

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. EAGER, of St. Louis, to be Commissioner of New York, in and for the State of Missouri, "to take the acknowledgment and proof of the execution of any deed, mortgage or other conveyance of any lands, tenement or hereditaments lying and being in the State of New York, or of any contract, letter of attorney or any writing under seal, and to administer oaths or affirmations, any of which are to be used or recorded in said State," pursuant to the act of the Legislature of said State, passed May 13th, 1840.

PUBLIC MEETING.  
At a meeting of the citizens of Daviess county, held at the town of Cravensville, on Saturday the 27th day of February 1841—

On motion—JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William Cravens, appointed Secretary.  
The object of the meeting (viz: to take into consideration the propriety of growing tobacco and hemp) having been briefly explained by Dr. John Cravens, the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting for consideration and unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st—As the sense of this meeting—that the peculiar adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of tobacco and hemp—the present state of the demand for them abroad—the facility with which they may be transported to market—and above all the absolute necessity on our part of producing something from which we can realize a fair compensation in cash for the labour expended, strongly urge the propriety of embarking at once in the culture of one or both.

Resolved 2d—That the want of the usual conveniences and experience on our part in the arrangement and putting up of these crops for market, shall not deter us from laboring to demonstrate the practicability of making and putting up a good article in merchantable order.

Resolved 3d—That we will each, strive to excel his neighbor in producing the best article of the kind we grow.

Resolved 4th—That a committee of ten, viz: Dr. John Cravens, Richard Grant, John Anderson, Wm. Cravens, Asa Smith, Robert P. Peniston, Sr. John Gillelan, Sr. Adam Black, John Gardner and John McCully, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with such persons engaged in the tobacco trade as they may deem competent to furnish the information sought, with the view of ascertaining the particular description and shade of tobacco now most in demand, the dimensions and weight of the hoghead most approved, and such other information useful to the planter as they may possess in relation to this subject, and that said committee ascertain whether any material obstruction now exists, in violation of law, to the passage of boats in the west fork of Grand River, and if so—to bring the same to the notice of the district attorney, in order that the proper steps may be taken for its removal—and that said committee report their proceedings under this resolution to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Saturday the 3d of July next.

Resolved 5th—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the publishers of newspapers at Fayette with a request to give the same one insertion in their respective papers.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.  
JOHN ANDERSON, Chairman.  
W. CRAVENS, Secretary.

For the Times.  
THOUGHTS FOR THOSE WHO NEVER THINK.

"The idle levy a heavy tax upon the industrious, when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily bread from door to door, as beggars their daily bread, and like them sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wander if we witness signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted to the honor of his visit, solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of ennui, and he sallies forth to distribute it amongst all his acquaintances."—L'Esprit.

We are told that man is a social being, and was by nature formed for society; every body concluding that, happiness, to be appreciated by one, must be enjoyed by many. To the end, therefore, that in his social capacity he might eschew the greatest amount of evil, and enjoy the greatest amount of good, a code of laws was formed, in the primitive organization of society, for its regulation and government. That code commanded what was right and prohibited what was wrong—pointed out and defined crimes and settled and awarded punishments. Tho' we acknowledge, as well the justice of this code as the wisdom of its authors, yet we believe it to be, like all other human institutions, as imperfect in its detail as it is inefficient in its execution. You know we are not disposed to

"Arraign the spirits of the dead," nor to question the wisdom of our ancestors; yet we firmly urge that there is a defect in this system, which, like the crooked, ugly nose of a beautiful face, stands forth in bold relief, a bane and a bug bear to the

community. The elementary writers on this system of law, unlike those of social politeness, have lavished more of their time and remark in descending about the rights of things than the wrongs of persons. Hence, they discover as much redundancy in the former, as poverty in the latter. These framers and expounders of our social code, in their divisions of rights and wrongs, goods and bads, crimes and punishments, men and things, have set apart and defined a species or genus of social amonance, which in the solemnity of legal language, they denominate, "NUISANCE." This, they tell us, "worketh hurt, inconvenience or damage." Now, here we say the error is, in the formation and institution of this branch of our jurisprudence. By the provisions of this code, there are but two kinds of Nuisances, public and private; and nothing but inanimate matter—things—hereditaments—can become a nuisance. Now, the error is, that modern improvement, or more properly modern degeneracy, has clearly proven, that animate as well as inanimate matter; that living, moving, breathing, visiting, talking, gossiping beings, are nuisances, public and private, and should be included in the nuisance act. Why, where's the justice in exempting animate beings and holding jurisdiction over inanimate? Look at the facts: Here's a house, for instance, inspired by a holy ambition, desires to raise its top nearer heaven, and if it has an indolent, worthless neighbour that has no such aspirations, but remains low and lazy and is leaked on as a consequence of its want of energy: this code decrees that this enterprising, high-spirited house shall be abated and razed to the ground! And yet those beings whom we shall here denominate "Lazy, lounging loafers," who infect society and annoy the world with their "frivolous visitations" and empty gossiping, are permitted to escape the denunciations of the law of the abatement which they merit. "My voice is still for war"—war without truce, and war without quarter, against the piratical incursions of this tattling, idle enemy. Instead of permitting them to "levy a tax upon the industrious by frivolous visitations," let the industrious "levy war" against them, by visiting upon their unwelcome and unsolicited visits and upon their idle, pointless, insipid, whimsical prating, the contempt called for by the occasion.—Let the mechanics—the shop-keepers—the merchants—PRINTERS—doctors—lawyers—students, and every body else who has any thing to do, denounce them as "Intolerable Nuisances," and promptly issue against them the writ of abatement. They are as annoying to our towns as they are creditable to our country, and as useless to themselves as they are detrimental to others. Every age has its epoch, and every country its plague. The age and country of Pharaoh was remarked and infested by the plague of the lizzards and lice, and if we are not mistaken, the plague of this country, is the plague of Lazy, Lounging Loafers. W \* S.

A NEW STEAMER.  
A sea steamer called the "Missouri," is now in progress at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. She is expected to be ready in June or July. The new York Sun States that her armament will consist of eight ten-inch Paixhan guns; the twenty-inch guns to be placed on swivel carriages on the fore-castle. These destructive guns are considered as effective as a full battery of the largest calibre. Her rigging, spars, &c., &c., will soon be ready to be placed on board, and in early summer we may see her making her experimental trip. The engines, which are building at Cold Spring, are nearly completed, and will be brought down as soon as the state of the navigation will permit.

BLOODED STOCK.—The celebrated imported English Stallion, JORDAN, is now in this place, and will remain here during the season. See advertisement.

TOWN OF LEXINGTON.  
The Lexington Express, of the 20th ult. says:—The hum and bustle of building has commenced again in our town, and we have the flattering prospect of almost rearing a city in the course of the present year. Nearly one hundred houses were built last year, and we have no doubt as many more will be erected this. Several fine brick buildings are now under contract and are to be put up early in the season. We are highly gratified to say that our levee (First Street) is improving rapidly, and filling up with substantial storage and commission houses. Go ahead, Lexington, better times are in prospect.

CONNECTICUT.  
The Whigs of Connecticut have nominated Gov. Ellsworth and all the present State officers for re-election. The Loco foco candidate for Governor is Francis H. Nicholl.—It is said that the Hon. John Niles positively declined being a candidate for nomination. The election takes place on the 5th of April. The Congressmen are chosen at the same time.

We received no Eastern mail yesterday.

The Naval Department, we are glad to learn, is arming our national vessels, with the Paixhan gun.

SPRING CROPS.  
Potatoes are a crop that may be planted early or at almost any time between the middle of April or the middle of June, with a reasonable prospect of a crop. Dry sandy soils are not so good for potatoes as one containing more vegetable matter, more moist, and consequently more cool. The varieties the best for the table are rarely abundant bearers, the Pinkeye or the Mercer for example, though fair crops of these are sometimes grown. The Long Red, the Saradin, and now, the Rohan, are considered the most productive, and of course the best for general cultivation or for feeding. The Rohan seems destined to introduce a new era in potato culture, and valuable as this root has proved, shows that by originating new varieties, greater excellence and greater productiveness may be expected. Potatoes may be planted in rows or drills; they may be planted in sets, and if the soil is of the proper quality, and the after culture good, the crop rarely fails. Last year a farmer in Vermont, turned over a piece of turf land carefully, rolled it well and leveled, and then with a stick made holes a few inches in depth between every second furrow slice, into which a potatoe set was placed, and the holes filled up with mellow soil to the level of the field. The piece had no further labor put upon it, and the crop was at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre. Thirty two loads of manure to the acre was placed on the turf before plowing, and turned under, and the sets were placed two feet apart in the rows. Where potatoes are floated on clean sward land, some have recommended that pumpkins should be planted with them, as usually a good crop of pumpkins may be obtained with little or no injury to the potatoe crop.

Corn is one of the most important crops grown in the United States, and every thing relating to it demands unusual care and attention. The selection of seed, choice of soil, preparation of land, after culture of the crop, are all things that must be looked to or a partial or total failure of the crop may be expected. While the average corn crops is not more than 35 or 40 bushels per acre, multitudes of instances are on record in which more than 100 bushels have been grown, and a few of more than 150 bushels to the acre. Last year in one county in New Hampshire, no less than three premiums were claimed for more than 130 bushels to the acre. It is idle to plant corn on land not naturally dry, or that has not been made so by draining. There is no crop grown that more delights in warm dry soil than maize, and there is none that will resist the effects of drought longer. The soil too must be rich. A poor soil, and good corn is incompatible.—Corn is one of the crops to which manure may be applied the most advantageously, and if mixed with the soil, there is scarcely a possibility of applying too much. If unfertilized stable manure is used in the hill, too much may be injurious, as instances have occurred in which the vitality of the seed has been destroyed or materially weakened from this cause. For use in the hill, the manure of the hog pen or yard is superior to any other—and the drier the ground the greater will be the effect of applied manure. Corn is a plant that requires an elevated temperature from planting until ripening, and seed corn will not rot at temperatures in which peas, potatoes, and spring grains would vegetate well. Corn should be planted as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm and dry, and not before, and if it is not in this condition by the middle of May, a crop of the ordinary varieties of corn need not be expected, as in our northern latitudes, the time required to bring it to perfection could barely be found in our summers. There are few plants cultivated, the goodness of which is so much depending on after culture as corn. Whatever may be the variety, the state of the ground, or the climate, corn will not give a great yield, or prove profitable, unless the strictest attention is paid to this point. If allowed to remain smothered in weeds, and the earth about the plants unsecured, corn need not be expected. In all cases, we believe entering up corn by the roots to be the best method of harvesting; and where this crop is to be followed by wheat, this course is indispensable. The proper time is when the ears are well glazed, and before the stalks have become dry.—Cut up and secured in this way, the corn is of the best quality, and the whole of the fodder, an important item, is saved for the winter.

THE MINT AND ITS BRANCHES.—On Monday the President of the United States transmitted to Congress a report of the operations of the Mint for 1840, from which it appears that there were coined at Philadelphia, \$2,260,667, at New Orleans \$915,600, at Charlotte \$127,055, at Dahlonega \$123,210, total \$3,425,532. The number of pieces coined at Philadelphia was \$7,053, 074, at New Orleans 3,446,900, at Charlotte 31, 828, at Dahlonega 26,821, total number of pieces 10,558,626. The deposits in gold in Philadelphia, during the year, were \$1,201,998, of which \$176,786 was derived from the mines in the United States.

It is stated in the message that applications have been frequently made at the Mint for copies of medals voted at different times by Congress to officers who have distinguished themselves in the war of the Revolution, and in the late war, the dies of which are there deposited, and it is suggested by the President that authority shall be given to the Superintendent of the Mint to strike off copies of those medals in bronze, or other metal, to supply the persons making applications for them, at a cost not to exceed the actual expense of striking them off. This authority will undoubtedly be granted.

RAILWAY TALKING MACHINE.  
A late English Journal in referring to the London and Blackwell rail-road, mentions a "talking machine" constructed with galvanic wires, by means of which conversation could be carried on between London and Blackwell with the greatest ease and precision. By way of illustrating the efficiency of this talking machine Mr. Stephenson said that he went to the station in London one day to inquire for one of his assistants. He was not there, but the attendant said that he would inquire if he was at the other end of the line; he did so; in a few seconds the answer was that he was not there. But about five minutes afterwards the talking machine informed him in London that his assistant had arrived at the Blackwell terminus; upon which he instructed the attendant to say by the same agency, "Tell him to come here directly." In ten minutes from that time he arrived, the distance being nearly seven miles. If the distance were 100 miles the conversation could be carried on just as readily, for the communication travelled at the rate of 20 miles a second.

The Naval Department, we are glad to learn, is arming our national vessels, with the Paixhan gun.

MARRIED.  
On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. by Elder H. L. Boon, Mr. JON BURBRIDGE, Jr., to Miss DELIA, daughter of Elijah Richardson, all of this county.

THE MARKETS.  
ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, March 4, 1841.  
Business has revived a little since our last notice; but business men still complain very much of dull times, scarcity of money, &c.; in fact, money matters are in a worse condition at present than ever.

Notes of the Banks of Illinois, Miners Bank, Du Buque, Mineral Point Bank, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co., and the notes of the Bank of Cairo form the principal circulation, and are considered the par standard.  
Notes on the United States Bank are at a small discount, they should, however, pass readily at par, for the discount on them at Philadelphia, is about equal to the difference of exchange. Notes on solvent Banks of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and New Orleans in ordinary transactions, pass current.  
Bacon—Hams, 12 1/2; Shoulders, 7 1/2; Sides, 8 1/2; Hog round, 9—scarce.  
Beans—Market well supplied, and prices have declined. We now quote 75—dull sale.  
Butter—At 10 a 12 1/2—good supply.  
Brandy—American 50 a 75; plenty; cognac \$1 50 a \$3; champagne \$2 a 3.  
Bacon—Hams, 12 1/2; Shoulders, 7 1/2; Sides, 8 1/2; Hog round, 9—scarce.  
Candles—We quote sperm 48 a 50 mould 14; dip 12—scarce.  
Cotton Yarn—24 a 25—good supply.  
Coffee—Hav. green, 12 1/2 a 13; Rio 12 1/2 a 13; Java 16 1/2 a 18; S. Domingo 12 1/2 a 13—in demand.  
Cordage—Hemp bed cords \$2 30; gross \$3; Manila plough lines \$1 50; Manila rope 13 a 16; hemp plough lines \$1 25.  
Flour—Sales continue to be made on the landing at 4 1/2—sales from store, \$4 50.  
Furs and Peltries—Shaved deer skins 30 a 40; red and blue do 25 a 35; fall grey 20 a 25; winter grey 10 a 15; raccoons 75 a 81 1/2; mink 25 a 35; wild cat 30 a 75; grey fox 38; bear skins \$1 a 3; in demand; other \$5 a 8.  
Gin—We quote American 62 1/2 a 75; good supply. Holland \$1 50 a \$1 75.  
Grain—Corn in sacks 25 a 30, wheat 62; oats 25 a 30.  
Hops—Dry \$9, in demand.  
Hoop—B and scarce.  
Lard—7 a 8; in demand and very scarce.  
Lead—Sales continue to be made in small lots at \$14 a 15—no sales.  
Molasses—The supply is large—on levee we quote it at 30 by the quantity; 33 a—in stores.  
Pork—Fresh no sales, in sal. mess \$19—; prime \$8 a \$1, sales of no consequence.  
Rice—5 1/2 a 6 1/2, for new rice, scarce.  
Sisal—On the landing from boats, G. A. \$2 25; L. B. \$2 50; in stores, A. \$2 50 a 2 75; L. B. \$2 75—dull sale.  
Sugar—Sugar is now held at 7 1/2, by quantity; from stores 7 1/2 a 8; loaf sugar 10 a 12 1/2.  
Soy—Eastern No. 1, 7 a 8; Cincinnati 6 a 7; good supply.  
Tobacco—Manufactured Missouri and Kentucky, 10 a 25; Virginia 25 a 50—good supply. In lads no sales.  
Teas—Young Hyson 50 a—G. P. and Imperial \$1.  
Tar—Per 60l. \$5 a 6; log 1 a 1 25—good supply.  
Whiskey—Sales made of raw whiskey on levee, 22 1/2 a 24, rectified, 23—in store 24 a 26.  
Wines—Prices very low, but little from last week's quotations—We quote sweet Malaga 75; Teneriffe, \$1 a 1 50; Madeira, common 75; best quality \$1 75 a 2 30; Sherry \$2 a 3; Champagne \$a 15.

PITTSBURG GOODS.  
THE subscriber is now receiving at the old Stand of Boon & Bumgardner his spring supply of  
Iron, Castings,  
Plough-moulds, Wooden  
Ware, Mackerel, Spun Cotton,  
Tar, &c. &c.  
JOEL PREWITT  
March 13, 1841. 52—1/2

JORDAN.  
THIS distinguished Imported English Stallion, has just arrived at this place, where his services will be offered to the breeders of fine stock on liberal terms.  
Jordan is of the purest and most fashionable stock of England, his performances upon the English turf, were of the first character, and his size, form, and general appearance, not surpassed by any horse native or imported in America.  
We wish the public to call and examine Jordan, feeling assured, that he will come quite up to the most sanguine expectations of all.  
His terms, pedigrees, and performances, will in a few days be before the public in Bills.  
SHEPHERD, BEANLEY & Co.  
Fayette, March 13, 1841. 52—1/2

Notice.  
WE hereby forewarn all persons who bought Wheat Fans of Gov. W. Dixon & Co., from paying any money to David B. Pigeon, as he is pretending to do with the concern more than a hired hand. Any one who pays money to him after this notice, we will hold them responsible.  
Fulton March 9, 1841.—Reformer, 52—2/2

Notice.  
TO JOHN GRAHAM, or whom it may concern. On the 26th day of January, 1840, I gave my note to John Graham for \$412 50, for five shares he held in the Greenville Steam Saw Mill, which shares was subscribed for, at one hundred dollars per share, he (Graham) said and bound himself, that if the amount of said subscription was not paid, he would pay the part unpaid to me; it was not paid before, nor has it been paid to me, therefore, the note is unjust and will not be paid.  
SINGLETON YALDEN, Saine Co., Mo.  
Greenville, Feb. 27 h. 1841.

Notice.  
THE partnership heretofore existing between us, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to us, are requested to make payment to Jacob Snowden, who is authorized to receive the same, and all persons who have demands against us, will present the same to Jacob Snowden, for payment.  
JAMES W. FARRMAN,  
JACOB SNOWDEN.  
Feb. 27th, 1841. 52—1/2

Administratrix Sale.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the court house, in the town of Fayette, County of Howard, Mo., on the first day of the court in and for said county, being the first Monday in May,  
about 50 years old, the said woman is sold by decree of the Howard court on a six months credit with bond and approved security, the title to the said woman is good; the said woman is stout and healthy; she is one of the best of house women at any kind of business; the said slave is the property of the late John W. Rawlins, deceased.  
MILNER RAWLINS, Administratrix.  
March 13th, 1841. 52—1/2

HOTEL.  
JOHN R. PRICE wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now occupying the MANSION HOUSE, IN BOONVILLE.  
December 12th, 1840. 52—1/2

Dancing School.  
S. M. GRANT, (professor of dancing) has the honor respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayette and vicinity, that he will commence a course of lessons in COLLEGIANS, QUADRILLS, WALTZING, &c., about the 1st of April, at Mr. Marley's Hotel.  
REFERENCES.  
COL. JOSEPH DAVIS, A. H. McDONALD, SAMUEL C. McMILLIN, ABEL MARLEY, Messrs. BERTON & GREEN.  
March, 6, 1841. 51—1/2

Sale of Real Estate.  
BY virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, passed at their last session, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, the purchase giving bond with approved security, in the town of Glasgow, on the first day of May next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five of the afternoon of that day, all the right, title, claim and interest that William Dicken had at his death to the north-east quarter of section twenty-eight, township fifty-one, range second, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Said land lies in Howard county, on the road leading from Fayette to Bluffport, and about three miles from the town of Glasgow; there is some forty acres of land in cultivation, with a comfortable cabin; the soil is excellent and well watered. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine said farm before the day of sale.  
W. H. FIELD, DICKEN, Commissioner.  
March, 6, 1841. 51—1/2

A Farm for Sale.  
A FARM with improvements, &c., situated some four or five miles east of this place. —ALSO— Two Negroes—A MAN, 28 years of age, and a GIRL 13.  
Terms—A credit to suit the purchaser, by giving bond with approved security, bearing ten per cent. interest.  
Enquire at this office.  
Fayette, March 6, 1841.—51—2/2

Plant your Trees.  
10,000 in Market.  
THE subscriber now offers for sale a choice selection of FRUIT TREES. Among the variety of Apples, there is the June Apple, Butter Apple, Golden Rennet, Golden Pippin, Limerick, B. H. Flower, Green Apple, New Town, High School Pippin, Red Pippin, Horse apple, Turner's Green, Royal, Pearmain, Russet, Sugar Loaf, Yandover, Red, Sweet Romanite, Magnolia, Spitzenberg, Rambo, Spice Apple, and the Genuine, all in this office.  
Price, at the Nursery—1 1/2 cents.  
51—1/2 SAMUEL GROVE  
Old Jefferson, Saine Co.,—March 6, 1841.

Notice.  
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for A. J. Work and Advertising are notified that unless payment be made by the 15th of March, coercive measures must be adopted. The accounts are in the hands of Thomas E. Bacon, who may be found at his room two doors above the Bank, or at the Counting room of Messrs. Harvey & Birch.  
C. C. CADY.  
Feb. 27th—1841—50—1/2

Wm. H. McKinstry.  
PRACTICAL HATTER,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN  
HATS & CAPS.  
No. 11, Market St. (one door above Main.)  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of HATS & CAPS of every description, which he will sell very low for cash or city acceptances. Country Merchants will find it their interest to give him a call.  
St. Louis, Feb. 1840—49—6/2

Administrator's Notice.  
THE undersigned having obtained of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County, letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Watts deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from having any part of said estate—and if not presented within three years they will be forever barred.  
W. B. WATTS, Administrator.  
JAS. J. WATTS, Administrator.  
Feb. 27, 1841.—50—1/2

School Notice.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of School Township No. 2, in the County of Howard, that an annual meeting of said township will be held at Lee Hays' on the 25th day of March, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M. as appointed at last annual meeting.  
G. H. HURDLE, Township Clerk.  
Hazel Ridge, Feb. 26, 1841.

Notice.  
I hereby give to all creditors and others interested or concerned in the estate of SAMUEL LINDSEY, deceased, that the undersigned administrator of said estate, will make application to the County Court of Christian county, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1841, at the court-house within and for said county of Christian, for a final settlement of said estate.  
NANCY LEEGER, Administrator.  
February 20, 1841. 49—1/2

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.  
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Fayette and vicinity, that they have just received from the Eastern Cities, and are now opening in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Sharkey, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of  
Dry Goods & Groceries;  
China, Glass and Queens-ware;  
Hard-ware; Boots & Shoes;  
Bonnets, Hats & Caps.  
together with a very fine assortment of JEMATA IRON AND YALDEN, all of which they are determined to sell on the most liberal terms.  
As their stock of WOOLEN GOODS is very large and fresh, and their distribution is to sell cheap, they would respectfully suggest that it might be to the advantage of those wishing to purchase to give them a call.  
PERRY & BELLINGSLY.  
No. 21—50 1/2  
N. B. A liberal discount will be made on Cash sales. P. & B.

Clears! Clears! Clears!!!  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of CHARITON, and the public generally, that he has on hand and will constantly receive fresh supplies of all kinds of CIGARS.—All orders entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.  
W. M. FEAZEL.  
Chariton, Dec. 12, 1840—50—1/2

Notice.  
THE undersigned, Guardian for James Mounsgony—a person of unsound mind—will make application to the County Court of Randolph County, at the February Term 1841 for a final settlement of his accounts, and for leave to resign his guardianship.  
THOMAS GUNN, Guardian.  
Jan. 14th 1841—44—1/2

Final Settlement.  
NOTICE is hereby given that we will apply at the next regular term of the county court of Christian county, for a final settlement of our administration on the estate of Isaac Campbell, deceased.  
THOS. FRISVOLD, administrators.  
Feb. 19 1841. 49—4/2

To whom it may concern!  
NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of THOS. A. LEWIS, that he has executed a Deed of Assignment to the undersigned, for the benefit of all his creditors, which deed bears date the 26th day of October, 1840. And they are hereby requested to COME FORWARD WITHIN FIVE MONTHS AND PROVE THEIR RESPECTIVE CLAIMS, that distribution may be made in compliance with said Deed of Assignment.  
W. H. SWINNEY,  
THOS. N. COCKERILL,  
Assignees of Thos. A. Lewis.  
Glasgow, Nov. 7, 1840. 51 of Democrat copy.

Look here!  
ALL persons indebted to THOS. A. LEWIS, by note, bond, or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the undersigned, or otherwise measures will be pursued.  
W. H. SWINNEY,  
THOS. N. COCKERILL,  
Assignees of T. A. Lewis.  
Glasgow, Nov. 7, 1840. Democrat copy.

Don't Forget  
TO CALL  
AT THIS OFFICE  
To have your HORSE & JACK BILLS printed. We have appropriate type and a splendid Horse Cut, and will execute orders with neatness and dispatch.  
THE NEW-YORKER.  
PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A new volume of THE NEW-YORKER—the VIIIth annual of the Falm and the XIXth semi-annual of the Quarto edition—will be published on the 20th of March next. It will be printed on entirely new and beautiful type, with every attention to neatness and elegance as well as an extraordinary amount of the public favor and esteem which has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds which the publishers appear to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:  
I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more cordially than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in Science, Art, or mechanics tending to improve the condition of Man, morally, mentally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.  
II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of social well-being. No crime of heinous or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.  
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