The Kentucky Flag
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
SAMUEL PIKE,
Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—IN THE OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, DIRECTLY OVER MARKET PLACE, MARKET STREET

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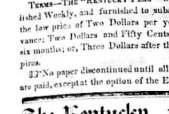
THE KENTUCKY FLAG.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

"The free communication of Thoughts and Opinions is one of the invaluable rights of Man."

VOL. 2. MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1847. NO. 13.

The Kentucky Flag.
SAMUEL PIKE, Editor.



SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1847

The Mint in Mexico.

The Matamoras *Flag* suggests that, as "we are now in peaceable possession of the City of Mexico—of the oldest and best established Mint in the Republic—dies should be immediately sent out from the United States, and the coinage of *dollars* immediately commenced, similar to those of the United States, with the sole difference of the word Mexico at the base of the figure of Liberty; and, further, that the brave soldiers of our army be paid in this coin. A good suggestion. The Flag then says:—

"By retaining the Mexican prohibition on the importation of uncoined silver, a seignorage on this coin may be exacted much more than sufficient to pay the expense of the coinage. Through judicious regulations a considerable revenue might be derived therefrom. For instance, let silver be allowed to be brought in to the Mint in *pesta*, or any other form, without the necessity of being cast into bars and a tax being levied thereon. The Mexican impositions on silver in its various forms,—before it can be exported in the shape of coin—are so heavy that, if the expense attending the suggested American coinage be established at one-fourth, or one-eight of the Mexican, silver will find its way to the Mint in Mexico in such abundance as to keep it constantly and beneficially employed, while the Mexican coinage and the revenue accruing therefrom to the Mexican Government, will decrease in the ratio of the augmentation of American coinage."

The Matamoras *Flag* says:

At the election for two Justices of the Peace and Constable for the District of Santa Rita, Nueces county, held on Monday last, there was no opposition to the candidates nominated in our paper, who received about seventy-five votes each.—*Henry Keolee* was chosen 1st Magistrate, *Jesus Maria Vare*, 2d do., and *Adolphus Gluvecake*, Constable. The voters were all Mexicans, and a much larger vote would have been polled, but from some misapprehension on the part of the Mexicans as to the nature of the offices which were to be filled."

☞Our old friend Pike, of the Flemingsburgh (Ky.) Flag, is about removing his establishment from that place to Maysville, for the purpose, as he says, of being "put in connection with the telegraph, so that he can receive his news by lightning, and give the whigs *Jesse*, by thunder." Success to him, for he is a noble souled fellow, wherever he goes.—*Ohio Statesman.*

☞Col. Megary reminds us of the remark of Charles Chatterbox, which we remember to have read in our school-boy days. He is always careful to say a pretty *smart thing*, just before he quits."—Though there is a marked difference between *Charley* and the *Colonel*, in another particular, for while the first was *smart* only at the close of his remarks, the latter is *smart* all *the way through*.

Mr. R. R. Lindsey, the Editor and Publisher of the "Kentucky Whig," the new paper about being established at Mt. Sterling, in this State, gave us a call on his outward passage through this City, on Friday morning last. His printing establishment passed through some days ago, and Mr. L. was on his way to Mt. Sterling to put it in operation, so that the Whigs of the 9th District will soon have an organ of their own; and, we hope, for the credit of the party, a *different one* from the filthy thing which disgraced their party during the late Congressional canvass in that District.

The Presidency.—The *Tuga (Pa.) Eagle* has run up the name of James Buchanan, and the *Wilksbarre Farmer* that of Martin Van Buren, as candidates for the Presidency; while the *Hickman Standard*, of our own noble State, floats the proud name of Gen. William O. Butler, than whom a better and braver man does not live. His name is Legion, and we shallnot be surprised if he should yet be selected, as the proper man to beat Mr. Clay in his next heat over the Presidential course.

Either of the three gentlemen, above named, would make a good Executive, and either would give satisfaction to the party.

Ms. H. A. Fitzpatrick, of Germantown, Ky., is a duly authorized Agent for the Kentucky Flag, fully authorized to receive subscribers and money on our account.

A. Mitchell, Esq. is our Agent at Aberdeen, Ohio.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

NEW SERIES—No. 356

I shall give you a sermon to-day, drawn from the following text;

"The lady who before a tub,
Is not ashamed to wring out rub;
Or on the floor ashamed to scrub,
And cares not who calls in to see
Her laboring so confoundedly,
Will make a wife for you or me.

My hearers—it was ordained by Heaven—not by the devil—that every man should have a wife, and every woman be blessed with a husband. In the beginning, God made two of the *genus homo*—of opposite sex. The one he elected positively, and the other one negatively; so that when they approximated, their mystical effects would be produced from one to the other. The how, the why, and the wherefore, no mortal has yet been able to understand—neither is it necessary that he should. The sexes naturally approach and adhere to each other, though some mysterious influence that nobody of no so'ution. Let it suffice that it is so.—When the great Manufacturer created Mr. Adam, (I don't know what his first name,) he saw that it was not good for him to be alone, so he measured the man—slap! he cuts a rib from his side without the least particle of pain—and from it he made the beautiful Miss Eve, to be helpmate for him, as well as a fancy plaything. Now, without knowing what love was, they couldn't help loving the moment they set their eyes upon one another. He cast sheep's eyes at her at a distance, and she threw some killing glances in return, that fired his soul, and set his heart vibrating like a spliter upon a chewing rail in a sore' weather. They finally came together just as naturally as a couple of apple seeds swimming in a tansin of water. But situated as they were at first, and having little or no manual labor to perform—Eve could be of little real utility to Adam, and Adam couldn't do a great deal for Eve. Still they love' and were ready to assist each other, in case of any emergent casualty; and so when they found that aprons were necessary, they set to, and with the needle, worked together for mutual good. Eve only understood plain sewing, she knew nothing about your embroidery, lace working, and piano playing, and cared about the same. The couple were perfectly happy in their rude and rough state, until the old serpent got among 'em, and even then they stuck to each other through thick and thin—through all the brambly vicissitudes of life—from Paradise to Perdition.

My brethren since you know that marriage is a divine institution, and that every one of you should have a wife, what kind of a rib would you select? a pretty, wishy-washy doll, or a sensible, and spunky enough to rassle with a bear, and come off first best? I imagine you would care nothing for either extreme; but you would look for personal charms. O you foolish idolators at the shrine of beauty! how you must think hundreds of husbands are made miserable by handsome wives, and that thousands are happy in the possession of homely ones! homely without, but beautiful within. Alas! what is beauty? It is a flower that wilts and withers almost as soon as it is plucked, a transient rainbow, a fleeting meteor, a deceitful will of the wisp, enthusiastic moonshine. The kind of a wife you want is one of every-day sense, one knows how to mend stockings, who can reconcile peeling potatoes with practical or fashionable piety, who can waltz with the churn dash, and sing with the tea-kettle—who understands theology, and the true science of cooking—who can knit stocking without knitting her brows, and knit up her husband's ravelled sleeve of care—who prefers sewing rares with her needle, to sowing the tares of scandal with her tongue. Such is dear reader, a *better half*. Take her home with you, wherever you can make on this subject—be up to her elbows in the suds of a washtub, or picking the geese in the cow stable.

My hearers—my text speaks of a lady before a wash tub. You may think it absurd, but I can assure you that a female can be a lady before a tub or in the kitchen, as much as in the drawing room or in the parlor. What constitutes a lady? It is not costly dress, paint for the cheeks, false hair and still falser airs; but it is her general deportment, her intellectual endowments, and that evidence of virtue which commands the silent respect and admiration of the world. She would be recognized as the lady of consequence, who can knit stocking without knitting her brows, and knit up her husband's ravelled sleeve of care—who prefers sewing rares with her needle, to sowing the tares of scandal with her tongue. Such is dear reader, a *better half*. Take her home with you, wherever you can make on this subject—be up to her elbows in the suds of a wash tub, or picking the geese in the cow stable.

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Change of Location.

The Fleming Flag has been removed to Maysville—an excellent location for an admirable paper. We think, however, that located between two Whig papers, there is a probability that our friend Pike will be *baited* if not *boned*. Should the *frying pan* be his fate we speak for his *head* and *melt*.—*Georgetown Herald.*

True enough he "baited" and "boned," but we shall be careful never to be *hooked*; and should it be our misfortune to get *fried*, we beg that you will not feast yourself upon any portion of our carcass until after it is thoroughly *done*.

Correspondence of the Kentucky Flag.
Mt. Sterling, Nov. 20, 1847.

Dear Flag:—

Our town has been excited, as only a country village can be, of late, by the arrivals and lectures of two sets of *Mesmerizers*: to wit: Messrs. James and ——, and Mr. Foster and Dr. Jones.—"They came by *hairs*," as an ill natured skeptical friend of ours said, "and hunted in *couples*; and the snaughest pulled down the game." But whatever the *first* may be, we will venture to say, that the last are not *tyros*, as their success here will fully justify us in asserting. A great many interesting and satisfactory experiments were performed by the rival disciples of old Mesmer, and we believe that a majority of our good citizens have become converts to the extent of believing that "there is something in it." We will not say how much *we* believe—but the *fluid* called *faith*, (being *en rappoite* with one of the Professors,) induced our digits to inscribe our name to the amount of three dollars, and to be initiated in the art "Legino," which we hope to practice on *you* when we next see you. And yet, being good Churchmen, we feel not a few scruples in exercising *this* branch of the "black art," although we have practised *another* for many years, without any compunctions, except when the devil was at our elbow calling for more—*copy!* Oh, Moses! if you could, like the shade of Samuel, be conjured to "revisit" this "latter day world," thou wouldst think the magicians of Pharoah had burst the wall's of the eternal pyramids, had unrolled their mummy ceremens, and, once more beholding "the pale glimpses of the moon," were "playing fantastic tricks before high Heaven," if *hearing* is believing!"

Nothing else of interest has transpired, to our knowledge. Some talk, there is, of reviving the Theatre. The "Sons of Thespis," although not yet "doubtfull," loudly proclaim that "Othello's occupation is *not* gone." We hope that "Resurgam" is their motto.

It would be profitable to us all if a Lyceum were established here, conducted on the most approved model, with a charter. It might—we believe it *would*—be the instrument of much good.

The benevolent orders, S. of T., I. O. of O. F., and the Free Masons, continue to flourish as they deserve, and are the instruments of doing much good.

The congregations of the respective churches are well filled so far as we have seen, and God's ministers are sowing the seed in ample fields. May the harvest be abundant!

We are very sorry to say, that the design symptoms of the *Typhoid fever*, which has prostrated many of our citizens and caused so many deaths, have not abated; although the number of cases has declined.

JINGLE.

Friday, Nov. 12th,—Weather wet and warm for the season.

Political Articles.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

Political Prospects in Kentucky.

The present position of parties in Kentucky, in view of division on National politics, places every thing in doubt. It cannot have escaped the observation of the most obtuse politician that old party lines are obliterated and the old organization disbanded! Looking to the Whig party as for a long time the predominant party of the State, what do we see? That their public men are split into factions, each setting up for himself and trying to secure a nomination for Governor or Lt. Governor, which will carry no weight with it, if bestowed under the most favorable circumstances of which the party is now susceptible. But allowing that a successful attempt is made to bestow the nominations on some heretofore substantial Whigs, what will be the issues made by them in the next canvass? Will they attempt to revive the former Whig rallying cries?—Will they contend for the establishment of a National Stateof Bank as essential to regulate the mercantile exchanges of the country? For a high protective tariff for the protection of Northern manufactories? For the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands? For extensive Internal Improvements by the General Government? These were measures which formerly constituted the Whig creed, if we add opposition to the Independent Treasury.

As we have not for months heard a Whig paper or a whig politician in this state publicly advocating any of these measures of policy, we are led to believe that if they are not totally abandoned, they are at least postponed for a time, and consequently will not be presented in the next canvass in Kentucky as articles constituting the whig confession of faith. On what question of national policy then do the whigs intend to rally as a separate party? Texas is but one great national issue which now divides any portion of the parties in this state, and that is the question connected with the present war in Mexico, and the various collateral questions growing out of it. In the north, in Ohio, and in some others of the free States, the whigs have very generally taken ground against the present administration, not only as regards the manner in which the war was commenced, but as regards its prosecution, objects and aims. In Kentucky, and other southern states, this ground, it is well known, would prostrate any politician who might assume it, and hence it is not made a political issue. As far as any politician dare go in this state, on this subject, is to assail the administration in relation to the details of the war—to carp and cavil about the manner in which it is conducted, to find fault with appointments, to raise falsehoods for no other purpose than to found false accusations, which, having had their effect with the credulous, are left uncontradicted. No public man in Kentucky dare come out and openly take either the Webster, Corwin, Abolition or Northern whig ground. They must vote supplies for our armies; they must sanction the justice of the war. The only reservation they can make on this subject is to promise to hold the administration responsible for the war after it is over—a responsibility the friends of the administration will be ready to meet at any time. It is perfectly apparent therefore, that the whigs do not intend to make any issue in Kentucky on the war question.—Then what will be their issues? Will they attempt to make the "no territory" issue of the abolitionists, or the "Wilmot Proviso" of the free states? These would be absurd questions to introduce into Kentucky politics where all parties agree in denouncing them.

But having no political difference with the democrats which they dare avow, the whigs will probably be content to abandon principles and measures and endeavor as a party to rally *on men*. Are they united even on this frail reliance?—It is no doubt the intention of the leaders of the party in Kentucky again to run Mr. Clay if there should appear any hope of his success, and until this hope vanishes by the action of a national whig convention, Mr. Clay will have a strong party in Kentucky; and of a majority of the whig party will be, as they always have been, in his favor. Failing to secure Mr. Clay, they will be left an alternative between Taylor, Scott and McLean. At present, Gen. Taylor would be the choice of the party, if he would accept either of the others, though we have no idea that he will be the choice of the great majority of the party in the Union. Gen. Scott, besides his undoubted great military reputation, has long been known as a most devoted whig, and has twice been presented by a respectable portion of his party as a suitable candidate even before he encircled his name with a halo of glory by his victories and unexampled successful campaigns in Mexico. If his name should be presented to the people, it would possess a powerful charm at the present time. Then again, Judge McLean has many devoted friends all over the Union, and with his conservative principles is not even particularly objectionable to the Democrats.—Between these several Whig aspirants the Whig party will have to choose, and we greatly question whether the choice will fall on the Kentucky favorite. View the condition of the Whig party, therefore, in any aspect in which we may present it, and there appears to us no substantial basis of success—not even a *common bond of union*.

On the other hand, what is the condition of the Democratic party? No one, we presume, will deny that all the great measures of National policy they have long been contending for, are now recognized by the nation as being correct and firmly established. The Bank of the United States is considered on all hands as an "obsolete idea." The tariff of '46 has given a death blow to the humbug of "protection;" the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands will not again be contended for, for a quarter of a century at least; the sub-treasury is in successful operation, solving the problem of its expediency and internal improvements by the General Government must be limited to great National objects. Besides, on the war question they stand by their country, without resorting to hair-splitting refinements. They believe the war was forced upon their country, and that it is the duty of the administration to prosecute it to a successful termination, and secure suitable indemnity in territory for our expenses and trouble. Such of them as think proper to join the opposition on the "Wilmot Proviso" issue, can be spared from the party.

The democratic party can plant themselves on the basis of their principles as shadowed forth in their measures of national policy, and go into the contest with a *firm bond of union*, not only fearless as to the result, but sure of the triumph of their party in the Union, even if not in the state. There as at home, the democrats have acted prudently and wisely by refraining from an expression of opinion in favor of any particular man, leaving the selection exclusively to the decision of a National Convention. By such a course no one will be disagreeably disappointed or who may be selected.

It will thus appear that the democratic party not only possess a great advantage over their opponents in this state, but in the Union. This is so obviously true that it is not probable it will be disputed. And yet notwithstanding the advantages we possess, as shown above, we are willing to forego them all and unite with the Conservative Whigs in rallying upon Convention men alone for all *State offices*; to select candidates having that question in view without regard to National politics. But we must first find the Convention men of the opposite party sincere—they must show that they *are* sincere by the most indubitable evidence which can be furnished from their action previous to the time for selecting candidates next Spring. If they satisfy the democratic convention men on this point we will unite in constituting a *Convention State party*; but if they do not, we shall, at a proper time, present strong men for all the offices, and give the whigs such a fight on any issues they may select, as they have not had for twenty years, and if we do not achieve a Cerro Gordo or Buena Vista victory, it will not be the fault of the Democratic press of the State.

From the Herkimer Democrat.

The Herkimer Abortion.

Pursuant to order of Drill-sergeant Van Dyke, of the Locofoco Plains of Prince John; a numerous and meagre collection of consipirators against the peace of the democratic party, assembled at this place on Tuesday. It was as shabby in point of numbers as the purpose for which it assembled, and attracted very little notice in the village.

As there is always great enquiry made to ascertain the number of persons attending State Mass Meetings, we shall take the trouble to be rather precise on this point, for the information of our friends abroad. We counted them all several times, and our statement may be relied upon as strictly correct. First we will give the entire number of persons present of all shades and complexions of purpose

Arrived by the midnight train on Monday evening,	12
Arrived from the East on Tuesday morning,	100
Arrived from Utica and West, on Tuesday forenoon—extra train,	100
By the regular noon train from the West, on Tuesday, near,	50
Citizens of the town and county of Herkimer present,	200
Grand total,	462

What portion of these four hundred and sixty-two were men who profess to be democrats, we cannot tell, it would be difficult to say. But this we do know that of the 12 who arrived on Monday evening, seven were Abolitionists returning from their National Convention at Buffalo, conceiving that there were neither whigs or abolitionists in the eastern delegation, which we very much doubt, judging from the complexion of the western delegation.

It was unquestionably the most contemptible and sneaking affair, ever dignified with the title *State Mass Convention*. Chagrined at their shrunken and impotent proportions, those sent seemed determined to make up in the bitterness and malignancy of their sectarian discussions against the democratic party and its candidates, what they lacked in numbers. They freely avowed their shameless designs upon the democratic ticket. Prince John, Cambreling, Lapham, Nye, and others, declared in so many words that they would not vote it, and the only reason they did not go for a new nomination was the want of time to get it before the people.

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Wright in his place of his speech recommended a support of the regular democratic candidates, and was proceeding to give some excellent reasons therefor, when Prince John's Albany Rowdies, whose extemporaneous paid to attend, immediately raised such a clamorous outcry that the speaker was compelled to desist.

Our space will not permit us to give anything like a sketch of the speeches—suffice it to say, that they were replete with shameless misrepresentation—bitter and unscrupulous in their denunciation of the democratic party and candidates, and highly eulogistic of the universal whig party. Prince John particularly, waxed warm in portraying the virtue, patriotism, chivalry and progressive reforming spirit of the federal party, and grew so eloquent in his theme as to draw a hearty "hurrah for the whigs." No one could mistake the direction of his sympathies. He recounted in glowing terms the many insances in which the whigs had extended their sympathy and aid to his clique, and could not see anything very bad in allowing their ticket to be elected this fall. By this we suppose he intends to square up his old account and open a new set of books with his whig allies.

But he entirely forgot to remind his motley audiory, who was in favor of stopping the supplies of our gallant army in Mexico, who was in favor of a high protective tariff, who hung out blue-lights in our war with England, who composed the Hartford Convention, who was in favor of an overshadowing monied oligarchy, who was in favor of the odious alien & sedition law, who persecuted the illustrious Jackson, who maligned that great apostle of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, what party was in favor of a President and Senate for life, and finally what party in our own State were the unblushing advocates of a forty million debt, and during a brief period of entire prosperity brought it to the very verge of bankruptcy? There can only be one answer to all these questions. The same party which John Van Buren, the arch-Apostate, was taxing all his energies and eloquence to eulogize, stands responsible for all these gross acts. These are only a tithe of the reasons which have made democrats cling so tenaciously to their organization, and which ever have, as doubtless they ever will, keep the federal or whig party in a pretty uniform minority, despite the factious and ungrateful efforts of Prince John to the contrary.

We forgot to say that this so-called Democratic Mass Convention adopted a very elaborate and high-sounding address, together with resolutions, which considering the size of the meeting, will appear like a very large hat on a very small boy. The whole thing was a complete farce, and we cannot believe that it will have the remotest influence in swerving the Democrats from their duty, either here or elsewhere. It will rather strengthen the ticket than otherwise.

Several members of the last Congress have recently visited Washington. Among these, are Mr. Robert D. Owen, (one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution,) and Mr. Davis of Indiana, the late able Speaker of the House. A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper of this morning tells the following agreeable anecdote of the former gentleman:

A friend met him this morning, and saluted him with "I am happy to see you, sir, but would prefer to greet you as a representative from Indiana." "Thank you," replied the philosopher, "I would rather be a *sovereign* than a servant."

Mr. John Q. Adams returned to this city yesterday, and, we understand, in improved health.—*Union.*

The Harmonious Whigs.

The whigs need not sneer at our division. They have enough of their own to embarrass and annoy them. What an amusing spectacle, for example, do they exhibit in the legislature of Tennessee! They were to elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Jarnagin. They *commenced* the work on Thursday, the 28th October. We cannot undertake to guess *when* they will complete it. On that day they had not less than five ballots; and their three whig candidates (Messrs. Rees, Netherland, and Topp) received respectively the following votes:—Rees, 48; Topp was the highest of all; and in the successive ballotings his vote stood 17, 17, 18, 18, 19—not higher than 19, while the *scattering* vote stood at the unprecedently large number of 59, 69, 55, 54, and 49. We venture to say that the scatterings never so far exceeded before the vote for the regular candidates. Hitherto, it has consisted of a few scattering votes for a Democrat—they swallowed up all the rest—so little united are the universal whig party upon any one candidate, by the last accounts. It is certainly the most unique and burlesque election that ever was made by a united and harmonious party.—*Washington Union.*

A Word to Boys.

Truth, says the Portland Tribune, is one of the rarest of gems. Many a youth has been lost to society by suffering it to tarnish, and foolishly throwing it away.—If this gem still shines in your bosom, suffer nothing to dim, lest your light be lost. Profanity is a mark of a low breeding. Show us the man who commands the best respect; an oath never trembles on his tongue. Read the catalogues of crime. Inquire the character of those who dare not from virtue. Without a single exception, you will find them to be profane. Think of this, and let not a vile word disgrace you.

Honesty, frankness, generosity, virtue—blessed trait! Be these yours, my boys, and we shall not fear. You will claim the respect and love of all. You are watched by your elders. Men who are looking for clerks and apprentices have their eyes on you. If you are profane, if you swear, theatre-going, they will not choose you. If you are upright, steady, and industrious, before long you will find good places, kind masters, and the prospect of a useful life before you.

The true guide and light for professed Christians, when propagating what they consider religious truth, are contained in the expressive direction of the apostle Paul—"Speaking the truth in love."

Singular Coincidence.—Gen. Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 16th of September, the day celebrated by the Mexicans as the anniversary of their national independence.

Rates of Advertising

For one square of sixteen lines or less, three insertions,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	25
Three months,	3 00
Six months,	5 00
One year,	10 00
For announcing a candidate,	1 00
For advertising a Wife,	5 00

☞To Merchants, Mechanics, and others, who may wish to advertise by the year, will have a liberal discount made from the above rates.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions, which they are to have, otherwise they will be continued at the expense the advertiser.

The Prospect Ahead.

Our prospects for the next Presidential campaign were never so encouraging as now, says one of our prominent Democratic exchanges.

On the one hand all pledges made by the Democracy in 1844 have been faithfully fulfilled. All the principles they involved have been sustained. The result is, the country is in a prosperous condition beyond comparison. The honor and rights of the nation have also been preserved.

On the other hand the Whig party have no issue, except that of the war, upon which to go into the canvass. Every other issue has been taken from under them.—By tacit consent they yeld the tariff and sub-treasury, as furnishing now no rallying points of opposition.

In connection with the war, they are endeavoring to raise the "No more Territory" issue; but it will amount to nothing. The people have given abundant evidence that they are in favor of the war. They have sustained, and will continue to sustain the administration in its vigorous prosecution. And they will insist upon indemnification for the expenses either in territory or cash.

But still there is always danger. We may lose every thing by being too sanguine, and thus not being prepared for emergencies. The Whigs, for want of issues, will undertake to carry the election with a rush and clamor. They are too cunning to be despised. It is there, fore important for the party to continue efficiently and thoroughly organized—for its members to maintain a compromising and harmonious temper—and for its presses to sustain faithfully and steadily the doctrines and usages. Let these be done, and we shall carry the election like a whirlwind. By the nominee of the National Convention from the East, West, North or South, the people will triumphantly place him in the Presidential chair.—*Spirit of Jefferson.*

From the New York Observer.

Mr. Jefferson's House, Death, Grave and Monument.

On the summit that commands this enchanting view, the mansion was built by Jefferson when he had wealth to lavish on his cultivated tastes. The house is a hundred feet long, and of peculiar form and proportions—you enter a wide and lofty hall that was once adorned with works of art, which he had selected with a master's skill in the high places of the earth; then you pass on to the spacious dining room with polished inlaid floor, then to his library and study, and parlors, ascending this flight of stairs, not wide enough for more than one to walk at a time, and you find the chamber where he died on the 4th of July, 1826. The bed was in a recess, the end of which submained two cross pieces, and on these was thrown the mattress on which he had laid himself to die. It was the gloomiest place—that dead room—that I was ever in; there was the strangest gathering of thoughts, crowded on each other and each claiming to be the true emotion for the hour and spot. I thought of liberty and freedom and heroism, of the soul of a mighty man struggling with the fetters of flesh, and rushing away with them to the dark and silent unvisited future, in the presence of the Infinite in whom the wisdom of men and angels is lost as a drop that falls on the ocean; before whom the unholy shrinks away and finds the rags of human glory and fig leaves of philosophy, no more to covering when the eye of the Holy One searches the spirit—such thoughts as these pressed me as I stood in the chamber whence the soul of Jefferson fled to Eternal Light. The mansion, now owned by Capt. Levy, is falling into decay; it was sold and all its furniture for his creditors, Jefferson having died insolvent, and almost the only relic left of a man whose name is identified with his country's history as a devoted patriot, and a distinguished President, is a bust of Voltaire, which stands here a tutelar divinity of this deserted and dilapidated house.

As you descend the mountain, you pass an enclosure without a gate, that contains the grave of Jefferson; and a more neglected, wretched burial place you seek in vain. If Campbell's last man had been buried here, he would have been less cared for.

The wife of Jefferson, "torn from him by death," ten years after their early marriage, lies here.

A granite obelisk, battered much by the pilgrims, but without name or epitaph, is doubtless the monument of Jefferson. It was here placed by his executors, and the panel on which was to be inscribed the epitaph which he wrote himself, has never been inserted in the stone.—I was told that it was lying with the iron gates designed for the enclosure on the banks of the river where they were landed, and that no man has troubled himself to see that they ever reached their destination.

I mention those facts, that those who would honor the memory of the Apostle of Democracy may stir themselves to pay respect to his dwelling and those who do not respect his name and his principles, may see how both are esteemed in the region of his home and his tomb.

☞The steamer Champlain bound for St. Louis from New Orleans, burst one of her boilers about daylight on the 4th inst., while lying at Bridgewater. A *kissing* warning was given, which indeed, the firemen and crew to run all, of whom thus escaped. The social hall, chimneys, and everything else on the fore part of the boat, was blown off by the explosion—The passengers were all still in their berths, which fortunate prevented a large destruction of life.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Kentucky Flag.

SAMUEL PIKE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1847

Agency at Flemingsburg.

In order to accommodate our Fleming subscribers, more generally, we have appointed JOHN G. PAYNE, Esq., P. M., at Flemingsburg, an Agent for the FLAG, duly authorized to transact any business for us, connected with the office. Orders for jobs, advertising, &c., left with him will be duly forwarded, and the business promptly attended to. He will have a supply of JUSTICE'S BLANKS constantly on hand, for sale *cheap*. Those in need of them will do well to give him a call.

☞ Will our brethren of the press please direct their respective papers to the FLAG at Maysville, instead of Flemingsburg!

THE LARGEST CABBAGE YET.—Mr. E. Daniel, of the town of Falmouth, Ky., informs the Editor of the *Kentucky Yeoman*, that he has taken a Cabbage from his garden, the present season weighing 34 lbs. We give it up now, that other towns have greater *cabbage-heads* than Frankfort, and it may be true, that they have more of them, too.

THE TENTH DISTRICT.—As the importance of a good sound Democratic paper in this District appears to be duly appreciated, it is hoped that our friends, in all parts of it, will use their utmost endeavors to cause the FLAG to be circulated freely throughout every county. The Democracy of every county should take the matter in hand, and see that no Democrat is without the paper. As truth is mighty, and will prevail," it is important that we *should* disseminate its eternal and immutable principles in time to meet our opponents at the polls hereafter, that this District, too, may be *redeemed*.

☞ The Society of Friends, at their late Yearly Meeting in Baltimore, protested against wars in general, and the war with Mexico in particular—against the institution of slavery and its further extension, and against Odd Fellowship, Free Masonry, and secret institutions generally, as well as a paid or hired ministry. *Cin. Gaz.*

Well, suppose they have; what of it?—Have they not always opposed wars, in every shape and form? Have they not ever borne testimony against Slavery, in all its various forms? And have they not always been in opposition to Odd Fellowship, Free Masonry, and every other name and order of man, their own excepted?—We see nothing *new* in all this; nor does it prove that the war with Mexico is the less *just*, because the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS happen, just at this time, to condemn that war "*in particular*." Who ever heard of that Society approving of any war whatever? Fudge!

RETIRED.—S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, Esq., for twenty-one years past, one of the publishers of the Cincinnati Gazette, has withdrawn from that establishment. In his farewell Address he says:—

"To his cotemporaries of the Press, he tenders his farewell—wishing them, one and all, without respect to political or other differences, full cases, good profits, abundance of news—and no lack of paying patrons."

Believing Mr. L'H. to be a gentleman of the first order, we tender to him our best wishes in private life.

THE MR. VERNON (O.) BANNER.—This able Democratic paper has changed hands, Mr. E. J. ELLIS, its former enterprising editor, having disposed of the establishment to WM. DUNBAR, Esq., the former able and efficient Editor of the Stark County Democrat. We wish our old friend, Ellis, peace and prosperity in his retirement, and hail the accession of brother DUNBAR to the tripod as an event worthy of note. He is a whole team in a political *coon-hunt*, and his services were never more imperiously demanded in that State, than at the present time. Put in your best licks, friend William!

HON. F. P. STANTON.—This gentleman, who is the Representative in Congress from the Memphis District, Tennessee, arrived in our city on Friday morning last, and took lodgings at the house of his brother, R. H. Stanton, Esq., our City Post Master, where he remained until Tuesday, when he took passage for Pittsburg, *en route* to Washington. He is in good health, with a countenance beaming with intelligence.

ANOTHER BOOK STORE.—WM. S. BROWN, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, is about to open a Book Store on Market Street, next door to the Beverly House. He will be in the city during the week, and as he is an accommodating, go-ahead, business man, we have no hesitation in saying that he will do a large business.

BRO. CHALLEN, of Cincinnati, preached at the Christian Church in this city, on Sunday last to a crowded house. His discourses were the most eloquent and convincing efforts which we ever heard.

Manoeuvreing of the Whig party.

There never has been a time, since our recollection of political events, when the whig party, in this Government, could not conjure up some *bug-bear, panic*, or *pestilence* and array it in the most frightful attitude before the people, at any period when a Democratic Administration might be in power. No difference how faithfully or impartially the Executive may discharge the various duties of his high office—no matter how pure may be his *motives*, in his every act—it seems but the effort of a moment, for the whig Leaders to impugn his political honesty, and to raise the war-cry of persecution against him and the Democratic party, and to bring their cohorts to join in the unholy crusade.

At one time they make *false issues* and abandon them the moment that experience teaches that they cannot obtain power by a longer adherence to the false promises laid down—at another, they raise *panic cries*, and endeavor to impress the minds of the people with an idea that the country will be speedily *ruined*, unless Whiggery obtains the ascendency in National Legislation but before they succeed in getting such an idea thoroughly implanted, the tide of prosperity rolls over the country and bursts all their fond hopes in "the wishes of despair," scatters their deep laid plans to the four winds of Heaven, and leaves not a hook upon which they can hang a reasonable hope of success for the future.

New energies are then called into action, new means are put in requisition, and *new men and new measures* are introduced, further purpose of deceiving the people into the support of Federal whiggery, and the passions and the prejudices of mankind are appealed to, in order to accomplish what cannot be gained by reason and common sense. Falsehoods, calumnies, and misrepresentations are heralded forth in such rapid succession, that the conflict with each other, and the shafts, which are aimed at the head of the President, fall harmless at his feet, leaving his virtue and his wisdom to shine forth, still more resplendant. The course of the whig party, for the past four years, has been such, that some *save the designing few* and those criminally ignorant, can fail to discover the nefariousness of its cause, and the thousand irreconcilable inconsistencies which have marked its career.

It is but recently that the salvation of the country, according to their doctrine, depended upon the existence of a United States Bank, and the country was to be ruined, yea, *irretrievably* RUINED, unless a high Protective Tariff should be preserved in full force and virtue. Where and what are these favorite *hobbies* now! Are they larger advocated by the men who were recently so clamorous in their support? Let their own leaders answer. In the Maysville Herald of last week, its able editor holds the following language:

"It is folly to talk of beating the Democratic party upon Tariff bills—Independent Treasuries—and land distributions."

"The Tariff of '46, owing to causes familiar to all, has produced a large revenue."

"The proceeds of the sales of public lands are pledged to the redemption of the bonds of the Nation. There will assuredly be no surplus to distribute. Thus another of the old issues is pushed from the area of party."

Here we have it! After contending, for years past, that the salvation of the country depended on the existence of a United States Bank and a high Protective Tariff, what do we now hear from the *sons* of the Whig party? "IT IS FOLLY," say they, "TO TALK ABOUT BEATING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY UPON TARIFF BILLS," &c. Now, it is well known that whiggery has ever boasted loudly of its *principles*, and that a Bank and Tariff have been the prominent *items* in the *catalogue*, of those principles. It is the *party* to which has always claimed to be consistent in all things, and to be faithful in its adherence to the doctrine of its political *creeds*: and what, we ask, are honest men to think of the course he is pursued by that party, in deserting their boasted principles at this particular time! Does it not clearly demonstrate the fact, that WHIG PRINCIPLES are like a *lump of wax*, and can be moulded and modelled into any shape whatever, to suit the capricious notions of those who guide and direct the movements of the party. It certainly does; and the mass of the people are not so blind as to suffer such a "back out" to pass unobserved, at a crisis like the present.

But, again: we are told that the Tariff of '46, owing to causes familiar to all has produced a "LARGE REVENUE." Was this the prediction of whig politicians immediately after its passage? Far from it. We were then told that the moment the present Tariff went into effect, *the whole country would be* RUINED—that business would be prostrate—our Manufactories broken up—and a state of starvation and beggary would ensue. The Treasury was to be bankrupt, laborers were to be thrown out of employment, the wheels of Government were to stop, and in fine, RUIN, blighting RUIN, was to sweep over the land with the besom of destruction, laying waste to every part thereof. If a merchant failed in trade, or a *Bagging Factory suspended for the purpose of putting in new machinery*, the sad calamity was immediately heralded to the world as the RESULT of the Locofoco Tariff, and the whig papers, from one end of the Union to the other, sent forth their dolorous lamentations over it, in the most piteous strains of woe-begone sympathy. If a neighbors *cow failed in her milk*, or the farmer's hens neglected to *lay the usual number of eggs*, it was enough—the awful consequences were at once traced to the operations of "Polk's Tariff," and the Administration made to suffer for the failure.

Such was the blind infatuation which had taken possession of the minds of the people, in consequence of the false arguments and positions of the whig leaders that no event (however trivial and unreasonable,) could transpire, out of the usual order of things, that was not attributed to the evil effects to *that law*, or to some wonderful mismanagement on the part of the President or those under his direction; and in all this manifestation of horror, on the part of Federal croakers and designing whig demagogues, there appeared, for a time, some degree of candor and sincerity manifested, and we were led to believe that, erroneous as were the views they had taken, and groundless were their fears of *ruin*, they were nevertheless so thoroughly satisfied of the "*availability*" of RUIN, that they would never abandon their position, until after losing the sense of the people in relation to it at the polls. But in this we have been mistaken, as the above quotations most fully prove; and we are now told that "THE TARIFF OF '46 HAS PRODUCED A LARGE REVENUE." O, shame where is thy blush!

Here we have not only a square *backing out* from former *issues*, but we are told, in direct terms, that "it is FOLLY to talk about beating the Democratic party" upon the merits of such issues. Experience has taught the whig leaders this salutary lesson; and now, notwithstanding a Bank, high Tariff, Distribution, &c., were *once* their boasted principles, and the principles, too, which were to stand the test of ages, fixed and immutable as the laws of Heaven, we no longer find the advocates of whiggery rallying around them, or urging men to support the whig cause on account of those *once* favorite measures.

Not a new *order* of things has been instituted, and a different policy has been adopted by that party. For months past, the leaders have been *holding their breath* in a state of perplexity as unenviable as it has been ridiculous—all eagerly awaiting the promulgation of the GREAT FIAT from the "Embodiment" of their principles, and all ready to *obey*, the moment his *orders* should be sent forth from Ashland. That mandate has at length gone forth. The "Embodiment" has spoken, and his followers must all obey! The old *issues* have been totally abandoned, and new ones brought forward, in the shape of Resolutions in relation to the War—Resolutions framed expressly for the purpose of conciliating the favor of the Northern Abolitionists of the country, and *gulling* them again into the support of their author; and it now only remains to see whether or not that portion of mankind can be again deceived by the shallow artifice.

That doctrine set forth in these resolutions, and the points in Mr. Clay's speech on Saturday last, will constitute the *new issues* upon which the next Presidential Election will be tested, there can no doubt; and in this shameful abandonment of former principles the whig party give but another evidence of their propensity to trifle with the people, and abandon every thing like *fixed principles*, when an election is pending. Let them plant themselves upon a platform laid down by their august champion, and adhere to the issues there presented, and if they do not meet with a Clay Gentle defeat in 1848, then are we no judge of whiggery and its appliances.

INTERESTING PAPER.—The St. Marys O., Sentinel, came to us a few days ago, filled *exclusively* with advertisements—not a line of original or selected matter in it. Our *devil* asks us to find *copy* in it, but says it *ain't that*. Why do not the publishers issue an *Extra*, so that their readers, if they have any, can get a *sprinkle* of news?

Good policy will require the Southern States, ere long, to close their markets against Western negroes.—*Louisville Examiner.*

"*Good policy!*" Well, that will do for the *learned* one of the Abolition organ!—We have heard much of *good* policy and *bad* policy in our exchanges of late, but for the life of us, cannot see why these adjectives should be used to qualify a noun which qualifies *itself*. POLICY cannot be both good and bad, nor can adjectives give it greater force than the true import of the word conveys. It means PRUDENCE, and therefore admits of no qualification; for the moment it ceases to be POLICY, it becomes *no policy at all*, but IMPOLICY. Whoever heard of *good* PRUDENCE or *bad* PRUDENCE?

SHARP—VERY.—MR. GEORGE V. MORRIS, of the firm of Bishop & Morris, Flemingsburg, has presented us with a pair of scissors so *sharp* that we can *clip ideas to pieces before they enter our head*.—They are the *prettiest* specimen of fine cutlery which we have seen for many a day, and the generous giver has our warmest thanks for the present. George is a clever fellow, and this appears to be well understood, in that region, the result of which is, that the House in which he is a partner, is doing a tremendous business. Every one runs there for BARGAINS, and *there* every body is sure to find them.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

The *Ohio Statesman* gives an account of a surgical operation performed by Dr. Thompson, of that city, with the aid and counsel of Dr. Kreider and other physicians, upon the body of Mrs. Little, near Etna, Licking county, in that State, which is no less new than astonishing. It was no less than *removing the entire liver from the body* on account of a tumor, and yet the lady was living and doing well at the last accounts. The tumor and liver weighed 20½ lbs avoirdupois. The whole story appears to be improbable, and altogether impossible; and but for our personal acquaintance with the operators, as well as with Col. Medary, we should set it all down as a *fish story*. As it is, we are compelled to believe it.

Resolved, "That we do positively and emphatically, disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory."

The above, gentle reader, is the 7th Resolution introduced by Mr. CLAY, and passed by the great whig meeting, at Lexington, on Saturday last. Although it appears amongst the last of the *string*, it is first in importance, as in it will be found the *bait* to lure the Abolitionists into the support of the Embodiment, at the next Presidential Election. That the artifice is shallow, any man of ordinary understanding will admit, when he comes to view the subject in its true bearings. Who, we ask, exists the necessity of *disclaiming or disavowing* a proposition which has never been *claimed* or *avowed* by the opposing party? Such a pompous array of words are only intended as a gull-trap to ensnare the Liberty party, and to make capital to aid Mr. Clay in his aspiring ambition to be President.

It seems to us that the introduction of such a resolution was altogether unnecessary at the time, and uncalled for by any exigency which exists at present. No one is advocating the acquisition of Territory, *with the view* of propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States into such foreign territory," and hence a resolution *against* such a move, is anticipating an event which will never be realized.

If we acquire territory either by conquest, treaty, or annexation, we must take it with the institutions and customs which belong to it, under existing laws, and then extend the laws of the United States over it. If Slavery already exists there, we know no right which Congress possesses to deprive the people of such territory of their rights, after the laws of our country shall be extended over them, nor do we believe that such power exists. If slavery *does not* exist, at the time such territory may come under the jurisdiction of the United States, it comes under our laws as *free territory*, as a matter of course, and Slavery cannot be admitted there without some special act of Congress to *authorize* it. Then why all this fanfaronade about Slavery! Is it because there is danger of its extension, or is it not on account of the danger existing that Mr. Clay will not be President of the United States?

Let the Taylor *wing* of the whig party answer.

INCREASE OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Since our connexion with the newspaper press, we have at no time *experienced* such an influx of subscribers to any paper which we have ever conducted, as we have received to the FLAG during the past ten days. The *Tenth* District appears to have taken courage from the example set by the *Ninth*, and her Democracy have poured out by hundreds and marched up to the support of a paper, pledged to the rescue of their principles. Our whig friends, too, have been liberal—much more so than usual—and many of them have added their names to our list; so that we have already obtained a circulation much larger than has ever been enjoyed by any publisher in this city, and the cry is "still they come!" For all this we are thankful, and shall endeavor to merit the patronage thus liberally bestowed.

THE FLAG IN THE 9TH DISTRICT.—It affords us pleasure to be able to state that our subscription list has increased considerably in the 9th District, since our location in this city. This is right; it shows that our old friends there know how to reward us for past services, and affords convincing proof that they are resolved upon maintaining the majority which they already have obtained there, ready for another victory in 1849. Our heaviest increase has been from Lewis county, but Old Fleming has done nobly. If Greenup and Clark will only imitate the example set by the other counties of the District, Democracy will remain in the ascendant, in that region, for ages to come. The "KENTUCKY WHIG" *to the contrary notwithstanding*. Let our friends, throughout that District, redouble their exertions in our behalf—let them procure and forward the names of all responsible subscribers in their respective neighborhoods, and the work will go bravely on. Let the *Flag* not only remain its present circulation, but every Democrat endeavor to send us the name of one more, and our word for it, Whiggery, with all its various *phases* and *changes*, aided as it will be, by the power of a Whig press, can never triumph over the people. Our best energies will always be put forth in behalf of the noble Democracy of the glorious old "Mountain District."

Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

To the politeness of J. M. BRESDON, Esq., of this city, we are indebted for a copy of the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, at the great Whig Meeting at Lexington, on Saturday last. The copy came to hand on Saturday night, and was issued in an Extra from the Eagle office on Sunday morning, and we spread them before our readers to-day, at full length, believing that we will be *fully pardoned* for neglecting to issue them in *Extra* form, as they contain no *new idea* nor any thing of an original character to distinguish them from the *twaddle* which has been poured forth through the Whig press for the past year.

We are not particularly disappointed in the character of the resolutions, though we *had expected*, that the great mind of the sage of Ashland would bring forward something a little more *profound* than what he has submitted. From his towering intellect we had a right to expect something different from the newspaper arguments of the past season—something more lofty, deep and sagacious—having, at least, some semblance of *originality*; and we very little expected that, after having admitted in his Raleigh speech that our "title to the Rio Grande was clear and unquestionable," he would, at this late day, express a doubt as to the "proper FIXATION (!) of the limits of Texas!" Nor did we suppose that one who had expressed so strong a wish "to occupy some nook or corner in the service of his country, that he might yet be able to SLAY A MEXICAN," would exercise quite so much clemency towards the treacherous and blood-thirsty people of that Republic.

We have neither time nor space to review the resolutions in regular and systematic manner at present, and must, therefore, give them to our readers with a passing notice only. They cover about the same ground occupied by Mr. Cox in the late Congressional canvass in the 9th District of this State, the position and arguments of whom were so ably and effectually refuted by the late COL. THOMAS TRIMBLE, and the investigation of which resulted in the election of JUDGE FRENCH, and our readers will readily discover the similarity between them.

These Resolutions will, however, be laid down as the *political creed* of the Whig party for the next Presidential canvass, and become the basis of every whig argument introduced by the politicans of that party; hence they will be closely examined and criticised in future, and we shall again take the liberty to allude to them. At present, we have nothing to fear from the result of testing an election for President upon the issues which they present, and shall go into the contest fully confident of a glorious victory in the end, be the Whig candidate Mr. Clay or any other man.

The Telegraph.

Our readers are generally aware that an unfortunate difficulty has arisen between the proprietors of Morse's Patent for the Magnetic Telegraph, and Mr. O'Reilly, who claims under said Patent. A systematic attempt has been made, on the part of O'Reilly and his friends, to usurp the rights of Messrs. KENDALL and SMITH, and to appropriate the pecuniary proceeds arising from it, to his own benefit. To effect this, the Louisville Courier, and some other papers of this state, are lending their influence to bolster up the claims of O'Reilly, and *wrong* Messrs. Kendall & Co. out of their prior rights. That all may have a fair opportunity to judge of this matter, we transfer to our columns to-day, sundry articles which are calculated to give a clear and satisfactory understanding of the matter, to which we ask the readers candid attention. We do not profess to be familiar with the origin and history of the difficulty, but, judging from the evidence before us, we feel inclined to the opinion that gross injustice has been done to the proprietors of Morse's Patent, and that Mr. O'Reilly, and his friends, are greatly at fault in the matter. It is our intention to become more fully acquainted with the subject, and to speak of it hereafter, as the nature of the case demands. In the mean time, let our readers examine the articles presented to-day, and judge accordingly.

BUSINESS.—We took a short turn amongst the business houses, a few days ago, and was surprised to witness the amount of sales making in this city.—The Merchants appear to be constantly engaged in receiving, selling, and repacking goods for the country; and every thing with them, seems to go smoothly and prosperously forward. The stocks of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queens and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines and Paints, Stoves Tinware, Saddlery, Clothing, &c. &c. are exceedingly heavy, and are offered at such prices as to hold out great inducements to purchasers; so that country Merchants can be accommodated here upon terms equally as favorable as in Cincinnati, and the day is at hand when Maysville will supply all the surrounding country with goods at wholesale.

There can be no mistake about this, if our Merchants continue as accommodating as they are at present.

A bill has passed to a third reading in the N. York Legislature to tax old bachelors and widowers seven dollars each, the proceeds to be applied to the support and common school education of the poor orphan children of the towns in which such bachelors and widowers shall reside.

Political Articles.

From the Lexington Observer & Reporter, Extra.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions on the Mexican War.

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the U. S. of America, and the U. S. of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the U. S. for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoras, on the East bank of the Rio Bravo within territory claimed by both republics but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the war thus brought into existence without its proximate authority or consent, the prosecution of it become thereby National.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress, of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. *Resolved*, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprizal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain the navy, and to make rules for the government of the U. States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of any war, when it commences, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. *Resolved*, As the further opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and objects the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency. And if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the U. S. in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, on account of the great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amounts of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people, in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might, in process of time be extended over the people of the United States. That we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness, according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. *Resolved*, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. *Resolved*, That we do, positively and emphatically, disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

8. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purpose and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers with which it may be fraught; and who are also so anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and, to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

The House was organized by the call of Mr. Mossely, of Henry, to the chair.—Its members being qualified by Judge Dougherty they proceeded to the election of their officers. The Hon. C. J. Jenkins, of Richmond, was elected Speaker; A. F. Owens, Esq., of Talbot, Clerk; Mr. Bigby, Messenger, and Mr. Davis, Doorkeeper.

It need scarcely be said that all the officers in both Houses are Whigs.

Nothing else was done in either House, except the adoption of the ordinary rules for their government.

To-day the votes for Governor will be counted, and the inauguration will take place to-morrow.—*Federal Union.*

From the Army.

From our Extra of Saturday last.

MAYSVILLE, Saturday night, 9 o'clock, Nov. 13, 1847.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, of last evening, has this moment come to hand, containing the following highly interesting intelligence from the Army which we hasten to lay before our City readers:

DISPATCHES BY THE LIGHTNING LINE!

Highly Important from Mexico!

Arrival of the Orleans.

Another Battle—Another Victory!

GEN. LANE IN PEUBLA!

A SANGUINARY FIGHT IN HEREMANTLA.—CAPT. WALKER KILLED.—MEXICAN LOSS 200! AMERICAN LOSS ONLY 6!

Santa Anna superceded by Rincon.

Very Late from the Capital.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12th, 1847.

By special express for the Philadelphia N. A. and U. S. Gazette, New Orleans papers have been received.

The steamship Orleans had arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 1st inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 29th September.

Atlisco has been taken without the firing of a gun. Santa Anna is superseded in the command of the army by Rincon without sounding the strong protest of the former. It was rumored that a quorum of Congress assembled at Queretaro and agreed to the amicable adjustment of existing difficulties.

The Capital was quiet, but the climate was incongenial, and the health of the Army was not good. Several shocks of an earthquake had been felt.

Gen. Lane reached Perote, and joined by Capt. Walker's command, he advanced to Heremanda, where a sanguinary engagement took place in the streets, in which Capt. Walker and six other Americans were killed. The Mexicans, having lost 200 in killed and wounded, retreated, and the Americans occupied the city.

Gen. Lane subsequently arrived at Puebla, and drove out Gen. Rea, and occupied the city.

Generals Shields and Quitman are coming home. Gen. Persifer F. Smith succeeds Gen. Quitman as Governor of the city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13, 6 ᵖ. ᵐ.

The N. O. Picayune contains the full particulars of the interesting news from Mexico, received by the steamship Orleans, a meager report of which I sent you this morning.

Gen. Paterson's train, consisting of 5,000 men and 120 wagons, were to leave Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

The English Courier arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., direct from the city of Mexico.

The Genius of Liberty says that Atlisco was taken by 1,000 Americans, without resistance.

Santa Anna has retired to Lehnacan, and has protested strongly against the action of the Government, charging him with a violation of his right as Chief Magistrate of the Nation. His entire army except 1,200 soldiers had deserted.

The Mexican Congress met at Queretaro on the 17th of October. The majority of the members were in favor of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two Republics.

Gen. Almonte arrived at the seat of Government on the 17th.

The inhabitants of Orizaba, 16,000 in number, surrendered the city to the Americans without making the slightest resistance.

Mr. Toby, a Philadelphian, was publishing a paper at the Capital, until the *North American*.

Gen. Lane was joined by Capt. Walker's command at Perote, and marched on the Puebla road to Tempes, where by order of Gen. Lane, Capt. Walker diverged to Heremanda, where with 250 men he attacked and defeated 1,600 of of the enemy, with a loss of only 6 men. The gallant Walker after performing feats of the most daring character, fell in a single combat, pierced by a spear in the hands of an enraged father whose son fell by Walker's good hand. The Mexicans lost 200 men and two pieces of artillery; Capt. Walker's men rejoined General Lane on the Puebla road, and entered the city in platoons, delivering a well direct Aconsiant fire every step, which ceased when the Mexicans retreated. Gen. Rea fled towards Atlisco with 400 Guerrillas. The Americans occupied the city, and order was fully restored.

A large American train had left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz, escorted by five companies of Infantry, a battery, and some companies of Cavalry, commanded by Col. Harney.

The health of the army was not good, mortality had increased from ten to fifteen per cent.

Generals Shields and Quitman had left the capital with a wagon train, on their way to the United States.

SWIFT STEAMERS.—A contract has been made between some New Yorker and a celebrated steam-boat builder, for the building of a steamer four hundred feet in length, with the usual magnificent decorations, as well as the power of making a trip from Albany to New York in twelve hours. To accomplish this, the extraordinary average speed of twenty-five miles per hour would be necessary.

Next year will show on the Lakes faster boats than we have ever had. This is an age of magnetic telegraphs and going through the world with a whiz, and if a boat like the above *can* be constructed, why not a Lake Steamer that will outstrip everything yet built.—*Dem. Free Press.*

City Matters,

The John Drennon.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this splendid Steamer is now plying regularly as an evening and Sunday Packet, between this city and Cincinnati. She is a fine boat, with excellent accommodations, and the gentlemanly officers will make every one feel *at home* who may take passage on her.

☞ We are indebted to the polite attention of the Clerk of the Circassian for a late Cincinnati Commercial, in advance of the mail. He has our thanks, for that and all future favors.

☞ We have received the Cincinnati *Daily Enquirer*, containing a sketch of Mr. Clay's great speech, and the secret circular issued from Ashland to the Whig party, but we are compelled to defer their publication until our next. They are *rich.*

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—We have examined the stock of our fellow citizens, J. W. JOHNSTON & SON, since their removal to their commodious Store rooms on Second street, and cannot avoid inviting Physicians, Druggists, and others to give them a call. Their stock is large, and their assortment complete, and as prices so very low as to render it entirely needless for purchasers at wholesale to visit Cincinnati. We ask our up-country friends to patronize them.

L. C. & H. T. PEARCE.—The above named extensive house is just in receipt of another tremendous stock of new and seasonable goods, as may be seen from their advertisement today. They are clever fellows and sell *low, very low*, as a matter of course, or their advertisement would not appear in this paper. Country merchants and others; will do well to call and see them.

John B. McIlvain, Esq.

It will be a source of pleasure to our numerous readers, to learn that their old friend John B. McIlvain, is again at his old stand, corner of second and Wall streets, where he is prepared to accommodate them as formerly. It will be remembered that he was *burnt out* some time ago, and sustained a heavy loss thereby, and we hope that an increased business may speedily reimburse him.—See card in another column.

Manufactories in the City.

Among the numerous and prosperous manufacturing establishments in Maysville, there is none, we presume, more worthy of note than the BAGGING FACTORY of Messrs. SHUTTZ & CO., in the lower part of the city—the very same establishment that *was not burnt* by the operations of the Tariff of 1846, as announced in one of the city papers less than one year ago.

In company with our friend, CAPT. PERRET, we took a stroll there on Monday afternoon, and were shown through the entire building, by the amiable and polite superintendent, Mr. CLENEAY, who informed us that the establishment employs from 105 to 110 operatives, consumes 20 tons of hemp, and turns out 3000 yards of Bagging per day. The value of hemp, at the present price, amounts to about $200 daily, and that of the manufactured article is much more. The Factory appears to be doing a fine business, and with all its complicated machinery and appliances looks like triumphal defience to Tariffs, *hard times*, and *whig rum* for a half century to come. Success to it.

The Park Business.

Knowing the interest which our country friends feel in the Park trade, we made our business to "pop in" at the Slaughtering Establishment of our friends, Messrs. COONS & DORSEY, to hear the city, for the purpose of taking notes. We found them in the midst of a heavy business, killing and packing at the rate of from three to five hundred hogs per day.

Their establishment is very extensive, neaty and *cleanly* arranged, and all the various branches are carried on smoothly and harmoniously. Our country friends will find a ready market for their pork at this house at $2.75 per hundred pounds, and we believe this to be the highest market at present.

A small boy, out after cows in Berks county, Pa., last week, was attacked by a magestic eagle, which, after hard fighting, with the assistance of a dog, he finally captured and *killed Eagle.*

That's nothing! The *little* boys in Kentucky never boast of capturing the *bird*, without the aid of a dog.

Twenty-seven young ladies from the New England States, passed up the Lake on Thursday last, on board the "Indiana," bound for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana to engage as teachers.—*Ohio Eagle.*

More likely that they are after engaging husbands.

The Proper Duties of Counsel.—O Brien, in treating of the duties of lawyers, says —"But a lawyer who, being employed to counsel and assist his client, willingly, no law compelling him, counsels and assists him in that which is unjust, becomes before God a partaker in his client's evil deed." "Sophistry in argument, misquoting of cases, misstating of evidence, brow-beating of simple witnesses, and all other arts by which truth is perverted or justice defeated, should be regarded with abhorrence, as lessons learned in the school of the father of lies."

Pike's Flag.

Hear ye the democracy of Flemingsburg, Ky., can point down to Maysville, and exclaim,—*Our* Flag is *there!!* Pike having removed his paper to that town.—*Ohio Eagle.*

Yes, and the Democracy of old Mason can proudly point to the old Council Chamber and exclaim—

"*There's* the starspangled banner O, long shall it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

☞ The sound of the fife and drum beating up for recruits is heard from morn till night throughout our streets. The stars and stripes float gracefully in the breeze from the numerous recruiting stations and upon the whole our city presents a decided military appearance. Enlistments go on bravely.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ On Friday night last the Branch of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank at St. Joseph, was ingeniously entered by some accomplished burglar, but fortunately the safe in the vault escaped his notice, so that he succeeded in only getting the contents of the change drawer, amounting to about three hundred and eighty dollars.—*Dem. Free Press.*

BUFFALO.—The Queen city of the Lakes is thoroughly imbued with the go-ahead principle. True, at one time she had an unhealthy growth and suffered therefrom, but that is all over. Her prosperity is now stable and well founded and although already great, is but the beginning of her destiny. In 1825 the population of Buffalo was 2,412. In 1835 it had increased to 15,661, and in 1845 it reached the number of 29,773. Nature has given her a position for inland commerce which will bring untold riches into her lap.—*Dem. Free Press.*

WHITE FISH.—The fishing season has commenced favorably. The catch, thus far from the fisheries we have heard from, is as good as was anticipated. Large shoals of them make their appearance daily in our streets, and sell for four dollars per hundred. They are great eating—only look out for bones!—*Dem. Free Press.*

☞ A western Editor says he has no objection to taking wood in payment for subscriptions to his paper, but that he hates, after one of his subscribers has left a load of wood before the door in the day time for him to come and *steal it all back at night!*

☞ Solomon P. Sublette, of Missouri, is appointed agent of the U. States for the Sac and Fox Indians, vice John Beach.

Scales and Clippings.

We learn from the Cincinnati Atlas that the friends and admirers of Mr. CONWIN, in that city, have employed J. D. Jones, the sculptor, to model a bust of the Orator.—O. S' *Jour.*

The Mexican debt to English capitalists is about $50,000,000.

John Bull would just as leave us not take an order on Brother Jonathan *for the change.*

A man deliberately laid his neck upon the rail of the New Bedford railroad, near Myrick's Thursday evening, and the train passed over him, severing his head from his body. It didn't hurt—he cars.

Twelve hundred Chinese criminals are said to have been beheaded in Canton during the past year.

Laugh not at the use who make an awkward appearance, remembering what you would have been without the polish of society.

Gen. Cass formerly taught school in Wilmington, Del. Many of the present citizens were his pupils.

☞ Massillon and New Lisbon have been placed in communication with the Eastern cities by the Magnetic Telegraph, as we learn by the papers of the respective place.

☞ The expense of the late Chicago Convention amounted to Lisbon $3,000, which has been assessed upon some of the most populous cities of the North and Westin sums varying from $50 to $200.

APPRENTICE—It is rumored in Washington that the President is about appointing Col. Wilson McCandless, of Pittsburgh, Minister to China.

☞ The receipts of the New York State Fair, recently held at Saratoga, amounted to $4,034 32.

The whole number of paupers in England and Wales is 940,295.

This does not include Queen Vic and her 'hoys.

Wood soot and lard spread on burns is a capital remedy for pain; if the skin is off cover close the part from air.

A windy orator in the New York Legislature, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a drink of water.

"Fix," said Bloss, "to a point of order."

Everybody stared, wondering what the point of order was.

"What is it?" said the speaker.

"I think sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a *wind*-mill to go by water."

Why is a dog's tail like the root of a tree? Because it is father from the bark.

☞ The bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment, was lost in the New York Assembly on the 22d, by a vote of 43 to 53.

TELEGRAPH MONOPOLIES.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—An article in your paper of the 22nd instant, signed "Royal E House, of New York," requires a passing notice.

It seems, by his account, that this gentleman took out two of his Telegraph instruments to Cincinnati and Louisville, *in order to defeat a lawsuit with the proprietor of Morse's patent*, but in succeeding, they are "*boxed up*" to be sent back again.

True it is, that Mr. Smith and myself recently visited Cincinnati with the view of adopting appropriate measures to protect Mr. Morse's interests from "pirates," but we found, when we got there, that Mr. House had done the business for us, so far as his instruments are concerned. After witnessing its operations, those who had embarked in it, very voluntarily came to us, said they were satisfied it was of no particular utility, shan lon ed their plans, and some of them came down to build Morse's Telegraph. What motive had we after that to accommodate the gentleman with a suit? *We might as well hang the lead.*

This House "humbug" has been constantly pointed out by some of Morse's friends ever since we commenced building it in 1845. It has found new patrons in Henry O'Reilly and Hugh Downing, the former of whom announced it to me *by letter* as a mere "*bother*," and the latter also, by letter, a year ago offered to sell a moiety to the proprietors of Morse's patent for the express purpose of *securing to them a "monopoly of Telegraphing!"* But we refused the "monopoly" Mr. Downing offered patrons and now they are the greatest enemies of monopoly in the wide world.

Too late, O'Reilly now says of that which he has "*monopolized*" *for his lines* not only Morse's Telegraph but House's and one or two more, with the discoveries on his lips. He is trying to get a law passed, to make Morse's property, House's monopolizes nothing but *his own property.* He knows the business open to House, Morse, Bain, O'Reilly, Downing, and the whole world, only so long as they are *willing to pirate upon him.* If they can get up a better telegraph, or a good, without infringing upon Morse, let them and he encourage it. He has effected it; but all honorable and honest men will scout "one who seek to rob the fair fame of fame and property under the cry of *monopoly! monopoly!* especially after attempting to establish a real monopoly over the whole Union, and *actually effecting it* where they have the power!

As to Mr. House, I extremely doubt whether we will accommodate him with a suit on this side of the mountains, but on this subject I leave the parties to settle it. It will be for the interest of invention alone, stop the lying mouths of his agents in Europe and America, and confine himself to the limits of his own patent, which not be violated by Professor Morse or his assigns.

I answer a letter from the Commissioner of Patents relative to House's patent. The two claims rejected by the Patent Office, in consequence of their conflict with Morse's patent, are essential to House's system, and *without them he cannot work at all.*

I also answer Mr. House's challenge, with one copy.

Finally, I answer Mr. Smith's public offer to compare all of his new "Telegraph's lines from Paris eighty to Louisville, if the builders would" (in regard to all claim upon Morse's patent, and consequently themselves to House's "He had no such claim.

After perusing these papers the public can see at no loss to divine the motive of Mr. House's instruments are "boxed up" to be returned to New York.

AMOS KENDALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1847.

Letter from the Commissioner of Patents.

PATENT OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1847.

SIR: In reply to the several inquiries contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state, that no application for letters patent for improvements in telegraphing has ever been made to this office, since Prof. Morse and Charles B. Moss, respectively, the application by Royal E. House for letters patent for a telegraph, filed in the month of May, 1845, embracing two claims to various improvements, right of which were limited, and two rejected on the ground of interference with the patent of Saml. F. B. Morse. Mr. House being dissatisfied with the examiner's report upon his claims, requested me to make a re-hearing and reconsideration of the case, which I granted. After full compliance with his request, I informed him by letter that the rejection of both claims could be sustained with the claims of Mr. Morse, and that if he could prove priority of invention, the claims could be allowed him, as an interference could be declared with Mr. Morse's patent, and the parties summoned to produce evidence of the date of their respective inventions, which I was already provided by law in this case, by an act to the Chief Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District, and also by bill in equity. Mr House withdrew the two obnoxious claims without appeal from the decision of the office, and a patent was accordingly granted upon the right claims, or their substance. The minal and rejected claims are as follows, viz:

"*Ninth*, I claim the application and use of the electro-magnet with the movable armature, as described in the 2, 3, 4 sheet 1, and part 2, fig. 1, of sheet III, of the annexed drawings, for the purpose of giving motion to a pen or pencil, or both, to sound marks, or to operate electricity or galvanism passing through or along said wires, as herein described.

"*Tenth*, the combination of wold magnets and coils with other machinery described, for the purpose of applying the electricity or galvanism to regulate the motion of the other parts.

"*Eleventh*, I claim the combination of the parts of the apparatus shown by part 2 of fig. 1, sheet III, of the annexed drawings, and their combinations with the machinery of part 1 of said fig. for the purpose of breaking and closing the second circuit, as described before described."

"I can vouch the facts, as appear on record, I assure you, to very several inquiries

A copy of Mr. House's patent, with the right lines allowed, will be furnished if desired.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND BURKE,
Acting Commissioner.

Amos Kendall, Washington.

Mr. House's Letter.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 28, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—I address you as being now a partowner, and the other agent for the right of the owners of the patents obtained by Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, for an "Electro Magnetic Telegraph." The purpose of this communication is to inform you that on the 15th day of April, 1846, I obtained from the United States a patent for a Telegraph which I have named the "LIGHTNING LETTER PRINTER," and that I now use the machines for which I obtained such patent, on a line from this city to Louisville.

In examination of a pamphlet purporting to emanate from both of you, and to be published by your authority, you have asserted that I have no right to use such machines for Telegraph purposes without your "consent," and that to use them would be an "infringement of the patent granted to Professor Morse. Such publications, if *untrue*, are calculated to do me an injury, and should be discontinued *if true, or forbear to be true*, it is a duty which you *owe to the public and to yourselves* to subject the matter to the proper inquiry before the proper *tribunal of the country.* Indeed, it is a duty *you are to me*, as I conscientiously believe that I have the right to use the said machines without your "consent," and the course you have pursued *has injured* and still continues to *injure* what I conceive to be my *just right and duty.* I therefore most respectfully REQUEST THAT YOU WILL INSTITUTE THE PROPER PROCEEDINGS TO TEST THE ACCURACY OF THE ASSERTIONS YOU HAVE SO PUBLICLY MADE.

Respectfully yours, ROYAL E. HOUSE.

Hon. F. O. J. SMITH and Hon. A. KENDALL.

Answer.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Sept. 29, 1848.

SIR:—We have received your letter of the 28th instant, in which you inform us that on 15th day of April, 1846, you obtained from the United States a patent for a telegraph which you have named the "*Lightning Letter Printer*," that you use now using machines for which you obtained such patent on a line from this city to Louisville, and in view of our alleged declarations that you had no right to use such machines for telegraphic purposes, without our consent, and that so to do, would be an infringement of Morse's patent, and of the injury such declarations have produced and are producing to your interests; you request us to state, due to be public, to ourselves, and to you, to institute the proper proceedings in the proper tribunal of your selections.

We have before us an official copy of a patent granted you on the 5th day of April, 1846 for what, in your specification, you call "*The Magnetic Letter Printing Telegraph.*"

From the correspondence of dates we presume that the patent for your invention you call "*The Lightning Letter Printer*," and the same which, in England, has assumed the name of "*Bain's Sidereometer and Oceanic Electric Printing Telegraph.*"

We are not aware of having done you any wrong by our publications, whatever may have been the injury. Your agent or partner in England claimed all the performances of Morse's Telegraph in this country as the work of yours or Bain's. We have exposed that fraud, and in so doing have done you no wrong. Your friends in this country have made publications equally unfounded, a specimen of which has just presented itself in the article from the Cincinnati Commercial, which states that your machine is now in "full operation" from Philadelphia to Cincinnati," by which messages are received and forwarded with perfect ease." "The results are truly wonderful," &c. We wrong no man by exposing or correcting falsehoods or erroneous and misleading for Prof. Morse the merit of these wonderful performances

If you suppose that we deny your exclusive right to your machine *as patented*, you are in error. It is only the use of that which is not patented to you, and is patented to Professor Morse, to which we object. In saying that you cannot work your patented machine without using a power and a combination already patented to Professor Morse, we but state a fact which is undeniable. The Electro Magnet is not used to put your machine in motion; that you claimed a patent for it in that essence, and said that the patent was rejected at the Patent Office, expressly on the ground that it conflicted with Morse's patent, is shown by documents from the Patent Office, now before us. In stating this fact to the public we do you no wrong.

We cannot but think that your request that we will institute proceedings to test your right to use your machines on the line from Cincinnati to Louisville is made without reflection. The right of those who may have previously acquired the right to use Morse's inventions to sue you is also conceded. Indeed, you are aware that Mr. O'Reilly claims a right to use and is actually using Morse's invent on on the line in question, and if the patent be valid, he will at the same time sustain the right to use yours. If you request had one accompanied Mr. O'Reilly's application, it would be of no Morse's invention on this line, and at the same time he had ceased to use them, it would have prevented itself in a more serious aspect.

We have further to say that if you are using which could cut with Morse's patent a sudden death of the Patent Office, you have no cause of interfering from us. As at present advised, we do not apprehend any injury to our patent from your machines, with or without the parts conflicting with Morse's patents, other than the brazen fact that they operate on the public ear, and should you attempt to use them on lines where no right to use Morse's claimed, we must be our own judges as to the time and manner of vindicating our violated rights.

In return for your kind suggestion of what we do for ourselves, we would also in the same spirit suggest, as an act due to the public, to Professor Morse, and especially to himself, to put a stop, in Europe and America, to the barbarous appropriations of the performances by Morse's Telegraph to the credit of your invention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. KENDALL,
F. O. J. SMITH.

Mr. R. E. House, Cincinnati.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Gentlemen: I enclose in your paper of this morning that you do me the honor to publish, a copy of a letter from the New York and Boston line of Telegraph have refused to connect with the Telegraph line that has been constructed from Philadelphia hither under Mr. O.Reilly, and indulge some comments thereon.

That the many have no apprehension in the public mind of the West on this subject to the prejudice of the Boston line, me to to that of the New York and Philadelphia lines, has already unanimously adopted a similar resolution, I subjoin a copy of the Boston Company's resolution, to wit:

"Whereas the proprietors of rights to construct or use the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, under the Patent granted to Professor Morse, have incurred great hazard and expense in establishing the same, and whereas lines of telegraph, not authorized by the said Morse patent, are being constructed under pretence of using Morse's patent, under pretension to other patents, such as have not been received, and all the rights claimed to be given infringements upon Morse's patent and his assigns, and to the public, and to the injury of the general business which such spurious lines are temporarily afford the duly authorized and legitimate lines of telegraph, and to the business, and to danger the stability of the telegraph system everywhere;

"*Resolved, therefore*, That the New York and Boston Telegraph Association will not hereafter receive messages from and send messages to any line of telegraph not authorized under the letters patent of Samuel F. B. Morse, and the President of the Association is hereby requested and instructed to carry this resolution into immediate effect."

Pursuant to this direction of the stockholders of the Boston Company, as President thereof, I gave orders at noon intercourse with the O'Reilly lines west of Philadelphia, to the effect after a short interval, so as not to interrupt messages then on the way, regarding those lines as having been built and being managed in reckless defiance of Professor Morse and his assigns, without any responsible organization yet within reach, and now at all inside of Pittsburg, except Mr. O'Reilly's individual direction. At one time he claims right under one Morse patent, and at the time claiming to avoid the publicity of a suit at law, he claims to be further encouraged and submits his right to arbitration; at another time he claims right for the best essay that shall most effectually break down the Morse patent, in seemingly serious earnest, and at another time he and his subscribers of his stock that they were to have a Telegraph under Morse's system, at another time he seems relying on the Bain's Printing Telegraph, which heretofore he has ridiculed in both public and private correspondence, and at another time he says "not yet now would gravely impose upon credulity of western capitalists an invaluable reality.

A meeting of his pretended stockholders having been advertised heretofore for organization, but for reasons known to his own, it has been deferred from time to time, the proprietors of the Morse patent have been waiting in the hope of an organization that if the use of the Morse patent be presisted in, a substantial responsibility may be found to proceed against in case of disputed points. The two (the 29th) being the last day for organization of such an organization, it is hoped that Mr. O'Reilly cannot, if there be one of residents in this region, may then be organized, and a tangible responsibility made known to the public, and a clearly worthless the other inventions for telegraphing, besides Professor Morse's, which Mr. O'Reilly has so wrongfully displayed on his publications to the people of the West, are known to be by the proprietors of Morse's Patent, to be the property of Morse's and now say, to the builders of the line from Philadelphia to Louisville, whether they may be, that if they will abandon their Morse's invention, as secured by letters, and confine themselves to their other boasted inventions, the proprietors of the Morse Patents will in turn abandon all claim upon right in, or interference with, the line now at work between Philadelphia and Louisville. This is a single day we have to settle all disputes. Let the public and the paying stockholders whom he has deluded with the promise of other inventions, note well the answer to this proposition.

As yet no convenience has ever been made to Mr O'Reilly or his associates of the right to use the Morse Patent over an inch of the wires put up west of Philadelphia. The whole is a wanton violation of the Morse Patents; and having been before warned all parties from participating in it, the last resort of the Morse Patentees is to prosecute for what will be the responsibility which such violation involves, and to this end every possible dispatch will be made.

In the meantime if the Western and Eastern commercial cities are not as well accommodated with the telegraph as the interests of the proprietors of Morse's invention desire them to be under that system, they will see that it arises from no lack of the proper diligence on our part, to the invention or property of others, but only a measure of necessity for the proper defence of their rights.

I will thank you to place this subject before your readers in the light here presented, and to correct any erroneous impressions your journal may have heretofore occasioned.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. J. SMITH.

Oct. 29.

Religious Notice.

ELDER YOUNG will preach in the Christian Church at Flemingsburg, on next Lord's Day, at the usual hour.

A general attendance of members and others is respectfully requested.

Hymeneal.

THE SILKEN TIE THAT BINDS THEM TO WILLING HEARTS.

MARRIED—In Lewis county, Ky., on Wednesday last, by the Rev. John Young, JOSEPH W. JOHNSON to ELIZABETH JANE MCDOWELL.

May he live a happy life with his jewel; a jewel of more worth than all the seas, if their waters were Nectar, sands pearls, and rocks pure gold.

T. H. D.

DIED—In Fleming co., Sunday the 31st inst., JAMES, Son of Amnion and Matilda Jones aged eight years.

In the death of this interesting little boy, the Parents, Brothers and Sisters, with a large circle of kindred and friends, are brought to mourn the one who was bound and endeared to them, by every tie that is excluded to endear one mortal to another. A son, a brother, a friend, a affectionate brother, faithful companion, and a kind and dutiful pupil.

The manner of his death—the quick transition from almost perfect health, to the silent confines of the tomb, odds poignancy to every heart-felt sorrow. In an additional gloom to those who are left to mourn his loss.

Not twelve hours from the time he was taken down, his body was consigned to the narrow house; and the Spirit returned to the God who gave it, and not to one relative, no one regrets his untimely death more unfeigned and heartfelt, than the writer, who was his Tutor for more a half a year Sabbath, the morning which time, his seat in the Sabbath house was seldom vacant. He left the Sabbath on Friday evening, apparently in perfect health. On Sunday he returned a corpse and on the very spot, where not forty-eight hours before, he gally played at hide and seek, or frolicked on the lawn, he was buried! Peace to his ashes!

Fairwell, my child! Thou art gone to rest.
They happy spirit, winged its flight,
Leaving clay—far from mansions of the blest,
In realms of light;
I love thee dearly, fairest one,
And wept a brother's tears for thee;
But musing of the bliss to which thou art gone,
My sorrow's free.

I would not bid my pupil stay,
Where cares and tears would be his lot;
The voice of mercy called thee home, away—
I mourn him not.

Will the Maysville Herald please copy?

—Departed this life on Saturday 5th of November, EDWIN SANDINE SON of Charles and Amelia Rowlee, in the 2d year of his age.

Maysville Prices Current.

Corn	Dealers, per bushel,	37c
Oats,	" "	20@25c
Wheat,	" "	1.25@1.37
Flour—Superfine Flour per barrel,		5.50@5.25
Buckwheat	℔ cwt	3.3.4@3.00
Hemp—In demand—Dew		2.50@2.75
Rope—Little in market—℔ cwt.		2.75@3.00
Cordage—Pots barrels,		1.00@1.12
Flour,		36@38c
Lard Kegs,		40@50c
Bacon—Chosen Ods,		$6.00
Bacon—Side and Ribs Ods,		5.50
Salt—Kanawha, No. 1 ℔ bushel,		30@
Whiskey—Retailed,		18@18
Whiskey—Wholesale,		18.00@5.00
Sugar—Orleans ℔ lb. by barrel,		7@7½
Cheese—Good article ℔ lb.		7@7½
Coffee—Rio,		7½@7½
Seed—Flaxseed—in demand,		75c

Flemingsburg Market.

Hemp, per cwt.	$3.00@5.50.
Bacon, hog round,	5@6c
Clear sides,	5@6c
Wheat,	per bushel, 50c.
Shelled Corn,	" 30c.
Corn Meal,	" 37@40c.
Extra Family Flour, per bbl., *retail*,	$5.50.
Flax Seed,	per bush., 60@75c.
Mustard Seed,	" 80@90.
4-4 Brown Muslins,	per yard, 8@10c.
N. O. Sugar,	per pound, 8@8½c.
Lard	do " 6@7c.
Cotton Yarns,	per doz., 80@90c.
Salt,	per bush., 36c

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, New Years, Nov. 5.

FLOUR—Prices on the decline. Genesee Flour, $6.56½ to 6.62½. Western Flour, 6.50 to 6.56½.

WHEAT—Prime White, $1.50 per bush. Ohio Wheat, 1.37 to 1.38.

CORN—Sales at 36c. 75c. per bush.—Prime Yellow, 75 to 78.

WHISKEY—30 cts. per gall.

BEEF—Western, prime, $12.75. Western Mess No. 1 $17.00.

LARD—Western, new, 9¾ to 10¼ cts. by the barrel.

News by the French Steamer reports money matters to be more encouraging.

Flour at Liverpool, sixth of a shilling higher. Wheat three shillings per quarter better.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.

Sale of hogs on Friday at $4.25 for those of 240 lbs.; on Saturday, at $4.12½ for those of 220 lbs.; about 350 in the pens, on Saturday.

Carrots at New York, Nov. 1st, demand active, at $5.00 to $5.25; at Baltimore, same day, $3.00 a 3.75.

Second Fall Importation.

THE undersigned have now in Store, a very LARGE and SEASONABLE Stock of Goods in the line, the larger portion of which have been purchased this fall.

They have just received their second Stock this fall, which they offer to the public precisely as they have been purchased this fall.

They have just received their second Stock this fall, which they offer to the public precisely as they have been purchased this fall.

Maysville Nov. 17, 1847.

WANTED, WHEAT & FLAXSEED; for which we will pay the highest market price BAKER & CURTIS.

Nov. 17, '47, no12tf. Market Street

Back Again.

I have rebuilt my Ware House, which was destroyed by fire in June last, and am now at my old stand, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers, and invite the merchants and farmers trading at Maysville, to give me a call; as I pledge myself to sell them goods very low. I will be in receipt of a general assortment of Groceries by the 15th of December, and will also have on hand an assortment of Iron and Nails, and a constant supply of Salt. I have engaged the services of Mr. James A. Lee, late with Wm. Lee, who has lived many years in the Salt business, and is well qualified to aid me in my business. To those who may feel willing to patronize me, I promise my personal attention to their business. JOHN B. MCILVAIN.

Nov. 17, no12tf.

Maysville and Cincinnati
EVENING & SUNDAY PACKET,

THE New Steamboat, JOHN DRENNON, (B. W. LINN, Master) Has been bought expressly for this trade; will run this season as follows—Leave Maysville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 o'clk. P. M. Leave Cincinnati on Tuesday, and Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., and Saturday 10 o'clock A. M. All orders or business of any kind in the trade, will be attended to with the strickest care and attention.

Nov. 17, 1847. no13ly.

Removal.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON Wholesale and Retail dealers in DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. Respectfully announces to their friends and customers that they have removed their extensive establishment from Third, Old stand on Wall Street, to the new and commodious brick block on Second Street, opposite the Post Office, where they are now opening a very extensive stock of Goods, embracing almost every article in their line; and where they pledge themselves to give such bargains as will be entirely satisfactory to every one who may desire to purchase. Circulars will be sent to any desiring them, in which will make it to the interest of Wholesale purchasers to give them a call, before "going further and faring worse."

Their old friends and former customers are most respectfully invited to give them a call at their new stand.

Maysville, Nov. 17, 1847. no13ly.

Just received a Large Stock of Medicines Oils, Dyes & Dye Stuffs.
J. W. JOHNSON & SON.
Nov. 13, no11tf.

Pittsburg White Lead—Just received, 50 Kegs Pure White Lead, Avery & Ogden.
50 " " No. 1 " " "
For sale low, by J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.
Nov. 13, no12tf. *D ugg ists.*

Glass—
20 Boxes Fluted Tumblers,
74 " Common Tumblers, for sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.
Nov. 17, no17tf. *Drug ist.*

300 Molasses Barrels and 150 half do. for sale by NELSON & CHILDS.
Nov. 17, 1848. no17tf.

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!—On hand and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store, a general assortment of Cloth, Plush and Glazed Caps.
Nov. 17, 47, no13tf JAS. WORMALD.

Cap Covers.—Just received at the Hat and Cap Store, on Sutton street, a lot of very fine *Glazed Cap Covers.* For sale by
Nov. 13, '47, no17tf. JAS. WORMALD.

Fashionable Beaver & Moleskin Hats.
A large assortment of *Beaver* and *Moleskin Hats*, for sale by JAMES WORMALD.
Nov. 17, no13tf, Sutton street.

FREDERICK RAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Owingsville, Bath County, Ky.* Will practice in the Counties of Bath, Montgomery, Fleming, Nicholas & Morgan.
Sept. 1, 1847, 2-ly.

Dr. SHACKLEFORD.
CONTINUES the practice of his profession in the city of Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third street, near Market.
Nov. 9, 1847. no12-ly.

JOB PRINTING.
ALEXANDRIA L. DRYDEN, having taken charge of the Printing Office in "Mt. Sterling," which was formerly printed the Courier, and refitted it, is prepared to do
All kinds of Job Printing,
at reasonable prices, and in the neatest manner.
Mt. Sterling, Nov 9, 1847. no12.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, would respectfully give notice that he has sold out his entire stock, and is desirous of closing up his business as speedily as possible. All those indebted to him are respectfully solicited to call and make payment without delay.

His successor, is **Mr. John M. McCann** of Paris, by whom the business will be conducted on a more extensively scale than heretofore. Believing him to be a gentleman every way worthy the support, confidence and patronage of the community, he would most earnestly solicit for him not only a continuance but an increase of that liberal patronage and favor which he himself has received.

W. S. BROWN.
Nov. 9, 1847. no12tf.

DUKE & MOODY.
IN addition to the large stock of STOVES received per steamer Niagara, at their
STOVE EMPORIUM,
have received, per S. B. Abraham, another lot almost every kind of Cook, Parlor, and Box STOVES. Their stock consists of the following: Wallace & Lathrop's celebrated French air holes on top, of various sizes; Imperial Light Cook fuel saver; Harrison's Air-tight, 4 size, and many others; D. & J. Wright's celebrated Premium Cook Stoves for Coal and Wood; heavy articles; Egg Stoves; Stanley's Parlor Franklin's, with cane seat; Wright's, & Plate Stoves, neat and heavy. Stove pipe, Tin, copper and sheet Iron Ware, all of which will be sold at as low prices as they can be had any place in the West. Call and examine before you purchase. DUKE & MOODY.
Maysville, Nov. 9, 1847. no12w4

A. LINDSAY.] [O. B. DORSEY.

LINDSEY & DORSEY,
Importers and Dealers
IN HARDWARE AND
Cutlery,
SADDLERY & FINDINGS.
HAVING just received, in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Edge Tools, Fishing Tackle, Rifle Barrels, Shovels and Tongs, Iron, Nails and Steel, COOKING, PARLOR, PLATE and COAL STOVES, together with a general assortment of hollow ware and castings, also
Leather.—Such as country and Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Kip, and Calf Skins, Skirting, Harness, Seating, Morocco, Saddlebags, and Pad Skins, all of which we offer for sale cheap for cash or for country produce to prompt dealers on short time. The advance we shall charge, not enabling us to offer low prices.

We would particularly call the attention of Workmen generally to our assortment of Tools and Materials, and assure them that as manufacturers, we are prepared at the shortest notice to furnish a Cincinnati made article of any description wanted at the lowest Cincinnati prices. We are respectfully invited to give us a call before laying elsewhere.

Maysville, Oct. 29, 1847. no9-4t.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 bbl. Cranberries.
5 " Dried Peaches. For Sale at the Hardware House. LINDSEY & DORSEY
Nov. 9, 1847. no12-tf.

On hand and for Sale low:
500 lbs. Country and Spanish Sole,
250 " Skirting,
100 " Blk. Harness,
1 dozen " Saddler,
4 " Calf and Hog Skins,
2 " Calf and Red Morocco Skins;
1 " fair Calf and Hog Skins. At the Hardware House, LINDSEY & DORSEY.
Nov. 9 1847. no12-tf.

Just Received, A very superior lot of MILL, ⅛ CUT and Small SAWS. For sale by LINDSEY & DORSEY.
Nov. 9, 1847. no12-tf.

Just received. A large assortment, BENCH PLANES & CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Warranted LINDSEY & DORSEY.
Nov. 9, 1847. no12-tf.

DR. STOCKTON,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and would remark, that from eight years experience, he has been engaged in various charitable institutions of the city of St. Louis, and a vigilant attendant upon the sick, being about except when necessarily so, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Office—over Hugh Barr's Hardware Store.
Sept. 1, 1847. 2-ly.

N. B. Diseases of the Eye particulary attended to.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
JOHN ATKINSON, would announce to his friends and the public, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS SHOP in the Frame one door below W. R. Lanius' Saddler Shop, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line, in the neatest, fashionable and durable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully solicits his friends and the public to call.

Flemingsburg, Sept. 15, 1847. no8tf.

MAYSVILLE HAT MANUFACTORY.
I AM now receiving and opening, at my Hat Store, in Maysville, a large and well selected assortment of

Fashionable Hats and Caps,

made to order in the East, and indented expressly for this market. My stock has been purchased on the most favorable terms, which will enable me to sell to purchasers cheaper than any house in this city. My imported stock consists of Hats and Caps of the finest quality and finish, and which I offer to the public, at a rate they can possibly be bought. *I am also a manufacturing in Maysville* a fashionable article of beaver, which I intend to offer to the public to call and examine. It is my determination to sell my goods on such terms as will make it the interest of purchasers to buy of me.

JAMES WORMALD, *Sutton Street*
Maysville, Nov. 9, 1847. no12-ly.

$75,000!!!
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

Extra Class, 49. Decided by the drawing of the Alexandria Lottery.

CLASS T, to be held at Alexandria, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1847. 78 number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.

Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	75,000 Dollars is	$75,000
1 prize of	25,000 Dollars is	25,000
1 prize of	10,000 Dollars is	15,000
1 prize of	10,000 Dollars is	10,000
1 prize of	8,000 Dollars is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 Dollars is	7,000
1 prize of	5,086 Dollars is	5,086
5 prizes of	3,000 Dollars are	15,000
15 prizes of	1,500 Dollars are	22,500
100 prizes of	1,000 Dollars are	100,000
237 prizes of	500 Dollars are	118,500
64 prizes of	200 Dollars are	22,400
64 prizes of	150 Dollars are	9,600
64 prizes of	100 Dollars are	6,400
128 prizes of	60 Dollars are	7,680
5504 prizes of	40 Dollars are	220,160
20,000 prizes of	20 Dollars are	564,480

34,412 Prizes Amounting to $1,217,816
Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters, $5, Eighths $2.50. For sale by
W. A. TIMPSON,
No. 6, Front Street,
Maysville, Nov. 9, 1847. no12-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—I have for sale 100 or 184 acres of land, in Bath county, 3½ miles from Shar

A Romance in Cork.

A young gentleman, not remarkable for manners particularly masculine, paid what are called marked attentions, some ten or eleven months back, to a lady, who, of course, was also young, and who, whether smitten with his personal appearance, or fascinated by the delicate refinement of his address, favored his pretensions.—Both resided, and now reside, in a place not a thousand miles from Cork. To complete his studies, he was obliged to visit the metropolis, and he took his leave without, however, so far as we can learn, having made the object of his attentions either a distinct proposition of marriage, or any promise she or her friends could construe into an engagement. But time were on slight wings, ten or eleven months—our informant says eleven—passed away, and then the gentleman returned.—He abstained from renewing the acquaintance he fulfilled to repeat his offer of the choice of lovers. One morning, a few days back, he was aroused by the intelligence, that the brother of the lady was below, wishing to see him on business of particular importance. What could it be? No matter he made his toilet, and left the expedition, and went down. He was confronted by the lady's brother, and required abruptly enough, to say what were his intentions with reference to the lady. He decided quickly having ever indulged love or marriage, in any form. His disavowals went for nothing; he was required to explain in presence of the lady and her family, and, consequently, he said the lady's brother pressed forthwith to his residence. Licences had previously been procured! The parties were of different religions. The gentleman was ushered up stairs; and, together with the brother, he entered the drawing room, bonjour his accomplice, who was by now, arrayed in full canonicals, a Protestant clergyman, evidently prepared to tie the indissoluble knot, and the lady and her parents, the former manifestly ready for the ceremony. Glancing round the room in wonder, his wilderment he was in no small degree alarmed at the presence of a case of pistols, lying on the sideboard, primed and loaded, he supposed, and correctly, if our informant is not the victim of deception. What did it all mean? He was soon told. He had not only wounded the lady's peace of mind, but dishonored her reputation. He must marry her before he left the room, or take the consequences. The prot stations were unavailing. To escape violence, it is said, he consented to follow the performance of the ceremony. The Prot stant clergyman couplet d his office. The matrimonial bond was not, however, yet sufficiently fettered; and a Catholic clergyman being in attendance in another part of the house, he was summoned and directed to give additional validity to the hymeneal contract. He did so; and when the knot was thoroughly welded, the bridegroom's fortitude forsook him; he fainted. He recovered, and was allowed to retire without further impediment. He regained his own domicile in safety, and there he has ever since remained, not trusting himself a broad, nor returning to consult the "panacea of his bosom." Rumor adds, that prosecutions are threatened, first against one or both clergymen, and next against the unordained participator in this fashionable notion. So ends the story. Time, and place, and names have been communicated to us; but, at present, we do not feel justified in publishing with more distinctness the circumstances of this strange, and most eventful history.—*Cork paper.*

Mode of Renovating Apple Orchards.

I came in possession last spring of a bearing apple-orchard, just such as many parts as the face of New Jers y are blessed with. It here the unerring marks of almost total neglect. The heads of the trees were a perfect mat of moss-covered sunken branches, with an abundance of sprouts shooting up at the base of the trees, presenting the most unsightly and slovenly appearance. It is probable that I should have gone, fifty miles were directed and grubbing, which I did thoroughly and effectually, at least to my own satisfaction. My next object was to spade and dig away the tough, hill-bound sward for about two feet in diameter from around the body of each tree, and with saw and axe, to clear away all sprouts. With the spade, I scraped off the old loose bark of the trunk of the trees, and then with a sharp pointed hoe, and a piece of flexible, stiff iron wire, I dug out the green moss of the apple tree, *the borer.* I th n threw an and each tree nearly half a bush l of unleached wood-ashes, and afterwards dug in round it in a coat of good barn-yard manure, covered about six inches thick and secured from the drying influence of the sun, with road-washings, which, by the by, is *great stuff* for trees. This is what I have tried, I share, and I feel confident my orchard looks vastly different.

It is my intention to wash the trunks of the trees with strong soap-suds plow up all the land, and lime it with oyst r-shell lime. Then you may possibly hear from me again, and I probably yet invite the effects of my plan.

W. D.

Morristown, N. J.

Cheap Beer.

Take of water, 3 gallons hops, 1 pound. Boil half the water with the hops in a kettle to the other half in the tun, and will mix it with one gallon of molasses and a little yeast. Ferment.

Good Table Beer.

Take of malt, 8 bushels hops, 7 lbs. treacle, 25 pounds; brew for ten barrels. It is improved in flavor by putting an ounce of cut root, a dozen cloves, a dozen coarse biscuits, and a few scalded hops, to every hogshead.

☞ I will dictate a pence in the city Also on the last of Sept mber," said Gen. Santa Ana to his left Nov Orleans Vera Cruz. And on the 24th of August the city of Mexico was at his mercy, and the negotiations for peace were in progress at his bidding! The whole programme of his prediction is now history.—*Amer. Dem.*

Hard of Hearing.

"I have a small ball against you!" said a pertinacious looking collector, as he entered the store of one who had required the character of a hard customer.

"Yes, sir, a very fine day, indeed," was the cool reply.

"I am not speaking of the weather—ball, yes!" rejoined Peter, in a louder key.

"It would be better if we had a little rain."

"D—— the rain!"—continued the collector, and raising his voice, "have you any money on your bill?"

"Beg your pardon, sir, I'm a little hard of hearing. I have made it a rule not to loan my funds to strangers—and I really don't recognize you."

"I'm collecting for the Philadelphia Daily Extinguisher, sir, and have a bill against you," persisted the collector, at the top of his voice, producing the bill and thrusting it in the face of the deafer.

"I've already subscribed—paid for no one, you may put the note back in your pocket-book—I really cannot endorse it."

"Confound your endorsement—will you pay it?"

"You'll pay it! No doubt, sir—but there is always some risk about those matters, you know—so I must decline it, sir."

"The money must be mine to-day!"

"Oh, yes—ninety days"—but I wouldn't endorse; I'm not for a w ck—out of one of my store, sir. It is seldom I un press ed for an endorsement even by friends—on the part of the *stranger*, sir, such conduct is inexplicable. Do not force me to put you out of my store, sir."

"And the bill was returned to the Extinguisher" office, endorsed—"no information d ar fha couldn't understand."—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

Salting Meat.

The sooner meat is salted after being killed the better, as it then possesses considerable absorbent power, which is gradually loss by age, and when it becomes putrid it can never be salted at all. One of the best modes of curing is, to rub the meat well with a mixture of common rock-salt 2 lbs., saltpeter 2 oz., and moist sugar 1½ oz., till every crevice is thoroughly penetrated, after which it should be set aside till the next day, when it should be covered with fresh salt in such parts as have been most exposed. It may then be advantageously packed in a proper cask, and subjected to pressure, adding a little more salt as may be necessary, and turning it daily till sufficiently cured.

When the brine, as it forms, is allowed to drain from the meat, the mode is called *dry salting*; but when, on the contrary, it is allowed to remain on it, the mode is called *wet-salted*. On a small scale, the latter is most conveniently performed by rubbing the meat with salt, &c., as above directed, and after it has lain a few hours, putting it into a pickle formed by dissolving 8 lbs. of sal peare in 2 gallons of water, this pickling liquor becomes weaker by use, and should therefore be occasionally boiled down a little and skimmed, adding, at the same time, more of the dried ingredients.

Prospectus for subscriptions to

"THE CONVENTION."

ROBERT C. WICKS, EDIT R.

The undersigned will resume the publication of "The Convention" on the 1st of January next, and continue it until the August Elections follow ing. As heretofore, "The Convention" will be devoted to the discussion of the Convention question; contain such Miscellaneous matter and News as may be deemed interesting and will maintain a neutral position in Non-Social Politics.

As this is the only paper which has been exclusively devoted to the Convention question, he conceives it to be unnecessary to attempt to impress the friends of a Convention with the importance of establishing it in a form which shall be readily decided and in one to give it a general circulation, he puts the paper at a price so sufficient to pay the cost of publication. He therefore indulges the hope that the friends of a Convention generally, will interest themselves in procuring and forwarding the names of subscribers.

TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 copy	$1,00
6 copies	5,00
13 copies	10,00
40 copies to clubs,	20,00

☞ All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at Frankfort, post paid.

Public Sale.—Read, every body!

ON Saturday the 12th inst, I will sell at Public Auction, at my residence in Flemingsburg, a large assortment of SADDLERY, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, and Martingles, Gaths, Whips, &c. &c. Also, Together with a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, all of which will be sold without the least reserve, for cash or good bond and good security.

W. R. LANDIS.

Flemingsburg, Nov. 3, 1847.

Public Sale of a valuable Farm.

I WILL offer at sale at the Court House door in Flemingsburg, on the 4th Monday, in January, next, (fifth day county court day, 1848,) a valuable farm of Dempsey Dye's, lying on Johnson's fork in Fleming county near Elizabeth Mills, about 3 miles from Hillsville, 6 miles from Maysick, and 7 miles from Flemingsburg, containing in all 375 Acres, well watered, in a good state of cultivation, and 1 half of the same formerly owned by Dempsey Jackson, deceased.

The farm is in a suitable and river of of immediate and on the whatever, being sold by virtue of a decree of Fleming Circuit Court, in the suit of Burge vs. Dye against Jackson, Dye, and others, and by *a second* decree of *sale* interest. It is well watered and a valuable stock farm, and the purchaser will find it a bargain.

All stock or sewand others to this or any country, desiring to purchase a good Farm would do well to call on the undersigned, Flemingsburg, Bargess & Dye will show them at any time.

JOHN B. BOTTS.

Flemingsburg, Nov. 3, 1847. nov11-3t.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the farm of Joseph Southerlin in Bath County, about 8 miles west of Sharpsburg, on the night of the 29th of September, a Bay

BAY HORSE,

about 3 years old, 15 hands and upwards high, a small lump about the middle of the back bone, and a small white spot on the forehead, I give the above Reward for the apprehension of the THIEF and the delivery of the Horse, or half of the above reward for the Horse.

SAMUEL STONE.

Bath County, Oct. 16, 1847. 43t-6.

Fleming Circuit Court

Hiram Coulter, &c., } In Chancery.
vs.
Hiram Coulter, &c.

Ottowa Trans. 1847.—Upon the bill filed in this cause, it appearing that the defendants, without the debtor, the same has been referred to the undersigned, to take proof of all the claims against said estate, and the creditors thereof and others notified, that they must pursuant to the order of said court appear before me, and make proof of the claims against said estate, or be barred, or they will be barred. I will receive claims at my office, and shall attend on every Monday in each month, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims against said estate.

JOHN P. FAYNE, M. F. C. C.

Fleming, Oct. 27, 1847. nl0-4t.

Commissioners Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Bath Circuit Court, rendered at the September Term, 1847, in Commissioner's suit of Denoe, will sell at Public Auction, on the 29th day of Nov. on the premises where William Cropper, dec'd, lived and died, the

TRACT OF LAND

Containing about 111 acres of first rate land, well situated, two miles east of Sharpsburg—excellent Water, a good dwelling House, &c.—Terms—one third in hand, the balance on credit given, which will be on the day of sale, one third 12 months thereafter, one third two years from the day of sale. A Lien reserved on the land for the purchase money, until paid

—WM. DENOE.

Five Negroes.

To wit: One old man, one old woman, 55 and three valuable boys, from 12 to 20 years of age, on a credit of four months—Bond and approved security for the purchase money. The bonds for the LAND and NEGROES have the force and effect of English bonds.

THO'S SUMMERS, Cad'r.

Sept. 27, 1847. 26-6w.

CASH!

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

[White Corner, opposite Dudley's Hotel.]

T. A. ROSS, & CO., are now in receipt of a large and complete stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by an experienced buyer, "CASH, to which they would invite the attention of their friends, and buyers generally, a feeling assured they can sell every one, in price, style, or quality.

Buying and selling for *CASH ONLY*, and continuing the business in the

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

exclusively, will enable them to sell *FER RATE*; they are determined to please, on inducement for buyers to deal with them. They offer to warrant all they sell.

They have also received, Mr. Sneffler and "a few more of the same sort," who will make all kin d of work for Ladies and Gentlemen, at short notice, and in the very best style. They have Gentlemen, who wish a very fine and fashionable Boot, will give them a call.

Just received a lot of the most fashionable Leathers—also, a large lot of Findings, to which they invite the attention of the craft.

T. A. ROSS, & CO.

Flemingburg, Oct. 4, 1847. 37-6t.

FRESH ARRIVAL,

AND STILL CHEAPER!

THE SUBSCRIBER again has the pleasure of inviting the attention of his friends and the public, to a new, rich, and well selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, latest fashions which he has just received, direct from the city, and is now offering for sale, at prices, unusually low for cash, and approved credit. Among his stock may be found the following:

Extra Super Black Silk Hats,	
Good Black Silk Hats,	$2,00
do do For Hats	$1 and 1,50
do do No 2 Bush Hats	$1,50

Also a superior Stock of Boots and Shoes; Boys cloth Guard Caps, Mens Point Island Mens Monterey, do Fur trimmed, do Cloth Caps, do Fur trimmed, do do extra Fur, do Oil Silk, For sporting Hats, Boys do do

The friends are most respectfully invited to call, examine and purchase, and he promises to make it to their interest to do so.

Flemingsburg, Dec. 25 1845.—no19-1y.

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. H. Burns, Jonathan F. Spradling, and G. W. Vaughn is now dissolved and the business is still carried on under the same firm style of W. H. Burns, Jonathan F. Spradling, and Henry J. Spradling; and the late firm is bound to pay all the debts sold firm owes.

JOSEPH THOMPSON'S

Flemingburg, Oct. 27, 1847. nl0-4t.

Not 22,000 Mexicans against 7,000 AMERICANS, but 18 Credit Stores against ONE CASH ESTABLISHMENT!

And as well might Mexicans expect to triumph over American arms, as for those who wear pants to live Credit Stores, and to sell goods at cheap rates than those who live for Cash! Wherever it (the Cash System) has been fairly tried, Gen. Taylor's doctrine prevails, and it will succeed!

Dispute it as you may, the fact is evident that money will always buy the best bargains, and that Cash will always sell cheapest. The fact is

JOS. THROOP & CO.,

HAVING just received, *direct* from NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, one of the large st and best selected assortments of

GOODS

Ever offered in this market, can unhesitatingly say to their friends and customers, and to all who want Goods cheaper by lower than they ever saw them, that now is the time! Then Cash or approved credit, Cash or Produce, or Cash and produce, and they are resolved to sell them.

Customers, look at your interest! Don't be deceived by the cry of "Cheap Goods and ruining the prices!" It is perfectly useless for you to pay from 50 to 50 per cent extra profit, for anything in the world, and yet be cheated. Don't be deceived when we tell you that we can sell Black Alpacas Lustres at 25 cents per yard, Linsey Jeans at 25 cents per yard, Factory Jeans at 25; Fancy Cassimeres, a good article, 87½ cents.

The most splendid assortment of CASSIMERES in the market, and at prices that are unequaled for cheapness. BEAVERS—they have lots of them—and good woolen ones, at 1,00 cash, and so on

HATS AND CAPS.

They expect to undersell anything ever offered in this place. For Hats they have $1,00, and Caps at 12½ cts. To their splendid stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

They have a full assortment of prices, to suit everybody, believing that they can make it to their interest to sell, as their assortment is three times larger than any other house, and the MUST BE SOLD—They have all sorts and sizes, and at prices that will suit everybody. Good course Boots at $2,00 a pair, Ladies Shoes at 75 cts.

Avery & Ogden's pure WHITE LEAD, at $2,00 per keg, Best Linseed Oil at 75 to 80 cts. Sperm Oil, Tanners Oil, Neats Foot, Castor, on hand, at from 8 to 11 cents per dozen, best Cotton Batts at 6 cents. And then, we would say, Don't forget the Place, it is boundy solid—Corner of Pepper, 12½ do. do. 25, Cash Prices, 12½ do. do. 19, Coppers, 8, do. do. 10, Cents, Shillings, Sixpences, Quarters, &c. do. do. 6, Rabin Writing Paper, 12½ cts per quire, is formerly sold here at 25.

HARDWARE

Well assorted, and as cheap as the cheapest, because you look at it before buying! Cotton Sills 25 cents, Axes at $1,00 and other things in that line, equally as low. NAILS of all sorts and sizes, very Cheap.

Glassware.—LOTS of it.

Also, a general assortment of TRINKETS and FANCY GOODS, rather trimmings, worsted skeins, worsted and silk hose, worsted and silk mitts and gloves, laces, edgings, insertings, suspenders, gingham, worsted and silk fringes, Ladies Dress Trimmings, Ladies Dress Buttons, ivory plaids, exchanger dressing, horseys, bristles, thimbles, factory jeans, satinetts, cassimeres, well worth 87½ cts. &c. &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—A very large lot of heavy plain cloths, blanket overcoats, Kersey Pants, Cassimere Pants, Coats worth $10 to $15 each. Vests, pants, &c.

Just to tend you a sample—CALL AND SEE, LADIES!

Flour and Salt.—Always on hand, and as cheap as any body, certain, and warranted good and sweet.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.—Having taken an agency from an extensive manufacturing house in Cincinnati, Saddles as low as $6,00—blind bridles, at $1,00—and prime Calfhars at 87½ cents. Farmers, come and see for yourselves!

They wish to Purchase

5,000 lbs. Ginseng, 500 lacy lards, this Fall, 200 lbs. Beeswax, 500 lbs. Bees Wax, 100 lbs. Feathers, 500 bushels Wheat, and such other articles as are usually taken in *EXCHANGE FOR GOODS*, for which a liberal price will be paid.

In conclusion they would return their thanks to the public generally, and the adjoining counties, who have so liberally patronized them since they located in this place and would say that if industry and the Cash business, selling *GOODS MUCH CHEAPER*

Than they can be had elsewhere, and using every fair means to accommodate, will obtain it, they WILL have it.

A large supply of superior Lard Kegs, either for sale or to be put up free of charge.

JOSEPH THROOP, & CO.

Mount Sterling, October 11, 1847. no3-6t.

TURPENTINE Agents for the celebrated Grafenberg Pills, Green Mountain Ointment and Eye Lotion, and have a fine supply on hand.

J. T. & C.

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY

No. 56 Cedar street, New York.

LEE, JUDSON & LEE,

(LATE LEE & JUDSON.)

OCCUPY the spacious FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, NO. 56 CEDAR STREET—the work of which is exclusively to the exhibition and sale of the SINGLE ARTICLE OF

PRINTED CALICOES.

Their present Stock consists of nearly

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,

Embracing some THOUSANDS of different patterns, purchased by an experienced buyer, and offering desirable in the line, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

All of which are offered for cash, or satisfactory credit, at the LOWEST PRICES, by the

PIECE OR PACKAGE.

New Styles are received almost every day, and many of them are put up for our own sales and not to be found elsewhere.

The lowest lists of prices, corrected from day to day, with every variation in the market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will be able to form some idea of the extent and variety of our assortment, when we state, that the value of our manufacturing stock, ONLY, is from a million to the value of the entire stock of city goods usually kept by our largest wholesale jobbers. This fact, taken in connection with the facts, that means and our attention, instead of being divided among a vast variety of articles, are devoted wholly to one article, and that the package which we manufacture is deemed perfectly unique and it shall be our care that none who visit our establishment shall meet with any disappointment.

Our assortment is complete at all seasons, so that buyers will find GREENS, A LIFE.

P. S.—B. F. LEE, formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees and late senior partner in the firm of Lee, Judson & Lee, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has resumed his connection he withdrew some time ago, his personal supervision, he can safely warrant every article sold by the house, and he hopes that the old customers shall have the same patronage in this branch of trade, which Lees & Judson so deservedly the other two houses to which he belonged.

July, 13, 1847. 47-tf.

NOTICE!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th of October, 1847, a

NEGRO SLAVE,

About 35 years old, six feet high, a slender made, copper color, one front tooth gone. He took with him a black pacing Horse, with a rare back. The boy had on a hunting shirt, a mixed pair of pantaloons, and a black hat. He is quite intelligent, and somewhat inclined to be saucy. He has a wife in Greenup county, and perhaps he has gone there. A liberal REWARD will be paid to any person who will apprehend him and secure him in any jail in this State, or return him to the subscriber, at Mt. Sterling, Ky. The boy has been a free boy but little doubt, and will say that he belongs to the subscriber, Jackson.

WILLIS ROBERTS.

Mt. Sterling, Oct. 8 1847. 46-tf.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED,

To buy NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

at the Cash and Produce Store!

BISHOP & MORRIS, have just received and are now opening their Fall Stock of selected Dry Goods, direct from NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA. The assortment consists of a great variety of Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen which have been selected with great care, and suitable for this market, among which may be found:

Blue black barred Silks, Silk warped Alpacas, Mode, striped, plain and barred Bombazines, Fancy colored Cashmeres, Rich style of Dress Ginghams, Dress Silks, worsted; Good Alpacas low as 25, Gold Plaid Cashmeres, Turkey Cashmere embroidered Shawls, Hogie and black do., Heavy black Cloth Shawls, Gous plaid Bombazine, Cashmere do. do. 87½, Black Silk Plaid Bombazine do. Mode colored do., Fancy Scarfs, &c.

The Domestic department contains a large assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, (some as low as 12½,) Checks, &c., &c.

For the gentlemen, they have fine black and blue Satin French Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, blue Blanket for Over-coats, Satin and Valencia Vestings, Silk Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. Also, a good Factory Jean at 20 cents per yard.

SOUTH AND SHOES.

Stout Boots, from 2 to 3 lbs. Men's Boots, from 3 to 5 lbs., Men's course and fine Boots, Monroe Shoes assorted, Calf Boots all sorts and sizes, Ladies' Calf and Kid Boots, do. Gaiter Boots, Ladies Morocco Bushkins, do. extra fine Kid, Slippers, do., common do., 50 cts. pair, Ladies' Morocco Slippers.

HATS AND CAPS,

A general assortment of Hats and Caps at all prices, and every quality. Also, Hats for old men, and full sorts of fashionable Caps for men and boys, very cheap, unusually

HARDWARE

AND QUEENSWARE,

of every variety and price all warranted to be cheaper than can be found in town.

GROCERIES.

A good supply. Good Imperial Tea at 50 cts. per lb.

Ready-Made Clothing.—Such as, Cloth and Blanket Coats, Vests, Pants, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

☞ Our Goods have been bought in NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, at the lowest Cash Prices, and we will offer them at 10 per cent less than any Hong West of the Mountains especially all those that buy and sell on Cash Prices, and we will be able to make purchasing elsewhere! But not forget the place but be sure to come to the old Cash Store of

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, October, 7, 1847. no8-4t.

WANTED.—10,000 bushels of

WHEAT, 2,000 bushels of FLAX-SEED, 1,000 pounds of BEES WAX, 500 pounds FEATHERS, 500 pounds BEES-WAX, 1,000 Keges of LARD, this Fall, for which I will pay the highest cash prices, paid, at the Old Cash Store of

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Nash's Ark,

Still continues to make her regular trips to Maysville and no Storage is charged upon Goods landed in said wagon—and this

B. & M.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend on 1 st 9th day of November, 1847, with the surveyor of the county of Montgomery or his deputy, and the special Commissioner appointed for the purpose by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County; at my residence in Owingsville, in the Bath County, in said county about ten miles east of Mount Sterling, and shall there proceed with said Surveyor, and commissioner, to the examination of the beginning corners of my 1000 acre Survey, being two white oaks and a dog wood, and the north corner to the Tract of Land, on Licking Key's 19,000 acre Survey, on the point of a ridge, and shall from that place proceed to run and record a tract of land, which I claim in virtue of a Pre-emption Right, and Settlement, on the Tract of the Thousand Nine Hundred acres