# MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

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

MAYSVILLE, Ky. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1841. No. 16.



y Thursday morning
CROOKSHANKS.
ix Wall and Sutton Sts.

TERMS:

advance, - - - - $2 50

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quare.


## the Maysville Monitor.

### TO P. D.

### TLE GIRL.

er that first unfolds
the spring;
that lights thy features up,
ter thing.

oliest song of bird,
n watches keeps;
the play ful smile,
ur ruby lips.

ry when first the sun,
the clouded sky;
the beam of love,
thy placid eye.

ath when at the dawn,
dew descends;
he voice that speaks,
to its friends.

e as that nips the bud,
morning dew;
swells thy bosom, child,
happier too.

ere taste corrupt,
that in thee dwell;
should deface,
has done so well.

t of pride too much
hou presume;
vely lilly paint,
rose a bloom.

ar tinsel finery will,
add a grace;
improve thy mind.
deck thy face.

dimples by a frown,
hony mirth;
ves sweet a charm,
of modest worth.

ower, just in the bud,
meet the day;
n, the balm of spring,
sweets display.

ures of thy form,
ures of thy mind,
at men admire,
ve thy kind.

right parental love,
unkless part;
guide thy steps,
gentle heart.

ure eyes that never close,
to watch thy peace:
are too, when thou art ill,
are ill at ease.

ll thy temper is,
to offend:
uld dare to be thy foes,
n the name of friend.

ll as well as me,
were all known:
ert, that would not wish,
Friend, his own!

From the Arcturus.

### OF THE COFFIN-MA-
### S 'PRENTICE.

s more natural than the
in Trotton, the coffin-ma-
e, should be running on
and grinning skulls, and
ish, deep down in the earth;
then a cheerful feeling of
ss of country church yards,
es interspersed among sweet
hces, and rich green pails
dew grass spreading over
ow and then, too, he might
relaxing themselves from
taking a night's ramble,
down tall chimneys in ci-
g in, with great cool eyes,
windows, and frightening
le at the fireside with a
of death near at hand, or
ll about to burst on the un-
But the hour would the
co ist in the undertaker's
ing on the sorry chances of
erial demand for coffins in
nths, and the strange world
ng merry stout gentlemen,
dies, would ere long be
ered close down in the
hat stood in a grim row be-

knew would stretch them
at length, and fall asleep;
ight and wrestle, like very
hey could be brought to bear
en and cabined in forever;
h, to whom life was furi
to be readily extinguished,
and dash their deadly hands
ffin-lid, and would cry out,
ed in the damp thick clay,

turn of mind, the 'prentice
s night in the shop, on an
undertaker's stool, and watching the various shadows that came though the door, as the August sun settled in the sky.—Now the shadow would flit in at one coffin, filling it only breast high; then shifting itself, it would take entire possession for a child's, that stood next; and so flitting past from side to the other, it brought in Sam's mind the thought how these coffins would one day be tenanted, and what manner of people it might be that should be laid in the coffins that stood about him—large and small—and how soon they would all be filled and borne silently away.

"The thought had scarcely formed itself in Sam's mind, when the shop-bell was rung very gently—a glass door that was between him and the street was opened, and a figure, more wo-begone, wretched and disconsolate than he had ever before beheld, presented himself, and paused for a moment, just long enough for the 'prentice to take note of his appearance. His eyes were wild, and sunken far behind; pale, ghastly, hollow cheeks, in which there was no drop of blood; his head was without covering of any sort, except a shock of uncombed, matted hair, and he limped sadly forward on disproportioned, infirm legs, in scanty apparel, and with an apologetic appeal in his looks to the young 'prentice, shambled away into a remote corner of the shop, and planted himself as nearly upright and with as great show of decorum as he could, in a cheap pine coffin that stood by itself.

"Sam felt strongly inclined to enter into conversation with the Poor Figure, and to learn by what chances it had been brought into that lean and melancholy beggary. Ere he could do this, the door was pushed forcibly open, and a portly personage entered, and stalked across the shop with great dignity and majesty of bearing, proceeded to an inspection of the coffins; going close up to them, examining nicely the grain of the wood—yea, even smelling of it, and turning away with an air of vast disdain whenever it proved to be cedar or baywood—the quality of the muslin and the action of the hinges. After turning up a majestic nose, discoloured slightly by the use of wine or table beer, at two-thirds of the undertaker's assortment, the portly gentleman at length pitched upon a magnificent tabernacle of mahogany, with fine rolling hinges, that could not jar on his delicate ear when he should come to be fastened in, and an enormous silver-plate, with a chased border of checked flowers, that took away the very appearance of death. Having concluded to occupy this tenement, the portly gentleman proceeded to take possession, and with great difficulty crowded himself into the coffin; forgetting, however, to put off his hat, which remained fixed on his head a very sturdy and consequential position, and there he stood, bolt-upright, staring at the young 'prentice, as if it was his determination to chill him into an icicle. Sam, was, however, not so easily over-awed, but on the contrary felt greatly inclined to burst into a good hearty laugh, at the comic figure the nice portly gentleman made in his dainty brass-hinged mahogany coffin.

"As he turned away his eyes, they encountered a spectacle which came nigh changing their merry humor to tears—for a sweet lady, all in white, floated gently past him; of a fair, meek demeanor, and bearing in either hand two little children, a boy and girl, whose faces ever turned toward the lady's with an expression of intense and tender regard. Clinging to her with a firm grasp, they glided by, and tried at first to find rest in one coffin together, which proving ineffectual, they chose coffins neighboring to each other, and quietly assumed their places, they stood calm and patient, as if death had fallen kindly upon them; the two children turning reverently toward their dear mother, and hanging on her pale sweet look with passionate constancy.

"Directly in the steps of these visiters, there entered a personage, who, judging from the dotted apparel in which he presented himself, might have been the ghost of some black-spotted card or other, come to take a hand with Sam's master, who was greatly addicted to the sport and entertainment of whist-play. However, this might be, the new-comer entered with a couple of somersets, turned about when he had reached the centre of the shop, took off his pickelad cap, and made a bee to Sam, and then scrambled into a coffin directly opposite that of the portly gentleman.

"For a long time these two personages stood regarding each other; the one grinning and hitching up his leg, as if he felt the irksomeness of confinement; and the other, with a solemn look of contemptuous and self-importance, determined the very grave itself should not get the better of him.

"'This is pleasant!' said the portly gentleman at length, with a slight tone of irony and condescension, to his neighbor, the clown.

"'Very, but not so airy as the ring!' answered the merry-andrew.

"'Nor as snug as a corporation pantry, with a cut of cold tongue between two debates,' returned the portly gentleman. 'But then it has its advantages. No taxes, mind that, (those tax-gatherers used to be the torment of my life,) no ground rents, poor-rates; no beggar's ding-ding at the front door bell.'

"'But consider,' responded the clown, 'tho' we lodge in a cellar, as it were, a good under-ground, six steps down, where are the oysters and brandy? Did that occur to you?'

"'I confess it did not,' said the portly gentleman, slightly staggered, 'but I was thinking now what a choice storage this would be for a half a gross of tiptop champagne with the delicate sweat standing on the outside of the bottles.'

"'There's no room for a sonneret here, either,' said the clown.

"'Nor to deliver a speech in,' answered the portly gentleman. 'See, I could'nt stretch out my right arm half its length, to make even my first gesture, rather a cramped, close place, after all.'

"'Vanities! vanities!' cried the Poor Figure, from his distant coffin, unable to suppress his feelings any longer. 'Cramped and closed up is it! It's a paradise compared to the dark, damp dungeons on the earth, where the living body is pent up in dreary walls, and the cheerful light of day comes in by stealth through grim bars. When the world moves past the poor prisoner's window without a look of recognition; when no man's hand takes his in a congenial grasp—is that life, d'ye say? He is dead—I tell you, dead! cried the Poor Figure, in a voice of piercing agony, 'as if the marble slab was laid upon his breast, and the grave-diggers piled mountains upon his corse!'

"'Many's the jolly time,' resumed the portly gentleman, without much heed to the Poor Figure's declamation, 'we've had at city suppers. How tenderly the turkey's breast—bought by the commonalty, pinched by the sweat of the hard-working million—yielded to the shining knife. How sweetly the popular port wine, and the public porter, glided down the throat. Choice times were those, my good sir, when the city paid the hackman's fare for dainty sides to the suburbs, and when we made the poor devil paupers stand about by licking their thin chops, while we rolled the rich morsels under our tongues.—But now,' he added in a rather melancholy tone, 'I am little better than one of the heathen. I smell nothing but the musty earth; my gay apparel is falling piecemeal into doleful tatters, and I can get nothing to chew upon but an occasional mouthful of black mould, that sadly impedes digestion, if one had any digestion, in such a place as this, worth speaking of.

"'Think but of one thing, sir,' said the clown, with an uneasy movement in his coffin, 'and you cannot fail to be content. Where are the duns in this new empire of ours? We are as inaccessible to the vile creatures as the crows of an ice-berg. Why, sir, there was a poor wretch of collector that haunted me for a vile debt of twenty-two and sixpence, until I was surely tempted to take his very life; and put myself upon contrivances how I could take it with most pain and torment to the departing soul. I thought of all sort of man-traps, and pitfalls in blind-alleys, and leaden-headed bludgeons; and at length—heaven save the mark!—I pitched upon the scheme of carrying him off in a balloon, and about two miles up, letting him slip with a cord about his neck, and hang dangling by the neck until dead, ten thousand feet high. He was got safely into the balloon by a dexterous accomplice; was carried up—and, now that my mind was at ease as to the result, I went home to take a quiet cup of tea, and to settle up my books, meaning to run my pen through the twenty and six as a settled account, when—the Lord save us—who should knock gently at my door, and march in with his old impudent smile, than my old enemy the collector, with his customary phrases—hoping he did'nt intrude—and, if it was'nt too much trouble, he would like to have the small amount of his bill, which, as I knew, had been standing some time. The rope had broken, sir, just as they passed over my house, the vile little rascal had pitched upon the roof, and making the best of circumstances, had walked down my scuttle, and availing himself of the opportunity, had looked in with his cursed little bill. We're free from the scamp now—I'm not sure, isn't that he in the pine coffin?'

"Sure enough, there stood the Poor Figure, leaning toward them, and listening in an attitude of intense regard, to every word that had fallen from the lips of the clown.

"'I am the man!' he cried with great emphasis, when the clown had ended.—'None other but I. On the little paltry debt of twenty-two and sixpence, hung my old father's life, who lay rotting in the cold jail: waiting for deliverance, which I had promised him many times—with as false a tongue as man could. I said I would come to-morrow at such an hour, and the next to-morrow at such an hour—meaning, in my desire to bring him definite hope, the very minute and second; and I did not come. Was not that a lie? And did you not stand behind me, another liar? How many lying, false tongues winged with yours and mine, in that little business of the twenty-two shillings and sixpence, God only knows! I forgive you the debt: the old man's bones are at the bottom of the prison well where he perished. They should plead for truth from its gloomy womb, and have a voice to shake prison walls and fetters from manly limbs. God grant they may.'

"The Poor Figure had scarcely ended when the door was slowly opened, and disclosed a meek little man clad in a neat little suit of plain black, with two snow white bands falling under his chin. His gait and aspect denoted many solemn thoughts, and with a slow pace, and a seeming consciousness of the gloomy realm in which he was treading, he advanced to an obscure corner of the place, and folding his arms calmy upon his breast, stood silently in his coffin—his head only inclined a little to one side, as if he expected momently to catch the sound of the last great trump, and to welcome the summons.

"Sam heard a noise in the hall, as of some person shuffling about in search of the door, and after the lapse of a few minutes a large man in a white coat with a dirty cape, a ponderous leather hat, and a club in his hand, swaggered boldly in, after looking about him for a while as if on the watch for a ghost or apparition, walked quietly off, and taking his station in a comfortable cedar coffin in the middle of the apartment—obviously mistaking it for a watch-box—fell gently asleep. From all that he saw, Sam imagined that this was a city watchman; and the presumption is, that he was not far wrong.

"After a salubrious slumber of some ten minutes or more, this gentleman waked up, and thrusting his head out of his coffin, stretched his neck, and gazed up and down the apartment, and then toward the ceiling.

"'How the devil's this!' he at length exclaimed, 'the lamps are out early to night: and the alderman must have put the moon in his pocket, I guess. That's the way they serve us poor charleys. We would'nt catch a rogue more than once an age if we didn't take them into porter-houses and get 'em drunk, and study their physiognomies, and so set them a stealing half fuddled!

"'What's that you say, my man?' cried the voice of the portly gentleman. 'What fault have you to find with the corporation, I'd like to know? Do you pretend to impeach their astronomy, Sir; and to say, Sir, that the moon doesn't rise when she is set down for in the almanac? I'd have you know, Sir, the moon's bespoke three months ahead; and that the oil dealers know when they put a short allowance in the lamps! I'll have you broke, if you haven't a care how you speak of an alderman. A word to the wise in your ear, Sir.'

"The watchman was making his mouth for a reply, and it is impossible to say what choice specimens of rhetoric might not have been furnished between them, but at this moment the shop-bell was rung with great fury; Sam started up with wonderful alacrity—distinguishing the bell at once from all other possible rings—and receiving, as he advanced to the front of the warehouse a thumping blow on the side of the head, was asked what he meant by leaving the shop open at that time of night, and coffins out at the door to be rotted by the night dew and chilled up by young vagabonds in the street?

"This was of course Sam's master: Sam's visiters mistook it, however, for a summons of a very different kind; the watchman, supposing it to be an alarm of fire, rattled his club against the coffin-side and sprang for the door: the portly gentleman thought it a melodious supper-bell, and disengaging himself, exhibited equal activity: the Poor Figure followed, hobbling along like a waiter in a hurry: the clown, for the call-boy's notice, and somersetted through the door: the sweet lady in white, for the last peal of the Sunday summons, and glided away with her children at her sides and the little parson, smoothing down his bands and calming his thoughts to the purpose of the hour, taking it for the Wednesday-evening lecture call: and so the company dispersed.

"Sam busying himself in obeying the undertaker's orders, soon closed the warehouse; and as he moved past the empty coffins, to his bed at the end of the shop, and thought how they had been lately filled, it occurred to him how inopportunely men might be laid in their graves: debtors lying nearest neighbors to catchpoles and deputies, whose approach was the curse of their life: the clown and the alderman, parsons and profligates, in a tender vicinage: tapsters and favorers of the pure stream, perchance murderers and their victims, and breakers of troth and violators of faith pledged to woman, in a proximity so close, that the skeleton arm outstretched might reach into the grave where the broken heart lay, and take its cold and ineffectual hand back into that which had done it such deadly wrong.—On Judgment Day, when the trump sounds among burials like these, if aught of fiery or human passion remain, what awful scenes will bear witness to the fancy of the young 'prentice-boy: when forms shall start up and have life again but to glare on other wakened forms—to loathe, curse, scorn and abhor that on which they gaze. Grave-yards would then know a strife and passionate conflict, that battle fields could not match, with all their sanguinary strains and cries of horror, vengeance or despair."

PEPPER HOPKINS.

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Those men who destroy a healthful constitution by intemperance, do as manifestly kill themselves as those who hang or poison themselves.

His Holiness the Pope, has issued a bull against Animal Magnetism. The papal thunders denounce it as irreligious and immoral.

The women play the *deuce* with the men. They *induce* them to *seduce* them and afterwards *traduce* them.

From the Sunday Mercury.

### SHORT PATENT SERMONS.

At the request of an old, but not very valued, friend, I will present, upon this occasion, from the following text:

O, did we take for heaven above
But half the pains that we
Take day and night for woman's love,
What angels we should be!

My hearers—Heaven is a good way off, even to the most holy; but to the heathen it is always night on that hand. On account of its immense distance from this world of dirt and doubt, and the length of time it takes to journney thither, we are too apt to banish all thoughts of it from our mind, till the last bell of life has been hung, and we are compelled to embark either for its blissful place, or for that ever-barren isle of woe, where the wicked perish—where, too, our thoughts had rather wander amid the cares, the vexations, the ills, and those *ignes fatuus* of the world, the women, than be borne away upon the wings of devout meditation to cull the blossoms of hope in the blooming gardens of Heaven. We had rather attempt to wash out our manifold sins with such soft soap as a corrupt and carnally-minded society affords, than with those waters of sincere repentence which alone can cleanse the soul from earthly corruptions, and render it sufficiently pure to be pickled in the brine of everlasting bliss.

My dear friends—the truth is, you are so given to wine, woman, and such other worldly matters, that I verily believe the Angel of Death might blow his soul-shaking trumpet directly in your ears, and you would care no more for it than for a parcel of musquitoes trying to bore through your boot-legs. You seem to go at all lengths for woman's love—which, after all, is as short as the season for shad, and as uncertain as it is short. For the sake of keeping in possession this incorporeal, immaterial, invisible, indigestible, and indescribable nothing, you are ready to roll rigat out of heaven into the lowest depths of damnation—willing to sacrifice soul, body, boots, breeches, purse and character.

Now, my friends, if you were but to take half the pains to secure for yourselves some snug corner in heaven, as you do too creep into the affections of the female world, what angels you would be! Yes, you would be terrestrial angels, cald in the garb of mortality, upon which the surrounding particles of vice would fall as harmlessly as a shower of rain upon a white cambric handkerchief.

My respected friends—why is it that your souls are so soldered to earth? Why don't you cut the cords to the balloons of your aspirations, and let them soar far above the clouds of gloom and uncertainty, to bask in the sunshine of eternal glory? What is the sickening song of the syren or the monotonous thumpings of a lady's piano to the dulcet music of the seraphim in the superna saloons of the blest? You can, if you have a mind, bask in the warm smiles of a woman's love, and still have one eye directed upward while the other is fixed as firmly upon to the object of your attachment as a sucking pig to its mother's fountain of sustainance. While you are wandering through the wilderness of the world in search of such beautiful wild flowers as women are, you must fly and select those that emit a moral sweetness from the nectary of their minds, rather than such as put forth blossoms of scarlet and purple, and yet are destitute of anything like a virtuous fragrance. I tell you, my friends, that a woman of moral and intellectual worth, as a bosom companion for man, is a pearl of as great a piece as the waves of fortune ever cast up on the sandy shoes of human expectation. By contributing all that lies in your power to her comfort—by having your thoughts continually wrapped up in her welfare—by using every effort to keep her well polished, and free from the rust of the world—you are but serving the cause of Heaven, and aiding in the establishment of that domestic peace and happiness, upon which the storms of poverty and affliction may beat and be diddled.

But, my dear friends—if there is not sufficient laid up in the great store house of the Future to attract your attention, I am inclined to believe, that if I were to place the bread and cheese of salvation in the pantry of heaven for you to nibble at when hungry, it would all mould before you'd ever think of touching it. Indulge in the love of woman, the love of wine, love of wonders, love of laziness, and in the love of all things earthly to the outside boundaries of your desires, but if you wish to get rid of that insipidness scurf that begrims the backs of your souls, go and wash in that limpid stream which flows from the fountain of divine mercy and forgiveness. At any rate, let your thoughts be equally divided between the women and the love of things heavenly, holy and moral; and if you are not genuine imported angels, you will, at least, be men, whom your fellow mortals cannot help respecting, even in their hatred, and secretly admire, while they openly condemn you.

My hearers—let this discourse explore every dark avenue of your hearts—clean all the dust of doubt that gathers in the cracks: and may it be the means of bringing you to a sense of soberness in relation to woman, wisdom, heaven, temperance, patience, brotherly kindness, charity, and all such small but important matters. So mote it be! Dow, Jr.

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A POLITICAL EDITOR—FOR SALE.—The editor of the Lafayette Republican offers to sell himself to the highest bidder. Hear him:—

We are going to 'cut' non-productive politics! Printers are as patriotic as other men, but not more so. It is not particularly funny and pleasent for a printer to be setting up types, week in week out, all about this politician and that politician, filling his columns with musty pitts and candidates' names, piling up the agony about this officer-seeker and that office-seeker, wearing one's eyes dry in their sockets, grinding the fingers' ends to black powder, collapsing and enervating the legs and feet by standing almost without respite from morning's sun till night—*for* even patriotism's sake. No other artist would do it. And why should a printer do and suffer all this, merely for party's sake? He ought not—and we won't do it any longer. We have been, for twenty six years past—and we confess it with shame and mortification—a slave to our partisan impulses, feelings and predelections, so far as to disregard almost entirely our private interests—laboring like a Demarara hoss for party, and altogether losing sight of the everlasting dollar. In consequence we are out of sorts, out of credit, out of the extremities, out of church, out of the lodge, and outre out altogether, and must come out on a new plan or leak out at the little end of the horn. We would come out as a preacher, if we had milk enough in our composition—as a lawyer, if we had lies and brains enough—as a doctor, but that our extreme modesty unfits us for obstetrics, and our extraordinary benevolence for beholding the sufferings of female women—as a tragedian, if we had the gravity of an owl and the voice of a bull-frog—as a comedian, but that we lack lightness of heart, and heaviness of belly—as a stage dancer, but that we are knock-kneed and pigeon-toed—as a soldier, but that we are short-sighted and can't run fast—in short, we would come out in almost any calling to get out of politics—but that our extraordinary genius and talents, can be employed for the benefit of mankind and our own profit, in no ordinary profession.

In this peculiar 'fix,' it behooves us, like other great geniuses, Day & Martin, Copernicus and Madam Restell, to 'blaze' a new road to wealth and fame, through the forest of mortality. From this time forth, we shall light on our own hook, editorially, leave politics to be served up and discussed by our correspondents, or only lend our humble support to those democrats who may think it worth their while to aid in sustaining us, or that by which we live—the Republican. In other words we offer our professional services as a democratic advocate at the bar of public opinion. Fees moderate—payable in advance. Office on the Public Square, Oxford. Advocates of the legal profession, sell their legal assistance to murderers, robbers, and thieves, and are not stigmatized as prostitutors of their talents and acquirements: and why may not we, political advocates, too dispose of our talents and aid without being stigmatized as 'hireling' or 'mercenary' writers?—particularly, when we advocate what we conscientiously believe to be the right-eous cause.

[Scraps from the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.]

Somehow or other it *rains* all manner of things down-east lately. Not long since Boston was visited with 'quite a shower' of old *hats, boots, fishes, pitchforks, grape shot, tin teapots,* &c; and the other day, according to the Boston Transcript, it rained *shingles*. Wonder if it ever rains any *striped pig* there.

A southern paper says, it is a melancholy fact that thousands of woman have annually gone to *waist* by means of the corset system.'

OBSTETRIC.—We copy the following paragraph from the Louisiana Advertiser, without professing to know its meaning:

We are assured that Fanny Elsler has sent a messenger direct from New York, to inform the illustrious Doctor Stillman, that she will require his medical services in the month of November, on a certain interesting occasion.

We know of a certain sneezing powder whose operation is so violent, that it will make a man fling a somerset at every sneeze. The ladies never take it.

It was the custom of the higher order of Teutones, a people in the northern part of Greece, to drink mead or metheglin, beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression 'to spend the honey moon.'

For sweetness, truth, pathos, and keen sensibility this following Epitaph on a Kitten has not its equal in our language:

Here lies, by death smitten,
A hapless young kitten,
To moulder away in the dust;
Oh, had it lived longer,
It might have been stronger
And died somewhat older, we trust.

Had it grown up to cat-hood,
Then many a rat would
Have mourned in the deepest of wo;
Let the curtain be drawn to,
We hope it has gone to
That land to which other cats go.

An *err-atic* genius—a rat committing depredations in a garret.

## FISCAL CORPORATION.

We give below the scathing remarks of Mr. Wise, on the "Fiscal Corporation," as reported in the Globe. This speech, appears to us very much like the shadowed out-line of another veto. We expect soon to hear more howling and groaning from the luckless feds.

The first question was to strike out all of bill No. 14, as reported to the House, and insert the amendment which made a hybrid animal of the whole concern.

Mr. Sargeant proceeded to amend the amendment, by inserting correct figures. He then went at length in favor of it.

Mr. Wise said he confessed that he was not prepared to debate this bill, and that he did not believe that any body else was excepting the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had just taken his seat. The bill was laid upon his table this morning, and he had, with a friend, been engaged in comparing the bill No. 14, with the amendment of the committee, and with the *retoed* bill. He went on to give his view as to the difference between them. He said his views were half made up, and crude, and if he was incorrect, he would ask gentlemen to correct him. He said the difference between the establishment of branches, and the establishment of agents was about the same as between a Fiscal Bank and a Fiscal Corporation.

He said you might fly kites and run race horses as well upon this course, as upon the course at New Market. He said you could not obtain discount by name, it was true; but he asked what the difference was, when he would get discount, between his drawing a bill upon a friend at New Orleans for $5,000, and selling it to the Bank, and his friend drawing upon him here for $5,000, when he wanted a discount, and selling it to the agent bank at New Orleans. He asked, after reading the paper that he held in his hand, the veto, whether any gentleman here believed that this fiscal measure could become a law.

Mr. W. read an extract from the veto message, and asked if this was not a bill to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union. The President did not object to the form of the creature, but to the power to create—to incorporate a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union.

He said all the power this Government held was in its *national* or in its *local* character. If it held it in its local character, it never could create a Bank to operate *per se* over the United States; and if it held it in its national character, why steal it from the Constitution, by cheating the conscience of the President, by calling a branch an agent, and a bank a corporation? He asked if any one would pretend that a capital of $21,000,000 was necessary for the District of Columbia. He claimed that it was a National Bank, to all intents and purposes—to collect and disburse the public money from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, and from the Atlantic ocean to the most Western tribe. It was to be the omnipresent Treasury, to operate *per se* over the country. He asked, why press again upon the President a bill which he had expressly declared it would be a crime for him to sanction?

He said gentlemen had drawn deductions from the veto message not just fair by the language. He said the change of language of the bill would not alter the bill. Neither could an agent be put in a State without the assent of a State. He asked why the Sub-Treasury was repealed at the moment it was. He said gentlemen had overleaped themselves in repealing it. They had, right, after the veto, have left him with the Sub-Treasury unrepealed, to be arraigned before the American people, and gone home. He said the House had passed the Bankrupt bill as it had passed its Bank bill, by *dodging* it; and had made a minority bill of it. He laughed at the idea of throwing at John Tyler the bloody bones of purse and sword. He said he did not believe that he ever had a sword buckled to him; and as for a purse, the nation had none. He said it had been said that the Cabinet was in favor of the Bank.—But who were the Cabinet? Tennens of Georgia, and not his Cabinet. He said the Cabinet was organized with seeds of its own destruction in it. It was an union of the House of York and of Lancaster—of the whigs and the tories.

He asked who it was that read lessons to the friends of the President of the United States *par excellence*. A disappointed politician, who failed to get the vote of his own party, and who now not only determined to be the power behind the throne, but the power to stride over the throne, King and all, like a colossus. He did not acknowledge the Cabinet as the majority here as the President of the United States. He asked when the President ever recommended a Bank or a distribution of public land to tax the people eight millions of dollars, and break the compromise act. He said any man who endorsed the veto that he had his friends were the Kitchen Cabinet bed. He said if the President had a Kitchen Cabinet, with a barber from Fredericksburg to preside over it, another had a man Charles to preside over his Cabinet, and white Charleys, too, to do his bidding. He said the friends of the President *par excellence* had been compared to a corporal's guard here, but he would point to the mass.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Large streams from little fountains flow.

He said the Whig party, like every other monstrous foetus, was pretty much stillborn. It died before the inauguration.

Mr. Wise's hour now ran out.

Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, now moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Wise now claimed and succeeded in getting the floor upon the new motion.

He now began upon Mr. Clay, whom he scored under the image of *Rumor*, and showed his arguments in relation to the photographs in the most true and laughable light. He said Rumor, a tall, sandy haired, long nosed orator, wished the President to resign, and if the President had resigned, Rumor would have considered him the most clever fellow in the world. Rumor might then have got his place. He said Rumor, without such resignation, would get but little here before, nor get that little long.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky followed Mr. Wise, and after a few words moved that the committee rise.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Proffit of Indiana offered a resolution, declaring that if Congress charged a fiscal agent, it should require the power to repeal the same whenever it saw fit: objected to.

The House, on motion of Mr Proffit, adjourned at half past 4. P. M.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

## A CONFESSION.

During the late presidential canvass, the charge of ruinous extravagance was sounded against Mr Van Buren's administration by the whig orators and whig orators from Dan to Beersheba. From venerable grey headed judges, governors and senators, down to stripling demagogues and village politicians, this was the incessant cry, insomuch that many honest men were induced to believe that there was some truth in it. The consequence was, that Mr Van Buren was defeated, and General Harrison and John Tyler brought in under promises of retrenchment and reform. Now what do we hear? Take the following from the Hon. John Q. Adams, the head of the model whig administration elected and sustained in power by Mr. Clay, his partner in the government. This distinguished ex-President, a true and faithful modern whig, and among the sternest opponents of Mr Van Buren and the democracy, then whom no man has had better opportunities of knowing and judging, held the following language in the house of representatives on the 30th ult. while the Tariff bill was under discussion:—"The gentleman (Mr Wise,) quoted him (Mr Adams) as having said, that the extravagant expenditure under Mr Van Buren's administration was caused by the compromise act. Now he had said no such thing. What he had said was, that the beggary of the treasury was caused by the compromise act. He believed that the mass of the appropriations under that administration were *necessary*, and that there was no EXTRAVAGANCE." We ask our readers, especially those who have been Ogled by the lying prophets of federalism, to mark this frank and open confession of Mr Adams. THERE WAS NO EXTRAVAGANCE. No extravagance, aye? When then? Only this.—Mr Van Buren and the democratic party have been most shamefully calumniated before the people, and that too by such men as Clay, Webster, Preston, Crittenden, Ewing, Ball, and their coadjutors. Now that a change has been made and the people favored with "Tippecanoe and *Tyler too*," no cry of extravagance has died away, and *money, more money*, is all the go. Mr Van Buren lived in a palace of regal splendor. That palace was not good enough for the log cabin President by *six thousand dollars*, which sum was called for and voted to fit it up for his reception. Mr Van Buren was accused of granting extra allowances to certain officers, a most wicked thing.—The first act of the federal reformers gave *twenty fee thousand dollars* to the rich widow of Gen. Harrison for one month's service of her husband. Mr. Van Buren was blamed for not getting along with twelve or thirteen millions a year. He left his successors, his money and available resources for their first year, more that twenty millions of dollars; not satisfied with this, they have bills on the way that will doubtless pass, one to raise the taxes between ten and twenty millions, and another to *borrow* the best little sum they can, to begin with. Zounds! What terrible people for money the whigs are! A twenty five thousand dollar gift to the widow of the deceased President is too trifling a sum to take any note of, though it seems a large amount to men who work for what they get. And then, our whig rulers are going to be so liberal to the poor poverty stricken dependent States. They are to have all the land money to feel away in experimenting on rail roads and canals, and in damming up rivers that Providence intended to be left open for the use of the people. The idea is so artful enough. Deceive the people with the idea of distributing, annually, two or three millions of money. Give this amount to the local legislatures to encourage and foster extravagance in that quarter; but take care to raise the taxes on the people by means of the tariff, so as to bring in three dollars for every one distributed back gravel. Here is whig reform and retrenchment. Is this coffee? then let us have tea. Tea? pray help us to coffee, sirs. By all means give us "*a change*."

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The roof and one broad side of the last *log-cabin* at Washington city, fell in early on the morning of the day on which Gen. Harrison's remains were taken from that city to be deposited at North Bend.

What a change has come over the spirit of the times in less than a twelve month. Harrison, Houghton and Ogle, slumber in the dust together—the *hard cider* revel is hushed—the 'coon skins are torn down—*log cabinism* has become a byword and a reproach in the land, and the President of the United States is a slaveholder, and has been raised to that high eminence by the votes of abolitionists.—*Delaware Gazette.*

From the Louisville Advertiser.

## POLITICAL MARTYRDOM.

One year ago, this present month, the Whigs of Louisville paid almost divine honors to *John Tyler*. His name was upon every delighted tongue—he was idolized, worshipped, and commemorated in speeches and in songs. He was presented day after day to the readers of the very concentration of moral greatness and political purity. He was elected to the Vice Presidency, and the whole Whig party of Louisville said Amen!

On Monday night last, this same *John Tyler* was cursed and execrated, by the very tongues that had before sung hosannas to his name. An image was made to represent the President, and was paraded the principal streets of our city, escorted by a band of music playing the dead march, and surrounded by the scurviest rabble that ever came up from the gutters and brothals of a city. After being exhibited in the various sections of the town, it was taken to the front of the *Journal* office—a temporary gallows erected—on the image of *John Tyler*, raised by a gallows rope into the air—set on fire and burned with tar and filth, amidst the shouts of the same crowd that used to assemble there to echo his praises. The office windows of that paper, the editors of the *Journal*, were crowded with persons, waving flags and mottoes—hissing *John Tyler*, and cheering on the mob below. The columns of that same *Louisville Journal*, whose editor, one year since, could scarcely find phrases sufficiently courtly and refined, in which to speak his submissiveness, and his admiration of *John Tyler* now abound in the most coarse, bitter and malignant asperseons upon his name that can be found in the records of Billingsgate. Its slander is as extravagant as its former love.

And why is all this? Why, the Federal leaders nominated John Tyler, a known whig man, to aid them in getting the votes of Virginia and the Southern States, for the purpose of cheating the people into measures for the establishment of a National Bank. It was a fraud—a base, dishonorable fraud, but it for a while succeeded. But a dispensation of Providence, for which they had not prepared, elevated their anti-bank *Vice President*, to the Presidential chair. Finding their attempts to cheat the people thwarted they attempted to carry their favorite measure by compelling *John Tyler* to violate his solemn oath and betray the Constitution to those who, like hungry wolves, were waiting to rend it. He resisted.—He exposed *himself* to their rage—and, *preserved the Constitution*. For *this* they curse him. For *this* they heap insults upon his name. For *this* he is hanged and burned in effigy in the midst of a vile mob. For *this* the Journal pours out the vials of its wrath upon his name.

Verily it is no pleasant thing to be the President of the Whig party, when it demands a sacrifice of honor, duty and conscience, to its unhallowed desires.

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## LOG CABIN DECENCY.

The Madisonian has the following account of the disgraceful conduct of the rowdies in front of the President's mansion.

"A company of individuals collected on Sixth st., near the Avenue, on Monday night, and marched to the Executive Mansion, with the deliberate intention of insulting the Chief Magistrate. Previous to their departure for their place of rendezvous, which we are informed, was the LOG CABIN HOTEL, the Mayor of the city was apprised of their movements, and he appeared among them, and requested them to desist. They however marched up the Avenue, drank at a tavern at the corner of Tenth st., and then proceeded to the President's, where they gathered in the portico, at about 2 o'clock in the night, and commenced hooping, hissing, drumming, and making a variety of noises sufficient to arouse all and to alarm several of the inmates of the house. After these miscreants had accomplished their purpose of insulting the dignity of this whole Union, in the person of the Chief Magistrate, they dispersed for the night, without experiencing the slightest interruption from the police authority of the city. The following evening, a portion of the same crew, we are informed, burned, Mr Tyler in effigy a short distance northwest of the President's House. Some of the names of the party have been procured, by a U. S. officer, and we hope they will be brought to punishment. Their proceedings, which we hope no respectable person approved, were disgraceful to the city, and to the police authorities that tolerated them. The sentiment of disgust and indignation is so general among all classes in the city, that several papers were yesterday in circulation, numerously signed, appealing to the Mayor to call a public meeting of the citizens to express their disapprobation of the outrage."

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NEGLECTING THE ANTECEDENT.—Some very whimsical instances of this occur continually, especially in the answers of witnesses, when given literally as they speak. In a recent assault case, for instance, the prosecutor swore that he (the prisoner) struck me with a broom on the *head* till he broke *the top of it*. In narrating an accident, some time since, we saw it stated that a poor old woman was run over by *a cart aged sixty*. So in a case of supposed poisoning, he had something in a blue paper in his hand, and I saw him lean his *head* over the pot and put it in. Another of circulating base coin; he remarked the half dollar from the *boy which he received*. Here "which" seems to mark the boy, not the money; but still the sentence reads incorrectly. An old fellow who for several years sold combustible matches, had the following as his invariable address: "Will you buy some matches of an *old man made of the best kind of wood!*"

## THE TWINS.

### TOKEN.

During the period of the war of the revolution, there resided in the western part of Massachusetts, a farmer by the name of Stedman. He was a man of substance, descended from a very respectable English family, well educated, distinguished for great firmness of character in general, and alike remarkable for inflexible integrity and stedfast loyalty to his king. Such was the reputation he sustained, that, even when the most violent antipathies against royalism swayed the community, it was still admitted on all hands that farmer Stedman, though a tory, was honest in his opinions, and firmly believed to be right.

The period came when Burgoyne was advancing from the north. It was a time of anxiety with both friends and foes of the revolution, and one which called forth their highest exertions. The patriotic militia flocked to the standard of Gates and Stark, while many of the tories resorted to the quarters of Burgoyne and Baum. Among the latter was Stedman. He had no sooner decided it to be his duty thus to take a kind farewell of his wife, a woman of uncommon beauty, gave the children, a twin boy and girl, a long embrace, then mounted his horse and departed. He joined himself to the unfortunate expedition of Baum, and was taken, with other prisoners of war by the victorious Stark.

He made no attempt to conceal his name or his character, which was soon discovered, and he was accordingly committed to prison as a traitor. The goal in which he was confined, was in the western part of Massachusetts and nearly in a ruinous condition. The farmer was one night waked from his sleep by several persons in his room. "Come," said they, "you can now regain your liberty! we have made a breach in the prison wall through which you can now escape." To their astonishment Stedman utterly refused to leave his prison. In vain they expostulated with him in vain, they represented to him that his life was at stake. His reply was that he was a true man, and a servant of King George, and that he would not creep out of a hole at night and sneak away from the rebels to save his neck from the gallows. Finding it altogether fruitless to attempt to move him his friends left him, with some expressions of spleen.

The time at length arrived for the trial of the prisoner. The distance to the place where the court was sitting was about sixty miles Stedman remarked to the sheriff when he came to attend him that it would save expense and inconvenience, if the couple parted to go along and be tried, "I suppose," said the sheriff, "that you should prefer your safety to your honor, and leave me to seek you in the British Camp!" "I had thought," said Stedman reddening with indignation, "that I was speaking to one who knew me." "I do know you indeed," said the sheriff; "I spoke but in jest; you shall have your way. Go and on the third day I shall expect to see you at S——." * * * * * * The former departed and at the appointed time he placed himself in the hands of the sheriff.

I was now engaged as his council. Stedman detained, before the court, upon telling his whole story, and, when I would have taken advantage of some technical point, he sharply rebuked me, and told me that he had not employed me to prevaricate, but only to assist him in telling the truth I had never seen such a display of simple integrity. It was affecting to witness his love of holy, unvarnished truth, elevating him above every other consideration, and presiding in his breast as a sentiment even superior to the love of life. I saw the tears more than once springing to the eyes of his judge; never before, or since, have I felt such an interest in a client. I plead for him as I would have for my own life. I drew tears, but I could not sway the stern men, controlled rather by a sense of duty than the compassionate promptings of humanity. Stedman was condemned. I told him there was a chance of pardon, if he would ask for it. I drew up a petition, and requested him to sign it; but he refused. "I have done," said he, "what I thought my duty. I can ask pardon of my God, and king; but it would be hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these men, for an action which I should repeat, were I placed again in similar circumstances. No, ask me not to sign that petition. If what you call American Freedom requires the blood of an honest man for a conscientious discharge of what he deemed his duty, let me be its victim. Go to my judges, and tell them that I place not my fear nor my hopes in them." It was in vain that I pressed the subject; and I went away in despair.

In returning to my house, I accidentally called on an acquaintance, a young man of brilliant genius, the subject of a passionate predilection for painting. This led him frequently to take excursions into the country, for the purpose of sketching such objects and scenes as are interesting to him. From one of these rambles he had just returned. I found him sitting at his easel, giving the last touches to the pictures which attracted my attention. He asked my opinion of it. "It is a fine picture," said I; "is it a fancy sketch, or are it thy portraits?" "They are portraits," said he; "and, save, perhaps a little embellishment, they are, I think, striking portraits of the wife and children of your unfortunate client, Stedman. In the course of my rambles, I chanced to call at his house in H———. I never saw a more beautiful group. The mother is one of a thousand; and the twins are a pair of cherubs." "Tell me," "tell me," said I, laying my hands on the picture, "tell me, are they true and faithful portraits of the wife and children of Steadman?" My earnestness made my friend stare. He assured me that, so far as he could be permitted to judge of his own productions, they were striking representations. I asked no further questions; I seized the picture and hurried with it to the prison where my client was confined. I found him sitting, his face covered with his hands, and apparently wrung by keen emotion. I placed the picture in such a situation that he could not fail too see it. I laid the petition on the little table by his side, and left the room.

In half an hour I returned. The former grasped my hand, while tears stole down his cheeks; his eye glanced first upon the picture, and then to the petition. He said nothing, but handed the latter to me. I took it, and left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The petition was granted, and Steadman was set at liberty.

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## A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The following thrilling incident is extracted from a very interesting paper in Bentley's Miscellany for June, entitled "Hours in Hindostan." The Cobra Capella is said to be one of the most venomous species of serpents in the East—its bite being attended with almost instant death.

We had been playing all the evening at whist. Our stake had been gold mohur points and twenty on the rubber. Maxey, who was always lucky, had won five consecutive bumpers, which lent a self-satisfied smile to his countenance, and made us, the losers, look any thing but pleased, when he suddenly changed countenance, and hesitated to play; this the more surprised us, since he was one who seldom pondered, being so perfectly master of the game that he deemed long consideration superfluous.

"Play away, Maxey; what are you about?" impatiently demanded Churchill, one of the most impetuous youths that ever wore the uniform of the body-guard.

"Hush!" responded Maxey, in a tone which thrilled through us, at the same time turning deadly pale.

"Are you unwell?" said another, about to start up, for he believed our friend had been suddenly taken ill.

"For the love of God sit quiet!" rejoined the other in a tone denoting extreme fear or pain, and he laid down his cards. "If you value my life move not."

"What can he mean?—has he taken leave of his senses?" demanded Churchill, appealing to myself.

"Don't start!—don't move, I tell you!" in a sort of whisper I never can forget, uttered Maxey. "If you make any sudden motion I am a dead man!"

We exchanged looks. He continued—"Remain quiet and all may yet be well. I have a Cobra Capella round my leg."

Our first impulse was to draw back our chairs; but an appealing look from the victim induced us to remain, although we were aware that should the reptile transfer but one fold and attach himself to any other of the party that individual would be counted as dead, so fatal is the bite of that deadly monster.

Poor Maxey was dressed as many old residents still dress in India,—namely, in breeches and silk stockings; he therefore the more plainly felt every movement of the snake. His countenance assumed a livid hue; the words seemed to leave his mouth, without the feature altering its position, so rigid was his lip—so fearful was he lest the slightest muscular movement should alarm the serpent and hasten his dreadful bite.

We were in agony little less than his own during the scene.

"He is coiling round!" muttered Maxey; I feel him cold—cold to my limb; and now he tightens!—for the love of Heaven call for some milk!—I dare not speak loud; let it be placed on the ground near me; let some be spilt on the floor."

Churchill cautiously gave the order, and a servant slipped out of the room.

"Don't stir. Northcote, you moved your head! By every thing sacred I conjure you not to do so again! It cannot be long ere my fate is decided. I have a wife and two children in Europe; tell them I died blessing them—that my last prayers were for them—the snake is winding itself round my calf—I leave them all to your care. I can almost fancy I feel his breath: Great God! to die in such a manner!"

The milk was brought and carefully put down; a few drops were sprinkled on the floor, and the affrighted servant drew back.

Again Maxey spoke:

"No—it has no effect! on the contrary, he has clasped himself tighter—he has encoiled his upper fold! I dare not look down, but I am sure he is about to draw back and give the fatal death with more fatal precision. Receive me, O Lord! and pardon me—my last hour is come!—Again he pauses. I die firm, but this is post endurance—ah, no!—he has undone another fold, and loosens himself. Can he be going to some one else?" We involuntarily turned. "For the love of Heaven, stir not! I am a dead man; but bear with me! He still loosens—he is about to dart!—Move not, but beware! Churchill, he falls off that way. Oh! this agony is too hard to bear! Another pressure and I am dead! No!—he relaxes!"

At that moment Poor Maxey ventured to look down; the snake had unwound himself, the last fold *had* fallen, and the reptile was making for the milk.

"I am saved!—saved!" and Maxey bounded from his chair and fell senseless into the arms of one of his servants. In another instant, need it be added, we were all dispersed—the snake was killed, and our poor friend carried more dead than alive to his room.

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The Superior Court at Hartford, recently granted a petition for divorce by Ursula B. Button from Josiah Button. A newspaper wag says Ursula won't B Buttoned any longer.


☞ We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Rev. I. COVERTS BALM of Life, which, we are informed, has been the most celebrated remedies for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, and is also recommended as a remedy for Dyspepsia and Complaints.

Judging from the numerous testimonials of which we have seen in the hands of the vendors, we should be inclined to credit the statements of the publication, especially the attestation of the medical men and clergymen in our country.

The medicine can be had in the Sutton ste.

A. Fearon's Drug Store, corner of

**Important**

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH 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, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, and is also recommended by the Medical Men and Clergymen, whom the receipt has been freely made known.

The Proprietor of this medicine has witnessed with much pain and sorrow the incessant destruction of the lives of so many of his fellow beings by Consumption, Bronchitis, and the various other diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, and was led to direct his attention and exertions to the discovery of a more efficacious remedy than heretofore been presented to the public.

With much care, consultation and study he has prepared a medicine which he presents to an intelligent and discriminating public with the utmost confidence in its success in the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended—and would respectfully submit to the most scrutinizing Medical Faculty, and to test it upon their decision.

He is already assured upon this point that it is superior to any thing yet offered, and the proprietor thinks he is justified according to the direction, in the cure in *nine cases out of ten* in the diseases for which it is recommended. The medicine has now been before the public for nearly two years, and has received but 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, Clergymen and others, whose testimonials have been freely given, warrants the Proprietor in the expectation that it will give the same satisfaction in those particular cases for which it is recommended.

The proprietor is now receiving testimony, testimonials and certificates from Physicians, Clergymen and others, who have become acquainted with its effect—among which are the following:

*To all whom it may concern*—It is certify that I have examined the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, and find the name of the Balm of Life, and the compound is happily calculated for persons of all ages and sexes affliction of the Lungs and Windpipe, as indicated by coughing, breathing and pains in the difficulty the chest, if administered under proper circumstances, and in appropriate doses.

JOSEPH T. PITMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Auburn, August 3, 1839.

*From the Revd D. Moore.*—Its lungs became severely diseased, was confined so for nearly fourteen years, six years since I was attacked with a bronchitis which continued to me, and distress, attended by difficulty of breathing in various parts of chest. Last I purchased a bottle of Rev. Covert's Balm of Life, and find that my breathing is about as free as I was taken, my chronic bronchitis not altogether removed, but the pain in chest have subsided. I have not slept in the Balm of Life, and think it a safe medicine. DAVID MOORE.
Auburn, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

The nature of the composition of I. Covert's Balm of Life is explained to the following medical men, they have consented that they may be to authority for its utility as an expectorant in those cases of pulmonary affections in which that class of remedies is used.

*D. M. Reeve, M. D.* Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College.

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

Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York.
Doct. M. McKnight, do do
J. Mitchell, M. D. Philadelphia.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

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In December, 1836, I had a severe which I found very difficult to cure, and in January I took about two bottles of I. Covert's Balm of Life, which I find my cold entirely and free from cough. I think his Balm is one of the best medicines now in use.

JAMES HOLLIS
Cato 4 Corners, March 4, 1839.

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This certifies that having examined Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, in all its component parts, we do believe it to be the best compounds for cough, consumption, chronic inflammations, etc. of which any knowledge, we shall do most cordially commend its use to all afflicted with above named diseases.

*J. Kissam, M. D. Sch.*
*W. J. Lovejoy, M. D.*
*Gordon Needham, M. D.*
*Lawrence, M. D.*

FOR SALE BY DR. A. SEATON
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MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
September 2, 1841.
PRICE-$2.50 PER ANNUM

THINK AND THE NEW BANK BILL. Tell the Whigs are preparing for the greatest disappointment, in enjoying the hope that they will investigate into an approval of the new bill. He has declared himself opposed to a bank of discount in any shape, as well for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and it is to see how the pitiful and flimsy bill presented in the new scheme, satisfies the scruples he has entertained and expressed upon this subject. The bill, in its effect, nothing more than that which the president has made his seal of reprobation, and I am greatly mistaken in his character if he will not the attempt again to impose upon him, as an in-[illegible] of sound understanding and integrity. Tyler's scheme *discounts* and [illegible] under the name of *exchanges*,—[illegible] bank of discount, and the [illegible] may be effected through the [illegible] provisions have been accomplished [illegible] bill. A bill of exchange [illegible] to answer all the purposes [illegible] recommendation note. Mr. Tyler will find himself to no such [illegible] as each mere evasion of his [illegible] objections. If he is gov[illegible] principle and really desires to be [illegible] honest, he will veto this [illegible] projects that propose to prop [illegible] powers of the general government [illegible] purposes of individual ac[illegible]

If Tyler consents to sanction a [illegible] of any kind, it must be one [illegible] be confined exclusively to the [illegible] of government. He cannot go [illegible] we understand his views, than [illegible] the exchanges of the Bank to [illegible] the simple transfer of the funds [illegible] from place to place. This [illegible] the constitution will allow him [illegible] and as far as we have any reason [illegible] he will go.

A bill has been passed through [illegible] providing ways and means for [illegible] of the Post office Department! [illegible] W. Kendall's administration, the [illegible] department sustained itself by its own [illegible], although Mr. K. found it in [illegible] $1,000,000 when he first took charge

[illegible] Land Bill.—The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public [illegible] has passed the Senate. It is in [illegible] with the measures which [illegible] forced upon the country, by [illegible] and corruption which prevails in [illegible] of Congress. This Extra [illegible] will be memorable in the annals [illegible] as the [illegible] iniquities. The object [illegible] measure is to squander among [illegible] the proceeds of the public [illegible] a pretext for requiring at [illegible] hands of Congress, an increase of [illegible]

[illegible] Flood, Esq., late Charge de [illegible] in Texas, died at Galveston on the [illegible] Mr. Flood was a gentleman of [illegible] and justly esteemed by all [illegible]

[illegible] democratic majority in Ala[illegible] shown by the recent elections, [illegible] 1840.

[illegible] of the United States Bank, [illegible] Philadelphia, from 10 to [illegible] early, and the opinion is [illegible] upon the ultimate winding [illegible] affairs of that institution, it [illegible] that the whole capital has [illegible], while many millions of in[illegible] remain, a greater portion of [illegible] will never be realized by its un[illegible] creditors. With such an ex[illegible] before the eyes of the President, [illegible] have proved recreant to every [illegible] principle, had he done [illegible] veto the bill establishing [illegible] another affair. As it is, he [illegible] the gratitude of every pure-mind[illegible] man in the nation.

[illegible] of the Whig papers, among them [illegible] Journal, upon receiving [illegible] message of President Tyler, [illegible] lately let loose a torrent of [illegible] upon his devoted head, for [illegible] to impose against the cherished [illegible] of the whig party.

[illegible] fellows, they had not received [illegible] but it is amusing to see with [illegible] grace they have been com[illegible] back-water. Policy has induced [illegible] to refrain for a while from break[illegible] with the President, until he [illegible] upon the new bank bill, and ma[illegible] the City's friends have construed [illegible] language in the Senate in re[illegible] to Mr Tyler, as indicative of a disposition not to fall out with that gentleman. Under this State of things, those who prematurely abused the President, find themselves in rather an awkward dilemma—they do not know whether it is meet and proper to retract what they have said, or persist in their denunciations.

*"Indiana State Sentinel."* We have received several numbers of this able journal, edited by the Messrs Chapmans. They crow nobly over the defeated federalists of the Hoosier State.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.—On Tuesday the 24th inst., about ten thousand of the people of the City of New York, gathered in front of Jefferson Hall, Harlem street, to express their sentiments in ref[illegible] Bank Bill [illegible] able and [illegible] by differ[illegible] veto, and [illegible] sive of the [illegible] The pro[illegible] marked by [illegible]husiasm.—[illegible]sting itself [illegible] stand which [illegible] the designs [illegible]

[illegible] the Whigs [illegible] new bank [illegible] future day, [illegible] and it, as to [illegible] are desirous [illegible] Mr. Tyler [illegible] see this, and [illegible] expectations by vetoing the bill, we have very much mistaken his character.

For the Maysville Monitor.

## CITY AFFAIRS.

*Mr. Editor:*—Believing free discussion of subjects growing out of our city affairs as essentially necessary to the happiness and well-being of our citizens, as the unreserved discussion of subjects of a national character is to the prosperity of the nation, I will, if it meet your approval, give for the edification of your readers a few reflections on the subject of a petition presented to the City Council, at the last regular meeting of that respectable body, and which has not, as yet, been finally acted upon. I do this not, however with the hope of bedazzling all eyes with the light which *I* will emit, but with the hope of eliciting discussion and information from wiser and more experienced heads.

The prayer of the petitioners, if I understand it aright, is, that an ordinance may be passed prohibiting the storage of salt between Front and Second streets, for the purpose of protecting the wells in that portion of the city.

Now, sir, notwithstanding nearly every individual whose name appears on this petition is a property holder and a resident of the portion of the city referred to in the petition, I will not ascribe to any one of them local motives, or a disposition even to gratify mere self-interest at the expense of their fellow-citizens living in other parts of the city; yet they must see that their petition cannot be granted without subjecting other portions of the city to the same grievance of which they complain, and rendering their own condition but very little better than if the salt were to remain where it is. They give the citizens between 2nd and 3rd, and 3rd and 4th streets no guaranty that the salt merchant will not build his salt house near their wells, and thereby injure their water; neither do they furnish any evidence to the Council or the citizens generally, that if their prayer is granted, the water will thereby be purified even in that portion of the city,—the object so earnestly desired by the petitioners.

Do they not know that there are other and *stronger* reasons for the impurity of their water than that complained of and set forth in their petition? Many of the wells between Front and Second streets are strongly impregnated with iron, and consequently can never yield good water; it is a fact also, that may surprise some of the petitioners a little, if they are not already aware of it, that the worst water they have is farthest from the salt sheds, and that the best they have, is right alongside of the most extensive salt house in that part of the city. Such a cause for such a grievance, is too absurd; it must have been dictated, (the complaint, I mean,) by other motives; but with their motives I have nothing to do. I will enumerate the *real* causes of the impurity of the water that these good people shake their thirsts with, and then hasten to a close.

Did the petitioners ever think how many livery stables contribute their delicious juices to swell the veins of water pouring into their wells, and what a delightful sulphuric flavor is bestowed upon nature's beverage by the underground distilleries, wherein skippers do so gloriously roll and tumble about. Here we have the real causes of complaint.—Gentlemen, your sewers and tan yards need cleansing, your stables need cleansing, your indespensables need cleansing, and after this is done, my word for it, your water will loose its salty taste, and become as sweet and pure as when it first descended from the clouds. There is one sluice—oh how, filthy,—my stomach shudders at the thought of it, wherein all manner of corruption flows, and out of which I know not how it goes; it is from 5 to 10 feet deep, running through and by its branches among you all. Have this, I pray, you dug up; haul out the putrified and impure substances therefrom, and their essences will not soak thro' to the wells and thence wend their way into your internal parts. Do let me advise you—but stop, I know your gorge is up,—so I'll say no more about its nauseating contents. I trust you will withdraw your petition, and pray the removal of these real nuisances, letting the salt alone, which to do its worst, under existing circumstances, will only act as a preventative.

But the removal of the salt from between 2nd and Front streets, could not prevent the injury complained of, admitting it to be caused by the salt. If it is not stored between these streets, it must be above them. Now the water with which these wells are supplied comes from the hill, and unless the salt is removed further up, cannot be impregnated with it. As no one is afraid that water will run up hill to the wells, it appears to me that the nearer the salt is to the river the better.

We have now shown that the contemplated removal would do the petitioners no good whatever. We will in conclusion remark, that such a law would be oppressive to the merchants on Front st., inasmuch as they would be compelled to procure storage elsewhere, for an article which no community has pronounced a nuisance, and which the owner has a right to store where he pleases, until it is found to be a nuisance. Their houses facing the street, along the river, and running between Front and Second streets, would subject them to all the penalties of the law, if they should think proper to use them or any part of them for the storage of salt, when at the same time it is very well known that every store is below the wells, and as a matter of certainty, if they were filled with salt, could not prove an injury to one of them.

With regard to the argument, that is used, that there is a certain part of our city where no wells can be dug, and where all the salt may be stored without injury to the city, it amounts to a monopoly of the business in the hands of a few individuals who may fortunately have planted their salt sheds in that part of the city.—Can the petitioners make the public believe that the citizens in that part, that are the owners of lots, are going to suffer their costly buildings to be torn away, for the purpose of erecting salt sheds and accommodating the dealers in salt? Common sense must answer the question.—Then what will be the result of this policy?—why, if no more salt sheds can be built, and no salt can be stowed, only in certain parts of the city, and sheds cannot be procured there—only for those that already have them—the whole salt business must go into their hands and that will be the end of it.

A CITIZEN.

For the Monitor.

## CAPTAIN TYLER.

Some of the *knowing* Whigs in this city recommend that delegates be chosen in all the States, and that a Convention be held, for the express purpose of naming, and sending to the "man of their choice," *ride* John Tyler, the President of these United States, a memorial, requesting him to go home and leave the Chief Magistracy vacant until they elect their dear bobby Henry Clay. They dont hesitate to avow openly, that he, whom they elected for Vice President, with the loud huzzas of "Tippecanoe and *Tyler too*," has proved a traitor to the Bank party, because forsooth, he has come out like an honest man, maintaining and preserving untarnished the Constitution of the United States.

How degrading to apply the name of *Captain* Tyler, to the President of a free and independent nation; but the adage "a house divided against itself cannot stand," will be verified ere long in the downfall of Whiggery and Whig principles, and the DEMOCRACY of our country will find that nothing but pure Jeffersonian principles can exist amongst us.

Yes she was fair:
But sorrow came—and left
His traces there.

The unpoetical editor of the Natchez Courier, speaking of the *traces*, says he should like to know what was done with the balance of the harness.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—We are indebted to the New York Evening Post, for the following synopsis of the Bankrupt Law, which we lay before our readers:

1. The first section provides that all persons residing in the states or territories of the United States, whose debts have not accrued while acting in fiduciary capacity, and who shall apply to the proper court, setting forth a list of his creditors, their names and residences, with the debts owing to each, with an inventory of his whole property, and declaring himself unable to meet his debts, shall be deemed a bankrupt within the provisions of this act. Traders, &c. owing not less than two thousand dollars, may be declared bankrupt on the petition of a creditor whose debts amount to five hundred dollars, whenever they are guilty of an act of bankruptcy, i. e. leaving the State with intent to defraud, concealing effects or making fraudulent assignments; the fact to be tried by a jury.

2. The second section provides that all transfers or conveyances of property, made in view of bankruptcy, shall be deemed utterly void; but all bona fide dealings with a bankrupt entered into two months before petition is filed against him, shall not be invalidated, and the rights of minors, widows, liens, mortgages and other securities, not to be impaired.

3. That all the property, personal and real, of a person declared a bankrupt, is vested, ipso facto, in the assignee, who is empowered to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue and be sued, subject to the orders of the courts. The necessary kitchen and household furniture, the wearing apparel, and other articles having reference to the condition of the bankrupts family, but not to exceed three hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the operation of the act.

4. That a bankrupt conforming to the requirements of the act, and the order of the courts made under it, shall be entitled to a full discharge, by certificate, from all his debts, unless a majority in number and value of his creditors dissent; the discharge not to be granted until ninety days after the decree of bankruptcy, and seventy days' public notice to creditors, who may appear and contest the right of a bankrupt to a discharge. When the residence of the creditor is known, he shall have personal or written notice.

5. Creditors to be entitled to a share in the bankrupt's property pro rata, without priority or preference, except to the debts due to the United States, or to persons who have paid out money for the bankrupt as sureties, who shall be paid first; and workmen shall be paid their full wages, not exceeding twenty five dollars.

6. The district courts of each district to have jurisdiction of all proceedings in bankruptcy, relating to persons residing in such district. But by a subsequent section, the circuit court of any district is given concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts.

The remaining sections relate to the duties of assignees, and of the court, and provide that the act shall go into operation on the 1st of February.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

## KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

We shall not continue our returns from the elections in this state until our next, when we expect to be able to give the returns complete, and will then class the members elected with the parties they are understood to have acted with heretofore. Thus classed, we think parties will stand in the next legislature about as they did last year, though it is certain there has been a great falling off of whig majorities wherever there has been efficient opposition. In illustration, we give the result in the following counties, taking the vote for senators as guides, and giving the average vote, where there are more than one candidate on a side, for Representatives.

| | Democrat. | Whig. |
|---|---|---|
| Mercer, | 1264 | 1101 |
| Harrison, | 833 | 806 |
| Barren, | 949 | 1161 |
| Wayne, | 553 | 288 |
| Oldham, | 458 | 487 |
| Woodford, | 500 | 524 |
| Pulaski, | 613 | 676 |
| Louisville, | 1111 | 1490 |
| Pendleton, | 438 | 103 |
| Nicholas, | 654 | 607 |
| Trigg, | 429 | 341 |
| McCracken, | 301 | 344 |
| Henry, | 874 | 531 |
| Carroll and Gallatin, | 596 | 638 |
| Caldwell, | 586 | 498 |
| Green, | 941 | 675 |
| | 11,098 | 10,300 |

In these same counties for President in November last the vote stood,

| | Van Buren. | Harrison. |
|---|---|---|
| Mercer, | 954 | 1145 |
| Harrison, | 694 | 741 |
| Barren, | 732 | 1216 |
| Wayne, | 109 | 439 |
| Oldham, | 480 | 465 |
| Woodford, | 204 | 725 |
| Pulaski, | 454 | 738 |
| Louisville, | 966 | 2081 |
| Pendleton, | 390 | 257 |
| Nicholas, | 491 | 627 |
| Trigg, | 447 | 455 |
| McCracken, | 264 | 368 |
| Henry, | 845 | 807 |
| Carroll and Gallatin, | 482 | 685 |
| Caldwell, | 650 | 687 |
| Green, | 655 | 766 |
| | 8,908 | 12,202 |

Making a difference of more than 4000 in these counties in eight months, in favor of the democrats.

* In August—the November election, City and County are not separated.

If this world is round when will it come to an *end*.

*Both Ends cut Off.*—A few days since a jolly tar, who had just returned from a long cruise employed a carman known about the town as Dutch Yacub, to carry his baggage from on board the ship to a boarding house. After every thing was stowed on the cart to his satisfaction, Jack seated himself on the top of the load, and for want of better amusement, spliced the ends of the cart rope together. When arrived at the stopping place, Yacub attempted to cast off his rope, preparatory to unloading. After searching in vain for the end of it, he threw his hat on the ground in a rage exclaiming, 'Dander and blixen, some tam Yankee's cut off both de ends of mine ropes and put dem vera the tyvel couldn't find 'em.'—*Pails. Times.*

REPEAL.—What is there about "repeal" that so frightens the federal whigs? Why did they not condemn the late President on that ground, or are they ignorant of the fact that while in Congress in 1810, he voted for the following resolution?—*Ind. State Sentinel.*

*"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to* REPEAL *an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, passed in 1816.'"*

☞ It will be a poor story to tell, that the whigs after charging Mr. Van Buren's administration with the most monstrous extravagance, have found it necessary to increase the expenses of the country SIXTEEN MILLIONS!!—*Norwich Aurora.*

## TEA AND COFFEE TAX.

Let it be remembered that the whig House of Representatives passed by a vote of 116 to 101, a bill levying a TAX *of twenty per cent.* on TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT!! Now let it be borne in mind that EVERY DEMOCRAT who was present when the vote was taken, *voted against it.* We trust the people will remember these votes when the federalists profess to be the friends of the *poor man*, and advocates of economy.

For the Monitor.

TO LEVINIA.—I THINK OF THEE.

When morn with rosey tinctre bright,
Unbars the eastern gates of light,
And scenes of beauty charm my sight,
'Tis then I think of thee.

When, sober eve's mild aire come on,
When rises slow, the briget round moon,
And stars shine from their vaulted throne,
'Tis then I think of thee.

When spring with flowery garlands fair,
Perfumes the soft delicious air,
And rosies blooom, with odors rare,
'Tis then I think of thee.

Thy image lives within my breast,
On the tablet of my heart impressed,
My thoughts of thee can't be expressed,
I can only think of thee.

C.

Pleasant Hill, Mason co.

THE BANK OF STEUBENVILLE.—This creature of whiggery, like the Gallipolis and West Union, has gone by the board, and the people again swindled out of thousands.—*Ohio Statesman.*

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OHIO—Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, | par | |
| Franklin " | " | |
| Trust Company | " | |
| Commercial Bank | " | |
| Miama Exporting Company | 2 | dis |
| Bank of Cincinnati | 2 | " |
| Granville | 2 | dis |
| Lebanon Miami Banking Co. | 2 | " |
| West Union | no | sale. |
| German Bank of Wooster | 5 | dis |
| Gallipolis | broke | |
| Steubenville, new bank | 5 | dis |
| Manhattan | 50 | dis |
| Other country banks, 5's upwards | par | |
| Farmers' bank of Canton | 5 | dis |
| Circleville, new bank | 10 | " |
| NEW ENGLAND—Banks generally | par | |
| PENNSYLVANIA—Banks generally | 5 | dis |
| NEW YORK—Banks generally | " | |
| MARYLAND—Banks generally | " | |
| VIRGINIA—Banks generally | " | |
| Wheeling post-notes | 14 | dis |
| KENTUCKY—Banks generally | par | |
| State Scrip | 14 | dis |
| INDIANA—State bank and branches | par | |
| State scrip, $50 certif. | 15 | dis |
| do 5 do | 14 | " |
| ILLINOIS—State bank and branches | 14 | " |
| State scrip, $100 certif. | 30 | dis |
| Bank of Cairo | 10 | " |
| MISSOURI—State bank and branches | par | |
| TENNESSEE—Banks generally | 5 | dis |
| ALABAMA—Banks generally | 5 | " |
| LOUISIANA—New Orleans banks | par | |
| Municipality bills | 5 | dis |
| MICHIGAN—St. Clair | 3 | " |
| Other banks | no | sale |
| MISSISSIPPI—Banks generally | no | sale |

*State of Kentucky, Mason County, Set:*

TAKEN UP, as a Stray, by John Manner, living two miles south of the village of Minerva, a small sorrell filly, about fourteen hands high, three years old, with no ear tips or horn; appraised to $28 before me by Wm. T. Craig and H. W. Baker. Given under my hand, this 19th day of Aug. 1841.

F. A. SAVAGE, J. P.

*New Fall Goods.*

MARKET STREET, MAYSVILLE, Ky.

S. & H. T. PEARCE, are now receiving from the Eastern Cities, a very large and desirable stock of New Fall Goods, comprising every article usually found in the heaviest dry good houses; which they offer at wholesale, as *low* as *Cash*, to punctual dealers on *time*, as any house in the west.

Sept. 1, '41—3tce.

**Drugs! drugs!! drugs!!!**

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

☞ Friends or not, call at No 10, Market street; you can be served by

J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

July 21.

**Doct. A. G. BURGESS,**

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

Maysleick, July 1, 1841.—3m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
# MASONIC MIRROR,
A MONTHLY QUARTO,
To be published at Maysville Kentucky,
BY BASIL D. CROOKSHANKS.

THE subscriber is satisfied that the tone of the public of opinion in the West, upon the subject of Free Masonry, is such as to warrant the undertaking in which he is about to embark. The old prejudices with which ignorance and folly had invested the public mind, have gradually receded before a more enlightened opinion upon the subject of our ancient order. The principles, objects and purposes of Masonry, are beginning to be better understood and appreciated, and though many still remain unwilling to seek its lights and benefits, few refuse to concede to our institution as full a share of merit as to the uninitiated can appear. It will be the object of the proposed publication, by rational discussion, and appropriate illustration of the principles and purposes of the craft, to commend it more fully to the public, and if possible, elevate it still higher in the regard and esteem of all true masons. The proprietor will endeavor, by availing himself of the proffered assistance of several talented gentlemen, to sustain it worthily high with the fraternity for their zeal and affection for the cause, to render the publication useful and creditable as an organ of Masonry in the West.

It is deemed unnecessary here to enter into a minute analysis of the plan of the paper, as it is designed immediately to commence its publication, when the public will have in the work itself, the best means of forming an opinion as to its merits. It will suffice to enumerate a few of the principal subjects which will receive attention from the Editors:

THE PRINCIPLES, PURPOSES AND EFFECTS OF MASONRY, comprising a wide range, and embracing a discussion of the most interesting truths in the field of morals, religion and philosophy, will constitute a subject of constant attention, and occupy a suitable portion of the work.

THE HISTORY OF MASONRY, as far as will be convenient with regard to our limits, and interesting to the reader, will form another division of the plan of the MIRROR.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE. Under this head, we propose to afford regularly, such portions of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and of other Grand Lodges, as will be interesting to our readers—the progress of Masonry in different portions of the Union—notices of convocations, &c., expulsions—with such other miscellaneous intelligence as shall from time to time appear proper.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES. In this department we shall endeavor to afford occasional brief notices of the lives and characters of such illustrious masons, as by their deportment and zeal have contributed to adorn their profession and promote the honors of our institution.

SELECT MASONIC ORATIONS, and occasionally, without trespassing upon the general design of the work, we shall afford such interesting literary matter, as may be deemed worthy of a place in our columns.

THE MIRROR will be printed, on fine paper and new type, in quarto form, (each number to contain eight large pages,) at the beginning of each month, and will be afforded to subscribers at Six Dollars, on a single copy, or six copies for FIVE DOLLARS, payable invariably IN ADVANCE.

B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

AUGUST 7, 1841.

☞ Editors friendly to the cause of Masonry, will confer a favor which shall be reciprocated when an opportunity shall offer, by giving the above an insertion.

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

Drawing of Class 57.
43-19-38-8-39-34-63-57-48-3-26-3
Drawing of Extra Class 61.
34-14-38-67-3-25-43-60-19-25 -8-53
Drawing of Extra Class 65.
25-39-35-37-72 63-36-42-68-28-45-60

Ticket 36-42-68, a Prize of $6,000, sold in the above scheme in Washington City.

Drawing of Class 89.
77-72-27-10-7 50-38-5-44-17-56-70-8-75-13
Drawing of Class 90.
50-5-46 20-3-65-42 55-46-68-48 61-62-4.
Drawing of Extra Class 66.
78-10-34-28-11-29-4-56-35 46 14-12-23.
Drawing of Extra Class 67.
55-21-46-9-73-71-12-19,52-69-35-62-44-18-28.

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

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**

THE undersigned, as Executor of George Morton, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 7th day of October next, the FARM on which the said George Morton lived and died, lying about three miles West of Washington and containing

*Two Hundred and Fifty Acres.*

The whole is enclosed, and about 170 acres cleared and under cultivation, every acre of which is first rate Hemp land. There is a fine Orchard of grafted apples on the farm, among them a large number of Hughes' cider crabs; good springs, pond and out houses; the dwelling is old and not in very good repair. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. The payments shall be reasonable

PETER LASHBROOKE.
Executor of George Morton, dec'd.

Mason County, August 16, 1841.

The premises will be shown to any person who may wish to examine them on application to Mr Downing on the farm. P. L.

**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.

*L. J. Procter*
*Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*
*Maysville, Ky.*

Will make collections and remit to order.—☞ Office No 8, main cross street

## 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. Hen. Basket — John Brooks
David Barnum — William Burns
Jesse Basket
C
Charles Colsord, or — Hillory Chaney
his Adv. — John Cannady
Clerk of Nicholas — A Couchman 2
Circuit Court 3 — William H Cook
D
Ishmael Dainey — Sam'l. Dinmore
Henry Dinmore.
E
Edward Ethan — Daniel Eshan
F
Commodore Felons — John Forgey
H
Richard Hopkins — James Horton
Reuben Hawes — David Halladay
J
William Jones 2 — Lewis Jones
K
David Kennedy — Richard King
M
Lewy H McGinnes — Laban D Mayhugh
John McConnaughey 2
O
John Neal
O
Lewy Ogden
P
Archibald Prather — Col. Benj. Payton
John Piper
Sheriff of Nicholas County 6
R
Wm Roberts
S
Andrew Scobee — Carter & Secrest
A J Smedley — John C Scott
Nelson Stone — Allen Spicer
Wm Secrest — Robert Shannan
J T Smart
T
Johnathan Tanner 2 — 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.

## Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, and offers his services in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Mw——ville and the adjoining country.

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

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

## LAW NOTICE.

W. R. BEATTY, of Greensburgh, and W. M. MARKLAND, of Mayville,

*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 26, 1841—tf.

## 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 28.

## L. J. Procter

*Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

*Maysville, Ky.*

Will make collections and remit to order.—

☞ Office No 6. main cross street

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY;

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

*D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.*

Drawing of Class 67.

46-19-38-8-30-34-23-69-57-66-3-26-8

Drawing of Extra Class 64.

34-14-36-67-3-33-42-60-10-35-8-52

Drawing of Extra Class 65.

35-39-35-37-72-62-36-42-68-28-45-60

Ticket 36-42-68, a Prize of $6,000, sold in the above scheme in Washington City.

Drawing of Class 69.

77-72-37-15-7-30-38-5-44-17-36-70-6-78-12

REGULAR DRAWINGS:

Every Saturday, in Alexandria, Va.—Capitals, $40,000, 20,000, 10,000, 20,000, &c. Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters 2.50.

Every Wednesday, in Baltimore, Md.—Capitals, $30,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, &c. Tickets $5—halves $2.50.

Every Thursday, in Louisville, Ky.—Capitals $30,000, 17,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000. Tickets from 3 to $5—shares in proportion.

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

D. CARREL, Mayville, Ky.

N. B. Drawings sent as soon as received to all of Carrell's patrons.

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

## White Lead.

50 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted equal to any in the market, for sale by DOCT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, Aug. 28, 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 |
| " 119. | " n.s. | 14-25-57 | | 10 00 |
| " 119. | " | 13-43 44 | | 100 00 |
| " 119. n.s. | " | 2 43-70 | | 70 00 |
| " 120. | " | 9-37-59 | | 50 00 |
| " R | " | 1-21-65 | | 400 00 |
| " 121. | " | 9-26-67 | | 1000 00 |
| " " | " | 7-21-44 | | 400 00 |
| " 19. n.s. | " | 4-44-50 | | $369 00 |
| " " | " | 8-26-54 | | 1000 00 |
| " 122. | " | 2 31-51 | | 80 00 |
| " 20. n.s. | " | 6-31-67 | | 50 00 |
| " " | " | 8-33-12 | | 700 00 |
| " 123. | " | 17-43-66 | | 250 00 |
| " 123. | " | 11-56-68 | | 300 00 |
| " 124. | " | 16-29-46 | | 1000 00 |
| " 124. | " | 17-39-55 | | 100 00 |
| " 125. | " | 14-41-61 | | 60 00 |
| " 127. | " | 5-30-66 | | 30 00 |
| " 128. | " | 7-29-65 | | 100 00 |
| " 22 n.s. | " | 19-39-44 | | 50 00 |
| " 129. | " | 24-44-79 | | 25 00 |
| " 130. | " | 17-36-77 | | 500 00 |
| " 131. | " | 25-40-67 | | 75 00 |
| " 132. | " | 15-37-78 | | 1000 00 |
| " 23 n.s. | " | 16-32-63 | | 100 00 |
| " 134. | " | 6-31-50 | | 200 00 |
| " 29 n.s. | " | 28-59-73 | | 1000 00 |
| " 139. | " | 4-57-73 | | 400 00 |
| " " | " | 41-45-57 | | 50 00 |
| " 30 n.s. | " | 9-45-54 | | $,500 00 |
| " 140. | " | 41-42-57 | | 75 00 |
| " 29 n.s. | " | 21-37-75 | | 250 00 |
| " " | " | 3-24-69 | | 700 00 |
| " 142. | " | 29-55-61 | | 200 00 |
| " 31 n.s. | " | 3-35-58 | | 2000 00 |
| " 33 n.s. | " | 3-41-68 | | 100 00 |
| " " | " | 1-39-68 | | 50 00 |
| " 149. | " | 7-16-69 | | 35 00 |
| " 149. | " | 25-74-78 | | 50 00 |
| " 34 n.s. | " | 7-45-74 | | 50 00 |
| " 150. | " | 10-65-75 | | 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 wend your way
And purchase a ticket, nor longer delay:
For Prizes there are, no 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, a large assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as BUREAUS, SIDEBOARDS, BUREAU CHEZERY 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, Morse's APPROVED PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove, for utility and neatness has not its superior; persons wishing an article of the kind will please call and examine for themselves. Also Brass Kettles of assorted sizes Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, made neatly and to order.

Maysville, Sept. 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 interests 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 25, 1841.

## FIRST VOLUME OF CHARLES O'MALLEY.

We have printed in our 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,
30, *Ann-street, New York*

ZACHARIAH 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 Bath 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 concerned, 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 for or against any claim presented, 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.

A. TURNER, Jr.
Master Commissioner.

Owingsville, July 15, 1841.

## Dr. A. M. M'Kinney,

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

July 17—6m

## BEDSTEADS!!

O'ALL SORTS AND SIZES, on hand and for sale by

PAUL L. HOEFLICH,
Upper Grade, Maysville.

may 19.

## 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. 180.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 2nd. 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 | |
| 30 | 200 | 6,000 | |
| 60 | 100 | 6,000 | |
| 140 | 60 | 8,400 | |
| 65 | 40 | 2,600 | |
| 65 | 30 | 1,950 | |
| 65 | 20 | 1,300 | |
| 130 | 10 | 1,300 | |
| 4745 | 8 | 37,960 | |
| 27,040 | 4 | 108,160 | |
| 32,395 | | 213,012 | |

78 No Combination—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

### Class 52, New Series.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Friday Sept 3, 1841.

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 |
| 310 | 50 | 17,000 |
| 75 | 30 | 2,250 |
| 75 | 35 | 1,875 |
| 75 | 20 | 1,500 |
| 75 | 15 | 1,125 |
| 150 | 10 | 1,500 |
| 7423 | 6 | 44,550 |
| 41,625 | 3 | 124,875 |
| 49,955 | Prizes amounting to | $246,708 |

90 No Combination—15 drawn ballots.
Whole Tickets $3,00—Shares in proportion.

### Class No. 53, New Series.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. opposite Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1841.

BASSFORD & SMITH, Managers.

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 |
| 49,955 | Prizes amounting to | $164,472 |

90 No Combination—15 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $2,00—Shares in proportion:

### Class No. 54.

To be drawn at Covington Ky. on Thursday, Sept. 9. 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 | 35 | 1,875 |
| 75 | 25 | 1,125 |
| 150 | 10 | 1,500 |
| 7425 | 6 | 41,550 |
| 41,625 | 3 | 124,875 |
| 49,954 | Prizes amounting to | $246,708 |

90 Number Combination—15 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets $3—Shares in proportion.

### Class No., 178.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky. on Monday, Sept. 6th. Bassford & Smith Manag'rs

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 | 1,012 | 1,012 |
| 1 | 600 | 600 |
| 1 | 500 | 500 |
| 2 | 400 | 800 |
| 2 | 300 | 600 |
| 3 | 200 | 600 |
| 3 | 160 | 480 |
| 4 | 140 | 560 |
| 4 | 120 | 480 |
| 5 | 100 | 500 |
| 10 | 80 | 800 |
| 10 | 75 | 750 |
| 37 | 50 | 1,850 |
| 200 | 34 | 6,800 |
| 65 | 20 | 1,300 |
| 65 | 10 | 650 |
| 4010 | 3 | 14,820 |
| 27040 | 1,50 | 40,560 |
| 32396 | Prizes amounting to | $91,162 |

78 No. Combination—13 drawn ballots.
Whole Tickets $1,50—Shares in proportion.

### Class No. 182,

To be drawn in Covington, Ky Tuesday, Sept. 7. 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 | 1,088 | 1,088 |
| 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 |
| &c. | &c. | &c. |
| 32,396 | Prizes amounting to | $269,088 |

## 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 & Dobyne, Maysville, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID MYERLE.

March 18, 1841

## NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due the firms of Taliaferro & Pickett—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.

## Just received,

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

July 22.

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

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

DOCT. A. SEATON.

Maysville, June 11, 1840.

## Drugs! drugs!! drugs!!!

NOT selling in any way just at this particular time—but for sale at a fair profit, or cash 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.

## Doct. A. G. BURGESS,

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

Maysluck, July 1, 1841.—3m

## PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted them, and by its 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—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the maintenance of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. Bent to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of Government tell with the utmost effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means improverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in 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 Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of bumping contributions by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. It will be well if 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 long 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 than there 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 epitome of the political and diplomatic 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 . . . . 62
" 6 copies do . . . . 5
" 12 do do . . . . 10
" 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. By the regulations of 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 20, 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 Dry Goods, French and American DRY GOODS, which have been purchased at the very best terms, in the city of New York for cash, and will be sold at prices to rel the times. The stock consists in part of

A variety of splendid silks: new patterns;
Shally's and embroidered Mous. de Laines, handsome styles;
Lawns for dresses, fancy coloured and mourning;
French work collars—Parasols and umbrellas;
1000 yards Irish Linen; Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw Bonnetts;
Men's and Boys Straw and Leghorn Hats;
An assortment of Ribbons, French Flowers.

In addition to the above, I have a full and almost every other article in the Dry Good line, all of which will be sold at considerably reduced prices.

April 22 tf. P. H. KELLY.

## REMOVAL.

J. C. Reed,

HAS removed his Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, to the Warehouse formerly occupied by William Fielden, 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 constantly sell at the Pittsburgh prices, and on as good terms as any house in the west 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 dispatch, 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 Cast Grates, of all sizes, kept constantly for sale by

JOHN C. REED.

March 17, 1840.

## PROSPECTUS

FOR INCREASING THE CIRCULATION OF

*Maysville Monitor.*

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

Although we have sustained a laborious existence, we still believe that our principles are correct, and *sound*—that they can be defended at every point, and at extensive a range as possible. To do this our agency is requisite to the defence and extension of these principles, is more than we are willing to do. But as a means of testing what may be necessary to serve the public mind the many imposing evils it is, and has been, the aim of us as an opposition to arouse, we respectfully address ourselves before the friends of democracy with a hope that we may be useful in the principles with our best energies, and by exerting in their behalf, all fair and honorable means which may lay themselves to our mind.

Next in consideration, we shall strive to serve the interest of the farmer, by laying before him every useful improvement in the science of Agriculture, together with prices of produce in the Maysville, Louisville and New Orleans markets; and in giving to our journal, we will present our readers with much miscellaneous matter—

Literary and general. No pains will be spared to render the Monitor useful, attractive and respectable.

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

AGENTS FOR THE MONITOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Blue Licks, Ky. | D. Ballingall, |
| Augusta, " | Saml Brown, |
| Paris " | Otho Hughes, |
| Millersburg " | O. J. Miller, |
| Cynthiana " | David Bennett, |
| Kentontown " | Andrew Cowan, |
| Cynthiana " | Wm A Wilson |
| Mount Sterling " | N. G Darnell |
| Flat Rock " | Hardin Rogers |
| Mt Carmel " | Dr E Logan |
| Flemingsburg " | R R Lee or Th |
| Shepherdsville " | Sanford Allen |
| Elizaville " | Garrett Chord |
| Owingsville " | J W Barnes |
| Carlisle " | Joel Howard P M |
| Concord " | Saml Stockman |
| Vanceburg " | Thos R Redden |
| Greenupsburg " | Maj J C Koons |
| Germantown " | James Savage |
| Helena " | Claiborne T W |
| Minerva " | W P Thomas P |
| Hillsborough " | J G Dougherty P |
| Ripley Ohio | Mr Bennet P M |
| Aberdeen " | Eli Davidson P |
| Dunbarton " | — |

DOCTORS

*SHARPE & DUKE*

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

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

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

Maysville, April 22—3m.

## Nicholas B. Coleman,

*Late of Lexington,*

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located himself in Vicksburg, Warren, and adjoining Counties—also in Court of Errors and Appeals—the Court of Chancery—and in the Federal

Feb 21, 1839.

## ICE! ICE!!!

AT CINCINNATI PRICES

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens that they completed the filling of their large ice house on Pleasant street near the steamboat wharf, and are prepared to hold at the least cost THIRTY THOUSAND BUSHELS of ice, which quantity will insure to every one a sufficient supply during the whole season. It is their intention to make their price as low as to charge no more in the warmest weather to others, and no more in one season than other, their charges per bushel, delivered in the morning at the door of subscribers not exceed twenty five cents, and will be glad to act as low a price as any one charge to do it for, they hope by close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

G. DODGE
G. BORT.

## Cabinet Ware-Room.

*Corner of Second Street and Sutton,*

*Adjoining the Methodist church.*

THE undersigned tender his thanks to the public for their long and continued patronage and hopes by unremitting attention to business and low prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public. He intends manufacturing on the most fashionable and approved style of Furniture, such as Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dining and Plain Bureaus, Cupboards, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Card Tables, Cradles, Coffins, Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Chairs, Trunnel Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Coffins, Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Chairs, Trunnel Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Coffins, Mahogany and Walnut Glass and Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses. All kinds of Cabinet work repaired and polished.

May 5 4t—ly

## Cash for Wheat.

I WILL give the cash for five hundred bushels of wheat, delivered in my distillery next year and the 15th August.

JOSEPH S.

Murphysville, July 1, 1841.