

JERUSALEM AS IT NOW IS.
The exhibition of the picture of Jerusalem in the new building in Ninth street, will render a brief description of the city as it now is, interesting to our readers. The correspondent of the Boston Traveler has spent much time in that city. About 45 miles east of the shores of the Mediterranean sea, is situated the city of Palestine. It is included within the jurisdiction of the Pacha of Damascus. Its environs are barren and mountainous. The city lies on the western declivity of a hill or basal, surrounded with rocks and deep valleys, with a much colder climate than one would expect from its geographical situation. It is short of three miles in circuit, and can be walked round in 45 minutes. The town is irregularly built, somewhat in the form of a square, has pretty high walls, and six gates, which still bear Hebrew names. The houses are of sandstone, three stories high, and without windows in the lower story. This lifeless uniformity is only diversified here and there by the spires of the mosques, the tower of the churches, and a few cypresses. The population has been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. The last estimate was put down at 20,000; of these, ten thousand are Jews, five thousand Christians, and the same number of Turks. The lower divisions of the city towards the east, is chiefly occupied by the Jews: it is the dirtiest and most offensive of all. Several of this people are rather affluent, and live as Mr. Carns observes, in a very comfortable style. Both men and women are more attractive in their persons than those of their nation who reside in Europe. Their features are not so strongly marked with the indelible Hebrew characters, but much more mild and interesting. The Jews and Christians rather study to preserve an appearance of poverty, that they may not excite the jealousy of the Turks. The women in their close veils and white dresses look like walking corpses. The streets are unpaved, and filled with heaps of dust or with mire. The convents, sixty-one in number, are supported by benevolent contributions, principally from Europe. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, has been for fifteen centuries the most sacred place in Jerusalem. The temple of the Mohammedans, which is regarded as one of their greatest sanctuaries, is magnificent. No Jew or Christian is allowed to enter the inner sanctuary. Dr. Richardson, however, entered it, and gave a minute account of the appearance of the interior, and of the relics which he was permitted to examine. Besides many old Jewish monuments, there were many numerous Greek and Roman, several Christian and Gothic monuments, which originated in the time of the Crusades.—Saturday Courier.

CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.
This most distressing disease, in an unusually malignant form, is now very prevalent through the country. In the hope of relieving some of its victims, we will mention a simple remedy, which in years gone by wrought a perfect cure upon one of us, when all other remedies failed. When the chill is expected, infuse about an ounce of ground cloves with a quart of hard cider, and boil it thoroughly. Take a good draught of it. In our case it needed no repetition.—Sat. Cour.

A NEW GROTTO.
Letters from Naples announce the discovery, on the south-east slope of the hill of Paullipoli, of a new grotto, apparently of great depth, which is filled to two-thirds of its height (of forty five feet) with earth, fine sand and rubbish. The sides of the interior are composed partly of sandstone and partly of walls raised by the hand of man; and here and there on the latter are traces of ornamental sculpture. About four hundred paces from the entrance are twelve colossal marble statues, buried to the shoulders in the rubbish; the heads of which are mutilated to such an extent as to make it impossible to determine what the figures were intended to represent. Among the rubbish have also been found some Greek and Roman coins in copper and silver.—This grotto can be entered only when it has been swept by the sea breeze blowing in that direction, the air, at other times, being so highly rarefied as to make respiration difficult, and extinguish light. The Minister of the Interior intends to propose to the King that it shall be cleared out at the expense of the government.

INCIDENTS AT THE "BRITISH WHIG" DESECRATION OF BUNKER HILL.
When Webster introduced his Federal friends to the British Whigs on Bunker Hill, he was decidedly partial. Of one another he said, as he introduced them—"Here is a true Whig"—"Here is a gentleman of character and influence"—"Here is an old friend," &c.—but when it came to Benjamin Watkins Leigh's turn, Daniel was in a transport—a sort of seventh heaven of enthusiasm. "Give me your hand, my friend! What shall I say for you? Gentlemen," turning to the shouting Whigs, "Gentlemen! here is a Whig of the right stamp! A WHIG, (as one of your banners has it,) TO THE BACK BONE!!!" Why was Leigh received with such tremendous fervor? Because he is now, as he ever has been, and ever intends to be, a real blue light federalist; one of Webster's old Hartford Convention friends; a whig to the back bone! who went with Webster, shoulder to shoulder in opposing Jefferson and Madison!! This is the reason.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of Sept. 23.
MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.
Extract of a letter received via Havana, dated Nassau, (N. P.) 27th August, 1840.
"A singular circumstance occurred a few days ago. A large French ship from Hamburg, bound to Havana, was picked up by one of our little wreckers about a fortnight ago, quite deserted. She was afloat with no sails set but a jib—not the least injured—having a very valuable cargo of wines, silks, fruits, &c., and all in good order, and her papers and every thing on board in their proper places.—When sounded, three feet water was found in her hold, which was immediately pumped out; and it was discovered that she had no leak. A few poultry and a cat were only found alive. There were a number of cages, with Canary birds, apparently starved to death in them. I have seen one of the persons who first went on board, (our old wrecking acquaintance B.) and he says that the cabin and state rooms were beautifully furnished and had all the appearance of passengers having just stepped out of them—one in particular had a ladies toilet, combs, brushes, &c. and on a settle lay a bonnet, shawl, work box, needles, thimble, &c. as if that moment laid down.—No one can conjecture why she was so abandoned. There are many cases on board addressed to different merchants in Havana, and the vessel by which I am now writing is dispatched to gain some information on the subject. She is a large new ship, built this year, and is named the Rosalie."

HARVESTING POTATOES.—Never commence harvesting your potatoes till they have come to full maturity, or till the frost has killed the tops down. While the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving. In digging them, use either the plough or potatoe hook. As soon as they are out of the ground let them be picked up. Never permit them to remain out in the sun or air longer than you can possibly help. I am aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is, to allow potatoes to remain out in the sun drying as long as they can; and yet have them picked up the same day they are dug, in order that as much of the earth as possible may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renders them strong, or acrid in taste. Every attentive observer has noticed that that part of the potatoe which happens to be uncovered in the hill changes its color to a dark green. This portion is very much injured in taste; in fact it is unfit for use, because it has imbibed from the atmosphere deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug and exposed to the light air, this change begins. Every attentive observer has also noticed that potatoes are of the best flavor and quality after they have come to maturity and while they are in the ground. The longer they are dug and exposed to light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost, and they become unpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain all winter in the earth where they grew, are in excellent condition for the table in spring. In view, therefore of all these facts, let us prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes, which will tend to perpetuate thro' the whole season these excellent qualities. As soon then, as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes designed for the table to a dark bin in the cellar. After depositing thus the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table, cover them over with earth or sand, and they will retain their excellent qualities till they begin to sprout in the spring, and require to be removed. When shipped for sea, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand.—Albany Cultivator.

CHINESE LAW AND JUSTICE.—A writer in the Westminster Review gives the following favorable picture of law and justice in China:
The system of government pursued is on the whole favorable to the industry of the people, and the extent to which it was once supposed population presses in China upon the means of subsistence is an entire delusion. The working classes are contented, the rights of property are respected, and there exists in China, as in England, a large wealthy middle class. Chinese servants we have found in our own experience as faithful and trust worthy as those of England, and among their merchants instances are on record of some who have risked their lives to fulfil an engagement. In seaport towns, however, like Macao and Canton, as at Portsmouth and Bristol, some portion of the population will of course exist in a more or less demoralized state. It happened to ourselves once, during a residence of eleven years at Macao, to be knocked down and robbed, but the result showed that even foreigners are not placed out of the protection of the laws of China. On complaining to the authorities a solemn investigation into the facts of the case was instituted, and the responsible officers for the district in which the offence occurred not being able to produce the offenders, the commander of the fort Casa Branca, the Guard of the Inner Court, and the Tsoang magistrate, were all cashiered. Would as much have been done in England for a native of China attacked and robbed in the neighborhood of London?

Supra.—A London paper states that a larger quantity of sugar will be exported from Calcutta to England this year than has ever been recorded before. It will amount to 40,000 tons at least; and in a few years, it is said, this quantity will be doubled, for the capabilities of the country are boundless.

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.
The following extract contains sentiments and facts which cannot be too frequently read, or too deeply impressed upon the mind:
"Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of giving his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders.—Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better."

ORIGIN OF FRANKING LETTERS.
The origin of the franking privilege is thus detailed in the 23d volume of the Parliamentary Office Bill in the year 1560: "Col. Titus reported the bill for the settlement of the Post Office, with the amendments. Sir Walter Earle delivered a proviso, for the letters of all members of Parliament to go free during their sitting. Sir Henage Finch said, it was a poor mercantile proviso, and below the honor of the house. Mr. Pryze spoke also against the proviso; Mr. Bunceley, Mr. Boscawen, Sir George Downing and Sergeant Chalton, for it, the latter saying the councils letters went free. The question being called for the speaker, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, was unwilling to put it, saying, he was ashamed of it; nevertheless, the proviso was carried, and made part of the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed. The Lords, subsequently, disagreed to this proviso, and it was ultimately thrown out. At a subsequent period both houses did not feel it below their honor to secure for themselves this exemption." Great value is attached to some franks. One by lord Byron has been known to fetch seven guineas at auction. Those by Single speech Hamilton, are very rare, as, also, Horn Tooke's. Channing franked to a friend in Ireland, three volumes of Clarendon's History, one frank to each volume. Dresses, boots, shoes, &c. have been frequently sent under one frank; and a whole suite of window curtains have been so passed. It is said, a buck was franked to Dover by Mr. Poulett Thompson. The Duke of Wellington's frank sold last week for a guinea. The finest collection extant forms part of a splendid and unique collection of autographs in the possession of Mr. Upcott, of Islington, and which ought to enrich the British Museum; but, in all probability, the opportunity of possessing it will be neglected until some foreign potentate bears away the treasured prize.

A BOLD ROGUE.—A Mr. Joel Atkins at the Washington Hotel, N. Y. arrested a fellow who was concealed under his bed in his sleeping chamber, on Thursday night. Mr. A. took the liberty of searching his suspicious intruder, and found on his person a quantity of bills, which he recognized as his property; and on looking at his trunk, he found it had been robbed of money in bank bills to the amount of \$300. An officer was sent for, and the rogue turned out to be an old offender by the name of Charles Hill, alias Smith.—Saturday Courier.

How TO OBTAIN THE MASTERY.—An unfortunate married man was very ill-used by his Xantippe; he was even treated with an occasional thrashing. His friend called him upon this, and at last spurred him on to declare that he would make an effort to be "master." One day not long after, his better half was so furious that he found himself compelled to take shelter under his table. Just at this moment the voice of his friend was heard in the passage. "Come out, come out!" cried the wife, fearful of an exposure. "No, no," cried the husband in triumph, "come out, indeed, not I—I'll show for once that I am master!"

Attention, Guards!!!
The members of the 2d. Light Infantry Company are hereby notified to meet on the company parade ground, in Georgetown, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of Company drill. The order of the day will be blue pants and belts.
By order of
G. B. BAILEY Jr. Capt.

Dr. Geo. B. Bailey
WILL continue to practice in the various departments of his profession. Office on the public square east of the courthouse.
Calls at night may be made at his dwelling, near the Methodist church.
N. B. Those indebted to him, either by note or book account, will find it to their interest to call and pay, or give their notes, as his obligations to his creditors require a speedy settlement. To extend further indulgence on long standing accounts, will put it out of his power to meet his liabilities. He trusts, therefore, that no one concerned will refuse to comply with this reasonable request.
Georgetown, O., Oct. 20th, 1840.

THE STEAM BOAT FAIR PLAY,
HAS changed her owners, but will still run as a regular Packet between Mayville and Cincinnati. It is the intention of the owners to make her a safe, speedy and pleasant boat for passengers. Freight shall be carefully handled and the charges moderate. She will leave Mayville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, and Cincinnati on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the same hour.
S. RANKIN, Master.
Oct. 20th, 1840.

Public Notice
IS hereby given, that the special board of equalization for Brown county, will meet at the Auditor's office in Georgetown, in said county, on the third Monday of November next, (being the 16th day thereof, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances, relative to the re-valuation of real estate within said county, by the appraiser, and to equalize the taxes thereon, according to the act passed March 13th, 1840.
P. L. WILSON, Deputy, for
H. LINDSEY, A. B. C. O.

Cincinnati and Mayville regular Packet, SWIFTSURE.
THE New SWIFTSURE, Capt. MOLEX, having taken her station, will hereafter run as a regular Packet between Mayville and Cincinnati, landing at all intermediate ports. The SWIFTSURE is an entirely new boat, is safe and speedy, and has superior accommodations for passengers.
The Swiftsure will leave Mayville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, and Cincinnati, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board.
October 10, 1840. H.

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HAS changed her owners, but will still run as a regular Packet between Mayville and Cincinnati. It is the intention of the owners to make her a safe, speedy and pleasant boat for passengers. Freight shall be carefully handled and the charges moderate. She will leave Mayville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, and Cincinnati on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the same hour.
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H. LINDSEY, A. B. C. O.

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Georgetown, on the 30th day of September, 1840, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
Anderson George B
Blair Saml. M
Cavin Alexander W
Cox James
Cap John
Chaffield Stephen
Drake Hiram
Drake John
Edgington Isaac
Fryh George
Gordon William
Haughwout J D
Hathaway & King
Jackson Saml. G
Lusk Rev. R
McNeil John
McCormick William J

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Russellville, Ohio, on the 30th day of September, 1840, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
Mrs Mary Brown
Wiley Hannah 2
Robert Bowar 2
Henry Baird
George Bibb
William McCune
N S Drake 2
Jonathan Drake
Samuel Evans
Robt Fowler
James Hastings sen
Jas D Jacobs
Deris King
James Kirkpatrick
John Linn
William Morrow
Normandie
Elias Prickett
Elihu Parker
Miss Dianama Reynolds
Luther Reed
Daniel Rohan
John Sellman
Samuel D Stephens 3
Shaw Russel
Mathew Tomb
James Wright
James Williamson
R. D. TOMB, P. M.

NOTICE.
THE firm of T. MYRES and B. C. BAKER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to call at the store room and settle. The books and notes of the firm are left in the possession of A. W. Baker, who is authorized to settle the business.
THOMAS MYRES,
B. C. BAKER.
Georgetown, O., Sept. 12th, 1840.
P. S. The property which they occupied is now for rent. Apply to P. L. Wilson, of Georgetown, or Thomas Myres of Augusta, Ky.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.
Having purchased the Democratic Standard printing materials, the undersigned has made arrangements for its regular publication hereafter. When the proposals were first issued, another person contemplated publishing it. A delay of about two months has taken place in consequence his abandoning the project. The Democratic Standard will be devoted to the dissemination of correct political information, to advocating the cause of equality of rights, and to the exposition of the deception and designs of federalism. Never, since the formation of our government, was there a greater necessity for an extensive circulation of political truths than at present. Although democracy must always be triumphant if rightly understood; yet it is the wide-spread misrepresentations of its opponents be not promptly exposed, expert ascendancy. But such ascendancy at the coming election would prove most ruinous to the country and dangerous to our liberty. The money power of the land, which has gradually grown up under exclusive privileges, since Alexander Hamilton's financial system was introduced, to its present giant strength, has assumed the office of supreme dictator, and threatens wide spread ruin if it is not discredited. Encouraged by the state of affairs, foreign aristocrats and money-lenders have demanded that the general government assume the debts of the different states and thus make the prudent and economical responsible for the debts of the imprudent and profligate. But our democratic administration, sustained by a democratic Congress, has resisted this attempt to encroach upon the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the states. And to avoid a recurrence of such circumstances, it has been found necessary that the financial operations of government be conducted in strict conformity to the letter and intent of the Constitution; and, accordingly, the independent treasury bill has been passed as the only constitutional mode "for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues."
The most important questions now presented for the consideration and decision of the people are—Shall the President and Congress be sustained in the position thus taken? Shall the independent treasury system continue in force? or shall we have in its place a United States Bank, through which foreigners may control all the business operations of the country, render our government subservient to their interests, and finally overthrow our free institutions and place a monarchy in their stead? Shall the democracy of Ohio be sustained in their endeavors to render the currency more sound and uniform, by making stockholders in banks responsible for their notes? or shall all restrictions be removed, and the country flooded with a currency as unsafe and worthless as abundant?
The Standard, besides the political matter, will also contain a summary of general news and miscellaneous reading.
TERMS.—The Democratic Standard will be printed on an imperial sheet, and issued once a week, at two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the date of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year; or three dollars after the expiration of the year.
D. P. PALMER.
Georgetown, August 1, 1840.

Proclamation.
TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
WHEREAS, It is provided by the first section of the act entitled "an act to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States," passed Feb. 15th, 1820, "That the Governor of this State, sixty days previous to the time provided by this act for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall, by proclamation, to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in each county, in this State, where any such paper is printed, give notice of the time of holding such election, and the number of Electors of President and Vice President, there to be chosen."
Therefore, in discharge of the duty required by the provision of the aforesaid act, I, WILSON SHANNON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO, do hereby notify and require the qualified electors of this State, to assemble in their respective townships at the usual places designated for holding elections, on the last FRIDAY, being the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER next, and then to proceed to elect twenty-one electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.
In testimony whereof, I, WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the State of Ohio, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused [L. S.] the GREAT SEAL of the State to be affixed, at Columbus, the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.
By the Governor:
WILSON SHANNON.
Secretary of State.

Job Printing.
PAMPHLETS, SHOW BILLS, CIRCULARS, HAT-TIPS, HAND BILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, &c. &c.
Executed at the office of the Standard in superior style, and on moderate terms.

ESTRAY.
BY virtue of an order directed to us, the undersigned by Francis Alexander, Esq. Justice of the Peace, we have this day appraised three strays, taken up by George Bohl. One, a bay mare with a bald face; left hind foot white up to the hock; black mane and tail; tail short; supposed to be five years old past; appraised at twenty-five dollars. One red roan horse colt, supposed to be two years old; some white on the hind feet; appraised at fifteen dollars. One bay mare colt, supposed to be two years old; some white on the right hind foot; appraised at ten dollars; no other marks or brands perceivable. Given under our hands, this 1st day of Oct. 1840.
ABRAHAM CREST, { Appraiser
DAVID GIBLER, { sers.
State of Ohio, Brown County, ss.
I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy from my estray book. Given under my hand and seal, this 1st day of Oct. 1840.
FRANCIS ALEXANDER, J. P. 4-w*

INFORMATION WANTED.
S. W. CLAIN, one of the editors and proprietors of the "Repository & Whig" published at Chambersburg, Pa. has been absent since the 26th of last month, and no information has since been obtained by his friends here, (who are ignorant of the existence of any adequate cause for his leaving the place or his business) as to where he is, or indeed whether he is alive or not. Any person who can give any information concerning him, will greatly oblige his friends by communicating the same, by letter, to G. K. Harper, of Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. Clain is about 27 years of age, he has black hair and eyes, rather under the common size, coughs very much when talking, and has a weak hoarse voice.
Aug. 17, 1840.

A NEW VOLUME.
The first number issued on the twenty-second day of June, 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR,
A POPULAR AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED REPOSITORY OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS. CONTAINING articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry, tales and essays—humorous and pathetic—Critical notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and literary intelligence—Copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Sketches upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—Notices of the acted drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanic, &c., &c.
ESTABLISHED WITH SPLENDID AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL, COPPER AND WOOD, AND Rare, beautiful and popular Music, arranged for the Piano-Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c. PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS
WILL be furnished gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chalmers, and engraved by Danforth, the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus at Jamestown, in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or for the post-folio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent authors by American artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.
As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New-York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.
The first number of a new volume, of this beautiful parlor journal, will be issued on the twenty-seventh day of June next, at which time, as the work is generally found at the end of the year, it is desirable that new subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first number of a new volume.
The New-York Mirror is the oldest and unquestionably the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, vignette title page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.
Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.
Four superb engravings will be given in the course of the new volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.
In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle country women, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.
In issuing this new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.
CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpareil types. It is embellished once every three months with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, and a conspicuous index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the editor. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.
Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.
Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror, must contain five dollars, and be post paid, and that the terms are always in advance.

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The most important questions now presented for the consideration and decision of the people are—Shall the President and Congress be sustained in the position thus taken? Shall the independent treasury system continue in force? or shall we have in its place a United States Bank, through which foreigners may control all the business operations of the country, render our government subservient to their interests, and finally overthrow our free institutions and place a monarchy in their stead? Shall the democracy of Ohio be sustained in their endeavors to render the currency more sound and uniform, by making stockholders in banks responsible for their notes? or shall all restrictions be removed, and the country flooded with a currency as unsafe and worthless as abundant?
The Standard, besides the political matter, will also contain a summary of general news and miscellaneous reading.
TERMS.—The Democratic Standard will be printed on an imperial sheet, and issued once a week, at two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the date of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year; or three dollars after the expiration of the year.
D. P. PALMER.
Georgetown, August 1, 1840.

ESTRAY.
BY virtue of an order directed by Anderson Helm, Justice of the Peace of Hamilton township, in Brown county, we, the undersigned, do certify that we have viewed and appraised a certain stray Mare taken up by Valentine Shelton of said township, and find the same to be a dark sorrel mare, with a small star in her forehead, three or four small spots on her back, and a white half way to the postern joint; about fourteen and a half hands high; supposed to be ten years old, and a natural trotter; and we do appraise said mare at thirty-five dollars.
JOHN JINKENS, } Appraisers.
STEPHEN WILSON, }
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of September, 1840. ANDERSON HELM, J. P.
I certify the above to be a true copy from my Estray book. Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of September, 1840.
ANDERSON HELM, J. P.

Job Printing.
PAMPHLETS, SHOW BILLS, CIRCULARS, HAT-TIPS, HAND BILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, &c. &c.
Executed at the office of the Standard in superior style, and on moderate terms.