced into court, Mr. Avery would have been instantly acquitted. Every human effort was made to find the boy, but without success. But the *boy, now a young man,* is still living; is in the town of Bristol; and he stands ready to corroborate the statements of Mr. Avery. His affidavit has been taken by an eminent and intelligent magistrate of the town of Bristol; and the reasons why he did not present himself at Avery's trial, and obtain the immediate acquittal of that individual, as far as they go, are satisfactorily given. As they involve others, they are omitted by me, but will, in all probability, soon come before the public. If the boy that was, young man that now is, can be relied on, and his character is said to be unimpeachable, no man can hereafter doubt that the Reverend Ephraim K. Avery had nothing to do with the murder of the girl, Sarah Maria Cornell."

There is so much disposition among a portion of the community to imagine evil against the clergy, that in case of accusation or suspicion, unless they can present the clearest proof of innocence, they are, by public sentiment at least, adjudged to be guilty. We were among the few editors who, during and subsequently to Avery's trial, were disposed to think charitably of his case, and expressed ourselves accordingly. Yet there was confessedly a lack of positive, unquestionable evidence of his innocence. Or rather, there was a gap in the evidence; a period of time which was unaccounted for; and which, for ought that could be proved to the contrary, might have been employed in the commission of the murder. Had the prisoner been able to prove that he was in the fields of Portsmouth at the date mentioned, the time would have been all accounted for, and the chain of evidence complete. But, notwithstanding the universal notoriety which had been given to the case, and the unwearied efforts which were made to find the man and boy whom he said he saw on Portsmouth fields in the gap of time unaccounted for, nothing could be heard from them,* and this circumstance tended strongly to his prejudice. It was said, if he had seen any man and boy, and spoken to them, or either of them, they must have known it; and after all the noise which had been made about the case, they must unquestionably be aware of the importance of their testimony. Why then did they not make their appearance. Why could nothing be seen or heard of them? To these questions no satisfactory answer could be given. And although the jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty,' public sentiment pronounced the pri soner guilty.

*Mr. Randall in his opening for the defence, said "unfortunately for the prisoner; every effort to trace out the man and boy have been unavailing."

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer.

IMPUDENCE.

In the very face of the observation of every man of common sense to the contrary, the federal journals are lauding the present session of Congress for its great industry and anxious desire to adopt measures that will benefit the country. Do they imagine that the people are fools and are incapable of noting the gross corruption and useless expenditures that mark every movement of the federal majority. Can they point to one act of the "Extra Session" that is calculated to be of advantage to the people? Will they dare to say that the squandering of *three millions* of the revenue among the speculators, for which the people must in some shape or other be taxed, is a wise and prudent measure? Will they say that after throwing away $3,000,000 of the people's money for the benefit of the leeches of society, that it is for the good of the people to burden them with a national debt of $12,000,000? Will any of them go out among the farmers and workingmen, and have the impudence to ask their approval of the grand measure of this infamous session—a *National* Bank? These are the only measures that have been acted on by the present Congress, and however much the bank bought scribblers may extol the actions of the federal majority to the rag money aristocracy, they do not go among the people, the sinews and muscle" of society, the farmers, mechanics and workingmen, and have the impudence to tell them that will saddle them with a National Debt, which in consequence of the starving operatives of England, will degrade them to the miserable condition of the starving operatives of England, and will roll down on our free soil the aristocracy more hearthless and tyrannical than any which can be found among the aristocratic institutions of the old World.

We take the following from the Evidence Herald. It is a communication addressed to the Editor of that paper "I have just been informed by a captain of a vessel now in Bristol, R. I., just from New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, that the situation of the convicts in that region is miserable in the extreme. He says he saw men chained to wheel-barrows, compelled to drive by cruel task-masters to beyond their strength, and with rags only sufficient to cover their naked bodies, and no shield from the burning rays of the sun, deprived of every comfort, and all communication with their friends cut off; and that their condition is enough to melt the heart of a stone.

Can it be, that these people sentenced by the legislature of our country, languish in such cruel bondage, while the whole United States is kept in fear by a paltry fellow, a bragging son of an Englishman, who dares to call American soil, to boast of and to hide his deeds? It is a scandal to the land and ought to be sounded from end to end of the Union to the other, until something is done for these our own adopted citizens, whose only offence was that Lafayette, Steuben, and Kosciusko were guilty of. "The Captives" were French rebels and American Pirates indeed. A curious distinction from the pirates of the world, who are now levying black mail upon the innocent Chinese—who are practicing slavery and trying to make slaves of the whole human race—who are trying to cant denouncing intemperance and introducing an intoxicating drug down the throat of a whole nation. But can more be done among this whole people? Is there no eye to pity them? Where are the abolitionists? Or is only it black flesh can move their sympathies?"—*Pittsburgh Planet.*

SURGICAL OPERATIONS AT THE CITY.—From the New York Herald. We cut the following graphic account of amputation in the Medical Theatre of the University. D. CARRIE.

We may truly say we never read a more thrilling paragraph in a newspaper:—*Balt. Sun.*

The next case was an interesting case of white swelling, for which the leg was to be amputated. The patient was a youth of 15; pale, thin, but calm. One professor felt for the femoral artery, and the leg held up for a few minutes in the agony of fear. The compress part of the tourniquet was placed upon the artery, and the leg held by assistant; the white swelling was full; a little wine was given to the patient, the white swelling was pale but resolute; his father held his head and left hand; a second feasor took the long, glittering knife, and for the bone, threw the knife in the air but rapidly—the boy screamed to God, the tears ran down the father's cheeks, the first cut from the inside was made, and the bloody blade of the knife guided by the pint—the sight of the gaping—the screams were terrific, the operator calm.

Again the knive was thrust in, and the bone; the terrific screaming was no more or two picked up their lats to scream on scream—and again the blade of the knife issued from the bone and was laid aside. The blood spouted and the boy cried agonisedly, "Father! father! father! oh mercy! mercy!" The flesh was thrust back with a piece of wet linen, the divided end of the quivering muscles were sopped from time to time with a sponge—the saw glistening in the hands of the operator—the father pale as death—the boy's eyes fixed on the instrument with glazed agony—crush—once—twice—and the limb, from the toes to the centre of the thigh was quietly dropped into a box under the table. At this moment the father's eyes closed, his child's hand dropped from his grasp, he reeled from the table, and fell senseless on the floor.

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Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Kentucky. Tickets, $50,000, 40,000, 35,000, 30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 dollar. Every Wednesday, in Baltimore, Md. Tickets, $20,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 dollar. Every Thursday, in Louisville, Ky. Tickets $20,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 dollar. 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 to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

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Drawing of Class 164.
13-55-69-12-28-45-7-61-40-63-41-1-
Drawing of Class 165.
30-53-38-72-31-63-14-15-70-18-4-55-
Drawing of Class 42—N. S.
35-55-10-26-30-83-32-38-35-1-27-67-72-
Drawing of Class 41—N. S.
52-73-23-36-7-40-12-89-85-32-29-66-

MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

August 19, 1841.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE-$2,50 PER ANNUM

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate on the 12th, passed the fortification bill to a second reading.

On Friday, the debate on the Bank bill in the House, was brought to a close by operation of the gag-law.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Journal of Commerce:—Letters from New Orleans state the sudden death of one of the Directors in the Canal Bank, has caused an investigation into his accounts, which on the examination had proceeded to disclose a deficit of over $30,000.

CLAY.—Mr. Clay has returned to the U. States. The New York papers state that he had has received directions from his physician at Washington, not to leave Washington on his arrival, and, that he will not be attached."

While the democracy have agitated the subject of repealing the odious measures which have fastened upon the country the Federal party, we frequently meet with details of the right of Repeal in the leading Whig papers. The following are the comments of the New York Sun on the proceedings of the public meeting in the Park:

"Should many of these men dislike violence and disorder, yet violence is no repeal of charters, or of laws, without violence or disorder: because Repeal is a rule, the barbarous laws are broken down, as when the charter of a bank may be made the charter of the Constitution,—the charter of society,—the whole compact as it is called,—abandon—anarchy, and to the wildest elements of conspiracy, or forcible despotism.

These whigs have a very odd way of defining positions they assume. We have done nothing but repeal good, and some laws, and waste the means of charity since they have been in power. We have repealed contracts, and call this a repeal, a blotting out of *all* debts of *debt*, thereby recommending "violence and disorder," of which we seem so very fearful, should the people in this country are supreme, to abrogate their unjust laws.

The concluding paragraph from the New York Sun, is not now, there *never was* a time when it is *he*, on our national statute book, EFFECTUABLE LAW, and least of all the framers of the Constitution intended that a law creating a Bank, should be durable and durable as the constitution itself. They never intended to place money sovereignty above the constitution and of the Sovereignties of this Union; and yet the friends of Mr. Clay's Bank, and the immunities and privileges claimed for it will not yield to other power. The constitution, the terms of its own existence, may be changed whenever and as often as states may choose; but this *Bank* has been for twenty years, in defiance of the Constitution, and will laugh at the changes of that instrument which was framed at it. The advocates of the *nature of party*, contend that, the now dominant party may be, and be, stripped of its power, yet the evil consequences of mischief which it may have wrought, must and shall be everlasting. The rights of justice may be annihilated—the civil and criminal code of the land may be shared or abrogated—but a corporation is to be sacred, irrepealable, eternal, in all its power to do evil to the many, for the benefit of a few—all its corrupt and corrupting influences upon public and private affairs.—Nonsense is so monstrous, so utterly at war of all the notions of right and wrong which the people of this country have received from God and nature, and education, that none but actual or expectant hangers on the monster's bounty should attempt to touch it, and hope to be forgiven. We propose the repeal of a *law* of congress—a public money contract, and, perhaps, and forthwith we are denounced as *anarchists*. The "Whigs" have violate the Constitution and broken contracts between individuals, under the laws and the Constitution, and yet they prate of "*all the barriers of society*" being "*broken down*" by democratic party, and hypocritically and exclaim, *you* are "abandoned indeed to anarchy, and to the worst element of conspiracy, or despotism."

Mr. McKay has notified the Mississippi bondholders that the State will not pay the bonds; leaving them to settle with the Union Bank of Mississippi and U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

REPEAL. An immense mass of the democracy of New York assembled before the City Hall on the 30th ult. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the measures of the present Administration. The following resolutions adopted at this meeting, evince a proper spirit, and ere long every pure American heart will respond to them, "so be it." Truly is it remarked by the New York Standard, "the people of this country are *essentially, radically* DEMOCRATIC, and though now and then they may be seized, as of late, with the mania of aristocracy and oligarchy, it has never yet lasted a single *lustrum*—nor will it now. From every quarter we hear of disgust and mortification in the Whig ranks, at the delusion under which they have fallen; and of solemn resolves to shake off the shackles imposed by their leaders. The voice from the Park will be cheering to thousands who will rejoice in the tone and spirit of the proceedings, and send them on, in animating echoes from hill to hill, until they shall reach every log cabin beyond the mountains, and bring the hardy and cheated yeomanry, "to the rescue—to the rescue!"

Whenever a free people believe that the conduct of their Government, in its intercourse with foreign powers, compromises the National honor, or suffers their rights in any way to be violated, without sufficient reparation or satisfactory explanation; or that its domestic policy is calculated to injure the prosperity of their country, or may prove detrimental to the rights and liberties of any portion of its inhabitants, it is both their privilege and their duty to assemble and express their disapprobation thereof, and to devise plans to effect, at the earliest period, a change in the direction of affairs, and a repeal of such obnoxious measures as may have been, or are likely to be, adopted:

And, inasmuch, as the present Federal Administration has receded from the high and manly tone of that which preceded it, and has made concessions to the Government of Great Britain, incompatible with the spirit of the American people, and a proper defence of their rights; and as its friends have introduced into Congress a series of measures, forming a complete system "deadly hostile to the constitution," and which, if consummated, will work a radically ruinous change in the domestic policy of the country, and seriously oppress the great mass of the people—the honest and the industrious—merely for the benefit of the speculating few, the Democratic Republican Electors of the First Senatorial District of the State of New York, have convened for the purpose of considering the matters aforesaid, and taking such action thereon as may be deemed therefore

Resolved, That the admission of Daniel Webster in his letter of the 24th of April last, to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to the effect that Alexander McLeod ought to be released without a trial upon the indictment found against him under the laws of this State, was, of itself, a strong proof of the necessity of a point indispensable . . . the maintenance of the position taken by the last administration, and almost unanimously sustained by the people; but made, as it was, upon the application of Mr. Fox, backed by a threatening allusion to "the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from the rejection of the demand," it assumes "the decided aspect" of an inexcusable degradation of the honor and dignity of the nation.

Resolved, That the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, remanding McLeod for trial, meets our warmest approbation; and we expect, in concurrence with a large majority of our fellow-citizens, that he will now be tried pursuant to the laws of the State, without any farther attempt on the part of the General Government to impede their regular and impartial administration.

Resolved, That the independent spirit of the American people will tolerate no settlement of their various differences with Great Britain, not in accordance with the principles by which they have always been governed, to "ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and his adjutators in Congress, have failed in their attempt to justify the call of the "Extra. Session," on the ground of embarrassment in the National finances; on the contrary, we aver that such call was not required by any exigency in public affairs, but was made in order that partizan animosity might be gratified, and the flood gates of speculation be again opened, by the immediate repeal of the Independent Treasury System, and the substitution of a National Bank; and that for the heavy expense to which the country is subjected by the "Extra. Session," the administration should be held to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That we continue firm in our opposition to any connection of the National Treasury with banking institutions; and are rejoiced to know that our sanguine expectations as to the Independent Treasury System, have been realized by its operation, and that it has been fully proven to be the best system which has yet been devised for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public money.

Resolved, That good policy should restrain a government from setting an evil example to its citizens by the issue of an irredeemable currency; and we are fearful that the departure from this sound maxim by the Federal Administration, in the passage of a law authorizing the borrowing of twelve millions of dollars by the issue of a stock, the terms of which are not to be sufficiently advantageous to command it to capitalists, whereby it will be forced to float in the market as a species of currency, without the virtue of Treasury notes, which were, in fact, redeemable at all times, by being receivable for public dues, may not only tend to impair the credit of the nation, but exert an injurious influence on the community.

Resolved, That the passage of the law for a temporary loan of twelve millions of dollars, and the retention of the power to issue and receive Treasury Notes for five millions in addition, coupled with the extravagant appropriations which are pressed upon Congress, and the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the proceeds of the public lands, which has passed one branch of that body, clearly demonstrate the determination of the party in power, to place the nation in such a situation that a national debt and an increased tariff will be inevitable.

Resolved, That although we are perfectly willing that appropriations may be made, sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the government, and are desirous that the country may be placed in proper state of defence, yet we are forced to believe that extravagant appropriations which the Federalists are urging in Congress, for the most part under pretence of preparing for war, while they proclaim that there is no doubt of continued peace, are prompted by a desire to pave the way for a national debt, and a protective tariff, coupled with a yearning for an increased executive patronage to satisfy the cupidity of their partizans, and not by a sincere regard for the public interests or the national honor.

Resolved, That the agrarian law for the annual distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, would be liable to strong objection, as tending to lessen the independence of the States, by accustoming them to rely upon the bounty of Congress for the funds requisite to maintain their respective governments, if it had been brought forward in a time of national prosperity; but it has attained a degree of profligacy unequalled in the legislative history of the country, by its passage through the House of Representatives almost simultaneously with laws to borrow money to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, and for the imposition of additional taxes, and while we have unadjusted difficulties with the most formidable nation of Europe, which may soon result in war; and we, therefore, feel constrained to believe that its friends, in endeavoring to withdraw an annual income of the millions of dollars from the National Treasury, seek to facilitate a national debt and a protective tariff.

Resolved, That debt is a great drawback upon the energies of a nation, as well as of an individual, and the former should under no circumstances leave its ordinary expenses, incurred in time of peace, to be liquidated in future years; that a permanent national debt requires continued taxation, in some form, to pay its interest, and renders a nation insensitive to impeachments of its honor, by crippling it of the "sinews of war;" and we therefore earnestly call upon Mr. Tyler to guide the administration in this respect by the sound sentiments of his early years, that "the day, it is to be hoped, has passed, in which a national debt was esteemed a national blessing; and he, who with the example of England before him, entertains such a doctrine, denies to himself the exercise of his mental faculties."

Resolved, That we protest against a protective tariff, because it is unauthorized by the constitution; because it taxes the great mass of the community, for the benefit of a few wealthy manufacturers; because it depresses individual enterprise and promotes the spirit of monopoly; because it is deleterious to the interests of commerce; because it retards improvement; because it generates an expansion and consequent depreciation of the currency; because it produces an extravagant expenditure inconsistent with a republican government; because it leads to a national debt; because a free people need no other protection than to be let alone; and because it is a narrow minded policy, which might have been congenial to "dark ages," but in no way is it in accordance with the liberal principles of the present age.

Resolved, That the domestic policy of the Federal party, as developed by the several measures introduced into Congress through the regular Committees of the House of Representatives,—known as the Loan, the Bank, the Revenue and the Distribution Bills, presents an entire system the main elements of which are a National Bank, a National Debt, and a Protective Tariff: that the effect of such a system, if once firmly established, will be to subject the whole trade of the country to the absolute power of a few individuals, who, by expansions and contractions of the currency, can effectually control the markets throughout the Union; while the tariff will "protect" them against the introduction of foreign goods, except at prices sufficiently high to cover the addition of an enormous duty; and the money thus raised by duties would mostly be expended in the payment of interest on the national debt, of which they would naturally be the owners; that this system which was germinated in England, in the days of her greatest corruption, now holds her people in withering bondage to her powerful moneyed and landed aristocracy,—a bondage from which they can be delivered only by a forcible revolution; but it has no sympathy with a Republican soil, and, if the seeds of it are sown here, it will become the duty of all Republicans to arouse and secure their early eradication, and the repeal of every law forming part of a system so inquitously violative of the equal rights of the whole people.

Resolved, That that power, which by the establishment of a National Bank would be entrusted to an irresponsible corporation, is inimical to the principles, and dangerous to the continuance of a republican government—the "regulation" of the currency to be vested by it in the associates of the bank parlor, would enable them, by alternately expanding and contracting it, to cause excessive fluctuations in the facilities of credit, thereby controlling the wages of labor, the prices of merchandize, and the value of securities—not only holding the producing classes in absolute servitude, but possessing the ability by a turn of the screw, to involve the fortune of the retired citizen, and the business of the active and enterprising, in a common ruin; and if the proper use of such a power, could confer benefits doubly greater than those which have been ascribed to it by its warmest advocates, it is too susceptible of abuse to be confided even to men who are esteemed to be honest, much less to the cunning and unscrupulous, whom experience has demonstrated are most likely to obtain its management.

Resolved, That there is nothing in the history of the late Bank of the United States which should commend a like institution to favor; while the periodical distress it has brought upon the country, its defiance of law, its continued warfare upon the government, its notorious bribery and corruption, the peculations and other bad conduct of its officers, and its final insolvency, with the loss of its capital, are instructive lessons from which reasonable warning should be taken.

Resolved, That our country need a National Bank is not confined to "Mr. Clay's plan," "Mr Ewing's plan," or a "compromised" plan, but we are inflexibly opposed to *any* national corporation, with banking powers, or for the miscalled purposes of "regulating the currency;" and we consider the amendments made to the Bank Bill in the Senate, to evade the constitutional scruples in relation to an "old fashioned bank," of those Federalists who are termed "abstractionists," to be a paltry subterfuge, unworthy of honorable men, and deserving unqualified contempt.

Resolved, That not only is the Constitution, both in letter and spirit adverse hostile to the creation of a National Bank; but it is now universally admitted, that the sagacious patriots who framed that sacred instrument, refused to include among the powers delegated to Congress, authority to incorporate an institution of this kind; it will, therefore, be the bounden duty of the friends of the Constitution, if such a deleterious infringement of its integrity is perpetrated, to devote their whole energies to restore its original purity, and transmit it unsullied to posterity.

Resolved, That as the powers which will be vested in a National Bank, if one is incorporated, are capable of extension until it may ultimately become too powerful to be overthrown without violence, good policy dictates that we should be ready for a vigorous assault upon it, before its fatal talons are firmly fixed in the vitals of the country, and before it has strengthen itself for resistence by sucking our heart's blood; therefore, in advance of its birth, we do hereby pledge ourselves to oppose in every legitimate manner, any bank that may be created, and, to support no man for any executive or legislative office, who is not in favor of the immediate REPEAL of its charter.

Resolved, That the right of the legislative power to repeal any former act of legislation, is a vital principle in the theory of popular sovereignty; it has "grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of human intellect," and is emphatically a "right inestimable to free men, and formidable to tyrants only."

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from the counties composing this Senatorial District, are hereby instructed, in the event of the chartering a National Bank, to PROTEST, either by themselves, or conjointly with other members, against the same, as a violation both of the Constitution, and the principles of equal rights, and to give notice to all whom it may concern, that such bank will meet with "uncompromising hostility" until it is totally destroyed: and that an attested copy of this resolution be transmitted to each of those gentlemen.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty five be appointed by the President of this Meeting, to be known as the "REPEAL CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE of the City of New York;" that, in case a National Bank is chartered by the present Congress, such committee shall hold their office until its charter is repealed and shall have power to fill any vacancies in its number; and that it shall be the duty of such committee to arouse the Democracy of the entire Union to the importance of the present crisis, and to effect such an organization as will secure the only triumph of the cause of Repeal.

Resolved, That the said committee forthwith open a correspondence with Democratic Republicans of other cities, urging upon them the propriety of convening to respond to the action of this meeting.

Resolved, That such committee, immediately upon the receipt of information of the passage of a law in corporating a National Bank, issue a call upon those opposed to that measure, to meet in the several wards of said city, and form REPEAL ASSOCIATIONS; and that the Democratic Republican Committees throughout the Union are respectfully recommended, upon receiving like intelligence, to convene their respective districts for the formation of similiar associations, in order that the antidote may everywhere follow the spread of the poison.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of the river counties and Long Island, are recommended to meet in MASS CONVENTION, at such place on the Hudson River as may be agreed upon, as soon after the adjournment of Congress as practicable, to organize for the Repeal campaign, or, if the measures of the Federalists are not consummated at the "Extra Session," to take steps for securing at the fall election such an expression of the voice of this State as will place her hostility to them beyond cavil; and that a Committee be appointed, to consist of five persons from New York, two from Kings, and one from Richmond, to co-operate with Committees on the part of other counties, in making arrangements for such Convention; and farther, that it is suggested to the Democracy of the other sections of the State, that they convene like assemblages.

Resolved, That the powerful and spirited support which the doctrines set forth in the foregoing resolves, have received from the Democratic minority in Congress, and the general vigilance and ability with which they have opposed the schemes of a desperate and tyrannical majority, eminently entitle them to the warm commendation of a grateful people; and it is gratifying to us that Silas Wright, jr. the able and honest Senator from this State, and the delegation in the House from the city of New York, have especially justified the confidence reposed in them by their constituents.

NEGRO INSURRECTION THREAT SUPPRESSED. Yesterday morning we reached this city, by the steamboat Clipper No. 1, Capt Laurent, that a contemplated insurrection on the part of the slaves was providentially discovered in West Feliciana. The news, though not in a very definate shape, spread with rapidity through the city creating much excitement.

From Capt, Laurent and other sources we have been able to gather the following information relative to the subject.

On Friday night last the overseer on Robert J. Barrow's plantation, in West Feliciana, happened to pass by the door of a negro house and heard several of the slaves discussion a contemplated insurrection, to take place on the night of the first of August.

After satisfying himself of their design, he withdrew unperceived, and early on Saturday morning had them all arrested. They confessed to the existence of the plot, implicating several negroes on the adjoining plantations. The alarm spread like electricity—in a short time some forty or fifty negroes were arrested. The citizens of Bayou Sara were preparing to try the prisoners when Capt. Laurent left on yesterday morning.

From all that can be learned, the conspiracy extended throughout the greater part of this State and the State of Mississippi, and the watch-word of the wretches to be "no quarter." It is said that some white men were the leaders in the diabolical scheme, and that two of them have been taken; but of this, Capt. Laurent did not inform us. The intelligence by the next boat will be important.

Picayune.

From the Dial.

LABOUR.

The world dishonors its workmen, stones its prophets, crucifies its Saviours, but bows down its worship before wealth, however won, and shouts till the welkin rings again, "long live Violence and Fraud."

The world has always been partial to its oppressors. Many men fancy themselves an ornament to the world, whose presence in it is a disgrace and a burthen to the ground they stand on. The man who does nothing for the race, but sits at his ease and fares daintily, because wealth has fallen into his hands, is a burthen to the world. He may be a polished gentleman, a scholar, the master of elegant accomplishments, but so long as he takes no pains to work for a man, with his head or hands, what claim has he to respect or subsistence? The rough-handed woman, who, with a salt fish and a basket of vegetables, provides substantial food for a dozen working men, and washes their apparel, and makes them comfortable and happy, is a blessing to the land, tho' she has no education; while the fop, with his culture and wealth is a curse. She does her duty as far as she sees it, and so deserves the thanks of man. But every oyster or berry that fop has eaten, has performed its duty better than he. "It was made to support human nature, and it has done so," while he but is a consumer of food and clothing. That public opinion tolerates such men, is no small marvel.

The productive classes of the world are those who bless it by their work or their thought. He who invents a machine does no less service than he who toils all day with his hands. Thus the inventors of the plough, the loom, and the ship, were deservedly placed among those society was to honor. But they also, who teach men moral and religious truth, who give them dominion over the world; instruct them to think; to live together in peace, to love one another, and pass good lives enlightened by wisdom, charmed by goodness, and enchanted by religion; they who build up a loftier population, making man more manly, are the greatest benefactors of the world. They speak to the deepest wants of the soul, and give men the water of life and the true bread from Heaven. They are loaded with contumely in their life, and come to a violent end. But their influence goes on like morning from land to land, and village and city grow glad in their light. That is a poor economy, common as it is, which overlooks these men. It is a vulgar mind that would rather Paul had continued a tent maker, and Jesus a carpenter.

Now the remedy for the hard service that is laid upon the human race, consists partly in lessening the number of unproductive classes, and increasing the workers and thinkers, as well as giving up the work of ostentation, and folly, and sin.—It has been asserted on high authority, that if all men and women capable of work would toil diligently but two hours out of the twenty four, the work of the world would be done, and all would be as comfortably fed and clothed, as well educated and housed and provided for in general, as they now are, even admitting that all went to sleep the other twenty-two hours of the day and night. If this were done, we should hear nothing of the sickness of sedentary and rich men. Exercise for the sake of health would be heard of no more. One class would not be crushed by hard work, nor another oppressed by indolence, and condemned, in order to treat the just vengeance nature takes on them, to consume nauseous drugs, and resort to artificial and hateful methods to preserve a life that is not worth the keeping, because it is useless and ignominious. Now men may work at least three or four times this necessary amount each day, and yet find their labor a pastime, a dignity, and a blessing, and find likewise abundant time for study, for social intercourse, and recreation. Then if a man's calling were to think and write, he would not injure the world by even excessive devotion to his favorite pursuit, for the general burthen would still be slight.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the following advertisement of the Rev. I. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE, which, as we are informed, has become one of the most celebrated remedies now in use, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe. It is also highly recommended as a remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints.

Judging from the numerous testimonials which we have seen in the circulars in the hands of the venders, we should think it well merited the confidence of the public—and especially the attention of all invalids. Among the certificates we see the names of some of the most distinguished medical gentlemen and clergymen in our country.

The medicine can be had in this city at Dr. A. SEATON'S Drug Store, corner of Front and Sutton sts.

Important

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND WINDPIPE.

REV. I. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE. A new, and valuable remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe; extensively used and recommended by the Medical Faculty, to whom the recipe has been freely made known.

The Proprietor of this medicine, having witnessed with much pain the great and increasing destruction of the life and health of so many of his fellow beings by Consumption, Bronchitis, and the various and numerous diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, was induced to direct his attention and enquiries to the discovery of a more *efficacious remedy* than has heretofore been presented to the public.

With much care, consultation and study, he has prepared a medicine which he now presents to an intelligent and discerning public, with the utmost confidence in its virtues and success in the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended—and which he is willing to submit to the most scrutinizing test of the public opinion, and to rest its reputation upon their decision.

He is already assured upon their testimony, that is superior to any thing yet discovered, and the proprietor firmly believes that it taken according to the directions, it will effect a cure in *nine cases out of ten*, in those diseases for which it is recommended. This medicine has now been before the public and extensively used for several months past, and not a solitary case of dissatisfaction has been reported to the proprietor.

This circumstance, together with the fact that it has been so generally recommended by Physicians of the highest respectability, to whom the recipe has been freely made known, warrants the Proprietor in the expression of the belief that it will give the most perfect satisfaction in these peculiar distressing cases above enumerated.

The proprietor is now receiving almost daily, testimonials of the highest respectability from Physicians, Clergymen and others, who have become acquainted with its nature and effect—among which are the following:

To all whom it may concern—This may certify that I have examined the Rev'd Isaac Covert's ingredients, compounded under the name of the Balm of Life, and believe said compound is happily calculated to relieve persons of all ages and sexes afflicted with acute and chronic diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, as indicated by coughs, difficult breathing and pains in the different parts of the chest, if administered under suitable circumstances, and in appropriate doses.

JOSEPH T. HOLLOWAY,
Physician and Surgeon.

Auburn, August 31, 1838.

From the Rev'd D. Moore.—In 1836 my lungs became seriously diseased, and continued so for nearly fourteen years, and about six years since I was attacked with a chronic bronchitis which occasioned me much pain and distress, attended by difficult breaking & pains in various parts of chest. In March last I purchased a bottle of Rev'd Isaac Covert's Balm of Life, and the effect has been that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic bronchitis is nearly if not altogether cured, and the pains of the chest have subsided. I have great confidence in the Rev. Mr. Covert's Balm of Life, as a good and safe medicine. DAVID MOORE.

Aurelius, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

The nature of the composition of the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life having been fully explained to the following medical gentlemen, who have consented that they may be referred to as authority for its utility as an expectorant in those chronic cases of pulmonary disease, in which such a remedy is indicated:

D. M. Reese, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College.

J. McNaughton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Fairfield Medical College.

Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City.

This certifies that having examined the Rev I. Covert's Balm of life, in all its component parts, we do believe it to be one of the best compounds for coughs, consumptions, chronic inflamations, etc. of which we have any knowledge, and do most cordially recommend its use to all afflicted with the above named diseases.

J. W. Daniels, M. D. Seine;
W. J. Lossjop, M. D. do.
Thos Needham, M. D. Onondago.
Lawrence, M. D., Baldwinsville.

FOR SALE BY DR. A. SEATON.
Sole Agent for this City.

Maysville, Aug 12.

Notice.

ADAM G. SCOTT: Sir, you will please take Notice, that I have been appointed by the Mason Circuit Court, commissioner to settle the claims and accounts between you and John Manners, and will attend at the Clerk's office at Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, on Saturday, the 28th of August, for that purpose. JOS. FRAZEE.

Aug 12, 1841.

LOAFER'S LAMENT.

BY PILGRLICK.

I would not live always—I care not to stay—
Vare there's plenty of work, but no chance to play,
A straw to suck lasses, a mug of old beer,
Am enough for the life I wish for to live here!

I would not live always—no, dar'n'd if I would,
Vare loafers can't loaf as they used for to could
Vare Tunes Wan Wachten, our mortal old
ole fee,
Has shut up the rum-holes vare we used for to go!

I would not live always away from the bowl,
The only companion to cheer my lone soul,—
I would not roam on through life's weary way,
Without that old friend for to moisten my clay!

I would not live always—oh, no, I'll be blow'd,
But in the dark grave I'd rather be throw'd—
Vare ended will be all my sorrows and sin—
Than thus be chok'd off from my good old gin:

☞ Modern example does a great deal to teach us that

The chief end of man,
Is to keep what you've got and get what you can.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Kentucky, on the 1st July, 1841, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

A
John Alexander Jesse Alexander
Wesley Arnold
B
Mrs. Han. Basket John Brooks
David Barrows William Burns
Jesse Basket
C
Charles Colcord, or Hillory Chaney
his Ats. John Cannady
Clerk of Nicholas A Couchman 2
Circuit Court 3 William H Cook
D
Ishmael Daisey Sam'l. Dinsmore
Henry Dinsmore.
E
Edward Esham Daniel Esham
F
Commodore Folana John Forgey
H
Richard Hopkins James Horian
Reuben Hawes David Halladay
J
William Jones 2 Lewis Jones
K
David Kennedy Richard King
H
Lewry H McGinnes Laban D Mayhugh
John McConnaughhay 3
N
John Neal
O
Lucy Ogden
P
Archibald Prather Col. Benj. Payton
John Piper
Sheriff of Nicholas County 2
R
Wm Roberts
S
Andrew Scobee Carter & Secrest
A J Swedley John C Scott
Nelson Slane Allen Spicer
Wm Secrest Robert Shannan
J T Smart
T
Johnathan Tanner S Thompson
W
Joseph Woods
JOEL HOWARD, P. M.

Tri-Weekly Line of Stages

BETWEEN

Maysville & Flemingsburg,

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.

Fare through $1, intermediate places in proportion. COOPER & DAULTON.

April 29—3m.

Dr. A. M. M'Kinney,

RESPECTFULLY renders his professional services to the citizens of Murphysville and vicinity in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

July 17—ly

BEDSTEADS!!

OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES, on hand and for sale by
PAUL L. HOEFLICH,
may 12. Upper Grade, Maysville.

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.

Drugs! drugs!! drugs!!!

NOT selling in any way just at this particular time—but for sale at a fair profit, or cost and carriage to the needful—*punctual* customers on liberal time.

☞ Friends or not, call at No 10, Market street: you can be served by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

July 21:

Wm. Wallace,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville, that he will deliver an Introductory (free) Lecture, this evening at the Athenaeum Hall. Subject—"Bible Literature."

Aug. 5th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due the firms of Taliaferro & Fickett—W. T. & J. N. Taliaferro—Taliaferro & Marshall, are placed in the hands of Mr A. A. Wadsworth for collection or settlement. A. A. Wadsworth is authorised to sell or rent my house on Market street.
W. T. TALIAFERRO.

Cincinnati, August 2, 1841.

Important Intelligence.

THE following Prizes in the LITERATURE LOTTERY, of Ky., for the benefit of Shelby College, have been drawn recently and sold to persons in this city and vicinity; except in some instances where the tickets have been returned to the managers for want of purchasers:

Class 116.	Com. nos.	21-27-73	$	40 00
" 16, n s.	"	14-25-67		100 00
" 119.	"	13-43 44		100 00
" 18, n s.	"	2-42-70		70 08
" 120.	"	9-37-50		200 00
" R	"	1-21-65		100 00
" 121.	"	2-26-67		1000 00
" 1	"	7-21-44		400 00
" 19, n s.	"	4-24-60		2369 00
" "	"	6-26-54		1000 00
" 122.	"	2-31-51		80 00
" 20, n s.	"	6-31-79		5000 00
" "	"	8-33-12		700 00
" 10	"	17-43-56		250 00
" 123.	"	11-56-68		300 00
" "	"	16-29-68		1000 00
" 124.	"	17-39-55		100 00
" 125.	"	14-44-61		60 00
" 127.	"	9-30-66		30 00
" 128.	"	7-29-65		100 00
" 23 n s	"	19-30-48		50 00
"	"	24-41-79		25 00
" 130.	"	17-36-77		500 00
" 131.	"	25-40-67		75 00
" 132.	"	15-37-78		100 00
" 25 n s	"	16-32-65		100 00
" 134.	"	6-31-50		200 00
" 29 n s	"	29-59-73		1000 00
" 138.	"	41-57-78		400 00
"	"	41-45-57		500 00
" 28 n s	"	9-48-54		2,500 00
" 140.	"	41-42-57		75 00
" 27 n s	"	29-37-75		200 00
"	"	3-24-69		700 00
" 142.	"	39-55-61		200 00
" 31 n s	"	3-36-68		2000 00
" 32 n s	"	3-41-68		100 00
" 33	"	1-39-68		50 00
" 146.	"	7-16-69		35 00
" 149.	"	25-74-78		50 00
" 34 n s	"	7-45-74		50 00
" 150.	"	19-66-75		500 00
" 151.	"	17-49-74		150 00
" 152.	"	36-64-75		100 00
" 153.	"	19-37-75		400 00
" 154.	"	6 35-57		60 00
		8-45-75		125 00
		5-22-45		100 00

Together with many smaller prizes amounting in all to not less than Two Thousand dollars.

N. B. Persons holding any of the above tickets, are requested to bring them in and receive the CASH.

To the Court of Fortune send your way
And purchase a ticket, nor longer delay:
For Prizes there are, as one can deny;
Then COME ONE AND ALL your good luck to try.

A. F. YORKE & Co.
No 1, Corner of Front and Market sts.
Maysville, Ky.

Don't forget the number.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

PAUL L. HOEFLICH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand, and offers for sale, at his WARE-ROOM, Front Street, upper grade, large assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as REVESS SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, CHERRY SAFES, SIDE TABLES, DINING TABLES, BREAKFAST TABLES, CANDLE STANDS, &c., which he will sell on accommodating terms.

July 1, 1841.—tf

Patent Stove Manufactory,

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

Maysville Sep. 26, 1839.-t.

Fresh Drugs.

SELLING OFF AT A PROFIT!

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. from the East, which together with his former Stock, enables him to offer to his friends and patrons an opportunity of supplying themselves on as favorable terms as at any City in the west.

He wishes to SELL OFF his present stock at a *fair living profit*, and thereby be supplied with the *needful* to increase his purchase and advance the interest of his customers.

N. B.—Orders from Physicians and Country Traders promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted good, if not they may be returned.
DR. A. SEATON.

Maysville, July 15, 1841.

FIRST VOLUME OF CHARLES O'MALLEY.

We have printed in four Extra Quarto New Worlds; in style suitable for binding with the volume which concludes next week, viz: the present volume, the whole of the first volume of CHARLES O'MALLEY. It is now ready for delivery. All these numbers, together with another extra number, containing three parts of the second volume and the number for June 12, containing the fourth part, will be sent gratuitously to all *new* subscribers who will send us $3 for one year, or $5 for two years, also to all present subscribers who will send the same sums in renewal of their subscriptions, from the time when they have, do, or shall expire.

A limited edition only, has been issued, at a cost of $1000. Orders should be forwarded without delay, to prevent disappointment in in obtaining copies.

J. WINCHESTER, Publisher,
50, Jan-street, New York

Z. CHARIAH JONES, adm'r of Salem Jones, dec'd, Complainant, against the Creditors and heirs of said Salem Jones, and others, Defendants: IN CHANCERY.

The above case having been referred to me as Master Commissioner, by the 1st Circuit Court, under the act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved, February 20th, 1839, Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all others interested, that I will attend on Saturday, the 21st day of August, at the Clerk's office, of the Bath Circuit Court, in Owingsville, to receive proof or against any claim presented, on which day the creditors are required to prove their claims upon me, and those wishing to contest any claim will attend on said day with their proof.

J. A. TURNER, Jr.
Master Commissioner.

Owingsville, July 15, 1841.

Just received,

2 BBLS best Copal Varnish,
1 " " Copal do. For sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

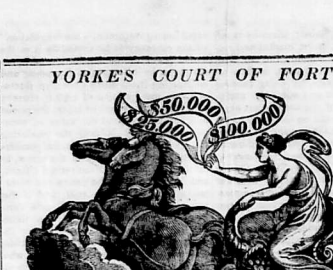
July 22.

Doct. A. G. BURGESS,

WILL continue the practice of Medicine in Mayslick and surrounding country. His office is the one formerly occupied by Doctor Tebbs.

Mayslick, July 1, 1841.—3m

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, and having received a liberal share of public patronage, are induced to offer the following splendid schemes, which will be drawn in Covington, Ky. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays. All orders enclosing cash or prizes, 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.

The Payment of Prizes Guarantied by Security to the State.

Class No. 168.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Friday, Aug. 13. Bassford & Smith, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	6,000	6,000	
1	2,500	2,500	
1	1,600	1,600	
1	1,500	1,500	
1	1,144	1,144	
1	1,000	1,000	
5	500	2,500	
5	400	2,000	
10	300	3,000	
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	
1810	4	10,240	
27010	2	54,020	

32396 Prizes amounting to $114,114
78 Number Combination—13 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets $2—Shares in proportion.

Class No., 169.

To be drawn in Covington, Ky. Saturday, August 14. Bassford & Smith Managers

SCHEME.

1	10,000		
1	10,000	20,000	
1	4,000	4,000	
1	3,000	3,000	
1	2,000	2,000	
1	1,688	1,688	
1	1,500	1,500	
20	1,000	20,000	
25	400	10,000	
25	300	7,500	
25	200	5,000	
184	100	18,400	
65	60	3,900	
65	50	3,250	
65	40	2,600	
60	30	1,950	
130	20	2,600	
4090	10	40,900	
27050	5	135,250	

32,396 Prizes amounting to $289,088
78 No. Combination—13 drawn ballots.
Whole Tickets $5.00—Shares in proportion.

Class No. 170.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., Monday, Aug. 16th. Bassford & Smith Managers.

SCHEME:

1	10,000	10,000	
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	
27010	4	108,160	

32,396 Prizes amounting to $213,012
78 No Combination—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

Class No. 46, New Series,

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. opposite Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1841.

BASSFORD & SMITH, Managers.

SCHEME:

1	8000	8,000	
1	3000	3,000	
1	2000	2,000	
1	1500	1,500	
1	1347	1,347	
20	500	10,000	
20	125	2,500	
20	80	1,600	
20	75	1,500	
20	60	1,200	
350	40	14,000	
75	20	1,500	
75	15	1,125	
75	10	750	
75	8	600	
150	6	900	
7425	4	29,700	
41625	2	83,250	

19,955 Prizes amounting to 164,472
90 No Combination—15 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $2,00—Shares in proportion:

Class No. 47. New Series.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Tuesday, Aug. 17. Bassford & Smith, Managers.

SCHEME:

1	8,000	8,000	
1	3,500	3,500	
1	2,500	2,500	
1	1,533	1,533	
20	1,000	20,000	
30	300	6,000	
20	200	4,000	
25	100	2,500	
25	80	2 000	
340	50	17,000	
75	30	2,250	
75	35	1,875	
75	20	1,500	
75	15	1,125	
150	10	1,500	
7425	6	44,550	
41,625	3	124,875	

19,955 Prizes amounting to $246,708
90 No. Combination—15 drawn ballots.
Tickets $3, shares in proportion.

Class 48, New Series.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Wednesday Aug. 18, 1841.

SCHEME,

1	8,000	8,000	
1	3,000	3,000	
1	2,000	2,000	
1	1,500	1,500	
1	1,347	1,347	
20	500	10,000	
20	125	2,500	
20	80	1,600	
20	75	1,500	
20	60	1,200	
350	40	14,000	
75	20	1,500	
75	15	1,125	
75	10	750	
75	8	600	
150	6	900	
7425	4	29,700	
41625	2	83,250	

19,955 Prizes amounting to $164,472
90 No Combination—15 drawn ballots.
Whole Tickets $2,00—Shares in proportion.

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, staple, well cleaned and bundled Hemp, subject to the ordinary inspection, delivered at Maysville, on or before the 1st day of May, 1842. Cash on delivery. All hemp under four 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 MYERLE.

March 18, 1841

LAW NOTICE.

W. R. BEATTY, of Greenupsburg, and A. M. MARKLAND, of Maysville,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Have associated themselves in practice, in the Mason Circuit Court. Business confined to them, will receive their joint and prompt attention.

Office on Main-cross street, Maysville, formerly occupied by M. Markland.

June 24, 1841-tf.

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 & Sutton Sts. and is now opening a large importation of Drugs, & Medicines just received from the East.

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

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

N. B. Cos. W. Carpenter's various *Preparations* and *Compounds*, kept constantly for sale.
DOUT A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

J.C. COLEMAN & R. H. STANTON

ATTORNIES AT LAW, Maysville, Ky.

Have entered into partnership and will practice in the Courts of Mason, Fleming, Bracken and Lewis Counties. All business entrusted to them, will receive their prompt, energetic and faithful attention.

☞ Office at the Mayor's office, on Front Street.

July 22.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—for such a wretch is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles—and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of Government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be assailed, its means improverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders of the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $4,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgement of the Senate of the Union, to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editor of the Globe was left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the paper they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contributions by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses: We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it shall not be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain, as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington, the gallant tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE & APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out, or revised, by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each of the Globes will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a valuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete etitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS:

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe - - - - $1
" 6 copies do - - - - 5
" 12 do do - - - - 9
" 25 do do - - - - 20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of Congressional Globe, or Appendix - - - - 50 cents
" 6 copies of either - - - - $2 50
" 12 do do - - - - 5 00
" 25 do do - - - - 10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The money will go with the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29, 1841.

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 pattern;
Shally's and embroidered Mous. de Lanes;
handsome silks;
Lawns for dresses, fancy coloured and mourning;
French work collars—Parasols and umbrellas;
1000 yards Irish Linen; Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets;
Men's and Boys straw and Leghorn Hats;
An assortment of Ribbons, French 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.

april 22d P. H. KELLY.

REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

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

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

March 19, 1840.

FURNITURE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and vicinity that he has opened a Furniture Room, on Second street, opposite the Bank, and intends keeping a constant supply of Furniture of the best quality of Warranted sizes; also, a general assortment of work; viz: Bureaus, Desks, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Bureau, and Stands; Curtain French, Fancy & Common Bedsteads.

☞ All kinds of cabinet work repaired and varnished.

J. W. SALMON

May 20, 1841.—ly

PROSPECTUS

FOR INCREASING THE CIRCULATION OF THE

Maysville Monitor.

In times like the present, nothing is more evident than the existing necessity of a democratic paper, at so important a point as Maysville. The Monitor, heretofore edited by R. H. Stanton and printed by R. H. Shanks, 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 have a democratic paper at this place, will enter their names to it.

Although we have sustained a defeat in the late election, we still believe that principles are correct, and desire that they should be defended at every point, and to the most extensive a range as possible. To this end our agency is required to be the defence and extension of these principles, to which we are willing to do. But as a means of enlisting what may be necessary to interest the public mind the many political questions it is, and has been, the aim of an active opposition to arouse, we respectfully offer ourselves before the friends of Democracy with a hope that we may be useful in advancing their principles with as full and as extensive a range as possible. To this end we hope and honorable means will be employed by themselves to our mind.

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

TERMS:—The Monitor will be issued on a fine imperial paper, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, payable when the second number is delivered. The terms will be reduced for the subscriber, at the end of the year, if the number of payment changes in the benefit of the publisher, to whom it is required to be made, if the payment is not to be sustained, if the payment of subscriptions be delayed till the end of the year.

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR.

Blue Licks, Ky.		D. Ballinger	
Augusta,	"	Saml Kerr,	"
Paris	"	Otho Hughes	"
Millersburg	"	O. J. Miller,	"
Mayslick	"	David Rees	"
Kentontown	"	Andrew Cook	"
Cynthiana	"	Wm A Wilson	"
North Middleton	"	N. G. Dennis	"
Flat Rock	"	Hardin Rogers	"
Mt Carmel	"	Dr E. Logan	"
Flemingsburg	"	R R Lee or Thos	"
Sharpsburg	"	Sanford Allen	"
Elizaville	"	Garrett Chenault	"
Owingsville	"	J W Barnes	"
Carlisle	"	Joel Howard	"
Concord	"	Saml Stevenson	"
Vanceburg	"	Thos E Bradley	"
Greenupsburg	"	Maj J C Kouns	"
Germantown	"	James Savage	"
Helena	"	Claiborne T Wood	"
Minerva	"	W P Thomas	"
Harrodsburg	"	J G Donegle	"
Ripley	Ohio	Mr Bennet Pa	
Aberdeen	"	Eli Davidson	"
Dunbarton	"		

DOCTORS

SHARPE & DU

HAVE removed their office to the house recently occupied by Dr Talbot, opposite the Bank.

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

They would receive a few young students (prepared by previous study) to whom they would offer the best facilities, extensive library, anatomical museum, regular examinations.

Maysville, April 22—3m.

Nicholas D. Coleman

Late of Kentucky,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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

Feb 21, 1839.

ICE! ICE!

AT CINCINNATI PRICES!

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Maysville, that they have completed the filling of their large ice house on Sycamore street near the turnpike, and are now prepared to deliver ice in any quantity, at the rate of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which quantity will insure to every purchaser a sufficient supply during the whole season. It is their intention to make their prices so low as to induce no more in the warmest weather to others, and no more in one week than any other, their charges per hundred pounds in the morning will be about or will not exceed twenty-five cents, and continued at as low a price as any other purchaser can do it for, they hope by close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

G. DOUGLASS
G. MOORE

Cabinet Ware-room.

Corner of Second Street and Market,

Adjoining the Methodist Church.

THE undersigned tender their services to the public for their long and liberal patronage and hopes by unremitting attention to business and his efforts to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. He intends manufacturing and keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, such as Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, Tables, Dining and Breakfast tables, Wash stands, Bedsteads, Couch, Cottage and Fancy and Tressel Bedsteads, Cradles, Grecian, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, also a select assortment of Mahogany, Elm and Poplar Coffins of a superior quality. All kinds of Cabinet work repaired and furnished.

P. R.

May 5 41—ly

Cash for Wheat.

I WILL give the cash for Five hundred bushels of wheat delivered in Maysville between now and the 15th August.
JOSEPH

Murphysville, July 1, 1841.