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AGENTS.

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POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

WRITTEN ON THE ATLANTIC.

Again, my mother, on the wide blue sea,
That calmly brilliant lies beneath me spread,
Again fond memory leads me back to thee,
Whose gentle hand my trembling footsteps led
In helpless infancy—then first I strayed
To look on the bright world the hand of God had made.

Then went my refuge then from every ill,
They care was round me waking and at rest,
And, with kind soothing, thou didst ever still
My childish pains and troubles on thy breast,
The memory is green and ardent yet
For all thy tenderness—O how can I forget!

No breath of air disturbs the sheeted wave,
With scarce a rippling curl the waters lie,
And smooth as if no storms could ever rave
They mirror up to heaven its own blue sky;
The sun is glowing in his noon-day track—
Another sun below as brightly answers back.

My heart is like the waters—just as they
Reflect and own the hues of heaven above
All glittering in the cloudless light of day,
It wears an imagery of those I love;
Thou wert my sun—my being's sun, whose light
First lit my groping way in nature's early night.

The winds will come to Ocean's breast again
To dash its billows in confusion wild,
The clouds will rise to blacken o'er the scene,
And ride triumphant where the day-god smiled;
The mimic heaven—the mirrored glory gone,
The varying waves will change and rush in tumult on.

But never thus the image in my heart—
No evanescent print has placed it there—
Beyond the painter's and the sculptor's art
Unchangeably impressed its traces are;
And, till this beating pulse forgets to flow,
Thy memory will remain in all its early glow.

Adieu, my mother, I am distant far,
Condemned upon the Ocean world to roam,
And time bears onward in a lagging car
The hateful hours of banishment from home;
But with thee soon, and in thy kind embrace
O willingly I'll come to seek a resting place.

W. S. H.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

KOSCIUSKO, THE HERO OF POLAND

Kosciusko is a name dear to every American. His noble efforts for our independence, recorded in the history of the Revolution. To recapitulate and dwell upon them here would be a pleasure; but our design is merely to furnish a brief memoir of that illustrious patriot. Containing some particulars which we believe are not generally known, our sketch will not fail to interest the reader.—

Thaddeus Kosciusko was born on the 12th of February, 1746, at the chateau of Sienniewicze, of a noble though not very illustrious family. He was early initiated in the science of war at the military school of Warsaw. In his youth his affections were engaged to the daughter of the Marshal of Lithuania; but, crossed in his love, he saw her married to another, Prince Lubomirski. He then went to France, and, on his return, applied to Stanislas for a military appointment; but was refused, because he was a favorite of Adam Czartoryski, whom Stanislas hated.—Kosciusko sought to dispel his disappointment in the shore of a martial life. The American Colonies were at that time throwing off the yoke of their unnatural mother country; their cause was that of justice and liberty, and one dear to the heart of a young, proud spirited Pole. He was cordially welcomed in the New World, and served in the ranks of Gates and Washington, and was appointed aid-de-camp to the latter great General. When the glorious struggle of "the Rebels" was crowned with success he returned to his own native land, where he found an equally glorious field for his exertions. He held the rank of Major-General under Joseph Poniatowski, in the campaign of 1792, to which office he had been raised by the Diet, and gave ample earnest of what he might have accomplished had not his ardor been checked by the King's irresolution.

When the sword of insurrection was drawn at Cracow, in 1794, the garrison and all the troops proclaimed him Generalissimo; they took an oath of allegiance to him, and by deed appointed him Dictator, in imitation of the Roman custom on emergent occasions. His power was absolute. He had the command of all the armies, and the regulation of all affairs, political and civil. Never was confidence so fully and unscrupulously reposed by a nation in a single individual—never were expectations better grounded. On the 1st of April he left Cracow at the head of 4,000 men, armed mostly with scythes, and on the 4th of the same month encountered a body of the Russians more than thrice his own number, near the village of Raclawice. The battle lasted for five hours, and victory declared for the brave Poles, 3,000 Russians being killed upon the spot. This success confirmed the wavering patriots, and accelerated the developement of the insurrection throughout the kingdom. Wilna and other cities threw off the yoke. The patriots, however, suffered a defeat near Chelm, and Cracow soon after fell into the hands of the enemy. By this time the Russians and their allies began to approach Warsaw. Three leagues from that city, at Praga Wola, Kosciusko was encamped. It was here that one of his brothers in arms found him sleeping on straw. The picture he draws of this extraordinary individual in his camp is an interesting view of the hero who upheld the fate of Poland. "We passed," says Count Ogiński, "from Kosciusko's tent to a table under some trees. The frugal repast made here with a dozen guests will never be effaced from my memory. The presence of this great man, who had excited the admiration of all Europe; who was the terror of his enemies, and the idol of the nation; who, raised to the rank of Generalissimo, had no ambition but to serve his country and to fight for it; who always observed an unassuming, affable, and mild demeanor; who never wore any distinguishing mark of the supreme authority with which he was invested; who was contented with a suit of coarse gray cloth, and whose table was as plainly furnished as that of a subaltern officer; could not fail to awaken in me every sentiment of esteem, admiration, and veneration, which I have sincerely felt for him at every period of my life."

The enemy continued to advance towards Warsaw, but the city resisted all their attacks. At length Wilna yielded to the soldiers of Catherine, and the rest of the province soon shared the same fate. On the 10th of October Kosciusko fell upon Fresen. The battle was bloody, and fatal to the patriots. Victory was wavering, and, the expected reinforcements not appearing, Kosciusko, at the head of his principal officers, made a furious charge, and plunged into the midst of the Russians. He fell covered with wounds, and all his companions were killed or taken captive. The General lay senseless among the slain. At length he was recognized, notwithstanding the plainness of his uniform, and was found still breathing. His name now commanded respect, even from the barbarous Cossacks; some of whom were about to plunder him. They instantly formed a litter with their lances, and conveyed him to the Commander in Chief, who ordered his wounds to be dressed, and treated him with the consideration he deserved. As soon as he was able to travel, he was conducted to Petersburg, where Catherine condemned this high-minded patriot to end his days in prison. The news of his captivity spread like lightning to Warsaw. Every one received it as the announcement of the country's fall. "It may appear incredible," says Ogiński, "but I can attest what I have beheld, and what a number of witnesses can certify with me, that many invalids were seized with burning fevers; some fell into fits of madness, which never left them; and men and women were seen in the streets wringing their hands, beating their heads against the walls, and exclaiming in despair, 'Kosciusko is no more; the country is lost!'" In fact the Poles seemed paralyzed by this blow. Warsaw capitulated in a short time after; and the soldiers and generals of the revolution were either killed or dispersed—ignored in the prisons of Petersburg, or sent to Siberia.

The death of Catherine, on the 17th of November, 1796, delivered the Poles from a detestable tyrant. Her successor, the Emperor Paul, commenced a new era in Russian history, that of clemency. His behaviour to Kosciusko was almost heroic. He visited him in prison, embraced him warmly, and told him he was free. Paul also proposed to present him with a high military post. This was declined. He then gave him 1,500 serfs and 12,000 roubles, as a testimony of regard. But Kosciusko, determined to go to America, returned these presents. He then proceeded, by way of England, to the New World, when, having spent some time with his old comrades in arms, he went to Paris, and settled near Fontainbleau.

It was in 1798 that he touched at England, on his passage to America. Dr. Warner, who saw him at the house of the Consul at Bristol, says, "I never contemplated a more interesting human figure than Kosciusko, stretched on his couch. His wounds were still unhealed, and he was unable to sit upright. He appeared to be a small man, spare and delicate. A black silk bandage crossed his fair and high, but somewhat wrinkled, forehead. Beneath it his dark eagle eye sent forth a flame of light that indicated the steady flame of patriotism which still burned within his soul, unquenched by disaster and wounds, weakness, poverty, and exile.—Contrasted with its brightness was the paleness of his countenance, and the wan cast of every feature. He spoke tolerable English, though in a low and feeble tone; but his conversation, replete with fine sense, lively remark, and sagacious answers, evinced a noble understanding and a cultivated mind. On rising to depart I offered him my hand; he took it. My eyes filled with tears, and he gave it a warm grasp. I muttered something about 'brighter prospects and happier days.' He faintly smiled, and said, 'Ah, sir! he who devotes himself to his country must not look for his reward on this side of the grave.'"

When in 1806 Napoleon felt what powerful allies the Poles, fighting for liberty, would be against Russia and Prussia, he used many arts to engage them in his cause. There was one man then living, near Fontainbleau, whose name alone would have raised the whole population of Poland—Kosciusko. Bonaparte made him the most pressing invitations to share in the campaign, and urged him again and again to address his fellow countrymen, and call upon the Polish nation to embrace the present opportunity of regaining their liberty. But Kosciusko was not dazzled by the splendor of Napoleon's career; and he divined that a military despot might be as treacherous as hereditary tyrants. He seemed, too, to share in a degree the feelings of those who, being set free and mildly treated by Paul, imagined it would be an act of ingratitude to appear in arms against him. He never ceased, however, to hold the welfare of his native land most dear to his heart. On the 9th of April, 1814, after the allies had entered Paris, he sent a letter to Alexander on behalf of the Poles. The Emperor returned an autograph answer, promising that his wishes should be accomplished. He again written to Alexander on the 10th of June, 1815, at Vienna, calling upon him to fulfil the promises he had made to him. To this no answer was given, and Kosciusko, certain that his apprehensions were well founded, on the 13th of June announced his intention to retire to Switzerland. This design he soon put into execution, and went to reside at Soleure, where he ended his illustrious life on the 16th of October, 1817.

His corpse is deposited in the cathedral of Cracow, in the same chapel where Sobieski and Joseph Poniatowski had been laid before him; and on the summit of the artificial mountain, Bronieluwa, national gratitude has erected a monument to his immortal memory.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The following Jeu d'esprit is taken from the last London World of Fashion:

FEMALE TRIUMPH: THE CROWN OF LOVE.

The accession of the Queen Victoria—the presence of a young and lovely female sovereign upon the British throne, is eminently calculated to give a new tone to the character and manners of British society.—Female influence, which has hitherto been more of a poetical fiction, is now likely to become a reality, and we hear of numerous projects on foot to bring the female character into that prominent position which it so well deserves to occupy, but from which it has been excluded by the ingenuity of the more arrogant and powerful sex. One of the most charming of these projects, and which cannot fail to be attended with the brightest and most exhilerating circumstances, is a female order of knighthood, to be called the *Crown of Love*. The preparations are so far completed, as to enable us to offer the following particulars to our readers. The chief object of this most noble order is the exaltation of female virtue, and the extension of female influence. Other objects are the general improvement of manners; the better regulation of society, and the diffusion of a tone of grace and cultivation throughout all classes in the empire. The honorable state of matrimony, and the probational condition of celibacy, are also amongst the chief cares of the new institution.

HER MAJESTY is the Sovereign of the Order, which (exclusive of the female sovereigns of Europe) will consist of twenty Knights Commandresses, and double that number of acolytes, who must undergo a probation of three years before they are eligible to the superior rank. The qualifications required of all are, nobility of birth, (proving four descents on each side,) personal beauty, and stainless purity of life, devoid of ancestral blemish. The mode of creation, similar in this respect to the Order of the Garter, is by election, subject to the confirmation of the Sovereign, who possesses also the power of nominating to every fourth vacancy. The appointment of acolytes is vested entirely in the Sovereign, who will issue her precepts through the Chancellor of the Order, a lady whose degree must be that of Duchess; the other officers are also to be selected from the female nobility. The following lines comprise the vows to be taken on admission to the Order:

"We swear to forward beauty's power,
In court, in camp, in hall, and bower;
To make fair peecy our care,
Minstrels and bards our favor share;
The arts protect, with dance and song
And all that may to love belong;
Support our wills—our queen obey,
Nor suffer man too much to sway."

The privileges of the Order are various. In the first place precedence is accorded to the Knights Commandresses before all others in the realm; they have the sole power of making matches and dissolving engagements; pronouncing, without appeal, upon the decisions of patents, and irrevocably determining the destinies of children. They are empowered to fix the amount of marriage portions, pin money, separate maintenance, and the fortunes of younger brothers. They are allowed to arbitrate between husband and wife—a lover and his mistress—repressing jealousy, reproving flirtation, and every where encouraging a good intelligence. They have the entire disposal of the property, and even the lives, of all confirmed old bachelors, towards whom they may act according to their sovereign will and pleasure, compelling marriage, or any other penalty they choose to inflict. All questions having reference to the "blessedness" of man's condition, whether single or double, are within the cognizance of the Knights Commandresses of the Crown of Love. The external attributes of the order may be considered to possess some charm. The insignia and decorations of the "Crown of Love" consist of a mantle of violet colored velvet, lined with amber satin, and fastened at the collar with cordons of gold, terminating in heart-shaped ornaments. On the left breast of the mantle is worn a star of eight equal points, having in the centre the emblem of the Order, a heart enameled red on a silver ground, surmounted by a golden crown, and round it the device, consisting of these two words, "Victoria" "Invicta." The kirtle, or surcoat, is of white satin, with golden roses, the shoes of white satin, with golden rosettes, and the cap of violet velvet, bordered with ermine, in which a heron's plume is fastened by an aigrette of diamonds. The collar is of gold, and consists of hearts and crowns alternately united by love-knots, and from it depends the badge of the order. The riband of cerulean blue, is worn saltier-wise over the right shoulder; and in place of a sword, a richly mounted poinard, called the "Dagger of mercy," is pendant on the right side from a jewelled girdle of elaborate workmanship. Such is the full costume of the Knights Commandresses of the Crown of Love;—their ordinary attire consists simply of a robe of white satin, the riband of the Order, and a bandeau of diamonds, with a crowned heart in the centre. The acolytes are distinguished by an enamelled heart, worn on the same white dress, without any other ornament. That the greatest exertions are being made among the elite of our Noblesse for so enviable a distinction, cannot for a moment be doubted.

From "Fashionable Society and Families in Italy."

A ROMANTIC & SINGULAR STORY.

During the last winter many blooming English beauties graced the 'saloons' of the Duchess Torlonia, among whom the universal vote gave the first place to the very beautiful and not less accomplished Princess Sulmona, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Don Marc Antonio Borghese, Prince of Sulmona, the envied husband of the finest woman in Rome. Lord Stuart Rothsay's lovely daughter also excited universal admiration. But the list of beauty is too long, and I shall content myself with alluding to one more likely, soon to rank among the Roman dames, the fair stranger, whom her large fortune, interesting appearance, and marked and well received attentions of a noble Roman Duke, rendered a subject of universal conversation in the Roman and English circles. It is no less incredible than true, that this noble lady and her husband were so led away by an extravagant affection for their eldest son, that they came to a determination, a sort of private convention, to remove every future son from the family on the instant of its birth, in order that the entire estates and title might come undivided to their favorite. In furtherance of this strange and unnatural double scheme, the present Duke was, immediately after his birth, brought by a woman in the confidence of the Duchess to the "San Scirito," or Foundling Hospital of Rome, where he was taken in, under a feigned name, whilst it was given out and universally believed, that he had died a few minutes after his birth. He remained in this establishment for many years, until after his unnatural father's death, when his mother, at length stung with the remorse so unavoidably consequent upon her conduct, caused him to be taken out of the hospital, gave him the education necessary for an artist, and allowed him a pittance, barely sufficient for his support; still, however, studiously concealing from him his birth.

In the mean time, his brother enjoyed the title and property, until he was, at an early age, prematurely cut off, to the regret of all who knew him, admired his varied talents and accomplishments, and loved him for his kind heart, and many amiable qualities.—Shortly after this event, by a mere accident, the present Duke became acquainted with his title and wrongs, and what was better, with the necessary evidence to vindicate his rights. He was at this time a miniature painter, not without merit, but languishing in poverty and unknown, and had for his antagonist the rich and powerful Duke——, one of whose sons was by the aid of the late Duke——, heir to the title and property. Providence, however, raised him up a friend in the person of the Prince of——, one of the wealthiest and most eccentric persons in Rome, who kindly advanced him the necessary means of prosecuting the cause. Without entering into the tedious details of the law-suit, it will be enough to say that it terminated little more than a year ago, when the decision of the Ruota, or Supreme Court, transferred the despised foundling, and the poor struggling artist, into the noble representative of one of the highest and oldest families of Italy. I shall only add that the school of adversity has been to him a useful one, that he is in every respect calculated to adorn the station he was born to, and that his engaging and gentleman-like deportment gains him the hearts of all who have the good fortune to approach him. He has shown taste and good sense in his selection of an English wife, and is at this moment in London, awaiting the permission of the Chancelor to take her to his arms, having completely overcome any obstacles (and they were not a few) thrown in his way by certain interested parties, who had other views for the young lady, which would have served their own purposes better.

ARABIAN HORSES.—The general word used by the Arabs to designate the horse is *khayle*: they distinguish five different races of this animal, all of which originated from Nejed; and the purity of their blood is carefully preserved. Some authors ascribe their origin to a famous courser termed Mashour, belonging to a chief, in the earliest ages of paganism. Others assert that they are descended from the favorite stud of the prophet. Be this as it may, they have no distinguishing marks, but are recognised simply by their pedigrees which are always shown when a horse is offered for sale.

The fraternal affection of the Arab for his horse, is founded not only on their utility, but on an old opinion that the sentiments of horses are generous and noble, and that they are more intelligent than other animals.—The Arabs say generally, that "the horse is next to man in the scale of animals; to raise them in a noble occupation; to ride them is a delicious amusement, and to take care of them is the best occupation." They add, in the words of the prophet, "every grain of barely given to a horse is one sin pardoned."

The constitution of the Arabian horses, is generally delicate, but they are accustomed to the fatigue of long journeys, they are active and remarkably fleet, and so mild and docile that they are manageable by females or children. They are neither bitted nor bridled until they are four years old, and are commonly fed on camel's milk.

The different colors of the Arabian horses are a bright bay, chesnut, white, gray, mottled gray, and bluish gray. The black horses are unknown in Arabia, but they are found in Persia, Tartary, and in Turkey. The horses of the race of *Nejed*, are commonly regarded as the most noble; those of *Hejjas*, as the most beautiful, those of *Yemen*, as the strongest; those of *Mesopotamia*, as the gentlest; those of *Egypt*, as the most lively; those of *Barbary*, as the most productive; those of *Persia* and *Kurdestan*, as the best adapted for war; and those of *Syria*, as having the finest colors.—*Family Magazine.*

AFFECTING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We do not know that we ever witnessed a calamity more touching than one which took place in this township on Wednesday last. Being requested by the overseer of the poor to assist him in taking the examination of a woman who had applied for public charity, we accompanied him to the temporary abode of the unfortunate applicant. We found her helplessly ill, under the roof of a poor but benevolent relative. Her tale of woe was simple and affecting. She had seen better days, and had been twice married. Her first husband died soon after wedlock, leaving an infant daughter, who is now seven or eight years old, and has been adopted into the family of a paternal uncle. Her second husband named Rogers, after wasting what little property she possessed, removed her to Long Island, where, failing to procure a support, he left her, and went to Newark; at which latter place she soon after, and by his request, joined him. Here the same poverty and want which had long embittered her connexion with him, continued to afflict herself and family; until she was finally forced by imperious necessity to seek a subsistence elsewhere. Determining, for this purpose, to revisit the home of her childhood, she worked a passage for herself and children up the Morris Canal as far as Stanhope, where she procured a conveyance to the house of one of her relatives, and afterwards reached her present location, where she was seized with the pains of labor, and abortion ensued.

Before reducing these details to writing, the company were startled by the cry of 'fire!' and on hastening to the spot whence the alarm proceeded, we beheld a little girl about four years old, a daughter of the sick sufferer within, enveloped in flames, her clothes having come in contact with a fire in the door yard, kindled for the purpose of boiling potatoes. The occupant of the house seized the child and immersed it into a vessel of water. Never did we see agony more intense, or hear cries more piercing. Every part of its body except where the waistband and shoulder straps tightly pressed the skin, was dreadfully burned; yet the little victim retained her senses, and, on finding herself in the hands of strangers, ceased crying for a moment; & as if fearful of having done some wrong, said in a supplicatory voice which still wringe in our ears, "Oh, I'll never do so again!" No! poor innocent! thou will never do so again! Far from this vale of anguish and distress it had pleased the father of the fatherless to summon thee; and although in pain and torment his mandate was executed, not the less brightly will thy uncorrupted spirit shine amid the jewels that sparkle in his diadem! A few hours of suffering terminated the existence of the afflicted infant. The agony of the suffering parent language cannot portray. May the severity of this last dispensation efficaciously conduct to her temporal and eternal welfare, and teach her to rely upon him who is as boundless in mercy as he is terrible in judgment!

THE GAMBLER.—The husband of Emma was a confirmed gambler, having lost the sum of $20,000 bequeathed to him by an indulgent father. His family were reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty. Emma dearly loved her deluded husband; she had in early life deprived herself of every gratification, to accumulate a little property, in order that her husband might be rendered comfortable in the evening of his life. Unknown to him, she had devoted her time to the employment of her needle for a neighboring friend that she might be able to clothe & educate her children.

* * * *

As she was setting one evening around her deluded hearth, reflecting on happier days forever fled, and weeping for the inconstancy of man, the gambler entered.

It was now the hour of midnight, and the gambler had returned to his wretched home, pennyless and under the influence of the intoxicating draught. He had staked his last dollar on the hazard of the die, and in a fit of despair he had drank of the poisonous bowl.

Neither the tears of the heart broken woman, the miseries of poverty nor the wretchedness of home, could move the hard heart of the gambler—vexed to see her weep, and maddened with the effects of liquor, he strikes her to the floor with a ruffian blow, and lays her senseless at his feet.

She had been to him a kind and faithful wife—she had labored for his support in sickness, she had nursed him, and in sorrow, it was she that consoled and comforted him.

Man may speak of his trials and sorrows he may murmur at the unhappiness of his lot, his spirits may droop and his feelings become agonised by the ills of life—but what are his sufferings in comparison with those of women! She becomes a wife and forsakes relatives and friends, for the husband of her love, and he prove unkind, her happiness is wrecked—and the residue of her life is clouded with sorrow.

The Goverment will take effectual measues to prevent the public money from being stolen.—*Globe.*

We suppose the Goverment means to do this by making the currency so bad as not to be worth stealing. It is said, that the Boston bakers make bread, which they can safely pile up before the doors of their shops—the very streetdogs turn up their noses at it.—*Lou. Jour.*

"Papa," said a little boy to his father, the other day," when a fellow strikes another haint he got no right to strike back?"

"Certainly he has," replied the father, "the laws of self-defence sanctions it.

"Well then, I'll tell you what it is," said the boy, "the next time you box my ears, I'll hit you a devil of a poult under the fifth rib."

A REAL PATRON!—We see it stated that WADE HAMPTON, Esq. of South Carolina, not long since paid the proprietor of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times one hundred years subscription in advance, amounting to five hundred dollars. This genteel thing is said to have been done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues and Mr. Hampton the trouble of filing his receipts. It was doubtless a delicate mode adopted by him of contributing substantial aid to a paper in the success of which he felt an interest. The same liberal gentleman performed a similar flattering act towards the National Intelligencer; but thinking probably that the editors were not as likely to flourish for a century as the more youthful editor of the Times, he did not extend his subscription quite as far in their case as in his. May he live to renew it in both cases.

GRAFTING.—When trees begin to show their fruit (no matter what kind,) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind, instead of cutting off the top uncover the roots, and choosing the most thrifty one make a slit in the bark; cut off your scion with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth—it will take well and grow some the first year, much more the second, and the third year the old stock may be cut away; and the growth from that time will be very rapid and soon form a good bearing tree.—*N. E. Farmer.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIGO.—Public attention has been latterly attracted in France by the expected perfection to which the discovery of a substitute for indigo has been brought, and by the establishment of dye works on a large scale for applying the process to the dying of wool and woolen cloths, for which it is more especially suited. It appears that so far back as the public exposition of the products of art and industry for 1834, two pieces of kerseymere were exhibited amongst the assortment of cloths from the manufactory of M. Cunin Gridaine, one of the largest and most reputed amongst the French woolen manufacturers, which were dyed upon the new principle. The cloths were purposely selected, it is said, of a strong make and extremely close texture, so as to test the virtue of the dying matter more completely. The result is stated, according to the report of the jury or council, to have been entirely successful; a beautiful even color being produced—the one piece being of a light and the other of a deep blue, of superb lustre. This discovery was the fruit of eight years' experiments and research by the authors, Messrs. Merle and Malartic, dyers at Bourdeaux; who, previous to this public exhibition, had already devoted a portion of their premises to this particular process. Subsequently with the help of M. Poncet an ingenious chemist and pupil of the celebrated Baron Thenard, they appear to have improved the quality of their material and simplified the mode of its application; and the three in partnership have formed a considerable establishment at St. Denis near Paris, which has now been several months in activity. The new product is called French blue (blue de France,) and its advantages are thus described—1st. Its color, in all its shades, is of a very superior beauty to any thing yet known. 2d. It is perfectly unchangeable by air, acids, soaps, &c. 3d. It never whitens at the seams, like indigo. 4th. It dyes in or penetrates the piece in the most perfect manner, which cannot be done with indigo. 5th. It preserves the quality of the cloth with all its softness and supleness, without in any way altering the texture or nap. 6th. It facilitates the reproduction of the same shades, which is so difficult with indigo. 7th. Its results in the execution are so sure, that an exact estimate may be made beforehand of the ex ense and product. 8th. It offers a very considerable saving upon the value of the raw material (prussate of pot ash,) which is an ingenious product of moderate price, susceptible of reduction to a value still less, and by which according to the quality of the cloth, it may be dyed at from 25 to 50 per cent. less expense than from indigo. 9th. It is said to be of great advantage for furniture, carriage, and livery cloths, for tartans, merinoes, cashmeres, &c., on account of the superior clearness and lustre of its colors. 10th. It produces an economy of 12 to 15 per cent. in the manufacture of the cloth, by the solid application of the coloring matter in piece, which has only been effected till now in black and scarlet. Such are the large results promised by this discovery, which appears to be looked upon by the parties originating it as well as by several of the first woolen manufacturers of France, a list of whom as having their goods dyed with it is given for reference, as likely to render France independent of foreign countries for the supply of indigo, of which she now consumes to the amount of 20,000,000 francs per annum.—This rather sanguine account, almost literally taken from the French description, may perhaps serve to draw the attention of our manufacturers to the subject.—*Times.*

LE BOUQUET DE NOCE.—About eleven or twelve years ago a lady, accompanied by a young girl, evidently suffering from illness, was in the daily habit of attending mass at the church of St. Severin, in Rouen. On leaving the church she always gave a trifle to a poor beggar who was regularly stationed at the church door, and the child likewise deposited her offering in his hand, entreating the benefit of his prayers for her recovery.—This continued for several years, till at length one day the beggar disappeared, and no one knew what had become of him. Some days ago a wedding was celebrated at Rouen. Mr. P., a wealthy landholder, was about to receive the hand of Mdlle. Anastasie L., an amiable and accomplished young lady, but whose family had been much reduced in consequence of the events of 1830. The notary was on the point of offering the pen to the bride and bridegroom preparatory to their signing the contract of marriage, when a stranger, of rather rustic appearance, entered the room. The stranger, without further ceremony, placed 30,000 francs in bank notes on the table, and said, addressing the notary, 'write, sir, that Mdlle. Anastasie brings her husband a dowry of 30,000 francs. The beggar of St. Severin is come to return to his benefactress the money that she lent him.'—An explanation soon took place. With the money collected at the church door the beggar had been able to purchase a piece of land, and by dint of industry and perseverance in his habits of economy, he had gradually become a wealthy man. 'But never,' he said, 'did I pass a day without thinking of my benefactress; I knew she was not rich, I heard she was to be married, and I have brought her my *bouquet de noce.*' It need scarcely be added that the grateful mendicant became an honored guest at the ensuing wedding festivity.—*Echo de Rouen.*

There have been divers contradictory rumors in regard to the circumstances attending the recent disastrous accident happening to the steamboat Monmouth. From Mr. Eastman, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Eastman and Brothers, of this city, by whom the Monmouth was owned, we learn the following particulars. Mr. Eastman was on board at the time of the accident, which occurred on the evening of the 31st of October, and was consequently a spectator of all that occurred. He informs us that the Monmouth was chartered by the Alabama Emigrating Company, through the agency of Col. W. A. Campbell, to transport the Creek Indians from New Orleans to Arkansas.

On her passage up the Mississippi, when near the head of Prophet's Island, Mr. E. was standing on the larboard wheelhouse of the boat, and hearing the pilot of the Monmouth ring the bell, he immediately went forward and asked why the bell was rung? The pilot had scarcely replied, 'dont you see,' when at that moment the steamer came in contact with a ship with such violence, as to break in the bows of the Monmouth and causing her immediately to be filled with water. As soon as the ship passed by, the steamer was run ashore, and with such lines as could be procured, made fast.

Scarcely had she however, reached the shore, when the hull sunk and the cabin floated down stream in two parts, on one of which was Mr. H. with several of the officers of the boat, and probably two hundred Indians. The steamboat Warren which was towing the ship immediately on the happening of the accident, rounded to, and made for the portion of the wreck of which we have just spoken, and rendered every possible assistance in saving the lives and property of the Indians.

The Yazoo and John Nelson steamers which were also ladened with Indians, were soon on the spot, rendering all the aid in their power. Mr. E. informs us that the night of the accident was dark with a drizzling rain, and that neither the ship nor the steamboat that had her in tow, were discovered by any person on the Monmouth, until the moment before the vessels came in contact. It having been stated in some of the published accounts that the accident occurred through the negligence and mismanagement of the officers of the Monmouth, and further, that she was an old boat, not well manned, &c. Such we are informed by Mr. E. is not the fact.

The boat was but little over 12 months old, was well manned, all her officers were of experience, and knowing their duty, did not neglect it, and in fine, she ranked among the best boats on the river.

For ourselves we cannot but deem it carelessness of an ordinary degree, to tow a ship in a dark night without lights on the river, and such we are informed was the fact.

There were on board the Monmouth 490 Indians, out of which number 234 were killed or drowned. Many of the survivors were badly injured. Several physicians, actuated by the best feelings of humanity, came from Bayou Sara, and administered to the poor unfortunate Indians.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The ladies will find some important intelligence below. We intend, as we will regularly receive the journals of the fashionable world abroad, to keep them advised of the latest changes in the modes. It is of course vitally necessary that the costume of our western belles should correspond with the fickle notions of Parisian milliners.—*Cin. Express.*

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.—White and printed muslin dresses, which have enjoyed such general favor during the summer, are not entirely laid aside: they still show themselves on every warm day, though robes of thicker texture are beginning to be numerous. *Poulat* and *pou-de-soie* of various patterns, *moire, mousseline de laine, &c.* are in the majority. With these dresses are worn large cashmere shawls, for the reign of mantelets is at an end, at least until they reappear, wadded and trimmed with fur. For walking dresses flounces decidedly fashionable; but they are not adapted to evening or ball dresses, for which various other kinds of trimmings are employed. The skirts continue exceedingly long and wide; and we are happy to observe that the ungraceful fashion, introduced some time since, of wearing the dresses longer in front than behind is quite exploded. Sleeves tight, without any kind of trimming or ornament, have now disappeared. The most elegant form of sleeve is that termed the *manche bateliere.* But the suppression of tight sleeves does not extend to short ones; especially those of ball dresses, which are frequently quite tight to the arm, with no other trimming except very full and deep ruffles of blonde. In general, however, only the foundation of the sleeve is made tight, and is profusely trimmed with frills, *ruches*, or bows of ribbon.

Bonnets or capes, *organti tulle*, or gauze, are now banished. *Gros de Naples* is more fashionable than ever. The indispensible *ruche* is still worn round the edge, and not frequently at the top of the crown. On bonnets of *gros de Naples* and *pou-de-roie* we have remarked bows *en chou*, formed of figured ribbons. At the edges of the ribbon is sewed a narrow blonde, which gives a very light and pretty effect to the bow itself, and adds to the flowing ends which hang so low as nearly to reach the shoulder. It is quite certain that silk bonnets of every description will be worn much smaller than they have been during the past summer. Plush or velvet, either plain or figured, promise to be the most favorite materials for winter bonnets.

The Parisian milliners have just introduced a cap called the *Napolitaine*, which is at present in high favor. We will endeavor to describe its form. A square piece of lace, lined with pink silk, is trimmed all round with narrow lace set on full. From the two corners at the back part of the head are suspended long *barbes* of lace, which fall on the shoulders. This square which forms the crown of the cap, is placed very backward on the head, and is fastened, by large gold-headed pins, which complete its similitude with the head-dress worn by the Napolitan females. The hanging barbs are a little deviation from the correctness of the imitation, but they have a very graceful effect, and they serve to shade the bosom and the uncovered arms, authorized by the fashion of the day.

The following is among the most elegant of morning costumes which have recently come under our observation. A *peignoir* of plain white muslin, edged all round with trimming formed of plaited muslin. The two corners in front of the *peignoir* were rounded off, so as to display the under *jupon*, likewise of muslin, but trimmed with flounce. The sleeves wide, the corsage *en chale*, with a very wide waist ribbon of pale lilac. Slippers of lilac *pou-de-soie*, embroidered with white silk. White lace mittens.

There is not much change in the style of dressing the hair. The back hair, whether arranged in plaits, twists or curls, is confined so low at the back part of the head, that the flowers, bows of ribbon, etc. with which it is ornamented, almost descend on the neck.—The front hair, whether arranged in *clotilides* or curls, is worn very much off the forehead, consequently the crowns of the hats and bonnets are necessarily reduced to very small dimentions, in order to show the front hair.

The fashion introduced last year of trimming straw and leghorn hats with velvet has been again partially revived. We have seen one or two leghorn hats very elegantly trimmed with light green and lilac velvet, and on one side a bunch of climatus dahlias.

A variety of elegant little ornaments are worn suspended round the neck: small crosses attached to narrow velvet ribbons, and chains fastened by padlocks, are much in vogue. Brooches too are dispensable for the completion of the *toilette.* The most fashionable are of engraved cornelian, which has quite superior mosaics and cameos.

The Parisian bulletins of fashion mention a novel and curious head ornament recently worn by the Duchess of Orleans. It was brought from Smyrna, and presented to the Duchess by one of her brothers-in-law. This ornament consisted of two semi-circles formed of Venitian sequins, placed on each side of the forehead, and descending on the cheeks in a manner similar to the Swiss plaits recently worn. These sequins diminished gradually in size, and were fastened under the plait to the back of the head. The two semi-circles were connected by a narrow gold fillet, forming a *bandeau* on the forehead. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the *piquant* effect of this head-dress. It harmonized admirably with a robe of white muslin trimmed with gold, which the Princess wore on the same evening.

TROUBLES IN CANADA.—The New York Express says:—"The storm we have so long and so frequently predicted seems ready to break forth in almost every nook and corner of the Canadas. The news of the riot which we published on Saturday is confirmed again to-day. Even the Montreal Herald appears with a communication, stating that isolated individuals have no choice but to comply to the compulsory orders to resign their commissions as justices of the peace and officers of militia. They are driven in various instances, to the necessity of watching their houses by night, in order to defend them from the threatened attacks of the patriots. Sunday last was appointed for the commencement of a coercive crusade against all those who should refuse to resign their commissions.—On that evening a party of brigands paid a visit to Mr. Nutt, Mr. Virgil Titus, Mr. Francois Marchand, Mr. Bourgeois and others of St. Johns, and compelled them to give up their commissions in Her Majesty's service."

ADDITIONAL.—The Montreal Courier of Tuesday evening says:—We have seen the deposition of a respectable Scotch gentleman, Mr. James M'Gillivray, residing at Sabrevois, who states that on Friday night four armed men in masks, one of them had a bugle in his hand, came into his house and demanded his commissions. After some reasoning as to the impropriety and illegality of the conduct of his "visiters" he was under the necessity of making the declaration that he would not again serve under Lord Gosford's administration; but he positively refused to say that he would not serve Her Majesty's Government though required so to do.

The masqueraders finding that they could not prevail upon Mr. McGillivray to fulfil all their wishes, went away; but promised to pay him another visit for the purpose of enrolling his name in one of their companies of militia. To carry their point with him, four armed men came into his house, and when he wished to resist, and presented his rifle for that purpose, they directed their muskets at him, and threatened his life if he resisted longer. Captain C. Bissette, of St. Anastase has also been paid a domiciliary visit. Stones were thrown into his house, his stoves and stove pipes broken down, and his commission forced from him.

Since writing the above, we learn on unquestionable authority, that yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon two persons residing at St. John, one of whom holds the situation of postmaster of that place, called at the house of Mr. Macrae, and being informed by Mrs. Macrae that her husband was not at home, stated that the object of their visit was, to tell Mr. Macrae that he must resign his commission as justice of the peace. Mrs. Macrae replied that she understood Mr. Macrae did not intend to comply with their request. The two worthies then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lindsay, it is supposed, with the same intention, but he was absent at Montreal. A third visit was then paid to Mr. Pierce, who finding the impossibility of receiving any protestion either civil or military, was obliged to promise the surrender of his commission. Mr. L. Marchand was also compelled to resign.

We are also enabled to state, that toll dues can with difficulty be levied on the bridge across the Richelieu river though guaranteed by an act of the Provincial Government.—The toliman was told by the terrorists, that he must give up collecting toll, and leave his situation, which he was obliged to do.]

As we believe that all these statements are facts that can be relied on, some of them being made on oath, there can no longer be any excuse, in any quarter, for delaying to afford succor to Her Majesty's subjects to which the law entitles them. There is an end of all Government, if its primary duty and most important functions are thus permitted to be invaded with impunity, by armed bands, and disguised ruffians at all hours of the night.

The security of the objects demands the immediate intervention of the constituted authorities; and we trust that the state of the country is now such, as will not only open the eyes of the Executive Government, but nerve its arm in vindication and assertion of the law of the land.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—From an article in the Harrisburg Intelligencer, subscribed *An Old Merchant*, we make the following extract, which is worthy the attention of every one:

"Honest debts are sacred, and ought to be so held; once a debt, always a debt, until paid, is the maxim of the law, the maxim of every honest heart, and every honest, upright man will pay his debts, and manage his means for the best advantage to fulfil his engagements. Under the present circumstances, it is plain that many cannot promptly pay their debts; time, much time must be given; patience and forbearance exercised.—Let creditors act wisely, and prudently; not oppress, but take pay as fast as their debtors can prudently give it—in large or small sums; let them not act the part of Shylocks—demand immediate payment, or a pound of their flesh; but rather cheer and encourage the honest and persevering creditor, who like Lawrence, has resolved never to give up the ship. Thus, by being "kindly affectionate one to another," mutual confidence and indulgence, great good can be done, and many debtors be able to pay every dollar, and save some property for their families, who, if now pushed would be unable to pay one-half or one fourth of what they now owe. It is better for creditors to be patient by vainly attempting to secure immediate payments, destroy the very means by which their future accomplishment would be certain. We have seen such times, and have known much good to result to the suffering classes, by persons who pursued the humane, wise, prudent course, and kindly indulged and aided the honest debtors, and misery and ruin by the opposite course, and that oftentimes *both* parties, for in the wise administration of a kind and just Providence, the unfeeling creditor is, by a change of circumstances, made to feel all the sorrows woes and distresses his own heartless conduct had brought on others; he who shows no mercy to others cannot expect others to show it to him.

We say then to all, persevere, and do all that honest men can to pay your debts. Gather all your means, and pay off to all as fast as you can; aid one another; let the kind feelings of your nature be brought into requisition; let all pursue an honest and honorable course. Great and persevering efforts lead to great results; we have seen the honest, industrious and enterprising brought to the lowest stages of human woe, but they resolved to persevere, and in most cases, have overcome their misfortunes. Many who were once in 'poverty's vale,' are now enjoying the choicest blessings earth can afford—that of having nobly persevered—paid their debts—surmounted every obstacle—and may crowned with wealth and honor, and a *good name*, which is better than riches. Go thou and do likewise."

MISSISSIPPI—We shall soon hear from the elections in this State. For Governor, Major McNut is the Van Buren candidate, and Dr. Morgan the candidate of the Whigs.—The Van Buren papers say that McNut will succeed.

It is also the Constitutional time for electing two Representatives to Congress. The Whigs have as their candidates in the field, S. S. Prentiss and Thomas J. Word. The Van Buren leaders and newspapers in the State are in a sad quandary about this congressional election. Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson the present members, pretend that they are already elected for two years, and therefore declare that there is no necessity for an election, and that they are not candidates.

The facts in the case are these: When Mr. Van Buren issued his Proclamation for an extraordinary session of Congress, the Governor of Mississippi found that the people of that State, who were suffering severely from the pressure, would not be represented, unless he ordered a special election, as the time of the old members had expired, and the constitutional time of electing Representatives of the 25th Congress, would not come round until in November. Under these circumstances he issued his proclamation for a special election in July, although he had, strictly speaking, no constitution for the procedure.

Well, the election was held, preceded by a warm electioneering canvass. By gross deception and double-dealing, and in the absence from the State of the principle Whig candidate, the able and eloquent Prentiss, during the entire canvass, Claiborn and Gholson procured their election. There does not appear to have been a solitary individual in all Mississippi, who at the time, supposed for a moment that they were to serve for any longer time than the special session—that they were elected, or that the election was ordered, for any other purpose than to FILL A VACANCY.

The Van Buren editors in the State have been made to cut ridiculous figures on the occasion. At least not suspecting but that Claiborn and Gholson were going to run again, they announced them as the democratic candidates, par excellence, run up their names in flaring capitals at the editorial mast head, and commenced electioneering pell mell. But now the tone is changed: the Congressional flag has been hauled down! Claiborn and Gholson are candidate no longer!—Zounds, they are elected!

Thus ridiculously stands the matter now. How it will finally terminate, remains to be seen.—*Mobile Rep.*

Dreadful Attempt at Murder and Suicide in Woodbery.—On the afternoon of Thursday last, an Irishman, travelling with a bundle, came to the public house kept by Mr. J. P. Marshall, in Woodbery, in this country, and made some inquiries about the road. He left his bundle in the bar room, and went to the office of Charles B. Phelps, Esq. an attorney and magistrate of the district, to whom he said he had come to deliver himself, and went on to state a long incoherent account of abuses he had received at Zoar Bridge, and Merritt's Bridge; having been robbed of six dollars in money, a pair of boots, and of being chased through a corn field. Mr. Phelps supposing him to be intoxicated, referred him to Mr. Judd, a Deputy Sheriff. He went off but soon returned, divested of most of his clothing in the street, and again went into the office of Mr. Phelps, from which he was ordered out.

About half past six, he returned to Marshall's bar room, armed with a knife, where, without any quarrel or provocation, he assaulted a young man named Daniel Peck, inflicting three wounds in the breast and abdomen. He also attacked Mr. Marshall, giving him several dangerous wounds in the abdomen. Mr. M. then gave an alarm, and fled into the sitting room where was Mrs. Swift, the widow of Dr. Swift, of Bristol. The assassin followed and struck Mrs. Swift with the knife through the right cheek to the tongue, and again in the breast, which fortunately struck a steel busk, and thus lost its effect. Mrs. Preston, an aged lady, mother-in-law of Mr. Marshall, hearing the alarm, came into the room, and was in her turn assaulted, receiving a severe and dangerous wound in the abdomen, from which the intestines protruded. The assassin then retreated behind a door, where he cut his own throat, the knife passing near the carotid artery and the windpipe.

Several persons had by this time assembled and attempted to seize him, but resisted powerfully till he was knock down the cellar stairs, where he entrenched himself behind a door, until a rope was thrown, by which he was noosed, brought to the floor and bound.

The scene presented a shocking sight. Mrs. Preston it is thought is wounded fatally; Mr. Marshall dangerously, and Mrs. Swift severely, but not dangerously. Mr. Peck is wounded in the lungs, perhaps fatally. The assassin was weltering in blood, but the extent of his wounds was not ascertained at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The letter from which we obtain the above particulars says, "It is probable he is a maniac escaped from confinement. He said his name was John De Wise or De Wire, and was going to Vermont. He is a perfect model of muscular vigor and had probably been a soldier. He spoke of being shot by a Court Martial, and put himself in the attitude of that military punishment.'—*New Haven Herald, Nov. 2*

Attempt to Massacre a Whole Family. The Express informs us that about two years ago, a German, whose name they could not learn, married the daughter of a respectable citizen of this place, named Beck, who now resides in 43d street, near the 8th Avenue, with whom he had lived ever since that time, and become the father of one child. A short time ago it was communicated to Mr. Beck, that his son-in-law had a wife and seven children living in Germany, whom he abandoned at the time he came to this country. This information having been given to his wife by her father, led to the demand for an explanation. On Sunday morning last, a noise being heard in the second story, one of Mr. Beck's daughters went up to ascertain the cause, when she found the door bolted, and heard the groans of her sister within.

The alarm was instantly given, when Mr. Beck came up, and upon bursting open the chamber door, he discovered his daughter covered with blood, and her husband cutting at her with a large bowie knife, several wounds having been inflicted about the head and face. The knife was immediately wrenched from the grasp of the murderous villain and thrown out of the window, and his wife taken to the apartment of her father for protection. Soon after it was recollected that the infant of the injured woman was at the mercy of its savage parent, when they went up and found the inhuman demon beating it with his fist in the head and different parts of the body. He was immediately secured and sent to prison, and a physician sent to dress the wounds of the sufferers, who gave it as his opinion that the child could not survive many hours, its head and breast being swelled and inflamed to a horrible degree.

It is supposed that the wretch's intention was first to murder his wife and child and afterwards to destroy himself.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

Counterfeits.—Not long ago we published a notice from a Cincinnati paper, of counterfeit ten dollar bills, on the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. We observe that these bills are now freely circulated in this city. They are remarkably well execute, but no note of a similar design was ever issued by the bank. We republish the following description:

"In the centre of the note, at the top, is a vignet of William the Fourth, and on the right and left are female figures, the former seated, holding a sheaf of wheat, and the latter standing, with a cap of liberty in her right hand. The note before us bears date May 4, 1837, and has the name of W. S. Hatch, as Cashier. Since October, 1835, no ten dollars have been issued subscribed by Mr. Hatch, who is not now Cashier.—*Lou. Jour.*

MR. CLAY AND THE SOUTH.—A distinguished citizen of North Carolina, in a letter to the editors of the Raleigh Register on public affairs and public men, closes with the following candid admission: "Indeed, the South owes Mr. CLAY a heavy debt of gratitude; as yet, we have repaid him with ingratitude."—*Nat. Int.*

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. 8-f

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting my wife, ELIZA, on my account; or harboring her, as I am determined to pay the debts of her contracting, for will I support her until she comes home, having left my house, where she was well provided for, without any just cause or provocation.

SYLESTER P. SUMMERVILLE.

Sept. 12, 1837. 47-c

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP 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 Donaldson and Josh M. Hudnutt, before me a justice of the peace for Fleming county.

THOS. PORTER, J. P.

May 29th, 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. zz.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Nerve and Bone Linement, Fine Table Salt, Shoe Blacking; Mackaboy and Scotch Snuff, Best Spanish Segars, Cavendish Tobacco, Sperm Oil. Wafers, red. colors, Red do., 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 Window Glass, Roll Brimstone, Pulv. Charcoal. Irish Glue, Aqua Ammanea double, Blue Pill Ms., Western Reserve Cheese, Imperial and Peruvian Patent and Large Steel Pens. For sale by

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Flemingsburg, Nov. 17, 1837.

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 28, 1837 41-3m

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

PROSPECTUS, for publishing in Frankfort, Ky., a weekly paper, to be called the *Franklin Farmer.* By F. D. PETTIT & 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 devotnd 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 of 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; in 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.

CANDIES and Scotch snuff just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Sept. 15, 1837.

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, November 24, 1837.

THE WEATHER.—This fall has been most favorable for the farmer. The weather has been pleasant, warm with occasional showers, and indeed, "summer seem'd to linger in the dead of winter" up to the 21st. With the 22d and 23d came a change and winter seems now fairly to have set in. This morning the ground is covered with snow to the depth of two or three inches, and still snowing up to the time of putting this paper to press. The Thermometer Freinheit, ranged during the last week as follows. Sunday 58, Monday 65, Tuesday 64, Wednesday 40, Thursday 26, and this morning Friday 28.

Fanaticism has done more to retard the progress of the Great Reformation, than all its enemies have done, or could do were it opposed by their best exertions. It was it, that during the dark ages of the world brought so many valuable lives to the stake, and caused such torrents of blood to flow from the scaffold! With what horror do we look back upon the past. Has the the present, the future no demand upon our consideration? Have we not seen the same demon exhibited in this liberal and enlightened day, in this our country, yea, even in this village, although in a milder form, awaiting only an opportunity to bring forth the same results? Has not an effort been made to sacrifice on its shrine, one of our most worthy and industrious citizens? And have not the young been spared only because of threats which dare not be disregarded? There is a certain religious spirit and zeal which cannot be too highly commended; but fanaticism, let it assume whatever shape it may, is detestable.

As an instance of the enthusiasm with which the whigs were actuated at the late elections in New York, it is mentioned that among the first to vote, was Major Popham, aid to Barron Steuben, over eighty years of age. On account of his extreme age, this revolutionary veteran was offered a carriage to ride, but he declined, saying that he had strength to walk miles in such a glorious cause.

The Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, an abolition editor, and a man named Brown, were shot at Alton, a few days since. An attack was made by a large number of persons, on the Warehouse of Goodfrey, Gilman, & Co. for the purpose of destroying a press intended for the renewal of the Alton Observer; which resulted in the death of the above mentioned individuals and the wounding of several others. The assailants effected their object.

On the above the Louisville Journal makes the following very judicious remarks: "The anti-abolitionist, no less than the love of his country and the detester of insubordination and crime, has cause deeply to regret this most attrocious tragedy. It is well if this martyrdom do not kiedle up a flame which years and all the efforts of the patriot will scarce extinguish. Let those who oppose the abolitionists take warning from this event, and let them ever remember, that the only weapons, with which these zealots can be successfully encountered, are truth, reason, moderation, and tolerance—that these are the only means to disarm them of their fanaticism; and, that violence, outrage, and persecution will infallibly inflame their zeal, enlarge their numbers, and increase the power of their dangerous doctrines.

We learn from the Louisville Journal, that Hezekiah Holland, an old citizen of Warren county was killed, a few days ago, on his own farm, by Thos. T. Earnest of Simpson county. The act is said to have been deliberate. The murderer is yet at large, and the sons of his victim have offered five hundred dollars for his apprehension.

It is said that Mr. King, the distinguished member of the United States Senate, from Georgia, is a native of Kentucky.

The Ohio River was 20 feet above low water mark on Wendsday last.

On the 12 inst, wheat was selling in Baltimore, at $2, 10 per bushel.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The elections in the State of New York, present a succession of victories unprecedented in the annals of elections. A State which but a short year since gave a Van Buren majority of 28,000, to be completely changed, regenerated, disenthralled, presents occasion for much rejoicing; but to much rejoicing we are opposed. We present a simple statement from the Washington Madisonian, of the result so far as received. Those marked * are Van Buren. Those left open we have not heard from.

Albany	3
Alleghany	2
Broome	1
Cattaraugus	2
Cayuga	2
Chautaque	3
Chenango	3
Chemung	1
Clinton	
Columbia	3
Cortlandt	2
Delaware	
Dutchess	3
Erie	3
Essex	1
Franklin	1
Gennessee	4
Greene	2
Herkimer	*
Jefferson	3
Kings	2
Lewis	*
Livingston	2
Madison	3
Monroe	3
Montgomery	3
New York	13
Niagara	2
Oneida	4
Onondaga	4
Ontario	3
Orange	3
Orleans	1
Oswego	
Otsego	3
Putnam	*
Queens	1
Rensselaer	3
Richmond	1
Rockland	*
Saratoga	2
Schenectady	1
Schoharie	2
Seneca	*
St. Lawrence	1
Steuben	2
Suffolk	
Sullivan	*
Tioga	2
Tompkins	
Ulster	2
Warren	*
Washington	2
Wayne	2
Westchester	2
Yates	2

For the Flemingsburg Kentuckian.

MY YOUTHFUL DAY.

The spring tide of my life was blest
With prospects light and free,
While friendship play'd within my breast
A chanting reverie,
And each endearing pastime led
To mingle with the gay,
While swift thy dulcet moments fled,
O happy youthful day.

I little thought of worldly cares,
But mov'd therein at will,
While pleasure gave my early years
A fond delusion still;
But hope will glitter like the morn,
And pleasure will decay,
For these I've felt, and sadly know,
O happy youthful day.

There is upon the feeble heart,
A soft, a gentle strain,
When'er, on mem'ry's tearful past
I view those scenes again;
For oft thy faded hours appear,
That long have pass'd away,
And fancy dwells in silence there
O happy youthful day.

I oft times hear a gentle voice,
Low whisper'd from thy hour,
Which bids my fetter'd soul rejoice
Beneath its holy pow'r;
Again there is a thund'ring tone,
My spirit must obey,
And here thy sable deeds are shown,
O happy youthful day.

How many changes have been made
Throughout this worldly sphere,
Since thy bright moments first display'd
My lov'd existence here,
And still I have withstood the blast
Of times unheeded away
Long since thy glowing spell has pass'd,
O happy youthful day.

But yet I cannot once repine
Since fleeting youth is o're.
Contentment, here in age will shine
As of't it has before,
And ev'ry early charm serene,
Still casts a dying ray
Upon this sable nightly scene,
O happy youthful day F. K.

Mt. Carmel, Ky.

Wisconsin going ahead—A new State almost.—The temporary capitol for the territorial legislature of Wisconsin, is just completed at Burlington; according to the Advertiser of that place. It is said to be a commodious building. There are also several new hotels; and as a specimen of the larders of the west, the editor cities as every-day dishes, a saddle of venison, a prairie chicken, a wild goose, duck, fish, &c.

Among other evidences of the rapid advances of civilization in the extreme northwest, it is mentioned that there is a fine steam ferry boat already plying across the Mississippi Emigrants are pouring in by the thousands. The editor adds the following, which in truth almost appears marvellous:

Daily, and almost hourly, our ferry boats at different points on the river bring us whole families of enterprising citizens anxious to take their abode on the west side of the Big "Pond;" and immediately opposite our town, at the ferry landings, we have nightly encampments of our emigrants ready to cross. We think we speak within limits when we say that Black-Hawk Purchase, at this day contains a population of 25,000!—more than that of the whole territory a year since. We are neither prophets, nor sons of prophets: but from the extraordinary influx of population within the last year, we hazard the prediction that were it possible for Wisconsin to be admitted into the Union as now organized, she would contain a sufficient number of inhabitants. The Legislature, we take it for granted, will at their coming session, make provision for the taking of the census next spring; and we are willing to let these predictions be tested by the result.

Much trouble has been taken to introduce foreign grapes and to render them familiar to our climate, whilst the native plant, of which our forests present a vast variety, is comparitively overlooked and neglected. Inasmuch as the circumstance of their growing wild shows clearly their fitness for our country, would it not be well to pay particular attention to their transplation and cultivation? How much fruits are improved by proper culture is shown by every days' experience, and there can be no doubt that some of our native vines if properly tended would furnish fruit infinitely surpassing the products of other soils which only dwindle when transferred to climes for which their peculiar organization unfits them. To show the effect of culture in enlarging vegetable growths and improving their flavour and delicacy we need only refer to the cases of many vegetables, now in daily use and highly esteemed, which in their unimproved condition were scarcely fit to be eaten.—*Balt. Amer.*

Mr. Buckingham related, the other evening, an amusing anecdote respecting the obelisks at Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's needles. One of these has fallen, but uninjured. Many individuals of taste have wished to remove it, but their calculations have always failed. The English, army, when in Egypt, also made the attempt, and although the French army offered their assistance, and the most skilful engineers in the world were there to assist them, their combined powers proved insufficient. Subsequently the pacha, observing the high value which the Europeans placed on the antiquities of his country, determined to present this obelisk, as a mark of his regard, to the Emperor of Russia, and accordingly wrote him a letter begging his acceptance of it, and added that it was waiting his commands. The Emperor, not to be outdone in generosity, replied with equal courtesy, and sent his epistle with a diamond ring and snuff box of the value of 5000*l*. The Pacha accepted the present graciously, and pointing out the prostrate obelisk to the ambasadors who brought it, desired them to carry it, with his compliments, to the Emperor of the Russias. Not finding this convenient, they returned home without it. Before long the Pacha again presented it in due form to the Emperor of Austria, and received as before, a handsome offering in return, saying to the envoys who presented it, "There is the obelisk, take it away." The same compliment was paid to two other sovreigns of Europe, each of whom showed their senses of the honor in like manner with their predecessors. So that upon the whole, said Mr. Buckingham, it has proved the most fortunate speculation the Pacha has ever engaged in.—*New York Com. Adv.*

Fetid breath cured by Alum.—The American Medical Intelligencer reprints an article by M. A. Cavarra, Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy in the University of Palermo, which we think of great interest to be presented in our columns.

The cause of fetid breath is far less frequently in the mouth than in the respiratory organs, where it is generally, perhaps, by an altered secretion from the follicles of the mucous membrane, rather than from any exhalation from the blood of the pulmonary vassels. It seems rarely to be connected directly with the state of the digestive organs.

Perhaps the most satisfactory treatment is to deliver internally the chlorid of soda, which, by continued use, may diminish an evil certainly very difficult of eradication.

The case related by M. Cavarra was of the following description:—In the course of the past year, he prescribed six grains of calomel to a lady who was constipated, owing to the repeated use of some styptic substance. The dose caused salivation, for which alum was employed. The patient recovered, and, with the disease, a *fetor oris*, so insupportable that it was impossible to stay in the chamber with her, disappeared. In many other cases of bad breath, a gargle of sulphate of alumins was employed with equally satisfactory results.

This treatment is of course aplicable in case where the fetor is caused by a morbid condition of the mouth and fauces. It can be of no use where the seat of the affection is lower down than the gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane, as is almost universally the case.

The strength of the gargle, used by M. Cavara, was *two ounces* of the sulphate of alumina to *four ounces* of water. It is recommended to be used night and morning.—*Phila. Cou.*

☞ The Rev. Mr. HITHAWAY, will preach in the Union Meeting House, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Rev. Mr. MERRITT, will preach in the Methodist Chapel in this place, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Rev. Mr. Mason will preach this evening in the Presbyterian church, at early candle-light.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Andrew Todd. Mr. Samuel Stockwell jr., merchant of this place, to Miss Jane A., daughter of the late Joseph C. Belt.

On the same day by the Rev. Benjamin Northcutt. Mr. George W. Taylor, to Miss Sebra A. Vansant, all of this county.

DIED—On Thursday morning last, in this place, Eliza Virginia daughter of James and Eliza Dudley aged 10 months.

"Rest, loved one, rest thy slumbering head,
Among the peaceful, hopeful dead.
May Seraphs sooth thy infant soul,
And guard the to a blissful goal.

Snatched from the arms, the embrace of love,
Removed to worlds more bright above;
Brief as the parent's hope thy stay;
And call'd from dawn to endless day.

Rest, cherished, loved one, peaceful rest,
Since He calls us high behest,
From sickness, care and sorrow free,
In blissful immortality."

THE MARKETS.

New Orleans Nov. 7.

Sugar—Prine 6a6¼ cts. inferior, 5a5½; moderate demand.

Molasses—On Leeve, 25a26 cents per gallon, sales. On plantation, 20a21 cts. small sales.

Bacon—Hams 11 cts. per. lb.; canvassed do 12 do; Middlings 9¼ and 10; do Shoulders, 7 a 7½—limited sales.

Pork in Bulk; Sales have been made at 15 50

Lard—9¼ a 10¼ per lb.

Beef—9a15 dollars per bbl.

Flour—12 to 12½; dull.

Coffee—11 and 15

Corn—$150, and Oats 81.

SAVANAH, Nov. 6.

Cotton—principle sales at 11 a 11¼ cents. Rice—sales at $4,37 a 4, 75.

Flour Balt. Howard st. $10. Corn $1,18.

Mobile, Nov. 6.

Cotton—Good cotton, 8 a 12¼ cts.

Pork—Mess is quoted at 24; prime 19

Bacon—Hams sell at 12½c; sides 12¼; and shoulders at 11c.

Flour—Per bl $10 a 11

Bagging; Kentucky 23 a 25 cts; Rope, 10 a 11 cts.

Tobacco; First qualty 5a6 cts per lb.

Whiskey—Common 38a42 per gal.

Whiskey—Light sales at 50.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned for subscriptions, job work or advertising, whose accounts have not yet been presented or payed up, are requested to come forward on Monday the 27th int. (being court day) and settle the same. Persons who are not coming to town on that day knowing themselves indebted, will send their respective dues by their neighbors; it will much oblige as it is my intention to leave the country so soon as possible.

W. H. SMITH.

Flemingsburg, Nov. 17, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.

To-Morrow.

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

☞ The above sale has been postponed till to-morrow (Saturday the 25th.)

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-

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. Langborne 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 Isaac 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.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of LOOKING-GLASSES, No. 27 Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices, *and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Nov. 17, 1837.

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 Menlye
A Bisford	John Mayne
Elisha Bradley	Thomas 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	Rulsana Ross
Ary Dorsey	S.
E.	Ric'd Soward
Joseph Eckerd	Margaret Scroggs
John J Ellison	Alex'r Sammerville
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 Taley
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.

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

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 convenint 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 before 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.

Matrimony.—A gentleman on a rainy day, met a farmer who said, 'Fine weather, this, sir—it will make every thing spring out of the earth.' 'God, I hope not,' said the gentleman, 'for I buried my wife yesterday!'

LAWS.—Paley says, 'The care of the poor ought to be the principal object of all laws, for this plain reason that the rich are able to take care of themselves.'

Miss Grimke, a talented Carolina girl, is lecturing in Massachusetts against slavery. The Worcester Palladium pays her this very pretty compliment:

"The eloquence, pleasing address, and apparent sincerity, of that bright eyed Carolinian, will *make more slaves* than she will ever *emancipate*.

The way to win a kiss.—The late Mr. Jarry Bush, amused us once with a story told of a brother barrister on the Leicester circuit. As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated behind the bar, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thee must not do it." "Oh by heavens, I will," replied the eager barrister. "Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it."

Original Anecdote.—In a city not a thousand miles from this place, while a celebrated music master was trying the tone of an Upright Piano, which had just been received in one of the musical stores of that place, a couple of wagoners from the backwoods were passing by. One of them particularly struck with it stopped to listen to the melodious airs which the master was running over; the other having passed on some considerable distance before he missed his comrade, called,—"Hallo! Bill, what are you stopping there for?" By golly, Jim," exclaimed the other, "just come here and look how this 'ere feller is grablin music out o' this 'ere cupboard."—*Irvington Her.*

THE AMERICAN UNION.—There are those who effect to doubt the permanency of our institutions; who fear that the spirit which created may fail to sustain them.—Such doubt is treason, and the wretch who breathes it should be branded as a traitor! The shrug, the sigh, and the regret, the speechless obloquy' of hypocritical friendship, are more vitally injurious than the worst malice of enmity. The corruption that begins its taint within the life-springs of the system is almost hopelessly incurable. There is no cause for doubt. We have but recently passed through the crisis of the most deadly attack which the year could anticipate, or treason wish, and we have been "purged to a sound and pristine health" by the operation of the very disease which assailed us. There is a vitality in our institutions which will preserve them through all the dangers to which the vicissitudes of time and chance may expose their safety.

Hope is the best omen of immortality. We fondly believe that our country is reserved for a peculiar destiny. She has led the van in the march of nations. Her eagle is the herald, as well as the emblem, of liberty. Her dawn of promise is unclouded; there is scarcely a shadow to flit over the beaming light of prosperity; and how bright, how transcendantly bright, must be the meridian of her fame! That star of empire, whose westward couse has been prophetic of her destiny, must culminate over the promised land of freedom and of men.

The possible destiny of the United States of America, as a nation of a hundred million of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred, and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, is an august conception. It is a consumation almost two boundless for human thought; but its sublimity chiefly consists in the concomitant extension and example of liberty. When the tide of population shall have swept beyond the mighty mountains of the Pacific, and lined its fruitful shores with the tumultuous throngs of commerce; when the gardens of nature, the boundless prairies of the West, shall rejoice in the smile of universal cultivation, and the noble rivers that water their luxurant soil be freighted with the golden products of industry, what imagination can compass the glory, the majesty of freedom! And when we remember that such anticipations are deduced from sober calculation; that perchance, within the space of a century these immense results will, in the course of nature, be accomplished, who can doubt the heaven-directed destiny of his country?—*Keck.*

INDIAN CRUELTIES.—Ross Cox in his adventures on the Columbia River, gives the following descaption of the tortures inflicted on one of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, by the Flatheads, by whom he was made prisoner:

"Having been informed that they were about putting one of their prisoners to death, I went to the camp to witness the spectacle. The man was tied to a tree; after which they heated an old barrel of a gun until it became red hot, with which they burned him on the legs, thighs, neck, cheeks, and belly. They then commenced cutting the flesh from about the nails, which they pulled out, and next separated the fingers from the hand joint by joint. During the performance of these cruelties the wretched captive never winced, and instead of suing for mercy, he added fresh stimulants to their barbarous ingenuity by the most irritating reproaches, part of which our interpreter translated as follows: "My heart is strong. You do not hurt me. You can't hurt me. You are fools. You do not know how to torture. Try it again. I don't feel any pain yet. We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud, like little children. You are not brave: you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight." Then addressing one in particular, he said, "It was by my arrow you lost your eye;" upon which the Flathead darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the bridge of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him: with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another and said, "I killed your brother, and scalped your old fool of a father."

The warrior to whom this was addressed, instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife in his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw skull, bloody socket, and mutilated nose, now presented a horrid appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. "It was I," said he to the chief, "that made your wife a prisoner last fall; we put out her eyes and tore out her tongue—we treated her like a dog." The chief became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and, before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow's heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings. Shocking, however, as this dreadful exhibition was, it was far exceeded by the atrocious cruelties practiced on the female prisoners; in which I am sorry to say, the Flat-head women assisted with more savage fury than the men. I only witnessed part of what one wretched young woman suffered, a detail of which would be too revolting for publicity. We remonstrated against the exercise of such horrible cruelties. They replied by saying the Blackfeet treated their relations in the same manner; that it was the course adopted by all red warriors; and that they could not think of giving up the gratification of their revenge to the foolish and womanish feelings of whitemen."

The following beautiful eulogy on "the law" is extracted from an article in the Southern Literary Messanger.

"The spirit of the law is all equity and justice. In a government based on true principles the law is the sole sovereign of a nation. It watches over its subjects in their business, in their recreation, and their sleep. It guards their fortunes, their lives, and their honors. In the broad noon day, and the dark midnight it ministers to their security. It accompanies them to the altar and the festal board. It watches over the ship of the merchant, though a thousand leagues intervene; over the seed of the husbandmen abandoned for a season to the earth; over the studies of the student, the labors of the mechanic, the opinions of every man. None are high enough to offend it with impunity, none so low that it scorns to protect them. It is throned with the King, and sits in the seat of the republican Magistrate; but it hovers over the couch of the lovely, and stands sentinel at the prison, scrupulously preserving to the felon whatever rights he has not forfeited. The light of the law illuminates the palace and the hovel, and surrounds the cradle and the bier. The strength of the law laughs wickedness to scorn, and spurns the intrenchments of iniquity. The power of the law crushes the power of man, and strips wealth of unrighteous immunity. It is the thread of Dædalus to guide us through the labyrinths of cunning. It is the spear of Ithuriel to detect falsehood and deceit. It is the faith of the martyr to shield us from the fires of persecution—it is the good man's reliance—the wicked one's dread—the bulwark of piety—the upholder of morality—the guardian of right—the distributer of justice—its power is irresistable—its dominion indisputable.—It is above us and around us, within us—we cannot fly from its protection—we cannot avert its vengence.

"Such is the law in its essence; such it should be in its enactments; such, too, it would be if none aspired to its administration but those with pure hearts, enlarged views, and cultivated minds."

POLITICAL BITTERNESS is the caption of an excellent article in the Baltimore Republican:

"There is a degree of bitterness frequently displayed by some politicians in speaking of political opponents, which cannot be otherwise than painful and disgusting to every generous mind. That difference of opinion will exist among men, is natural, and to suppose men dishonest who happen to entertain views which may be supposed to be incorrect, is to suppose that there cannot be an honest difference of opinion. That men who agree in opinion should entertain a friendly feeling for each other is perfectly natural, but to indulge a feeling of hostility towards an individual because he happens to entertain views not entirely in accordance with our views, displays an unwillingness to allow to others the privilege which every man claims for himself, which is thinking for himself. Yet this is frequently the case; and it generally happens that those who are loudest in their protestations of a desire that every man should be left free to exercise his own judgment, and to form his own opinions, and who denounce the most boisterously those whom they supposed attempted to exercise an influence over others, and to control their opinions, display the greatest degree of bitterness in speaking of those who entertain opinions different from their own."

PROSPECTUS *of the "Flemingsburg Kentuckian," successor of the "Kentucky Whig."*

The subscriber, having become sole proprietor of the printing establishment in the town of Flemingsburg, will issue therefrom on the 27th inst. a sheet bearing the above title. 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.

Oct. 20, 1837.

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-zz

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 Prices*, with the addition of $1 on the barrel for hauling.

PEARCE & FANT.

Matha Mills, Sept. 4, 1837. 46-c

MR. CAREY J. BOYD.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the Tavern of John Keiser, in Lexington Kentucky, on Wednesday the 6th 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 Pogue 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

CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale low, a Cask of superior Cheese.

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

August 18, 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 where 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. 116-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 patterns, Tables of every description, Bedsteads, Chests, &c. in the neatest and most substantial manner. All work made by him will be insured, and o das cheap as they can be had in the country He will keep re ady 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 36, 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.

I. 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. Editor friends friendly to the afflicted will please insert the above.

Sept. 23.

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 Parsons, 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.

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, scammony, corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, blue mass, mercurial ointment, pink root, castor oil, red and yellow peruvian bark, berbery bark, sulphate of quinine & morphia, acet of morphia, musks west oil, essent oil of peppermint, cinnamon, demon, cloves, anniseed, 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, Seidlitz soda saratoga and ginger powders, Cook's Anderson's and Lee's pills, English Windsor soap, black and cojal varnish, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, winter strained sperm oil, dry and ground paints, together with a great variety of Fancy articles such as colognie 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

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; Hickens, [Boz,] the author of the Pickwick papers, with a likeness; Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer; the Duchess of St. Albans, 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 proportions, 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.

MOLASSES.—Sugarhouse and common just received and for sale by

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Sept. 15, 1837.

T. DOBSEY 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 Baily, Miss Mitford, Leitch Ritchie, J. R. Backstone, Barry Cornwall, Douglass Jerrold, Croker Cookar, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Gore, Counters 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 at 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 DOLLAS. 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 perilous state of the times. The publication is based upon pure principles and a solid capital, and subscribers may with safety place 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 fly 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.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. McKenzie, L. D., B. B Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Greenville Mellen, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, R. T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.—The terms of the Lady's Book are Three dollars per unnum, or two copies for Five dollars, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY.

Literary Rooms, Chesnut Street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.