

substantial security is concerned, it can make no difference. In each case its credit must or ought to depend on its ability to meet the demands against it, and the skill and integrity with which its affairs have been conducted. In each case the institution has to be controlled and managed by individuals subject to the same errors of judgment, the same passions, impulses and feelings that belong to mankind in general. What reason is there, therefore, to hope that a United States Bank would be governed by more wisdom, prudence and skill than State institutions? What reason have we to believe that it would be characterized by the same round of alternate expansion and contraction; the same system of hazardous speculation and unsafe banking, that we have witnessed in a large majority of the local banks, as well as in the late bank of the United States? These are evils that appear to be inseparable from the very system itself, and the source from whence a bank may derive its power and privileges, can make no difference as to its action or its disposition to do good.

[REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.]

**THE STANDARD.**

GEORGETOWN, DECEMBER 15, 1840.

The Governor's Message was received to-day for its publication entire in the present number of the Standard. The remainder will appear next week. In the meantime, let this part be attentively read and carefully considered. It contains doctrines that cannot be reasonably controverted; which we think no honest whig will deny. Yet every whig that voted for the federal and against the democratic candidates, voted against these doctrines.

By reference to the Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that a move has already been made by a whig member to repeal that wholesome restriction which prevents banks from issuing small bills.

The price of flour has fallen within two or three weeks past from \$3 75 to \$3 65 per barrel.

The Ripley Telegraph of the 5th inst. censures the democratic press for continuing its opposition to Gen. Harrison and his partisans before it is known what measures the new administration will adopt. It is enough for any true democrat to know that the office-seekers and bankers have succeeded by dishonorable and dishonest means in opposition to democratic principles and democratic measures, which are necessary for our permanent prosperity and the perpetuity of our free institutions.—This is enough to secure the uncompromising opposition of every one who prefers permanent and certain prosperity for the country, to temporary or personal aggrandizement. But when we add to this a knowledge that they are in favor of exclusive privileges, a national bank, and other measures that are unconstitutional and tend to subvert our free institutions, the obligations of opposition are doubly binding. So long as we have enemies without and corruption within our borders, let no one who values his own welfare and that of posterity rest in imaginary security. Let us not be deceived by professions of regard for the public welfare—professions which have ever been on the lips of the most despotic tyrants—but let us firmly resist all encroachments upon the letter and spirit of the Constitution, without a faithful observance of which our liberties will be but a name and our privileges not worth enjoying.

**KENTUCKY.**—The Legislature of Kentucky convened on Monday the 8th inst. Gov. Letcher's message, (transmitted on the same day,) informs the Legislature, among other things, that the revenue collected into the State treasury is not sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government—that the State debt, for which bonds have been executed, is \$2,783,000; for the extinguishment of which, and to meet the current expenses of Government, the Governor recommends the levying of additional taxes, and suggests that "there are various new subjects of legitimate taxation, which might be resorted to without bearing at all upon those who are in humble circumstances in life."

The Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, for which the State is surety, has failed to meet its engagements; and the Governor recommends that the road be sold, to indemnify the State for the money already advanced, and that which she is bound to pay for the Company. It appears that the law had made it the duty of the Auditor, in case of such failure, to sell the property; but, although repeatedly requested by the Governor so to do, he had refused to comply. The reasons for such conduct do not appear.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to national politics, and is as federal in its tone as any Hartford Convention federalist could desire. The Governor freely expresses his opinion in favor of a National Bank, a high tariff, and a division of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states. He says that there will probably be an extra session of Congress, and recommends that the time of electing Congressmen

in that State be changed, so that it take place before the first of August.

**DAILY STATESMAN.**—Messrs Medary have commenced, (in addition to the papers mentioned in the prospectus on the 4th page of this paper,) a daily paper, to be published during the session of the Legislature for \$3 00.

The Hon. WM. R. KING has been re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Alabama. The vote stood for

Wm. R. King, (dem.) 73  
John Gayle, (fed.) 55

The Cincinnati Gazette, in allusion to the Standard, says it "fatters itself that the disappointed office-seekers in the Harrison ranks, the drones, will, after the 4th of March, 1841, join the Van Buren ranks to pull down the administration."

We have not so expressed ourself, nor in a manner to warrant such a conclusion. We have expressed the belief that honest, unsuspecting voters, who have been deceived by these office-seekers, will join the true democracy, after the motives of those who have deceived them shall be made apparent. But we shall begin to distrust the justness of our cause when we are infested with such a swarm of office-seekers as have contributed to the elevation of Gen. Harrison.

**OFFICIAL RETURNS.**

The following are the aggregate votes of the States from which we have received the official returns:

MAINE.		
Harrison	43,613	Birney 194
Van Buren	46,200	
Harrison maj. 413		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Van Buren	31,919	
Harrison	25,453	
Van Buren maj. 6,436		
VERMONT.		
Harrison	32,445	Birney 319
Van Buren	18,009	
Harrison maj. 14,436		
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Harrison	72,874	
Van Buren	51,944	
Harrison maj. 20,930		
RHODE ISLAND.		
Harrison	52,40	
Van Buren	32,53	
Harrison maj. 1,977		
CONNECTICUT.		
Harrison	31,212	
Van Buren	24,888	
Harrison maj. 6,324		
NEW JERSEY.		
Harrison	33,362	Birney 69
Van Buren	31,034	
Harrison maj. 2,328		
NEW YORK.		
Harrison	225,812	
Van Buren	212,519	
Harrison maj. 23,293		
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Harrison	144,019	Birney 343
Van Buren	148,670	
Harrison maj. 843		
OHIO.		
Harrison	148,157	Birney 892
Van Buren	124,782	
Harrison maj. 23,375		
INDIANA.		
Harrison	65,302	
Van Buren	51,603	
Harrison maj. 13,699		
MICHIGAN.		
Harrison	21,911	Birney 294
Van Buren	21,106	
Harrison maj. 805		
ILLINOIS.		
Van Buren	47,476	Birney 159
Harrison	45,537	
Van Buren maj. 1,939		
KENTUCKY.		
Harrison	58,469	
Van Buren	32,846	
Harrison maj. 25,623		
DELAWARE.		
Harrison	59,67	
Van Buren	48,74	
Harrison maj. 1,093		
MARYLAND.		
Harrison	33,528	
Van Buren	28,752	
Harrison maj. 4,776		
GEORGIA.		
Harrison	40,340	
Van Buren	31,070	
Harrison maj. 8,370		
ALABAMA.		
Van Buren	33,991	
Harrison	28,471	
Van Buren maj. 5,520		

The Prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne by the voluntary abdication of his father the King of the Netherlands, held stock to the amount of one million of dollars in the United States Bank—*St. Louis Valley Post.*

This fact substantiates one of the strongest arguments against a United States Bank. Any law to prevent foreigners from holding stock in such a bank could and would always be evaded. To charter such a bank is, therefore, in effect, to license foreigners to control our currency.—Now that there is good reason to apprehend that a strong effort will be made to fasten such an institution upon us, it is time for every one who regards his liberty to sound the alarm.

THE OHIO SUN, after a suspension of two or three weeks, has been revived by Mr. L. B. LEEDS, formerly Editor of the Democratic Standard.

**OHIO LEGISLATURE.**

Both branches of this body met in the State House at 10 o'clock this day, and proceeded to organize by the election of officers pro tem.

In the Senate Gen. Wm. McLaughlin was unanimously re-elected speaker; who on taking his seat returned thanks in a neat and appropriate address. C. J. McNulty, Esq. was re-elected Clerk, and Samuel Burwell was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms—both by nearly a unanimous vote.

A little spur of reform sprung up on a resolution of Mr. Thomas of Miami, authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to appoint a messenger. Mr. Spangler, a republican of the old school, thought as this was the day of promises of reform, and as the Senate had refused to appoint the messenger by its own vote, he was for saving the expense altogether, and for one, would carry his own messages to the chair. Mr. Cook of Erie and Huron thought that was the "Democratic" practice. This took Mr. Thomas a-leak; he evidently had no idea of being caught up on the anti-reform side of the question so quick, and that he might get a better start, and give the others time also to consider how far they would go in the great work about which so much has been said, asked his resolution to lie on the table. The great art in good legislation, is mature deliberation.

In the House, Senbury Ford, Esq., of Georgia, was elected Speaker; our old and respected friend John M. Gallagher, Mr. Jos. Vance's contraction and expansion Editor, was rewarded with the office of Clerk. There was justice in this—our friend Gallagher has written more untruths with less science, for the "honors of office," than any man of equal respectability in the State. Many an hour has he sat in solemn gloom, with tears in his eyes, meditating over the horrors that threatened the republic by the "appointment of Editors to office!" We rejoice to find him arrive at that period in the progress of reform where he sees brighter days, and feels a clearer conscience! The Sergeant-at-Arms underwent numerous balling-outs.

All had been settled on Saturday night last in Tin pan, by these anti-caucus politicians; but, most unfortunately, the "bottom was knocked out" on the first trial. A Mr. Birney, of Dayton, a relative, it is said, of the abolition candidate for President, was nominated in the "whig tin pan," on Saturday. When these nominations took place for Speaker, Clerk and Doorkeeper, a large number of the federal members were absent, and it was with great difficulty they could get them to submit to this new species of "pipe-laying," on the first two; but when it came to the election of Door-keeper, the party lines could not be longer kept unbroken; and, after numerous balling-outs, a Mr. Chapman, of Cadiz, triumphed over Mr. Birney, the nominee. "Tell Chapman to crawl!" The office-hunters were as thick as "huckle berries," and some, even, hearing of the crowd in the city, returned before getting here. There are any quantity of the disappointed, and no one grows more deep and despairing than the great Mr. Bear, who was jilted out of his fair prospects and the promised white-washing to send to his EASTERN friends who took him "for better or for worse" for the time being.

Mr. Bear says all manner of hard things of his party, and is at last convinced, that "republics are ungrateful." It is thus the hardest workers get the least pay. The anvil is hard, but this ingratitude is harder than salt water.

**HARRISON IN A MINORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

Governor Porter's proclamation announces that the Harrison electors for Pennsylvania have received only the greatest number of votes, not a majority of the whole number. He says they are "the persons for whom the greatest number of votes were given." A plurality elects, but this is not a majority. It follows, that those who bet Harrison would have a majority in Pennsylvania, have lost, and so have those who bet Van Buren would have a majority. Neither have a majority.—*Boston Post.*

**Flour.**—We learn from the American Almanac for 1841, that the largest amount of flour in value ever exported in 1817; being 1,479,108 bbls. worth, \$17,291,824. The largest amount in number of barrels exported in one year was in 1831; being 4,808,529, and worth \$10,243,019. The highest price of flour per barrel on the seaboard since the year 1790, was in the year 1796, when it was sold for

\$12.50. The lowest in 1829, when it was sold for \$4.65.—*Troy (N. Y.) whig.*

**CINCINNATI PORK MARKET.**

We understand that about 25,000 Hogs have come into this market, most of which were packed on Drovers' account. Some sales, however, have been effected to packers and others at prices ranging from \$4 to 4.50. The latest sales were at \$4, with a premium, which amounted to 12c. on the 100 lbs., on Saturday last. It is the opinion of packers that the market will fairly open this week at prices from \$4 to 4.25, according to quality.—*Chronicle*

**INDIANA INLAND NAVIGATION.**—The first boat which passed from Port Wayne to Lafayette, on the Erie and Wabash Canal, was welcomed into the latter village, a few days since, in a style suitable to that important occasion. As steamboat navigation on the Wabash extends from Ohio to Lafayette, the opening of the Erie and Wabash Canal connects the navigation of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, from which the States of Illinois and Indiana must derive invaluable benefits as it puts them on a footing with Ohio in their facilities of communication with the cities of New York and Boston.

**THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.**—We learn from the Boston Courier that Judge Williams, in a late case before the Court of Common Pleas laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.
2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business with his knowledge and consent, though not his expressed consent, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the expectation that he is to pay for it; in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE.**—The law case between the old and new Schools came up in Philadelphia this week. The whole court, as is known had some months ago set aside the opinion of Judge Rogers, and ordered a new trial. At the opening of the Court this week, Judge Kennedy presiding, the Counsel for the Old School moved that this case should take precedence of all others; but the New School Counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that, it being unexpected, they were not ready; and the Court refused the motion, which brought the case so low on the Calendar that it will probably not be reached this term.—*Journal Commerce.*

**PROTRACTED MEETING.**

There will be a protracted meeting at the Presbyterian Church, in Georgetown, commencing on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Messrs. MRLLS of Cincinnati, and CHESTER of Rockville are expected to assist.

M. H. WILDER, Dec. 1th, 1840.

**MARRIED,** at Abbeiden, Ohio, on the 1st inst. by Thos Shelton, Esq. Mr. DANIEL S. EBERSON, of Ottawa, Illinois, to Miss MARY JANE MCKENNEY.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County, Ohio, at their October term 1840. I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court-house, in Georgetown, on Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: A tract of land adjoining the town of Ripley, part of James Ponge's survey No. 418; beginning at a stake bearing south, 30 degrees east, 44 poles from the most southerly corner of fractional lot No. 201 in said town; thence north, 45 degrees east, 60 poles to a stake on the bank of Red-rak creek; thence south, 32 degrees east, 21 poles to a stone on the bank of said creek; thence down the creek west 20 poles to a stake; thence south, 3 degrees west, 25 poles to a stake; thence north 57 degrees west 18 poles to a stake; thence south, 63 degrees 4 minutes west, 20 poles 15 links to the beginning.

Ordered to be sold as the property of Robert Carr, at the suit of G. W. King, against said Carr. Valued at \$400 00 Terms cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's office, Dec. 12th, 1840.

**Three Cents Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22th day of November, 1840, DARIUS B. KING. I forewarn all persons against hiring, harboring or trusting said boy on my account. I will give three cents for him, and no thanks, if brought back.

SAMUEL WILKINS, Russellville, Nov. 30, 1840.

**Justices' Blanks**

For sale at the office of the Democratic Standard.

**Job Printing.**

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

**Brown County Supreme Court.**

Rhoda Collins vs. Stephen Collins. Petition for Divorce.

BE remembered, that, on the third day of December, 1840, the petitioner, by her Counsel, filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, a petition for a divorce from her husband Stephen Collins, the defendant; the cause assigned in said petition for the divorce is wilful absence for more than three years on the part of the defendant; the defendant is therefore notified to appear before the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the first day of their next term, to be held at Georgetown, in Brown county, Ohio, and answer or plead to said petition.

G. H. KING, Clerk S. C. B. C. O. TH. L. HAKER, Counsel for petitioner.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, and two writs of Fi. fa. et Le. fa. to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Clermont county, Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, on Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All that tract of land situate in Brown county, Ohio, on the waters of the east fork of the Little Miami, part of a survey made in the name of William Lytle, No. bounded as follows:—Beginning at an elm and two sugar-trees southeast corner of Isaiah Wells; thence North 2 degrees east 1254 poles to a stone and dogwood; thence west 764 poles to a beech, dogwood and sugar-tree northeast of Abraham Hockman; thence south 2 degrees east 165 poles to a stone; thence north 80 degrees east 22 poles to a maple and whiteoak; thence north with a line of John Kain 40 poles to a stone between an ash and sugar-tree stump of the original corners; thence east with another of John Kain's lines 52 poles to an elm and two sugar-trees to the beginning, containing sixty-four acres and one half and 12 poles, be the same more or less.

To be sold as the property of Calvin L. Riley, at the suits of Silsby Stevens and Ogden Harvey against said Calvin L. Riley. Valued at \$18 per acre. Terms cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's office, Dec. 5th, 1840.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County, Ohio; I will expose to sale, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1841, at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In lot No. 68 in south Georgetown, Brown county, O., with all & singular the improvements thereon. Also that part of In-lot No. 77 South Georgetown, beginning at the Northeast corner of in lot No. 68; thence west 59 feet to J. T. Wills' corner; thence South four poles; thence east 59 feet to the lot No. 68; thence North four poles to the beginning, be the same more or less.

To be sold as the property of John Ralston, at the suit of David Griffin and George Luckey against said Ralston.—Valued at \$550 00. Terms, cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's office, Dec. 5th, 1840.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County Ohio, made at their June term, 1840, and revived at their October term, 1840, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: A tract of land lying in Brown county Ohio, on the waters of Whitesoak creek, containing one hundred and four acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at Higgin's and Titus' corner, three sugar-trees; thence binding with Titus & Holden's line North 11 deg. E. 202 poles to an ash, buckeye and stake; thence S. 70 deg. W. 110 poles to a stone, corner of Thomas and Abner Elliott; thence binding with their line S. 11 deg. W. 152 poles to a beech, lyan and sugar-tree; thence binding with Overturf's line S. 814 deg. E. 98 poles to the beginning.

Ordered to be sold at the suit of Isaac Cochran against Stephen Bowen. Valued at \$1800. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5th, 1840.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County, Ohio, I will expose to sale, at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 22nd day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day the following real estate, to wit: Three hundred acres of land, part of James Knox's survey No. 622 in Brown county, Ohio; beginning at three beeches North corner of original survey, thence South 45 degrees East 192 polesto a stone, North corner to George Humlough's survey; thence South, 45 degrees West 244 poles to a sugar-tree and beech; thence North 45 1-2 degrees West 192 poles to a beech and sugar-tree, corner to stokely and in the line of Knox's survey; thence with said line passing the corner of John Rush and William Thompson to the beginning.

To be sold as the property of Samuel Hannah, at the suit of Archibald Liggett against said Hannah and Benjamin Applegate. Valued at \$7 00 per acre.—Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's Office, Nov. 28th, 1840.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County, Ohio, I will expose to sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 2d day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: One hundred and forty eight and a half acres of land, be the same more or less, lying and being in Brown county, Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone N. E. corner to G. Black, thence N. 234 poles to a whiteoak and stone; thence south, 64 deg. W., 105 poles to a double whiteoak corner to John Marshall, thence S. 14 deg. W., 77 poles to a whiteoak in Thom-kin's original line; thence South 136 3-10 poles to a hickory and stone; thence N. 774 deg. E., 113 poles to the beginning.

To be sold as the property of James M. Middlesworth, at the suit of Noah Hite, against Abraham Middlesworth and James M. Middlesworth.—Valued at ten dollars per acre. Terms, cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's Office, Nov. 28th, 1840.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for Brown county Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 16th day of January 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit. A piece or parcel of land situate in Brown county, Ohio, being part of land situate in Brown county, Ohio, being part of John Wain's survey No. 5779, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stone, corner to N. Moore sr. and Thos. W. Kennedy; thence North three-fourths deg. E. 16 poles; thence South 54 deg. East 10 poles to a stone; thence South 2 deg. W. 6 poles; thence east 5 poles and 12 feet; thence south-west 10 poles to the State road; thence N. 26 deg. West 10 poles and 1 1/2 feet to the place beginning, supposed to contain one acre and a third, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon.

Also lot No. 22 in Hamersville, in that part of said town laid off by N. Moore sr. Also a piece or parcel of land in said county, bounded as follows: beginning at a stone in the state road in John Kennedy's line; thence with the road south 43 deg. E. 13 poles to a stone in the road; thence S. 44 deg. W. 25 26-100 poles to a stone; thence N. 434 deg. W. 13 poles to a line in John Kennedy's line; thence with said line N. 4 1-2 deg. E. 25 26-100 poles to the beginning.—Containing one acre and a half, being part of John Wain's survey No. 3779.

To be sold as the property of William Dowdney, at the suit of John Reeves against said Dowdney, John W. Kennedy and Benj. Applegate. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS Sheriff, B. C. O. Sheriff's office, December 5th, 1840.

**Printing Office for sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the office of the DRESDEN CHRONICLE. There are five hundred good subscribers, and with a little exertion from right to ten hundred could easily be obtained. There is a good press; three cases long primer, partly new; three cases bourgeois, two-thirds new; one case of brevier; one case of pica; and a large assortment of job and fancy type: all of which will sell cheap for cash.

The location of the office is in the flourishing town of Dresden, situated on the side out of the Ohio canal, equidistant between Zanesville and Coshocton; in as rich and thickly settled part of the country, as there is in the fertile valley of the Muskingum. For further particulars address, post paid, Chronicle Office, Dresden, Muskingum co. O., Oct. 24, 1840.

**A CARD.**

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage which they have received, would beg leave to say that they are receiving a beautiful lot of

**DRY GOODS**

suitable for the season; also, Groceries, Queensware, Nails, Window Glass, &c., all of which they will sell as low as any other merchants in the country; they will give the highest market price for Flaxseed, Feathers, White Beans, and other kinds of produce.

**POWER & NOWLAND.**

Russellville, Nov. 23, 1840. 3m

**Cincinnati and Maysville regular Packet, SWIFTSURE.**

THE New SWIFTSURE, Capt. MOLEX, having taken her station, will hereafter run as a regular Packet between Maysville 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 Maysville 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. M.

**THE STEAM BOAT FAIRPLAY,**