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SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

On the Sub-Treasury bill. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, September 25, 1837.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public moneys, on certain officers of the General Government—

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate upwards of three hours. We cannot undertake to report all that he said, exactly as it was said. We must content ourselves with exhibiting a view of his argument, employing generally the language in which it was expressed.

He commenced by observing, that feeling an anxious desire to see some effectual plan presented to correct the disorders in the currency, and to restore the prosperity of the country, he had avoided precipitating himself into the debate now in progress, that he might attentively examine every remedy that should be proposed, and impartially weigh every consideration urged in its support. No period had ever existed in this country, in which the future was covered by a darker, denser, or more impenetrable gloom. None, in which the duty was so imperative to discard all passion and prejudice, all party ties and previous bias, and look exclusively to the good of our afflicted country. In one respect—and he thought it a fortunate one—our present difficulties are distinguishable from former domestic troubles, and that is their universality. They are felt, it is true, in different degrees, but they reach every section, every State, every interest, almost every man in the Union. All feel, see, hear, and know their existence. As they do not array, like our former divisions, one portion of the confederacy against another, it is to be hoped that common sufferings may lead to common sympathies and common counsels, and that we shall, at no distant day, be able to see a clear way of deliverance. If the present state of the country were produced by the fault of the people; if it proceeded from their wasteful extravagance and their indulgence of a reckless spirit of ruinous speculation; if public measures had no agency whatever in bringing it about, it would nevertheless be the duty of Government to exert all its energies, and to employ all its legitimate powers to devise an efficacious remedy. But if our present deplorable condition has sprung from our rulers; if it is clearly to be traced to their acts and operations, that duty becomes infinitely more obligatory; and Government would be faithless to the highest and most solemn of human trusts should it neglect to perform it.—And is it not too true that the evils which surround us are to be ascribed to those who have had the conduct of our public affairs.

In glancing at the past, (continued Mr. C.) nothing can be further from my intention than to excite angry feelings, or to find grounds of reproach. It would be far more congenial to my wishes, that on this occasion we should forget all former unhappy divisions and animosities. But, in order to discover how to get out of our difficulties, we must ascertain, if we can, how we got into them.

Prior to that series of unfortunate measures which had for its object the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, and the discontinuance of its fiscal agency for the Government, no people upon earth ever enjoyed a better currency, or had exchanges better regulated, than the people of the United States. Our monetary system appeared to have attained as great perfection as any thing human can possibly reach. The combination of the United States and local banks presented a true image of our system of General and State Governments, and worked quite as well. Not only within the country had we a local and general currency perfectly sound, but in whatever quarter of the globe American commerce had penetrated, there also did the bills of the Bank of the United States command are in danger of [illegible] confidence. Now we [illegible] upon us, indefinitely as to time, that medium—an irredeemable paper currency—which, by the universal consent of the commercial world, is regarded as the worst. How has this reverse come upon us! Can it be doubted that it is the result of those measures to which I have adverted! When, at the very moment of adopting them, the very consequences which have happened were foretold as inevitable, is it necessary to look elsewhere for their cause! Never was prediction more distinctly made; never was fulfilment more literal and exact.

Let us suppose that those measures had not been adopted; that the Bank of the United States had been re-chartered; that the public deposites had remained undisturbed; and that the Treasury order had never issued; is there not every reason to believe that we should be now in the enjoyment of a sound currency; that the public deposites should be now safe and forthcoming, and that the suspension of specie payments in May last would not have happened.

The President's Message asserts that the suspension proceeded from over-action—over-trading—the indulgence of a spirit of speculation produced by bank and other facilities. I think this is a view of the case entirely too superficial. It would be quite as correct and just, in the instance of a homicide perpetrated by the discharge of a gun, to allege that the leaden ball, and not the man who levelled the piece, was responsible for the murder.—The true inquiry is, how came that excessive over-trading, and those extensive bank facilities which the message describes! Were they not the necessary and immediate consequences of the overthrow of the bank, and the removal from its custody of the public deposites! And is not this proven by the vast multiplication of banks, the increase of the line of their discounts and accommodations, prompted and assisted by Secretary Taney, and the great augmentation of their circulation which ensued!

What occurred in the State of Kentucky, in consequence of the veto of the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, illustrates its effect throughout the Union. That State had suffered greatly by banks. It was generally opposed to the re-establishment of them. It had found the notes of the Bank of the United States answering all the purposes of a sound currency at home and abroad, and it was perfectly contented with them. At the period of the veto, it had but a single bank, of limited capital and circulation. After it, the State, reluctant to engage in the banking system, and still cherishing hopes of the creation of a new Bank of the United States, encouraged by the supporters of the late President, hesitated about the incorporation of new banks. But, at length, despairing of the establishment of a Bank of the United States, and finding itself exposed to a currency in bank notes from adjacent States, it proceeded to establish banks of its own, and since the veto, since 1833, has incorporated for that single State bank, capital to the amount of ten millions of dollars—a sum equal to the capital of the first Bank of the United States, created for the whole Union!

That the local banks, to which the deposites were transferred from the Bank of the United States, were urged and stimulated freely to discount upon them, we have record evidence from the Treasury Department.

The message, to reconcile us to our misfortunes, and to exhonerate the measures of our own Government from all blame in producing the present state of things, refers to the condition of Europe, and especially to that of Great Britain. It alleges, that "in both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe."

The very clear and able argument of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. King) relieves me from the necessity of saying much upon this part of the subject. It appears that during the period referred to by the message, of 1833, 1834, and 1835, there was, in fact, no augmentation, of the circulation of the country, and that the message has totally misconceived the actual state of things in Great Britain. According to the publications to which I have had access, the Bank of England in fact diminished its circulation, comparing the first with the last of that period, about two and a half million sterling; and although the joint-stock and private banks increased theirs, the amount of increase was neutralized by the amount of diminution.

If the state of things were really indentical, or similar in the two countries, it would be fair to trace it to similarity of causes.—But is that the case! In Great Britain a sound currency was preserved by a recharter of the Bank of England about the same time that the recharter of the Bank of the United States was agitated here. In the United States we have not preserved a sound currency, in consequence of the veto. If Great Britain were near the same catastrophe (the suspension of specie payments,) which occurred here, she nevertheless ESCAPED it, and this difference in the condition of the two countries makes all the difference in the world. Great Britain has recovered, from whatever mercantile distresses she experienced: we have not; and when shall we! All is bright and cheerful and encouraging in the prospects which lie before her; and the reverse is our unfortunate situation.

Great Britain has, in truth, experienced only those temporary embarrassments which are incident to commercial transactions, conducted upon the scale of vast magnitude on which hers are carried on. Prosperous and adverse times, action and reaction, are the lot of all commercial countries. But our distresses sink deeper; they reach the heart which has ceased to perform its office of circulation in the great concerns of our body politic.

Whatever of embarrassment Europe has recently experienced may be satisfactorily explained by its trade and connexion with the United States. The degree of embarrassment has been marked, in the commercial countries there, by the degree of their connexion with the United States. All, or almost all, the great failures in Europe have been of houses engaged in the American trade. Great Britain, which, as the message justly observes, maintains the closest relations with us, has suffered most; France next, and so on, in the order of their greater or less commercial intercourse with us. Most truly was it said by the Senator from Georgia, that the recent embarrassments of Europe were the embarrassments of a creditor, from whom payment was withheld by the debtor, and from whom the precious metals have been unnecessarily withdrawn by the policy of the same debtor.

Since the intensity of suffering, and the disastrous state of things in this country, have far transcended any thing that has occurred in Europe, we must look here for some peculiar and more potent cause than any which have been in operation there. They are to be found in that series of measures to which I have already adverted.

1st. The veto of the bank.

2d. The removal of the deposites, with the urgent injunction of Secretary Taney upon the banks to enlarge their accommodations.

3d. The gold bill, and the demand of gold for the foreign indemnities.

4th. The clumsy execution of the deposite law; and

5th. The Treasury order of July, 1836.

[Here Mr. Clay went into an examination of these measures to show that the inflated condition of the country, the wild speculations, which had risen to their height when they began to be checked by the preparations of the local banks necessary to meet the deposite law of June, 1836, the final suspension of specie payments, and the consequent disorders in the currency, commerce, and general business of the country, were all to be traced to the influence of the measures enumerated. All these causes operated immediately, directly, and powerfully upon us, and their effects were indirectly felt in Europe.]

The message imputes to the deposite law an agency in producing the existing embarrassments. This is a charge frequently made by the friends of the administration against that law. It is true that the banks having increased their accommodations, in conformity with the orders of Secretary Taney, it might not have been convenient to recall and pay them over for public use. It is true, also, that the manner in which the law was executed by the Treasury Department, transferring large sums from creditor to debtor portions of the country, without regard to the commerce or business of the country, might have aggravated the inconvenience. But what do those who object to the law think ought to have been done with the surpluses which had accumulated, and were daily augmenting to such an enormous amount in the hands of the deposite banks! Were they to be incorporated with their capitals, and remain there for the benefit of the stockholders! Was it not proper and just that they should be applied to the uses of the people from whom they were collected! And whenever and however taken from the deposite banks, would not inconvenience necessarily happen!

The message asserts that the Bank of the United States, chartered by Pennsylvania, has been able to save itself or to check other institutions, notwithstanding "the still greater strength it has been said to possess under its present charter." That Bank is now a mere State or local institution. Why is it referred to, more than the Bank of Virginia, or any other local institution! The exalted station which the President fills forbids the indulgence of the supposition that the allusion has been made to enable the administration to profit by the prejudices which have been excited against it. Was it the duty of that bank, more than any other State bank, to check the local institutions! Was it not even under less obligation to do so than the deposite banks, selected and fostered by the General Government!

But how could the message venture to assert that it has greater strength than the late Bank of the United States possessed! Whatever may be the liberality of the conditions of its charter, it is impossible that any single State could confer upon it faculties equal to those granted to the late Bank of the United States—first, in making it the sole depository of the revenue of the United States; and secondly, in making its notes receivable in the payment of all public dues. If a Bank of the United States had existed, it would have had ample notice of the accumulation of public moneys in the local banks, and, by timely measures of precaution, it could have prevented the speculative uses to which they were applied. Such an institution would have been bound, by its relations to the Government, to observe its appropriations, and financial arrangements and wants, and to hold itself always ready promptly to meet them. It would have drawn together gradually, but certainly, the public moneys, however dispersed. Responsibility would have been concentrated upon it alone, instead of being weakened or lost by diffusion among some eighty or ninety local banks, dispersed throughout the country, and acting without any effective concert.

A subordinate but not unimportant cause of the evils which at present encompass us has been the course of the last administration towards the compromise act. The great principle of that act, in respect to our domestic industry, was its stability. It was intended and hoped that, by withdrawing the tariff from those annual discussions in Congress, of which it had been the fruitful topic, our manufactures would have a certainty for a long period, as to the measure of protection, extended to them by its provisions, which would compensate any reduction in the amount contained in prior acts. For a year or two after it was adopted, the late administration manifested a disposition to respect it, as an arrangement which was to be inviolable. But, for some time past, it has been constantly threatened from that quarter, and a settled purpose has been displayed to disregard its conditions. Those who had an energy in bringing it forward, and carrying it through Congress, have been held up to animadversion; it has been declared by members, high in the confidence of the administration in both Houses, to possess no obligatory force beyond any ordinary act of legislation, and new adjustments of the tariff have been proposed in both Houses, in direct contravention of the principles of the compromise; and, at the last session, one of them actually passed the Senate, against the most earnest entreaty and remonstrance. A portion of the South has not united in these attacks upon the compromise; and I take pleasure in saying that the two Senators from South Carolina, especially, have uniformly exhibited a resolution to adhere to it with perfect honor and fidelity.

The effect of these constant threats and attacks, coming from those high in power, has been most injurious. They have shown to the manufacturing interests, that no certain reliance was to be placed upon the steadiness of the policy of the Government, no matter under what solemn circumstance it was adopted. That interest has taken alarm; new enteprises have been arrested, old ones curtailed; and at this moment it is the most prostrate of all the interests in the country. One half the amount, as I have been informed, of the manufacturers throughout the country have actually suspended operations, and those who have not chiefly confine themselves to working up their old stock on hand.

The consequence has been that we have made too little at home, and purchased too much abroad. This has augmented that foreign debt, the existence of which has so powerfully contributed to the suspension of specie payments.

The Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, attributed the creation of the surplus revenue to the tariff policy, and especially the acts of 1824 and 1828. I do not perceive any advantage, on the present occasion, in reviving or alluding to the former dissentions, which prevailed on the subject of that policy. They were all settled and quieted by the great healing measure, the compromise, to which I have referred. By that act I have been willing and ready to abide. And I have desire only that it should be observed and executed in a spirit of good faith and fidelity similar to that by which I have been ever actuated towards it.

The act of 1828 was no measure of the friends of the manufacturers. Its passage was forced by a colition between their secret and open opponents. But the system of production of American industry did not cause the surplus. It proceeded from the extraordinary sale of the public lands. The receipts from all sources other than that of the public lands, and expenditures of the years 1833–'4–'5–'6, (during which the surplus was accumulating) both amount to about $87,000,000, thus clearly showing that the customs only suppled the necessary means of public disbursement, and that it was the public domain that produced the surplus.

If the land bill had been allowed to go into operation, it would have distributed gradulally and regularly among the several states the proceedings of the public lands, as they would have been received from time to time. They would have returned back in small streams similar to those by which they have been collected, animating, and improving, and fructifying the whole country. There would have been no vast surplus to embarrass the government; no removal of deposites from the Bank of the United States to the deposite banks, to disturb the business of the country; no accumulation in the deposite banks of immense sums of public money, augmented by the circuit it was performing between the land offices and the banks, and the banks and the land offices; no occasion for the Secretary of the Treasury to lash the deposite banks into the grant of inordinate accommodations; and possibly there would have been no suspension of specie payments But that bill was suppressed by a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of executive power.

The cause of our difficulties may be stated in another way. During the late Administration, we have been deprived of the practical benefits of a free government, the forms, it is true, remained and were observed, but the essence did not exist. In a free, or self government, the collected wisdom, the aggregate will of the whole, or at least of a majority, moulds and directs the course of public affairs. In a despotism the will of a single individual governs. In a practically free government, the nation controls the Chief Magistrate; in an arbitrary government the Chief Magistrate controls the nation. And has not this been our situation in the period mentioned? Has not one man forced his own will on the nation? Have not all those disastrous measures—the veto of the bank; the removal of the deposites; the rejection of the land bill; and the Treasury order, which have lead to our present unfortunate condition, been adopted, in spite of the wishes of the country, and in opposition, probably, to those of the dominant party itself.

Our misfortune has not been the want of wisdom but of firmness, the party in power would not have governed the country very ill, if it had been allowed its own way. Its fatal error has been to lend its sanction and to bestow its subsequent applause and support upon Executive acts which, in their origin, it previously deprecated or condemned. We have been shocked and grieved to see the whole legislative bodies and communities approving and lauding the very measures which previously they had unanimously recommended! To see whole States abandoning their long-cherished policy and best interests in subservience to Executive pleasure! And the numberless examples of individuals who have surrendered their independence, must inflict pain in every patriot bosom. A single case forces itself upon my recollection as an illustration, to which I do not advert from any unkind feeling towards the gentleman to whom I refer, between whom and myself courteous relations have ever existed. The memorials of the late Bank of the United States praying for a recharter was placed in his hands, and he presented it to the Senate. He carried the recharter through the Senate. The veto came; and in two or three weeks afterwards, we behold the same Senator at the head of an assembly of the People in the State House Yard in Philadelphia, applauding the Veto, and condemning the bank; condemning his own act! Motives lie beneath the reach of the human eye, and it does not belong to me to say what they were which prompted this self castigation, and this praise of the destruction of his own work; but it is impossible to overlook the fact that this same Senator in due time received from the author of the veto, the gift of a splendid foreign mission!

The moral deducible from the past is that our free institutions are superior to all others, and can be preserved in their purity and excellence only upon the stern condition that we shall forever hold the obligations of patriotism paramount to all the ties of party, or to individual dictation; and that we should never openly approve what we secretly condemn.

In this rapid, and I hope, not fatiguing review of the causes which I think have brought upon us existing embarrassments, I repeat that it has been for no purpose of reproaching or criminating those who have had the conduct of our public affairs; but to discover the means by which the present crisis has been produced with a view to ascertain, if possible, what (which is by far much more important) should be done by Congress to avert its injurious effects And this brings me to consider the remedy proposed by the Administration.

The great evil under which the country labors is the suspension of the banks to pay specie, the total derangement in all domestic exchanges, and the paralysis which has come over the whole business of the country. In regard to the currency, it is not that a given amount of banks notes will not now command as much as the same amount of silver would have done prior to the suspension, but it is the future; the danger of an incontrovertible paper money being indefinitely or permanently fixed upon the people, that fills them with apprehensions. Our great object should be to re-establish a sound currency, and thereby to restore the exchanges, and revive the business of the country.

The first impressions which the measures brought forward by the Administration make, is, that they consist of temporary expedients, looking to the supply of the necessities of the Treasury; or so far as any of them possess a permanent character, its tendency is rather to aggravate than alleviate the sufferings of the people. None of them proposes to rectify the disorder in the actual currency of the country; but the people, the States, and their banks, are left to shift for themselves as they may or can. The Administration, after having intervened between the States and their banks, and taken them into the Federal service, without the consent of the States; after having puffed and praised them; after having brought them or contributed to bring them, into their present situation, now suddenly turns its back upon them, leaving them to their fate! It is not content with that; it must absolutely discredit their issues. And the very people who were told by the Administration that these banks would supply them with a better currency, are now left to struggle as they can with the very currency which the Government recommended to them, but which it now refuses to receive?

The professed object of the Administration is to establish what it terms the currency of the Constitution, which it proposes to accomplish by restricting the Federal Government, in all receipts and payments, to the exclusive use of specie, and by refusing all bank paper whether convertible or not. It disclaims all purpose of crippling or pulling down the bank of the States; but we shall better determine the design or the effect of the measures recommended, by considering them together as one system.

1. The first is the Sub-treasuries, which are to be made the depositories of all the specie collected and paid out for the services of the General Government, discrediting and refusing all the notes of the States; although payable and paid in specie.

2. A bankrupt law for the United States, levelled at all the State banks, and authorising the seizure of the effects of any of them that stop payment, and the administration of their effects under the Federal authority exclusively.

3. A particular law for the District of Columbia, by which all the Corporations and people of the District, under severe pains and penalties are prohibited from circulating, sixty days after the passage of this law, any paper whatever not convertible into specie on demand, and are made liable to persecution by indictment.

4. And lastly the bill to suspend the payment of the fourth instalment to the States, by the provisions of which the deposite banks indebted to the Government are placed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is impossible to consider this system without perceiving that it is aimed at, and, if carried out, must terminate in the total subversion of the State banks, and that they will be all placed at the mercy of the Federal Government. It is vain to protest that there exists no design against them The effects of these measures cannot be misunderstood.

And why this new experiment or untried expedient? The People of this country are tired of experiments. Ought not the Administration itself to cease with them? Ought it not to take warning from the events of recent elections? Above all, should not the Senate, constituted as it now is, be the last body to lend itself to further experiments upon the business and happiness of this great People. According to the latest expression of public opinion in the several States, the Senate is no true exponent of the will of the States or of the People. If it were, there would be 32 or 34 Whigs to 18 or 20 friends of the Administration.

Is it desirable to banish a convertible paper medium, and to substitute the precious metals as the sole currency to be used in all the vast extent of varied business of this entire country? I think not. The quantity of the precious metals in the world, looking to our fair distributive share of them, is wholly insufficient. A convertible paper is a great time-saving and labor-saving instrument independent of its superior advantages in transfers and remittances. A friend, no longer ago than yesterday, informed me of a single bank whose payments and receipts in one day amounted to two millions of dollars. What time would not have been necessary to count such a vast sum. The payments in the circle of a year, in the city of New York were estimated several years ago at fifteen hundred millions. How many men and how many days would be necessary to count such a sum! A young, growing, and enterprising People, like those of the United States, more than any other, need the use of those credits which are incident to a sound paper system. Of all nations, Great Britain has most freely used the credit system; and of all, she is the most prosperous. We must cease to be a commercial People; we must separate, divorce ourselves from the commercial world, and throw ourselves back for, centuries, if we restrict our business to the exclusive use of specie.

It is objected against a convertible paper system, that it is liable to expansions and contractions, and that the consequence is the rise and fall of prices, and sudden fortune or sudden ruin. But it is the importation or exportation of specie which forms the basis of paper, that occasions these fluctuations. If specie alone were the

medium of circulation, the same importation or exportation of it would make it plenty or scarce, and affect prices in the same manner. The nominal or apparent prices might vary in figures, but the sensation upon the community would be as great in one case as in the other. These alterations do not result, therefore, from the nature of the medium, whether that be specie exclusively, or paper convertible into specie, but from the *operation of commerce*. It is commerce, at last, that is chargeable with expansions and contractions; and against commerce, and not its instrument, should opposition be directed.

I have heard it urged by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, with no little surprise, in the course of this debate, that a convertible paper would not answer for a currency, but that the true standard of value was to be founded in a paper medium not convertible into the precious metals. If there be, in regard to currency, one truth which the united experience of the whole commercial world had established, I had supposed it to be, that emissions of pure paper money constituted the very worst of all conceivable species of currency. The objections to it are—first, that it is impracticable to ascertain, *a priori*, what amount can be issued without depreciation; and secondly, that there is no adequate security, and in the nature of things, none can exist, against excessive issues.—The paper money of North Carolina, to which the Senator referred, according to the information which I have received, did depreciate. It was called Proc. an abbreviation of the authority under which it was put forth, and it took one and a half and sometimes two dollars of proc. to purchase one in specie. But if any one desired to understand perfectly the operation of a purely paper currency, he has him study the history of the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It was established about fifteen or sixteen years ago, with the consent of a majority of the people of that State. It is winding up and closing its career, with the almost unanimous approbation of the whole people. It had an authority to issue, and did issue, notes to the amount of about two millions of dollars. These notes, upon their face, purported an obligation of the bank to pay the holder, on demand, the amount in specie; but it was well known that they would not be so paid. As a security for their ultimate payment, there were—first, the notes of individuals supposed to be well secured, every note put out by the bank being represented by an individual note discounted. Second, the funds of the State in a prior State bank, amounted to about half a million of dollars. Third—the proceeds of a large body of waste lands belonging to the State. And fourth—the annual revenue of the State and public dues, all of which were payable in the notes of the Commonwealth Bank.

Notwithstanding this unparalleled solid provision for the redemption of notes of the bank, they began to depreciate shortly after it commenced operation, and in the course of a few months they sunk as low as fifty per cent—two dollars for one specie dollar.—They continued depreciated for a long time, until after large amounts of them were called in, and burnt. They then rose in value, and now, when there is only some fifty or one hundred thousand dollars out, they have risen to about par. This is owing to the demand for them, created by the wants of the remaining debtors to the bank, and their receivability in payment of taxes. The result of this experiment is, that, although it is possible to sustain at about par a purely paper medium to some amount, if the legislative authority which creates it will also create a demand for it, it is impracticable to adjust the proportion of supply and demand so as to keep it at par; and that the tendency is always to an excess of issue. The result, with the people of Kentucky has been a general conviction of the mischief of all issues of an irredeemable paper medium.

Is it practicable for the Federal Government to put down the State banks, and to introduce an exclusive metallic currency? In the operations of this Government, we should ever bear in mind that political power is distributed between it and the States, and that, whilst our duties are few and clearly defined, the great mass of legislative authority abides with the States. Their banks exist without us, independent of us, and in spite of us.—We have no constitutional power or right to put them down. Why, then, seek their destruction, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by discrediting their issues, and by bankrupt laws, and bills of pains and penalties! What are these banks now so decried and denounced! Intruders, aliens, enemies that have found their way into the bosom of our country against our will! Reduced to their elements, and the analysis shows that they consist: 1st, of stockholders; 2d, debtors, and 3d, bill holders and other creditors. In some one of these three relations, a large majority of the people of the United States stand. In making war upon the banks, therefore, you wage war upon the people of the United States. It is not a mere abstraction that you would kick, and cuff, and bankrupt and destroy, but a sensitive, generous, confiding people, who are anxiously turning their eyes towards you, and imploring relief.—Every blow that you inflict upon the banks, reaches them. Press the banks and you press them.

True wisdom it seems to me, requires that we should not seek after, if we could discover, unattainable abstract perfection; but should look to what is practicable in human affairs, and accommodate our legislation to the irreversible condition of things. Since the States and the people have their banks and will have them, and since we have no constitutional authority to put them down, our duty is to come to their relief when in embarrassment, and to exert all our legitimate powers to sustain and enable them to perform, in the most beneficial manner, the purposes of their institution. We should embank, not destroy, the fertilizing stream which sometime threatens an inundation.

We are told that it is necessary to separate, divorce the Government from the banks. Let us not be deluded by sounds. Senators might as well talk of separating the Government from the States, or from the people, or from the country. We are all—People—States—Union—banks: bound up and interwoven together, united in fortune and destiny, and all entitled to the protecting care of a parental Government. You may as well attempt to make the Government breathe a different air, drink a different water, be hit and warmed by a different sun from the people! A hard money Government and a paper money people! A Government, and official corps—the servants of the people—glittering in gold, and the people themselves, their masters, buried in ruin and surrounded with rags.

No prudent or practical Government will in its measures, run counter to the long settled habits and usages of the people. Religion, language, laws, the established currency and business of a whole country, cannot be easily or suddenly uprooted. After the denomination of our coin was changed to dollars and cents, many years elapsed before the old method of keeping accounts in pounds, shillings and pence, was abandoned. And to this day, there are probably some men of the last century who adhere to it. If a fundamental change becomes necessary, it should not be sudden, but conducted by slow and cautious degrees. The people of the United States have been always a paper money people. It was paper money that carried us through the Revolution, established our liberties, and made us free and independent people. And if the experience of the revolutionary war convinced our ancestors, as we are convinced, of the evils of an irredeemable paper medium, it was put aside only to give place to that convertible paper which has so powerfully contributed to our rapid advancement, prosperity and greatness.

The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency, for the mixed medium with which we have been so long familiar, is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds of paper and one of specie; and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts, regulates all values, and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay to his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation, and upon the property of the country, would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one-third of its present nominal amount; and every debtor would, in effect have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for. The pressure of our foreign debt would be three times as great as it is, whilst the six hundred millions which is about the sum now probably due to the banks from the people, would be multiplied into eighteen hundred millions.

What is the relief for which all hearts are now so anxiously throbbing! It is to put the banks again in motion; to restore exchanges, and revive the drooping business of the country. And what are the obstacles! They are, first, the foreign debt, and, secondly, a want of confidence. If the banks were to re-open their vaults, it is apprehended that the specie would immediately be exported to Europe to discharge the foreign debt! Now, if a Bank of the United States were established, with a suitable capital, the stock of that bank itself would form one of the best subjects of remittance; and an amount of it equal to what remains of the foreign debt would probably be remitted, retaining at home or drawing from abroad the equivalent in specie.

A great, if not the greatest existing evil is the want of confidence, not merely in the Government, but in distant banks, and between the banks themselves. There is no tie or connexion binding them together, and they are often suspicious of each other. To this want of confidence among the banks themselves, is to be ascribed that extraordinary derangement in the exchanges of the country. How otherwise can we account for the fact that the paper of the banks of Mississippi cannot now be exchanged against the paper of the banks of Louisiana, without a discount in the favour of 10 or 15 per cent. nor that of the banks of Nashville, without a discount of 8 or 10 per cent. against the paper of the banks of the adjoining State of Kentucky! It is manifest that, whatever may be the medium of circulation, whether it be inconvertible paper, or convertible paper and specie, supposing confidence to exist, the rates of exchange in both cases ought to be nearly the same. But, in times like these, no bank will allow its funds to accumulate by the operations of exchange, at points where no present use can be made of them.

Now, if the Bank of the United States were established, with a proper capital, and it were made the sole depository of the public moneys, and its notes were receivable in all Government dues, it might commence operations forthwith, with a small amount of specie, perhaps not more than two millions. That sum would probably be drawn from the community, where it is now hoarded and dormant; or if it were taken even from the local banks, they would be more than compensated in the security which they would enjoy, by the remittance of the stock of the new bank to Europe, as a substitute for their specie.

Such a new bank, once commencing business, would form a rallying point; confidence would revive, exchanges be again regulated, and the business and prosperity of the country be speedily restored. And it is by means certain that there would be any actual augmentation of the banking capital of the country, for it is a fully probable that the aggregate amount of unsound banks, which can never resume specie payments, would be quite equal to that of the new bank.

An auxiliary resolution might be adopted with salutary effect, similar to that which was adopted in 1816, offering to the State banks, as a motive to resume specie payments, that their paper should be received for the public dues; or as their number has since that period greatly increased, to make the motive more operative, the offer might be confined to one or two banks in each State known to be trustworthy. Let them and a Bank of the United States, commence specie payments, and all the other sound banks would be constrained, by the united force of public opinion and the law, to follow the example.

(DISCUSSION NEXT WEEK.)

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

We have been politely furnished, by the Secretaries of the Kentucky Annual Conference, with the locations of the several Preachers composing that body for the following year, viz:

Lexington District; Wm. Gunn, Presiding Elder.

Lexington Station; William Holeman.
Versailles Circuit; J. Carr Harrison.
Georgetown Circuit; T. H. Gibbons, John Beaty.
Frankfort Station; H. N. Vandyke.
Cynthiana Station; H. I. Perry.
Cynthiana Circuit; James Ward, J. D. Holding.
Burlington Circuit; J. C. Crow, T. R. Malone.
Port William Circuit; L. D Parker, Thomas Hall, G. W. Fogg, superannated.
Falmouth Circuit; Joel Peak.
New Port and Covington Station; H. P Pilcher.
Mission to people of color; Josiah Whitaker.

Augusta District; Thomas W. Chandler, Presiding Elder.

Augusta College; J. S. Tomlinson, H. B. Bascom.
Maysville Station; T. N. Ralston.
Germantown Circuit; Hiram Baker, T. Demaus.
Minerva Circuit; Samuel Veach, F. H. Badea.
Fleming Circuit; G. W. Merritt, Stephen Harbour, superannated.
Paris Circuit; To be supplied.
Millersburg Circuit; C. C. Babbit.
Lewis Circuit; W. C. McMahan, J. C. Hardy.
George McNelly; Agent for Augusta College.
Greenupsburg Circuit; John Waring, Jedediah Foster.
Little Sandy; Wesley G. Montgomery.
Highland Mission to be supplied.

Harrodsburg District; John James, Presiding Elder.

Mount Sterling Circuit; Joseph Marsee.
Sharpsburg Circuit; J. W. Riggin.
Winchester Circuit; T. Rankin, Wright Merrick.
Madison Circuit; A. Wallscroft, George Gatewood.
Irvine Circuit; Jesse Sutton.
Danville Circuit; N. B. Lewis, William Abbott.
Mount Vernon Mission; A. Robertson, W. Shearer.
Somerset Circuit; Albert Kelly.
Liberty Circuit; William B Maxey.
Danville and Harrodsburg Station; El. Stevenson.

Louisville District; B. T. Crouch, Presiding Elder.

Louisville Station; 4 h and 8 h streets, R. Tilings, J. C. Harrison, Brook street, G. W. Bush.
Shelbyville Station; Silas Lee.
Jefferson Circuit; Richard Deering, W. B. Kavanaugh.
Taylorsville Circuit; L. Campbell, E. Sutton, superannated.
Hardinsburg Circuit; D. S. Barksdale, Moses Levi.
Yellow Banks; Rice Holding.
Harbor; J. G. Ward.
New Castle; William Helm, Robert Fisk.

Hopkinsville District; R. Corwine, Presiding Elder.

Bowlingreen Station; A. Long.
Bowlinggreen Circuit; W B Murphy, George Switzer.
Russellville; Thomas Waring.
Hopkinsville; Gilley Kelly.
Lafayette; Robert F Turner.
Princeton; J Novins, Calvin Wesley Lewis.
Greenville; Solomon Pope.
Madisonville; R. G Gardiner, William James.
Morganfield; Edwin Roberts.
Logan; Isaac Collard.
Franklin; R Y McReynolds.

Greensburg District; J Stamper, Presiding Elder.

Greensburg Station; G W Taylor.
Columbia Circuit; E M Bailey.
Glasgow; James King, A C Dewitt.
Elizabeth; J. Darner, William B Matling.
Bardstown Station; H H Kavanaugh.
Salt River Circuit; William M Grubbs, Jesse P Murrell.
Lebanon; M N Lastley, T Lastly, superannated.
Burkesville; R E Sidebottom, J. C. C. Thompson.
Litchfield Mission; E M Johnson.
Wayne Circuit; Clinton Kelly, Aaron H Rice.

Barbourville District; R C Neal, Presiding Elder.

Mount Pleasant Mission; William Crawford.
Barbourville Mission; A Peace.
Manchester Mission; A H Redford.
Kentucky Mission; L D Harland.
Prestonsburg Circuit; W M Landrum.
Louisa; Peter Taylor.

BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.—An eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an electric telegraph, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name, as the art of printing surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The telegraph consists of five wires, enclosed in a sheath of India rubber, which it isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic trough or pile is placed at one end of the wires, which acts upon needles at the other; and when any of the wires is put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needles at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connection between the wire and trough is suspended. The five wires may thus denote as many letters; and by binary or ternary combination, the six-and-twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented. By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and trough may be established and stopped as the keys of the piano forte are touched by the hands of a practised musician, and the indications will be exhibited at the other end of the chain of wires as quickly as they can be read off. In the experiments already made, the chain of wire has been extended to a length of five miles (by forming numerous coils within a limited surface,) and the two ends being placed near each other, it is found that the transmission of the electric action is, so far as the human sense can discern, perfectly instantaneous. Little doubt is entertained that it may be conveyed over a hundred thousand miles with the same velocity, and the powers of the instrument promise to be as great as its action is rapid. It will not be confined like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences or a short message, and this only in the day time, in clear weather, and by repeated operation, each consuming a portion of time; for while it works by day or night, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought, and with such copiousness and ease that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburgh, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off!—*Scotsman.*

Promethius Redivius.—There is no instance of an entire human being manufactured by art since the time of Promethius, though the human body when dilapidated, has been repaired with new hair, now teeth, false noses and cork legs. A French surgeon dentist has gone a step further. His name is Holstem; he recently, at the *Hotel des Invalides*, in presence of Baron Larrey and others introduced a lady who had lost her nose, teeth and palate, by one of those frightful diseases, which corrode the flesh without it being possible to stop their progress. The patient had suffered most severely in the respiratory and digestive organs, and was threatened with a certain but lingering death, when Mr Holstem succeeded in affixing an artificial nose in gold, enamelled, which could be adjusted without any internal fastnings, and without causing pain. The excavation of the palatial vault was stopped with a scarabeous shaped plate that allowed the patient to speak; a thing hitherto considered as impracticable. And the teeth were replaced by a new set, worked by internal springs, that injured neither the cheeks nor the remaining portion of the gums.

THEFT AND MURDER.—A horrid affair occurred last week at Columbia, Penn.—Mr Benjamin Pearl, a respectable farmer residing near the outskirts of the town, having detected a negro in the act of robbing his pig-sty, attempted to arrest him, and received several deadly wounds inflicted by a sharp knife which the negro had in his hand. A neighbor, named Crizer, who heard Mr P's. cries, pursued the negro and when about seizing him also received a wound in the stomach, the negro having driven the knife up to the handle. Mr P. expired soon after, and Mr C's. recovery is doubtful. The negro has been arrested.—*Balt Amer.*

In noticing the receipt of the last number of the African Repository, we must be permitted to express our satisfaction a seeing the steady advancement of the cause, the support of which is the object of that publication. There are few questions more vitally connected in our opinion with the happiness and prosperity of our country than that of African Colonization. The friends of the scheme have struggled onward in the face of difficulties from year to year, with untiring zeal, and merit the thanks of philanthropists throughout the world. Their efforts, in spite of all opposition, have, we are happy to say, been crowned with a degree of success which offers solid assurances of the ultimate attainment of the object which they have in view at no distant period. Each succeeding year has added to the security, health and prosperity of the Colonies which have been established on the African coast, the despaches received from which are on the whole of a highly encouraging description. As the profits of the Repository are applied to the furtherance of the Colonization Society, it is hoped that every friend of the scheme will extend to the work a liberal patronage.—*Baltimore American.*

Spirit Gas.—Another fatal occurrence, arising from the incautious use of spirit gas, is related in the New York Post. It took place at the village of Jamaica, on Long Island. It appears that Mrs. Cogswell and infant were in bed, and Mr. C. had undressed himself but unbeknok to replenish a lamp, while it with spirit gas, when the whole can ignited and exploded so as to be mistaken for a small cannon by the neighbors. This filled the chamber, a very small one, with a volume of flame. Mr. C. in his agony and terror, burst through a window and sat on the shed, calling in intense misery for help. Mrs. C. sprang to the door which was locked and bolted, and after some time she escaped with her babe and shut the door, which had great tendency to save the house. Mr. C. was taken to a neighboring house and expired on the following day, and the infant died soon after. The mother lies in a precautious state.

Five Days Later from England.—The packet ship Oxford, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to 30th September, inclusive.

The President's Message at the opening of Congress is contained in the London papers of the 20th.

Cotton was dull and rather lower.

United States Bank Bonds, April 1st, are quoted at 19½.

The U. S. Frigate Independance sailed from Portsmouth, Eng. on the 28th ult for Rio. Janeiro.

London, Sep. 26—There has been plenty of money for all those whose securities or character would allow them to avail themselves of it, and the terms of discount have been 4 a 4 amongst them, but we have heard of private discounts at 3 pr. ct.

The cholera had broken out at Toulon—not only in the city but on board the ships of war.

From Madrid the advices by letter come down to the 18 h. The state of siege still continued. Don Carlos was at Guadalaxara.

A telegraphic despatch brings information to the 20 h. Don Carlos had marched from Guadalaxara; Esparte came up with his rear-guard on the 19th and put it to rout. The Carlists retreated by Renera. In the evening of the 20th it was reported at Madrid that another and more serious engagement had taken place, in which the Carlists were defeated.

The report that the British prisoners taken at Ardaoin had been shot, is confirmed. The number of victims is stated to have been 132.

The advices from Lisbon are to the 20 h. The Queen presented to her loving subjects a young prince on the 19th—the new comer is described as being "handsome as his father, and as plump as his mother."

Saldanha had marched to the North East, and crossed the Duero, taking up a strong position on the right bank. Court Bomfim was pursuing him. No other intelligence of moment.—*Baltimore American.*

Turnpike Road Notice.

THE stockholders in the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike road, are hereby notified, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock in said road is required to be paid on the 15th day of November next; and that ten dollars on the share is required to be paid every sixty days thereafter until the whole amount subscribed shall be paid in.

JOHN A. CAVAN, *Pres't.*
Flemingsburg, Oct. 13, 1837. 51—c

*** The Maysville Eagle will publish the above notice 3 weeks and charge the company.
J. A. C.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a note given by me, to Turner Persons, dated between the 1st and 12th of March and due the 25th of December 1837. The said note was fradulently obtained, and I shall not pay the same unless compelled by law.
DAVID McINTIRE.
Oct. 13, 1837.

TAKE CARE J. A. BOYD.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the Tavern of John Keiser, in Lexington Kentucky, on Wednesday the 8th day of November next, I shall take the deposition of Mathew T. Scott; and on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at the house of George Mathews, in Clark county, and state of Indiana, I shall take the deposition of George Mathews; and on Saturday the 11th day of November next, at the Flemingsburg Hotel, in the town of Flemingsburg, I shall take the depositions of Robert Shepherd, Thomas Y. Johnson, Wilson Wood and Edwin Posgue and others; to be read in evidence in the Mason Circuit Court, in the suit in chancery, therein depending, in which I am complainant, and you and others are defendants, when and where you may attend if you see fit.
JAMES E. McDOWELL.
Flemingsburg, Oct. 6, 1837. 50—d

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Owingsville, on the 20th or 21st of August, a boy named

William Morgan,

aged 13 or 14 years, an indented apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., but no extra charges paid.—Any person or persons harbouring or protecting said boy, will have the law put in execution against them.
DANIEL ALEXANDER.
Owingsville, Sept. 1, 1837. 45—

MOLASSES.—Sugarhouse and common just received and for sale by
McDOWELL & THOMAS.
Sept. 15, 1837.

CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale low, a Cask of superior Cheese.
McDOWELL & THOMAS.
August 18, 1837.

CANDIES and Scotch snuff just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
McDOWELL & THOMAS.
Sept. 15, 1837.

The undersigned has disposed of his interest in the establishment of "The Kentucky Whig," to Mr. Chapman, senior proprietor, by whom it will hereafter be conducted, under the title of the present sheet. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he has been connected with the establishment. It is his desire to leave the country as soon as possible, and for the purpose of collecting his out-standing dues, the accounts of those indebted will be made out and presented in the course of a few days, when it is confidently hoped that all those indebted to him will be able to make immediate settlement.
W. H. SMITH.

From the above it will be perceived that subscriber has become sole poprietor of the Ky. Whig. In taking upon himself the arduous duties of Editor he is fully sensible of the numerous difficulties he must necessarily encounter, and it is not without some distrust of his capabilities that he engages alone in the publication of a public journal. Young as he is, he is not without some experience, and he relies much on the indulgence and liberality of a generous people.

The Kentuckian will be devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Education, Politics, and Foreign and Domestic News, and on each of these subjects, will constantly be furnished the earliest intelligence and the best information within the reach of the Editor.

The politics of the Editor is perhaps too well known by the patrons of the "Whig" to need repetition here, but for the information of those who are not subscribers to that paper, it may, perhaps, be necessary to say that a liberal course will be pursued towards all parties, and that the politics of the Kentuckian shall be as unobjectionable as the condition of the country will admit. Odious personalities or scurility will never find place in its columns. It will never resort to indecent abuse of those who differ from us in opinion, and attacks upon private character will be carefully excluded.

No effort will be spared by the proprietor to make the Kentuckian worthy of the confidence and support of the community by which he is surrounded. The wants of the people shall be consulted and a paper suited to their tastes supplied. A patronage commensurate to the exertions made to please is confidently hoped for. As this will be the only paper printed in this congressional district, it is expected that our friends in this and the adjoining counties, will make some exertions to obtain us subscribers.

The terms of the paper will be Two Dollars per annum, if paid within the first three months; Two Dollars and Fifty cents if paid before the expiration of six months, and Three Dollars will invariably be charged if payment be delayed until the end of the year.
W. T. CHAPMAN.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Flemingsburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Flemingsburg, where he intends carrying on regularly the above business. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, durability and despatch, and solicits particularly a share of public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the latest fashions from Philadelphia. His shop is on Main Cross street, one door below Wilson P. Boyd's Saddler shop.
N. B. Samuel Wayne, Esq., who is so well known here as a first rate cutter, is Foreman in his shop.
WILLIAM McDONALD.
May 5, 1837. 29—

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving direct from Philadelphia, a fresh stock of

FALL GOODS,

which, in addition to those we have on hand will make our assortment complete. We pledge ourselves to sell GOODS as low as any regular merchants in the county; and will receive in exchange various articles of country produce: such as are taken by other merchants. We wish also, to purchase a

QUANTITY OF WHEAT,

for which we will give the

MAYSVILLE PRICES,

when delivered, in exchange for any GOODS in our line. We also keep constantly on hand, A QUANTITY OF SALT, which we sell at the *Maysville Price*, with the addition of $1 on the barrel for hauling.
PEARCE & FANT.
Matha Mills, Sept. 4, 1837. 46—c

Dr. M. J. W. AMBROSE,

HAVING located himself in HELENA, will attend to all calls in the various branches of his profession. His office is the one formerly occupied by Dr. Moss, where he may be found at all times unless professionally absent.
July 25. 1837.

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, November 10, 1837.

The Flemingsburg Lyceum commences its annual session this evening; an essay will be read by Dr. L. D. Anderson, and the following question debated: *"Is there a natural power of the mind distinctive of virtue and vice?"* On this evening the election of officers of the Lyceum for the ensuing year, will take place, and a general attendance of the members is requested. The citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The speech of the Hon Henry Clay, delivered in the United States Senate, on the Sub-Treasury Bill, (a part of which will be found in to days paper,) is one of the ablest papers which the important subjects under discussion during the late session of congress has elicited. We invite for it an attentive perusal; it speaks for itself.

Mr. King, United States Senator from Georgia, has declared his intention to resign his seat in congress.

From Florida.—The news from Florida is of the most cheering character. We have much reason to hope that war will be brought to a speedy termination. Powell with 80 of his Warriors were capture and safely lodged in the fort at St. Augustine. The particulass of the capture are thus given by a writer from St. Augustine. Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having some talk, but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 9 miles from here, and sent a messenger from Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them;—Gen Jessup also proceeded to the vicinity of the camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horses; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town and were now safely under lock and key, and there will be kept if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there.

The writer says he does not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

We learn that a fire occurred in Paris on Saturday morning the 4th inst., which destroyed the large frame building on the corner immediately east of the banking house of the Northern Branch Bank, together with several contiguous buildings; among them, the Law Office of Garrett Davis, Esq.

The New York Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the United States Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take his place. Such an arrangement will only deprive the Senate of the services of one good man and secure it those of another.".

Ohio Banks.—The Columbus O. Register says—"Several of the Banks of Ohio entertain serious intentions of closing their banking business, and divesting their capital to some other species of investment which will promise a better return. In 1843, the charters of most of the existing institutions will expire.

The City of Boston is to have *fifty-six* representatives in the next Legislature of Massachusetts.

The battle ground of Tippecanoe is to be enclosed by a post and plank fence seven feet high. The work is to be completed by the coming Christmas, and its expense defrayed from the contingent fund at the disposal of the Governor of Indiana.

An Incident.—In the crowded Saloon of Mr. Catlin, at the Indian lecture, in the midst of an intensely interesting discourse, a person rose up, and in a solemn manner, said, "Mr Catlin will you have the goodness to stop for one moment." The audience looked with astonishment, and the lecturer paused: "I have lost my little boy in the crowd and wish to call to him." A dead pause ensued in the 1200 persons present. "Clark Potter," cried the father. "Here I am father!" said a shrill voice in the corner, at which shouts of laughter and applause ensued, as the strippling was handed over benches to his anxious parent. *N. Y. Star.*

Improvement of Licking River.—The examinations and surveys made by the Engineer Department, of the Licking River, resulted in the discovery that the stream was eminently susceptible of being adapted to Slack Water Navigation. A glance at the map is at once sufficient to satisfy any one of the great commercial facilities which the improvement of this river would afford to a large section of the State, but great as this benefit unquestionably would be, it is not equal in importance to other advantages which would result from it. Coal in inexhaustible quantities, Iron and other valuable minerals, Lumber of superior quality, Marble, &c abound upon the margin of this river, or in places of convenient access to it. All of these important articles are valueless because they cannot be transported to market When the river is improved they will become inviting objects to labor and capital, and will add very materially to the wealth of the State. The State will also be greatly benefitted by the increased value of lands and the creation of new branches of industry, which will all contribute to enlarge the source of revenue. Instead of barren regions, of sparse population and unproductive labor, the whole region of country within reach of Licking will team with enterprise and thrift, and the bleakest hills will yield up their hitherto hidden treasures.

It therefore gives us pleasure to announce to the country that the Board of Internal Improvement (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature requiring them so to do,) have succeeded in letting out the contracts for constructing five locks and dams on Licking upon terms considered to be highly favorable to the State.

The works have been let for the aggregate sum of $425,091.82, one third of which to be taken in bonds or scrip of the State.

Palmer & Guion took No. 1, for the sum of $61,346 67.

Palmer & Guion took No. 2, for the sum of $94,680.

Haslet & Grant & Co. took No. 3, for the sum of $73,815 75.

John B. Mills took No. 4, for the sum of $80,650.

John B. Mills took No. 5, for the sum of $81,612.50.

This is $7,127 08 less than the Engineer's estimate.

It is believed that the works have been let to experienced and responsible men; that they will be commenced immediately, and prosecuted with energy.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Samuel Cook, Sheriff of Warren county, Va., on riding up to a house for the purpose of collecting taxes, was shot by a woman from the window. He was dangerously wounded, and the woman had been committed to jail.—*Lou. Jour.*

A few day ago a suit of John Norton vs the Northern Bank of Kentucky was tried before the Circut Court at Lexington. Mr N. obtained a judgment for $6,000 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 3rd of August last, the day on which he demanded specie for his deposites. An application for a new trial was overruled by the Court.—*Ib.*

The Tennessee Legislature, at the last dates, was deliberating on the propriety of conferring banking privileges upon the Charleston and Ohio Railroad Company, and sending sub-committees to examine the Memphis Bank and the several branches of the Union and Planter's Bank.—*Ib.*

Distressing Mortality.—The Stanton (Va.) Spectator of Thursday says:—"One of the most distressing instances of mortality which it has ever been our lot to record has occurred in the family of our late worthy and enterprizing fellow citizen, Mr. Henry Miller, who removed from this country last fall to Arkansas. Himself, his wife, his daughter-in-law (Mrs. Lucinda Miller, wife of Mr. George Miller,) and two of his servants, were all carried off (except the elder Mrs. Miller, whose death is ascribed chiefly to mental distress) about the 26th of September, within a few hours of each other, by the prevailing fever of that country.

Little Rock, (Aks.) Oct. 9.—*Emigration to Texas.*—Hardly an hour in the day passes by but what a party of from eight to ten well mounted horsemen is seen passing through our town, bound to Texas. Wagon after wagon throng our streets, all passing on to Texas. Not a night but our taverns are filled with emigrants and travellers for the Red River counties and Texas. It is thought that the influx of emigrants into Texas this year will amount to something like six thousand. The majority of these are the better classes of Tennesseeans and Missourians, &c.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden.—The Wheeling Gazette contains an account of an interview between Messrs. Clay and Crittenden and some of the Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee members of Congress, who met at Wheeling on their way home, on Thursday last. The two Senators declined the acceptance of a public dinner, they, however, and the representatives, met a large number of citizens at the hotel on Thursday evening.—The following toasts, among others, were drank on the occasion:—

Henry Clay: Our friend and benefactor—our hearts cleave to him—his works speak for him—we look to him in our extremity—we shall never despair while his strong arm is raised for the salvation of the Republic.

After the enthusiastic cheers that followed the above toast had subsided, Mr. Clay arose, and in a short but piquant address, excited the deepest interest of his hearers. He concluded with the following sentiment:

The People: Their best and only safe doctors—the elective franchize the only medicine for public diseases.

John J. Crittenden: Among the foremost fighting the battle of the constitution and laws. The worthy associate of the ablest representative in the American Congress.

This toast having been received with plaudits loud and long, Mr. Crittenden rose and addressed his auditory in a manner which did equal honor to his head and heart. He concluded with the following, which was received with three times three.

Virginia—the father land: She is the mother of States, of the good Whig States of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.

Nicholas Biddle: A rare union of the gentleman and scholar, the statesman and the practical man of business.

Daniel Webster: No State can claim, no section can appropriate him—his fame is the treasure of our common country.

The late Bank of the United States.—The National Intelligencer of this morning, recapitulating the agreement made between the Government and the institution, for the payment of the Government's portion of the stock of the Bank, in four annual instalments at the rate of one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-eight cents per share—and the promptness with which the Bank at the request of the Navy Department had advanced—five months before the first instalment became due, as it has very recently—according to the agreement, more than half a million of dollars for the public service, and placed it where the Department had occasion for it—proceeds to state:—

"It has just come to our knowledge that the remainder of the amount of the first instalment, due by the bank, has been paid within the week before last, and in a manner so honorable to the bank that it deserves to be mentioned to its credit. The amount paid in advance, as above, (including interest,) for the use of the Navy Department, was $10,353 90. The amount paid in State transfer drafts and Treasury warrants, received by the bank in the course of its dealings, was $1,145,150 16. The balance of the instalment, amounting to $522,459 71, was paid *in specie;* making a total amount of two million one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents."

Murder.—A most daring murder was committed at Rochester, New York, on the 24th ult. on the body of Mr. William Lyman, a man of worth and respectability.—Mr. Lykan left his office late in the evening, and was shot down dead, within ten rods of his own door. The murderers, three in number, have since been arrested.

Newton *Cannon*, Govenor of Tennessee, has fired his big *gun* at the Legislature of that state, through a message of six columes. The *report* reached us last evening, but we have not had time to examine the *contents.*—[Baltimore Sun.

We have not received the Govenor's *epistle,* and cannot of course inform our readers with what, the Legislature is *charged,* or what is their *prime* offence. *Philadelphia Courier.*

The Price of Military Greatness—A French writer, in calculating the loss of human beings in all the wars of Napoleon, makes them amount to six millions—nearly four times the population of London.

Salutes.—The number of persons who are killed or dreadfully maimed every year by the firing of artillery salutes, exceeds the number of persons who die in the same period from small pox. We dread the approach of any day of jubilee, knowing that it brings the death warrant of some artillery man.

At the grand celebration in Portland, in honor of the overthrow of the Jackson party in Maine, an unfortunate member of the artillery company was so badly injured "by the premature explosion of a cartridge," as to cause his death a few hours afterwards.—*Salem Gazette.*

MARRIED—On Thursday last, Mr. Nathan Leforge, to Miss Mary J. Strahan.

DIED—On Thursday morning the 9th inst. at Poplar Plains, in this county, of Pulmonary consumption, ALLEN M. STOCKWELL, merchant of Maysville, Kentucky, in the 25th year of his age.

There is many a tear for the memory of one who was so dear to us all; and to weep is all that we can do, when the ordinary expressions of grief and regret are insufficient to express what we feel for the loss of one so young, so amiable and beloved. What a lesson we read of the vanity and emptiness of the things of time, when we see one just entered upon its busy scenes, in the morning of life—so fitted to act there a conspicuous part; so endowed with all that could win our esteem or engage our affection; and so gifted with all that could render life desirable or happy—suddenly pressed down by the cold and heavy hand of death, into a premature and untimely grave.

When one like Mr. Stockwell, is called away from his place on earth, we are not less called upon to mourn for him who is gone, than to sympathise with the nearer and more intimate circle to which he has attached, and who in losing him have lost a husband, a son, a father and a friend; to each of whom he was more dear than aught else beside, and to whom there is no one left to supply his place or fill up the dark and desolate void which his departure has left. To these we give all our sympathies: we mourn that the buds that is much of joy and happiness, are blighted, and that the bright flowers of hope are crushed and buried with them—that all that was felt of the past, and all that was looked for from the future, has yielded to the dark and overwhelming bitterness of the present.

The sacredness of grief we would wish not to lessen or alleviate, for the duties of resignation and humility under calamities however sore, are not inconsistent with the silent impulses of our nature, which prompt us to offices of sympathy and sorrow. Mr. Stockwell was beloved by all who knew him in life; and by all who knew him, he is mourned in death. D.

BLANK first and second executions just printed and for sale at this office.
Sept. 1, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

Louisville, Oct. 23.

		From	To
Cotton	*per pound*	8¼	11
Sugar	*per pound*	6	7
Molasses	*per gallon*	45	
Flour	*per barrel*		5 50
Pork	*per barrel*		
Bacon	*per pound*	7	10
Lard	*per pound*	7	7½
Whiskey	*per gallon*	32	33
Coffee	*per pound*	12	17
Wheat	*per bushel*		75
Corn	*per bushel*	00	50
Bagging	*per yard*	18	22
Rope	*per pound*	7	8
Tobacco	*per cwt.*	$1	4
Hemp	*per cwt. dew rot*	$4	5

Mobile, Oct. 26.

Cotton—Good cotton, 8 a 12½ cts.

Pork—Mess is quoted at 24; prime 19

Bacon—Hams sell at 12½c; sides 12½: and shoulders at 11c.

Flour—Per bl $10 a 11

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the premises, on Saturday the 28th October, 1837, the interest of the heirs of Clarissa Triplett, dec'd, in a small

Tract of Land,

on Fleming creek, in Fleming county, containing about 110 ACRES. The said interest will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Fleming Circuit Court, on a credit of twelve months. The land is the same formerly belonging to John Dawkins.

JOHN H. TRIPLETT, *Com'r.*
October 13, 1837.

☞ The above SALE is postponed until Saturday the 11th of November, 1837.
J. H. T.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Owingsville and Big Sandy Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay a fourth call of FIVE DOLLARS on the share, to the Treasurer, (S. C. Bascom) at Owingsville, on or before the first day of next December.

By order of the Board,
JAMES SUDDUTH,
Pres't. O. & B. S. T. P. Co.
Owingsville, Nov 3, 1837. 3-f

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting my wife, ELIZA, on my account, or harboring her, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor will I support her until she comes home, having left my house, where she was well provided for, without any just cause or provocation.

SYLVESTER P. SUMMERVILLE.
Sept. 12, 1837. 47-c

NOW publishing, in monthly numbers, the *Largest and cheapest periodical in the United States,* THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Edited by *William E. Burton, Philadelphia* The proprietors have much pleasure in announcing to the reading public, the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list, and the numerous commendatory notices of the press, attest the merits and the popularity of the Gentleman's Magazine, each number of which contains more ORIGINAL MATTER than any other monthly publication in the United States. The contents embrace a fertile range of amusing and instructive subjects, by authors of celebrity.

Original Tales, of powerful interest; Humorous and graphic delineations of men and manners; Novel Sketches of Foreign lands; Poetry; Characteristic Studies; Essays on Popular subjects; and biographical notices of celebrated or eccentric persons, with many original Anecdotes; The lives of Paganini, with likenesses; Prince Puckler Muskau; Dickens, [Boz,] the author of the Pickwick papers, with a likeness; Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer; the Duchess of St. Albana, and Zingha, the Negro Queen, have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full; liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable works—presenting a complete account of the popular Literature of the day.

An original copy-right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains seventy-two extra-sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large volumes of one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average proportion, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a novel. The work is neatly printed, on good paper, and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

An *Engraved Title Page,* of superior production, embracing every possible variety of pictoral display, and executed in the first style of art, by J. A. Adams, of New York, accompanies the October number.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum payable in advance—but a Five Dollar Bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a Club Ten Dollars will command five copies.

Oct. 14.

EAGLE TAVERN,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mrs. Judith Goddard,

[Late of the Washington Hotel.]

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the traveling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the EAGLE TAVERN, (formerly in the occupancy of John T. Langhorne and more recently kept by John Dudley,) where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may be disposed to favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment she *makes no promises,* but referring to the *past,* ventures to assure all who may visit her house that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her BAR will be supplied with the choicest WINES and LIQUORS.

Maysville. Oct. 18, 1837. 1-c

NOTICE.

MR. Joseph Adair, Abner Adair, E. Moore, Mary Moore and the unknown heirs of Issac Adair, dec'd. please take notice that I shall apply to the Fleming County Court, at their December Term, 1837, to appoint three Commissioners to convey to me a certain tract of land which Joseph Adair in his life time bound himself to convey to William H. Smith, and failed to do so; when and where you may attend if you see proper.

ROBERT HOWE.
Oct. 27, 1837. 1-f.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, all the interest and estate of Ruth and Martha J. Dawkins, infant heirs of Thomas Dawkins dec'd., in the real estate of said infants, derived by descent from the said Thomas Dawkins, dec'd. consisting of one undivided sixth part of a tract of land lying on Fleming creek in Fleming county, containg 67 acres, and now in the occupancy of Robert McCart; and one undivided 12th part of the tract of land lying adjoining or near, said former tract, belonging to the widow and devisees and heirs of Thos. Dawkins, sen. dec'd.; this last named tract containing about 200 acres. The interest of said heirs will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Fleming circuit court, for the benefit of said infants, on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser will be required to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money.

JONATHAN ELSTON,
Commissioner.
Oct. 27, 1837. 1-c

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Flemingsburg, on the 1st day of October, 1837, and if not taken out before the 1st day of Jan. will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.	John M Logan
Elijah Adams	James Lighfoot
Charles V Anderson	Nancy Lee 2
Harkness Armstrong	M.
William T Armstrong	John H Madden
Robert D Andrews	Dan'l T Mathews
R Andrews 2	Henry Madden
B.	Jno M Massie
James F Bunyard	Messrs Matthews
William Browning 2	Mary Mark
Charles Butler	H McClune 2
Garland Bradford	Jos Means
Fleming D Burgars	William Mealye
A Binford	John Mayne
Elisha Bradley	Theophilus Maddux
C.	James Muse
Elizabeth Curby	Hezekiah McDonald
James Cowen	N. O.
Abraham Clarke	William Overly
James Calehan	John Overly
Cavan & Andrews	P.
Clerk County Ct	Comfort Purnell
Lewis Crain	William Phillips
Clerk Circuit Ct 2	Dan'l Peck
Julius Christy	R.
D.	William Rice
Isiah Dent	Martha Robinson
Truman Day	Thomas Rawlings 2
Susan Duly	T F Richardson
Robert Davis	George Reeve
Simpson Duty	Joseph Ross
Mary A Dudley	Ruhanna Ross
Ary Dorsey	S.
E.	Ric'd Soward
Joseph Eckerd	Margaret Scroggs
John J Ellison	Alex'r Sommerville
Ed Whig	James Sampson
F.	Thornton Sparks
C H Fitch	Narcissa Stockton
Salathial Fitch	Elizabeth Sanders
G.	L D Stockton
James Glover	George M Stockton
Dan'l Gorman	Sheriff
H.	T.
George Headrick	Sam'l Tilmon
Peter Harrison	William Thomas
John K Hart	Thos Throop 2
Hall & Phillips	Joseph Taylor 2
John Hutton	Henry C Tuley
William Henry	Angeline Triplet
John Hart	Finley Taylor
J.	U. V. W.
E S Jones	Thos Vinson
Abagail Jones	Jesse White
Thomas Jennings 2	Jesse Weare
Francis Jones	Leakin D Williams
Delia Jacobs	Mecajah Wyatt
L.	Ric'd C Winslead
William Lennen	Gustavus A Wilson
Elizabeth W Lee	John A Wilson
James A Lee	

A. S. MORROW, P. M.

NOTICE.

I AM at present, manufacturing a large and elegant assortment of

SADDLERY.

I wish to buy PORK, for which I will give half CASH, and half in SADDLERY, for any amount of

NEAT PORK,

that may be brought in. Market price for Pork, and lowest CASH price for Saddlery.

W. P. BOYD.

☞ Those indebted to me, whose NOTES or ACCOUNTS are due, will please call and *pay,* as I need the *money.* W. P. B.
November 3, 1837. 2-3t

WILLIAM O. FANT.

(SADDLER.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself at Flemingsburg, where he will always be ready to accommodate all who may please to favor him with their patronage. He will manufacture all kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness &c. in the neatest an most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms A supply of the various articles in his line will be kept on hand, so that those desiring to purchase may be supplied without delay. His shop is at the first door north of Spindle & Stockwell's store on Main Cross street.

He wishes to employ two good and steady Journeymen, to whom he will give constant employment and liberal wages.

The Tanning and Currying Business,

IS now in full operation in Flemingsburg, under the management of Gayle and Means, who tender their thanks to a generous public for their patronage, and pledge themselves that prompt attention shall be given to their business in every particular relative to the firm.

GAYLE & MEANS.
April 21, 1837. 27-n

N. B. The subscriber is authorised to settle the books, &c. of Andrews & Means, and earnestly invites those indebted thereto to call and settle.

JOS. MEANS.

Supplement to the Globe—Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

SENSIBLE of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of the attendant discussions, with an APPENDIX containing finished speeches prepared by themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of that part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but we doubt not, they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete, and convenient parliamentary record of our times. This undertaking having, with these views been liberally patronized by the public, it is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor, by increasing the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions.—The Fall Session will be looked to by the country to settle all that has been unsettled by the overthrow of the system of Deposites as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequate supply for present demands, the maintenance of manufacturers, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress; and it was because the President would not have those all important subjects left to Executive discretion a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned, that the September Session was convoked. The machinery of government even when thrown out of geer, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movements may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS:—For the *Congressional Globe,* during the two first sessions of the 25th Congress Two Dollars.

For the *Appendix* to the *Congressional Globe,* during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress Two Dollars.

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, which did not suspend specie payments before the first of March 1837, will be received.—But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To ensure all numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible persons, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it befor the session expires. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, July 24, 1837.

HANDBILLS, Cards, &c &c. neatly printed at the office of the Kentucky Whig.
July 14, 1837.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE BRIDE'S APPEAL.

The spell is wrought—our fates are sealed
With thee at yonder shrine I bowed,
With brimming heart, and brain that reeled
Beneath the weights of all I lov'd;
Confiding in thee, I will roam
Far to the bright and verdant west,
And leave my childhood's happy home—
Farewell forever, home is on thy breast;
Yet, will I trust thee, for thou art
All to this breathing soul of mine—
The gentle star, that won my heart,
And bound it fast on young love's shrine;
But home!—in *that* word, lies a spell,
Which we may strive to break, in vain—
'Tis hard indeed to say farewell
To those we ne'er may meet again.
And yet, I *know* thou wilt repay,
With pure affection, love like mine—
I do not think, *thou* couldst betray
A heart, which beats and breaths for thine:
The world holds not a charm for me,
While on thy bosom I recline;
What is this world compared with thee!
Or to a noble heart like thine!
And that the past may claim a tear—
Its memories in my warm heart swell:—
Though friends and home are still so dear,
Yet am I thine—*Home, fare thee well.*

J. S. P.

EMILIA, THE CURATE'S DAUGHTER.—*An Affecting Story of Love.*—The daughter of a country curate in Hampshire being reduced, by the death of her father, to the hard necessity of seeking some mode of subsistence, could find no other than going into the service of an old female friend of her mother, as her maid. Emilia (that was her name) had received from her parents the best education. She was handsome, had a very pleasing figure, was sensible, discreet, reserved, and of the most modest deportment. Unfortunately for her, a young gentleman of good fortune, who was a friend of the family with which she lived, frequently visited at the house. The master and mistress keeping but one footman, poor Emilia, who generally assisted in serving tea, had thus an opportunity of seeing the young man, and fell in love with him before she was aware of the progress of that sentiment in her heart. When she did perceive it, her reason induced her to oppose it, and she made many ineffectual efforts for that purpose; indeed, so violent were her struggles, that her health became seriously affected by them.—Her mistress, who loved her tenderly, after having consulted several physicians in vain, sent her to the house of a friend, at twenty miles distance, to try whether change of air would not be of service to her. The absence of the object of her affection, no doubt, contributed to her recovery. She returned to her mistress; and having the same opportunities of seeing the young man as before, her passion revived. Firmly resolved to conquer it, or to die rather than give way to an attachment which increased in spite of her, she relapsed into the most deplorable state of health. The physicians, not being able to discover the cause of her disorder, thought that she must be affected by some deep sorrow, and pronounced her in danger. Her afflicted mistress entreated her to entrust her with the secret; and to induce her to do so, told her the danger she was in; and promised not only not to betray her confidence, but to do her utmost to obtain the means necessary for her cure. Overcome by the affection of her mistress, she acknowledged her passion, begged her to conceal it from him who was the object of it, and received with resignation the news of her approaching dissolution, which would at last deliver her from an unfortunate passion that all her efforts had been unable to vanquish. Her mistress could not help informing her husband of the discovery. They agreed to sound the young man on the subject; and finding by degrees that he had observed the merit of Emilia, they prevailed on him to pity her situation. He consented; asked to see her (she being previously prepared by her mistress) entered into conversation with her; testified the greatest desire to see her health re-established; and even went so far as to say, that if she could recover, he would be happy to marry her. "Marry me!" cried she, raising her arms, and fixing her eyes upon him: "Marry me!" and throwing her head back, she instantly expired.

The great Flour Market of America.—Rochester in the State of New York, is probably the greatest flour market in America. Several of the flour mills are of stone, and 8 stories high, by a length of nearly 300 feet. There are 21 mills, with 96 run of stones, in Rochester. To keep these in operation requires 70,000 bushels of wheat daily. They can manufacturer and put up ready for market 200 bls. flour daily. It is stated that up to August in last year, 600,000 barrels of flour were sent to market, from that place alone, worth about four millions of dollars.

CIDER.—Many persons, perhaps, are not aware of the efficacy of black mustard seed (*sinapsis nigra,*) in preventing the acetic fermentation of cider. About a half pint of the seed put into a barrel of cider, will preserve it as sweet, from the usual time of making cider, in autumn till the following May, as the day it was put in. The mustard is of very easy culture; a few seeds scattered in some rich vacant spot, will ensure a successive crop—although the plant is an annual. The succeeding crops will be perpetuated by the seed which falls to the ground in autumn. But in order to secure the cider from any suspicion of favour, it is highly important that the vessels be perfectly free from must. An effectual method of cleaning cider barrels is by putting into each one about a quart of unslacked lime, after which, pour on about four or five gallons of boiling water. Cover the bung hole with a loose covering that some of the steam may escape, which will be generated in great quantities, to prevent the barrel from bursting. Shake it up several times and then rinse it with clean water. It will add also greatly to the quality of the cider, by being separated entirely from all the sediment. This may be done by filtering it through a hair sieve when running from the press, and then to rack it off when it has stood a sufficient length of time, to leave any that might remain, settle to the bottom.—*Farmers' Cab.*

Real refinement of manners will be in proportion to the refinement of intellect and purity of heart—a pale cheek and invisable waist, are no certain indications of a delicate mind.

There is no earthly motive which can stimulate a good mind to such unwearied exertions as the thought that these are contributing to the happiness of beloved objects. And this generous love, prompting to exertion, can give dignity to any honest employment, and it does impart sentiment and delicacy to the character of those who cherish it elevating the heart and mind of the poorest person far, far above the rich and luxurious, who live only for their own selfish enjoyment.—*Lady's Book.*

The applause of the world may satisfy the ambition of man; but women pious and virtuous women, can never be happy, unless she is herself satisfied that her conduct has been regulated by propriety and truth; unless her own heart whispers her cause is right—*Ib.*

There is sound philosophy in the position, that the more a man has the more he wants. It is our nature. But we need not have this propensity directed towards riches. Let the object of desire be liberty, knowledge, virtue, or religion, and then people may go on seeking, gaining, improving, and laying up treasure, as eagerly as they please—*Ib.*

Extraordinary Product—On eighteen square feet less than half an acre of ground, Jacob Resor, Esq. at his residence, about seven miles below this city, on the river, has raised this season, of the Isabela, Cape Catawba Grape, sufficient to make *six hundred and sixty-seven gallons of pure Wine!*—besides a large quantity consumed in the family, and otherwise disposed of, estimated to be sufficient to have made the amount full 700 gallons. It is to be remarked that this is the *first* bearing season of the vines. The Isabella Cape yielded at the rate of fifteen hundred gallons to the acre! the Catawba, was less productive from the rot having destroyed many of the grapes. Mr. Resor values the crop of wine at *one thousand dollars*—a pretty handsome remuneration for half an acre of ground and ten days labor.—*Cin. Post.*

An Accommodating Beggar.—A mendicant, sadly out at the seams, a few days since, begged alms of a gentleman, at the corner of Devonshire and State streets. The gentleman fumbled over his small change, and said, "If I had a fourpence I would give it to you." "O, never mind, hand me a quarter, and I'll give you back the change," coolly replied the man of shreds and patches.—*Boston Post.*

Musical Taste.—The Montreal Courier says:—Last Sunday, a gentleman, enraptured with the Divine melody at Christ Church, turned round to his less enchanted and drowsy companion, and exclaimed—"Do not the strains of HANDEL open the door to sentiment!" to which the other, with the most imperturbable gravity, replied—"The door should not be opened at all if it cannot be done without *straining the handle.*"

ESTRAY.

TAKEN U by LEWIS S. WALKER, living in Fleming county, a *Bay Horse*, supposed to be 7 years old, blind, a star in the forehead, and no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to $15, by John Danaldson and Joab M. Hudnutt, before me a justice of the peace for Fleming county.

THOS. PORTER, J. P.

May 29th, 1837. 41-c

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the month of March, 1833, WILLIAM POWELL, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. All persons are forwarned from employing or harboring the said boy.

JACOB G. BISHOP.

July 28, 1837. 41-c

TAILORING.

THE undersigned grateful for past favors respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and its vicinity that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and despatch, and he solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has made arrangements to receive regularly the latest Philadelphia Fashions.

His shop is one door west of Dr. J. E McDowell's; on Water Street.

JAMES H. THOMAS.

May 5, 1837. tz.

HANDBILLS, Cards, &c &c. neatly printed at the office of the Kentucky Whig.

July 14, 1837.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

McDOWELL & THOMAS, would respectfully beg leave to inform the public that they have just received and opened an assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, well selected, from one of the best houses in Philadelphia; and among which are: Calomel, jalap, rhubarb root and powdered, cape and socotrine aloes, ipecac, tartar emetic, opium, gamboge, magnesia carbonate and calcined, manna, epsom and rochelle salts, bicarb of soda, tartaric acid, India and Alexandria senna, saffron, squills, scamony, corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, blue mass, mercurial ointment, pink root, castor oil, red and yellow peruvian bark, hayberry bark, sulphate of quinine & morphia, acet of morphia, musks weet oil, essential oils of peppermint, cinnamon, demon, cloves, annisseed, wormseed sassafras, pennyroyal, savin, tansy, mint, almonds, juniper, origanum, cubebs, hemlock, cajeput &c. balsam of fir, balsam copaiva, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, opodeldoc, british oil, Swaim's vermifuge and panacea, Sedlitz soda saratoga and ginger powders, Cook's Anderson's and Lee's pills, English Windsor soap, black and copal varnish, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, winter strained sperm oil, dry and ground paints, together with a great variety of Fancy articles such as cologne and lavender water, soaps of different kinds, scent bags and other perfumery which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Physicians and others, will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, as they intend keeping a Drug Store exclusively.

Flemingsburg, May 19, 1837. 31-zz

PROSPECTUS, for publishing in Frankfort, Ky., a weekly paper, to be called the *Franklin Farmer.* By F. D. BETTIT & J. H. MAYHALL.

The title of the Franklin Farmer will very readily indicate to its patrons, the principal subjects upon which it will treat. It is, therefore, not intended to enlarge on the character and merits of the proposed work. It may be proper, however, to remark: that it will avoid all participation in the party politics and religious controversies of the day: that it will be devoted wholly to the agricultural, the Manufacturing, and the Mechanical interests; that it will be its purpose, to open a medium of communication to the Farmers, the Manufacturers, and the Mechanics in the different sections of the country, to procure, in exchange, the latest and best works treating on the subjects:—so that the conductors may be enabled, at the earliest period, to inform its patrons of the latest and best improvements, in raising stock, in stock itself; in the cultivation of the soil; in farming utensils; in vegetable productions; in the mechanic and manufacturing arts; in rearing materials to manufacture; the fabrics manufactured; the prices current in various sections of the Union; the rate of exchange, and the value of the circulating medium; the solvent and insolvent Banks; a description of counterfeit currency of every kind. In short, every thing that will interest, enlighten and improve the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Manufacturer. And for these purposes, an able Editor will be constantly employed, who will be aided by several others as contributors.

As a guarantee against the apprehension of an early failure of the work, it may be proper to remark, that the publishers have the means of their own to insure its continuance; that it will be published with type entirely new, and of good size, in the neatest style and on the best of paper.

Frankfort, Ky., June 2, 1837.

☞Persons holding subscription papers, with names, will please return them by the first of August, as the work will then be commenced, if there is a sufficient number to justify it, and it is confidently hoped that the yeomanry of Kentucky will exert themselves to obtain them.

TERMS:

The FRANKLIN FARMER will be printed every Saturday morning, upon Medium paper quarto form—making a volume at the close of the year of 416 large pages—at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable in advance; or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* at the end of the year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a *desideratum* which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature a political character, capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the *cause of the People* in every age and country is identified.—Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has been hitherto almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the uttermost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the subsequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to his aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a *literary* point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milon and Shakspeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature that can be procured, and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseperable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject, will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a *National* work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above:

A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paged, so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a *Complete Annual Register*, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all parties, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years, the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features, referred to above, independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated, will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view and relying upon the United support of the Democratic party, as well as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *five dollars* per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) *six* dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for a remittance of $50 eleven copies will be sent; for $100, thirty-three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publisher.

All communications will be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, the Publishers.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN

Washington, D. C. 1837.

Beware of a Villain!

AN accomplished scoundrel calling himself WILLIAM McELROY, came to this place some time since, and after a short acquaintance with, married my daughter. He fled on Friday night last, leaving his wife dangerously ill, and several small debts unpaid. Said McElroy is about five feet five inches high, light hair, blue eyes, considerably marked by the small pox, and is a shoemaker by trade. This notice is published as a 'caution' to all widows, old maids, young ladies unmarried and all honest people, as he may perhaps in future attempt his villainous pranks in places were he may not be known.

THOS. CUNNINGHAM.

Sept. 29, 1837. 49-m.

☞The Pittsburg and other papers friendly disposed towards an injured parent and child will please copy the above.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., on the 20th or 21st of August, a boy named

Lewis Morgan,

aged 12 or 13 years, an indented apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Owingsville, but no extra charges paid. Any person or persons harbouring or protecting said boy, will have the law enforced against them.

JOHN C. DAUGHERTY.

Owingsville, September 1, 1837. 45-c

NEW FASHIONABLE HAT *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber, practical hat manufacturer, would respectfully inform the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Flemingsburg, in the large frame building, on the corner of Main Cross and Water streets, and directly opposite the Flemingsburg Hotel. His stock consists principally of gentlemen's and youth's beaver, castor, seal, common, and silk hats, all of his own manufacture and in the most *fashionable* style. Every description of hats manufactured at the shortest notice, and will be sold at *lower prices* (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than they can be had elsewhere.

All hats sold by him will be warranted water proof, and to retain their shape and color.

ROBERT HALL.

Feb. 3, 1837. t16-f.

JOHN H. MILLER, *Cabinetmaker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Mt. Carmel and vicinity that having recently located himself in the above named place, he will manufacture Sideboards, and Bureaus, of the latest paterns, Tables of every description, Bedsteads, Chests, &c. in the neatest and most substantial manner. All work made by him will be insured, and on as cheap as they can be had in the country He will keep ready made furniture on hand to accommodate his customers. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Mt. Carmel, May 12, 1837.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH, STAMMERING, LISPING, &c.—*Extracts from testimonials, &c.*

From the U. S. Gazette, Sept. 7th, 1837.

I was afflicted with Stammering from early youth, and having applied to Mr. N. No. 4t. N. 8th street, Philadelphia, for relief, I can now speak and read with ease and fluency.

GEORGE W. CORNER, Baltimore, Md.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The author of the communication below we have known for about six years, and the astonishing cure performed is an evidence of the ability of the teacher.—[EDITORS.]

I believe there is now a way opened by which every stammerer may be perfectly cured. I have made use of other systems, but found little or no benefit until I applied to this gentleman. Having been an inveterate stammerer himself, he has taken up the 'cure of stammering purely from sympathetic and benevolent feeling. Gratitude will arise from every stammerer who places himself under his care. Y.

From the U. S. Gazette.

The success which has attended this Institution is remarkable—many have already testified to their happy relief—duty as well as gratitude binds me to testify to my own happy relief from a difficulty of utterance under which I suffered for more than ten years.—This gentleman, (Mr. N.) is devoting his time and property exclusively to this great object, for the benefit of the afflicted.

ROBT. SALTER 183, S 3 st. Phila.

From the Public Ledger.

Messrs. Editors—Without solicitation from any quarter, I beg leave to make, from a conviction of duty, the following statement in your columns:

I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Newton for about six years, and know him to be a gentleman of strict veracity, of a retiring, amiable, and benevolent disposition, possessing a consistent, correct, and unblemished character. He has numerous friends in Virginia, New England, New York, and Cincinnati, who cherish for him much respect and esteem. Having been afflicted with stammering himself, he was naturally led to pity his fellow sufferers, and labor for their relief, which he has done successfully.

E. M. ALLEN,

21 South Fourth street.

Many other satisfactory testimonials and references can be given.

This Institution is still in successful operation on purely benevolent principles.

For admission, testimonials of good moral character will be required. Persons at a distance will please write previous to visiting the Institution, specifying their age, length of time afflicted, &c. Communications (post paid) addressed to D. FISK NEWTON, No. 41 north 8th street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

P. S. Periodicals friendly to the afflicted will please insert the above.

Sept. 23.

L. DORSEY STOCKTON, Jr. *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

Flemingsburg, Kentucky

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Fleming and the adjoining counties in the practice of his profession. Any business entrusted to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. He may at all times be found at the office of the Fleming county court.

Oct. 28, 1836. 2-tf.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!!!

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER. The vast patronage which has been awarded the Courier, is the best evidence of its approval. It has the largest subscription list in this country. It is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in the United States, containing articles in Literature, Science and the Arts; Internal Improvement, Agriculture, in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets and news of the latest dates.

Without interfering with the usual variety, the Courier has presented ten volumes of the most popular literature of the day within the last year. This feature puts into the hands of its patrons the most entertaining and popular current of literature, amounting each year to six times the price paid for subscription—in addition to the immense quantity of other matters which appear in its columns. In the continuation of this feature we shall endeavor to present new and popular works with such expedition that the publication cannot be anticipated in other sources. In the future numbers we shall draw from the pens of such writers as

D'Israeli, Capt. Marryatt, Miss Landon, Charles Dickins, Cornelius Webb, Theodore Hook, Thomas Campbell, Hanes Bayly, Miss Mitford, Leitch Ritchie, J. R. Buckstone, Barry Cornwall, Douglass Jerrold, Crofton Cookar, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Gore, Countess of Blessington. The celebrated "Boz," and, in short, from the whole range of the current literature of Europe, with which our arrangements will supply us as early a moment as they can be received in the country.

Besides we have the pleasure of numbering among our contributors many of the most distinguished writers of our country, from whose pens Original Tales, Poems, Songs, Narratives and Sketches, will continue to add interest to its columns.

The Architectural beauty of many of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS of this city is proverbial. Believing it will be acceptable to our numerous patrons to be presented with ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS of those edifices, we are engaged in bringing out a complete series, which will form a collection that may well be termed THE LIONS OF PHILADELPHIA. Where it is expedient, we accompany the engravings with such descriptions of size and facts of history, as may be of interest.

The Courier is published at the low price of TWO DOLLAR. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of two hundred and fifty pages, and equal to fifty-two volumes a year; and which is estimated to be read weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral, in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES' MAGAZINE. *Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, Editor.* This periodical has now reached a circulation that nothing can disturb—not even the present pecuniary state of the times. The publication is based upon pure principles and a solid capital, and subscribers may with safety pay any number of the Lady's Book in the hands of their children, sure that no expression in the work will call a blush of shame to their cheeks.

—The Engravings are by the first Artists—the Music is superintended by a celebrated Professor of this city.

The design for the fashions imported expressly for the work, and altered to suit the Philadelphia fashions by a lady of this city.

The coloring of the plates is superintended by the publisher.

The Prose and Poetry, by Mrs. Hale, and other celebrated female writers.

In short, every effort that continued success can warrant, is made to enable the work to surpass that of any other publication extant.

ORDER OF PUBLISHING.

The numbers for January, March, May, July, September and November, contain plates of the Philadelphia fashions, engraved expressly for the work, and colored by artists of eminence. The numbers for February, April, June, August, October, December, contain Steel Engravings, either Views, or Portraits of distinguished persons.

Each number also contains two pages of Fashionable Music—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

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L. A. GODEY.

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