



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.—The conclusion of the able and interesting speech of Mr. CLAY, of Ky., on the Land Question, will be found on the first and fourth pages of to-day's paper.

THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—LAND HO!

We present to our readers this morning the project of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the shape of a Bill for the creation of a sound, safe and constitutional Bank, and felicitate them that so proper a spirit of honorable compromise and reciprocal conciliation prevails amongst our friends at Washington as seems shadowed forth in the articles which we subjoin from the Madisonian and Intelligencer. The former, we assume, speaks the sentiments of the President and those who thought with him in relation to the late bank, and the extent of the constitutional authority respecting the creation of a new one; while the latter may be regarded (we hope, and have reason to believe) as the organ of the other great body of our friends, who, although less scrupulous themselves concerning the extent of the power in question, will not (we infer from the exposition in the Intelligencer) attempt to force a bank repugnant to the feelings or the judgment of any considerable portion of their allies, or the people at large. We rejoice in this—the more so, perhaps, because this paper has always vindicated the propriety and the practicability of planning a bank which, in the language of President Jackson, in his better days, should "combine all the advantages, and obviate all the objections which experience had disclosed in reference to the late one." The plan of Mr. Ewing, we perhaps owe to ourselves to remark, is not precisely the plan we would have preferred—but while commending the patriotic spirit of concession and compromise which seems to actuate our friends at Washington, it would ill become us were we to forgo a like concession of our share.

Having exerted ourselves rather unusually to bring the bill and the articles to which we have alluded all under the eye of our readers at once, our limits preclude us from adding more than that they severally commend themselves to the consideration of every patriotic citizen, (of every previous party) who wishes to see the long vexed question of the currency and finances, placed upon just, constitutional and prosperous grounds.

From the Madisonian, June 15.

PLAN OF A FISCAL BANK OF THE U. S.

We lay before our readers to-day a plan of a Fiscal Bank of the United States, reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a call from the Senate. The Report, giving the outlines, is accompanied by a Bill supplying the details. The latter is very elaborate.

This plan is substantially the same, except in a few particulars, as that shadowed forth in this paper last week. We not only "have no doubt of its having the approbation of a majority of the heads of Departments," as remarked by a city contemporary, but we can confidently state that it has, in its general features, received the approbation of the President, which is the most important, since his concurrence is absolutely necessary to its passage.

The name of the Institution, which Mr. Benton desired to be twice read, is, we think, a fortunate one. It is descriptive of the character which the President in his message designed the new institution should possess. Fisc signifies public treasure, revenue, exchequer. Banc signifies a bench or a counter, or a repository of money. The term Fiscal Bank of the U. S., therefore, signifies the revenue counter or repository of the United States; in other words, the agent and repository of the public funds. Such an institution, possessing also the power of supplying the country with a sound and uniform currency, is what is wanted. Persons may differ as to its style, location, and the manner of putting it in operation.

Objections of detail would probably arise against any plan that might be proposed. None can be so descriptive as that which we have given, even if it is not exactly palatable to him. Let the Executive and the Cabinet cordially and heartily co-operate on this, or any other question, and no man, or set of men in Congress, can make any headway against them.

The plan certainly steers clear of all constitutional difficulties. No one pretends to call in question the power of Congress to create a corporation in the District of Columbia. It has never been disputed even by the most strict constructionist. Neither can there be a doubt of the right of the States to charter corporations within their limits. So far then the scheme is unobjectionable.

"As the branches are forbidden to issue notes, or discount any other than short business paper, it is not supposed that they will interfere with, or in any way injure the local banks, and therefore hostility from that quarter is not to be apprehended. Every thing considered it is difficult to conceive how any other kind of institution can be established, which shall commend itself so generally to the people. Under the supervision of Congress, it will be out of the reach of the executive, and while it will answer the purposes of a Sub-Treasury and a National Bank, it would be free from the dangers of either. It will be an institution of the people, brought into existence by them, and responsible to them—controlled in part by their agents—holding in deposit for safe keeping their money—facilitating and cheapening the operations of their own government, and supplying a currency always convertible into gold and silver, and of uniform value wherever it may circulate."

Col. Benton in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, declines the distinguished honor of being beaten for the Presidency in 1841, as the Locofoco candidate.

colony have been such as greatly to impair the public prosperity. This notorious and lamentable truth is the first element to be regarded in the consideration of the subject.

In the next place, it is true and notorious that the successive plans for relief and remedy, which the Government has prepared and adopted since 1833, have all signally failed, and have only led to great and important public interests, day by day, from a had condition to a worse condition; till, at this moment, the local banks over three-quarters of the country are in a state of suspension, all the circulating paper over the same space greatly depreciated, and much of it worth hardly more than fifty cents in the dollar.

The next great and notorious fact is, that the policy of the Government, in relation to the currency, has been the main topic of dispute between political parties, and that, on this point, chiefly, the contest of 1840 turned; and the result of that contest has fully shown that a vast majority of the people reject and repudiate all the doctrines, all the schemes, and all the experiments, of the last two Administrations.

A new Administration has now come into power, and a new Congress is assembled, for the great purpose of reforming this state of things, and endeavoring to restore the public prosperity by placing the revenue, the currency, and the finances of the country on a proper footing.

As might have been reasonably expected, those who compose the Administration, and the majority of the two Houses, while all agreeing in the necessity of adopting immediately some efficient measures, are not, perhaps, entirely of the same opinion as to any particular measure, or modification of measure. On the subject of a Bank, especially, it is well known there has existed most difference of opinion among those who have acted together most cordially in opposing and overthrowing the policy of the preceding Administration.

What, then, is the line of duty naturally recommending itself to those who, with these differences of opinion, find themselves called on to discharge high obligations to the country? Is it their duty to best the field of constitutional argument all over again, in the vain hope of coming to a perfect unity of opinion on all particulars in the end? Is it not rather to consider how far they differ, and how far they agree, and to inquire, with candor and honesty, whether that on which they do agree may not be made efficient for relieving the country?

It is in the spirit of this last proposition that the Administration appears to have acted. The particular plan before Congress, on the call of the Senate, and which is now submitted to the wisdom of the two Houses, is the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury; but it is reasonable to suppose that it has been considered, and its general outline approved, by others.

It may be presumed, then, that it is the opinion of those connected with the Executive Administration, that such a bank as is proposed will be useful and efficient as a fiscal agent of Government, and beneficial also to the exchange and currency of the country. That it does not contain all the provisions which some would have wished, is very probable; but the objections to it, whatever they may be, are of this negative kind. It may be taken for granted that there is nothing in it which those who have concurred in it regard as positively hurtful, and which some might be of opinion that, with other provisions, it would be more efficient, yet the question naturally presenting itself is, is it not best for the country that we go on, in this measure, just so far as we can cordially together, and stop there? Is it not best to have a measure before us, which, all without the violation of any principle, or any consistency, may unite in supporting? Shall we propose something in which friends can agree, or shall we propose that which some of these friends cannot support, and thus by division throw ourselves at once into the power of the common adversary?

Poorly, poorly indeed! would the party now in power fulfil the high expectations entertained by the country, if they should not, with a seriousness becoming the solemn crisis of the country, lay aside the pride of private opinion, give up personal predilections, and with singleness of heart, and under a full sense of the responsibility which rests upon themselves, unite their counsels fairly and cordially, and make a vigorous effort to relieve the country.

That this has been the governing motive in preparing the plan now laid before Congress, there is no doubt. That it will be the governing motive with the Whigs in both Houses, there is no doubt; because they must know that they act in the presence of disappointed and angry adversaries, whose eyes are kept to discern their advantages, and who will be ready, at the show of disorder or division in the ranks of the Whigs, to break in upon them, as squadrons of well-trained cavalry break in upon and overthrow the column, however great which exhibits a broken line, or an opening for attack. The only security for the Whigs is coolness in action, and the compactness of the hollow square.

LATER—CONCERNING THE BANK.

We are aware—perfectly and fully aware—not only that our position in reference to "a Bank" may excite the temporary disfavor of a portion of those with whom we acted in the recent political revolution, but that, also, we shall gain as little favor as we seek with a certain portion of those against whom we acted. Fully appreciating the reasons for this, in both respects, and the mistaken approbrium which we may momentarily incur for going forward now, according to the principles and purposes we avowed and declared during the canvass for the Presidency, we may regret, but will remain unmoved by, either or both of the influences alluded to. We prefer the interests of the country, the approval of our own judgment, and the preservation of our own consistency, to the interests of ultraists of either party—and we do not speak at random, when we express the belief, that this great and long agitated question will be settled, at Washington, substantially upon the plan which has been called forth from the Treasury.

Entertaining these views, we are happy to meet with such a response, from such a quarter, as we find in the paragraph which closes a second editorial number "on the proposed Fiscal Bank," in the National Intelligencer of the 10th ultimo, as follows: "The value of the foregoing remarks may be differently estimated by different persons; but there remains another, to which all must attach importance. The Bank can be established in the District of Columbia; it is doubtful whether it could be established elsewhere. It is of little use to discuss the constitutional question. The question does exist. It exists between friends, conscientious and patriotic friends, who, if they cannot convince one another, do not revile one another, but feeling how much is expected from their joint counsels, make it matter of sacred duty to agree, so far as they can agree, and not to disappoint the best hopes of the country, by pertinacity to particular opinions. Congress may make a Bank which shall not entirely satisfy all the Whigs; but if it should not make some Bank, it will be sure to dissatisfy all. The country will pardon those in power for not doing what they cannot do, but it will not pardon them for weakening their power by dissension. That fault, one may almost say that crime, will certainly not be held excusable."

SENATOR TALLMADGE AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

As "all hands agree" that this distinguished and gallant conservative from New York must be the next Vice President of the United States, we are sure our readers in the west will be gratified in the perusal of the sound and manly sentiments he entertains in reference to the public domain, and the disposition of its proceeds. We therefore extract the following from the splendid speech which he delivered the other day at the Tivoli Saloon, in New York, on the occasion of a public dinner which was tendered him, and which the public prints concur in representing as greatly the most magnificent affair of the kind which ever came off in "Gotham."

"Gentlemen, the next measure which I suppose ought to be brought forward at this extra session is a bill to distribute the sales of the public lands. [Tremendous cheering.] Time will not permit me to dwell on this subject; but I will merely say, in general terms, that I deem this one of the most important measures that can be adopted at the present time. There has been an objection started by some against the distribution of the public lands, because, in the present state of the revenues of the country, we require the proceeds of the public lands for the public defence. I say that for such defence five millions of dollars distributed amongst the States is worth more than twenty millions disposed of in any other way. [Cheers.] Such distribution will enable the States to go on with their internal improvements, and to sustain the State credit, and so be prepared for the national defence in time of war. [Cheers.] Let me illustrate this position for one moment by referring to the system of internal improvements that has been carried out with such prosperous results in our State. Carry your recollection back to the period of the late war. If the improvements now in such successful operation had existed then, the Government would have saved in the course of a single campaign more than the entire cost of their construction. [Cheers.] What further have these improvements done for us? Why, they have furnished the means of ample and efficient defence in time of need. Look at Western New York. Look at what she was before the commencement of this system of internal improvement; look at your wheat-growing country; look at the improvements of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, and you will find that what was once only two shillings and sixpence a bushel, and lands, whose maximum value was then only \$10 an acre, and much of it at but five, six, or seven now at \$50, \$80, and on to \$100 an acre. Then suppose we were in a war, and it became necessary to levy a direct tax, and suppose the quota of New York to be \$500,000, why on the assessed value of real property in the State of New York one half call tax would pay the \$500,000. And this is all the result of your internal improvements. You have increased the value of property; you have given it twenty-fold, say, a hundred fold the value which it formerly had, and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands you would be enabled to complete your works of internal improvement, and thereby you would do more for the national defence than if you contributed a hundred millions to fortifications. I do not mean that there should be any withholding of what is necessary for the public defence. I would appropriate liberally. I would increase the Navy, and I would go into steamships, so that you may cope with other Governments. But give me the proceeds of the public lands to the several States, so that they may proceed with their internal improvements, and you will soon have the means to complete your national defences. [Cheers.]

There is another subject, gentlemen, connected with that to which I have just alluded. I mean a permanent pre-emption law. I have always voted for it, and so long as I have a voice in your legislative assemblies I shall continue my advocacy of it; but I would combine with it that which Mr. Clay himself—tremendous cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.—that which Mr. Clay, I say, was willing to combine with it; that is, to combine the principle of pre-emption with the Distribution bill, and put them in the same bill. I will not go into a discussion of this matter—suffice it to say that, by putting the two principles together, it may prove satisfactory to the friends of both, and effect the passage of both. Now, I am in favor, in general terms, of pre-emption, because it affords very facility to the hardy pioneers of the West the log-cabin boy. [Great cheering.] And I have, my friends, a little feeling on this subject of log-cabins. I recollect, when I was a boy, that my father, having a large family to provide for, and not being possessed of very abundant means, though a respectable farmer, went into a swampy wilderness of this State, purchased a tract of two thousand acres, and took five sons, then leaving two others in the course of their education, and was the first man that opened day-light in that wilderness, and he there erected his log cabin. [Long continued cheering.] I have slept many a time and oft beneath its roof, and, although I had not visited that part of the country for a long time past, still, during the last canvass, when we were visiting every portion of the country, I passed some distance from that spot, so hallowed in my recollections, and I concluded I would turn from my regular route for the purpose of seeing once more the log cabin built by him whose memory I so much revere. [Great applause.] I turned aside, and as I approached the spot.

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd Above the green wood, the log cabin was near. And I said if there's peace to be found in this world, The heart that is humble might hope for it here!" [Tremendous applause.]

We regret the decision of the Post-Master General, communicated in the following letter to Col. BIRCH, but when we reflect upon the wretchedly insolvent condition in which Mr. Extra Globe KENDALL left the department, we do not know that any other course would have been commendable or proper: POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE, June 15th, 1841. Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 24th of April last, enclosing the application of various citizens of Missouri for a restoration of tri-weekly service on route No. 3070—Glasgow to Fort Leavenworth—I have to inform you that the case has been submitted to the consideration of the Post-master General, who directs me to say that the necessity for retrenching the mail service, in order to bring the expenditures within the revenue, compels the Department to adhere to the order of the 9th February, 1841, dispensing with one of the weekly trips. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. R. HOBBS, 1st Ass't P. M. General. JAMES H. BIRCH, Esq., of Fayette, Mo., now in Washington City, D. C.

my father, having a large family to provide for, and not being possessed of very abundant means, though a respectable farmer, went into a swampy wilderness of this State, purchased a tract of two thousand acres, and took five sons, then leaving two others in the course of their education, and was the first man that opened day-light in that wilderness, and he there erected his log cabin. [Long continued cheering.] I have slept many a time and oft beneath its roof, and, although I had not visited that part of the country for a long time past, still, during the last canvass, when we were visiting every portion of the country, I passed some distance from that spot, so hallowed in my recollections, and I concluded I would turn from my regular route for the purpose of seeing once more the log cabin built by him whose memory I so much revere. [Great applause.] I turned aside, and as I approached the spot.

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The St. Louis Bulletin comes to this place very irregularly; what is the matter, friend Cady?

"RUN HERE WITH A GUN."

One of our most respectable Loco loco citizens has understood that certain malicious and evil disposed persons at Washington are forwarding "A BANK" to Boon's Lick, of dimensions much larger than an Elephant, the bite of which is represented as very fatal! He carries a mad stone in his pocket, and sleeps with it under his head!

DIVINE NOTICE. REV. Mr. JONES, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach in the new Female Academy, in this place, on the second Saturday and Sabbath of July, being the 10th and 11th days of the month. There will be two or three other preachers in attendance. Fayette, June 25th, 1841.

State Meeting. PUBLIC notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting at Fayette, Howard county, to be continued one week, perhaps longer, to commence on Friday before the Second Lord's day of September next, at which it is earnestly desired, that Messengers or representatives from every Congregation of the Church of Christ within the State, may be present. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of persons from a distance. The newspapers in Missouri will confer a favor on their readers, by publishing this notice. Fayette June 25th, 1841.

ELECTION FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST. We are authorized to announce Col. NATHANIEL FORD, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce SARBEL BYNUM, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce ANDREW CRUSE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Howard county; the election to take place the first Monday in August next.

Doctor Wm. H. Waters, HAVING located himself in the town of CHARITON, Chariton county, Missouri, offers his professional services to the citizens and public generally. Chariton, July 3, 1841.—16-3t

John B. Augustus, of France, PROF. OF MODERN LANGUAGES. FAYETTE, MO. He will also teach BOOK KEEPING, and give lessons in the art of FENCING. Refer to A. PATRISON. [June 20—15.]

A LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Fayette, Mo., on the 1st day of July, 1841.

- Adams William 2
Adams Walter 2
Alison William C.
Averett James
Ansell James
Adams Jesse, Sen'r.
Basye R. T.
Bunton Foster
Bush Catherine Mrs.
Black Benjamin B.
Bradford James
Bohem Jimmah Mrs.
Collins Henry B.
Coy Samuel
Constock George N.
Deraney William
Duncan William Rev.
Greene Allen D.
Embroe L. P.
Eddings John P.
Furnish B. S.
Fleming Robert
Fray Aaron
Fox Richard L.
Gill Joseph
George Eveline Miss
Giddings James M & Co
Green Daniel or George
Griffin John
Harvey John
Hancock Robert
Haana James
Huntton Emma Miss
Jamson Martin T
Isaacs Raleigh
James William
Greene Allen D.
Griffin John
Harvey John
Hancock Robert
Haana James
Huntton Emma Miss
Jamson Martin T
Isaacs Raleigh
James William
Greene Allen D.
Griffin John
Harvey John
Hancock Robert
Haana James
Huntton Emma Miss
Jamson Martin T
Isaacs Raleigh
James William

Kelley William R.
Lesley John
Luttrell Charles
McKeel Nancy Miss
Miller Lewis
Mourin Isabella Miss
Moer Clayburn
McCormick & J Messrs.
Mannion Thomas
Maupio King
Martin Samuel
Ober A. B.
Polk Eveline Miss
Patrick Larkin C.
Price John W.
Pescher Reuben
Smith Thomas Elder
Sunderland Richard 2
Saffrons John
Swanny John
Swain Daniel M.
Sheppard Scocrates
Shipp John
Shipp Fielden
Scates Ch. C. P.
Stringfellow Helen Miss
Scott Sally
Tobbs Daniel or George
Tuder Perry C.
Tutt Joseph A.
Thompson Pike
Williams A. K.
Wilkerson Henry
Woods Caleb
Wallace Samuel
Wilson John C.
Wallace Sarah A. Miss
Williams H. Williams
Kewington John
WILLIAM DANIEL, P. M. July 3d, 1841. 16-3t

CIRCUS!

G. B. JOHNSON, Proprietor & Manager.

The Manager of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre, in offering their unparalleled list of attractions for the patronage of the public, beg to assure them that the strictest scrutiny is paid to the character and selection of the amusements they present, with their extensive and beautiful Stud of Horses, and a very numerous company of highly popular Equestrian Artists, including such a combination of talent, as has never on a former occasion been presented to an American audience. The entertainments which they will bring forward are marked by Variety, Novelty and Splendor; and they do not but their exertions to cater for the public, will insure to them that patronage and support equal to the immense outlay they have been at for the purpose of producing every thing with the strictest observance to perfection.

ON MONDAY, 12th JULY, 1841. The whole strength of the company, consisting of sixteen unrivaled equestrians, attended by a full band of music, will appear, for one day only.

The performance to commence with a grand MINUET & WALTZ ENTREE, of eight beautiful horses, richly caparisoned in sumptuous trappings, with their riders in splendid costume.

Mr. LAKE will introduce his astonishing feats of Balancing Plates, &c. Equestrian exercises by Mr. WOODS, who will go through with many pleasing feats.

Grand trial of skill on the BATTUTTE ELASTIQUE, by the whole company, in which Mr. LIPMAN, the great Somerset-thrower, will appear and throw an astonishing number of Somersetts. Mr. Stickey challenges any performer in the U. S. to appear in competition with Mr. Lipman, on a wager of \$5,000.

Mr. FERGUSON, the celebrated Banjo player in several of his Negro Songs.

The countryman's visit to the Arena—concludes by a leap over a canvas 12 ft. wide, by Mr. Levi.

The interesting and pleasing young Young Nerval, will be introduced by Mr. Stickey, and after performing many pleasing feats, will conclude by leaping through a Balloon.

Mr. G. W. SERGEANT, the celebrated Scenic Rider, will present to the audience some of his Splendid Acts.

The Horse CHAMPION will go through his matchless and astonishing feats.

Mr. LIPMAN as the Indian Chief. Mr. FERGUSON in his extravaganza of Getting-up-Stairs.

Mr. S. P. STICKNEY, the great American Rider, on THREE HORSES.

The whole to conclude with the laughable scene of the MILLER & COALMAN. Miller, Mr. Long, Coalman, Mr. Woods, Mr. Parafaragaramus, Mr. Smith.

Doors open at 1 o'clock—performance to commence at 2. Admittance 50 cents—Children and Servants half price.

LAFFERTY & SEARCY, FASHIONABLE TAILORS, GLASGOW, MISSOURI. Call—and be SUITED. April 24, 1841.—6

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned has just received his stock of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of those in Town and Country, wishing to purchase CHEAP for CASH or on a SHORT CREDIT. The stock consists of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass & Queensware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Spun Cotton, &c.

C. P. TILFORD. N. B. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Fayette, April 10, 1841.—4t

NEW GOODS.

Perry & Billingsley, RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayette, and vicinity, that they have just received their Spring Stock of

MERCANDISE, Consisting of all articles usually kept in this market.

As their assortment is very extensive, and stock fresh, and their determination to sell at the CHEAPEST RATES POSSIBLE, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

N. B. They have now on hand a very large stock of JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, and PITTSBURGH GLASS. P. & B. Fayette, April 24, 1841.—6t

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, Clothing, &c.

JUST received, direct from the Manufacturers, and for sale in the house recently occupied by Drs. Dyer & Scott, adjoining Messrs. Perry and Billingsley's Store, a large and carefully selected stock of

Boots & Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Domestic, &c. &c. A beautiful assortment of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen's clothing, for sale by the Yard, or made to order in fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN can be supplied with every article of clothing, from head to foot. LADIES will find as beautiful an assortment of SHOES and SLIPPERS as was ever offered in this market, and at such prices as must insure satisfaction, even in these hard times. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENJ. SMITH. Fayette, May 20, 1841.—10

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received by B. SMITH, a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, among which are

Cheese, No. 1 Mackerel, Cider Vinegar, Rice, Coffee, Leaf and Brown Sugar, M. R. Raisins, &c.

which are offered for sale at very low prices. June 5, 1841.—12

FRESH SUPERFINE FLOUR, in 50 lb bags, always on hand, at \$1 per bag, and for sale by B. SMITH.

LADES' Seal, Calif. Morocco and Fremont Hats, Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters and Gloves, just received and for sale by B. SMITH.

LEHORN, Fur, Russia, Painted and Silk Hats, of various styles and qualities, for sale by B. SMITH.

SUPERIOR Morocco and Calif. Boots, Shoes and Pumps, for sale by B. SMITH.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

To Albinus W. Hunt, and all others whom it may Concern.

THIS is to notify you, that Novazem's Johnson, has filed his petition in the Clerk's office of the Livingston Circuit Court, and State aforesaid, to foreclose a mortgage, which in said petition is alleged to have been executed by you, on the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1830. The mortgage property described, is Lot No. 2, in Block No. 28, lying in the town of Chillicothe, county of Livingston, and State aforesaid. The amount claimed to be due in said petition, on said mortgage, is one hundred and forty dollars, one hundred of which, is alleged to have been paid by said Johnson, as your security to one John C. Oram. The prayer in said petition is, that judgment may be rendered in favor of said Johnson, for his debt, and the equity of redemption foreclosed, and the mortgage property sold to satisfy the amount due you, as thereunto required to appear at the next August term of the Livingston Circuit Court, on the first day thereof, to be begun, and held in the town of Chillicothe, Livingston County, and State aforesaid, on the second Monday in August, in the year of our Lord 1841, and plead to, or answer said petition, or judgment will be rendered against you by default. It is therefore ordered that the foregoing be published in some newspaper in this State, six weeks successively, the last insertion at least four weeks before the day on which the party is required to appear. Attest. TH. B. BRYAN, Clerk. May 26th, 1841. 11—6w.

New Goods.

RICHARD H. LAW respectfully informs his old friends that he has just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a complete assortment of Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, and Lye Stuffs, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms and most credit; he solicits a continuance of their favors and trusts they will call and examine for themselves. Fayette, May 8, 1841. 6m.

Figured Silks.

10 PIECES Black and Blue Black plain and figured silks. 15 do Plain and Figured Fancy Silks. 15 do Muslin de Laine. 20 do Painted Laine. 4 do Black Bombazine. 6 do Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. May 8, 1841. 6m.

Cloths.

30 PIECES Black, Blue, Green, Invisible Green, Drab, Godet mixed, Steel mixed, Brown and Olive Cloths, 30 do Cassimere and Satinets, 15 do Red, Green, White and Yellow Flannels. 30 doz. Cotton and Silk Hosiery, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. May 5th, 1841. 6—6m.

Shawls.

A Beautiful assortment of Shawls, fancy dress Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Lace Collars and Ribbands, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. May 8th, 1841. 8—6m.

NEW GOODS.

50 kegs 3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 20, nails. 150 lbs. Indigo. 300 do Madder. 100 do Alum, Pepper, and Coppers. 6 Hds. N. O. Sugar. 4000 Havana Coffee. 4 Chests Tea, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. May 8th, 1841. 8—6m.

What! What! What!

3,000 Bushels of good clean Wheat wanted, for which a liberal price will be given by RICHARD H. LAW. May 8th, 1841. 8—6m.

FANCY PRINTS—300 pieces Fancy Prints. 50 pieces Blue Mermerks. 10 pieces China-brays for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. May 8th, 1841. 8—6m.

COFFEE—10 sacks superior Rio coffee, just received and for sale by JOEL PREWITT. May 1, 1841.

COLLARS—1 doz. calf skin horse collars, for sale by JOEL PREWITT. April 17th, 1841.

PRINTERS INK—300 lbs. superior printing ink, fresh from the factory, of Johnson & Duran, for sale by J. A. TALBOT. June 18th, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERING, &c.—40 set paper for papering rooms, a great variety of patterns—and some as fine as is made in America, for sale by J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

WRITING PAPER—50 Reams assorted Fols. par. ruled and unruled, embracing Fols. Goiden, p. set, note and fancy paper, varying in price from 18 cents to \$1.50 per ream. Also Drawing paper, Rice paper, paper for Deeds and Indentures, for Foreign correspondence, for tracing maps, &c., &c., for sale at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

STONE WARE—300 gallons stone ware—assorted, just received and for sale by JOEL PREWITT. May 22d, 1841.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF—for sale by J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

CLASSICAL BOOKS—Greek, Latin, French and Spanish School Books, at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 1