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AGENTS.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.
Elizaville, Daniel Picklin, jr.
Sharpsburg Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wilson Wood.
Cross Roads, Bath county, John M. Rice.
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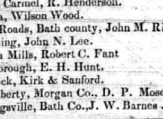

POETRY.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

THINGS I LOVE.

I love the calm and peaceful hour
When shades of night descend;
The twilight hath a magic power
To which my soul doth bend.
All scenes are fairer to the sight
When softened by evening mellow light.

I love to see the glorious sun,
With broad and burning crest,
When day its numbered hours hath run,
Sink calmly down to rest—
For, like the dying Christian, he
Departs to rise more gloriously.

The lingering tints that blaze on high
Enraptured I behold,
Beaming before the gazing eye
Like sea of molten gold.
More wond'rous to the eye it seems,
Than Etna with its lava streams.

I love to wander when men sleep,
And contemplate alone,
And vigils o'er the midnight keep
While zephyrs softly moan:
For, then no callous wretch is near—
To mock the sympathising tear.

I love to watch the vault above,
When stars are shining clear,
And waft a sigh to those I love—
Though none that sigh can hear.
In every star of heaven, I see
A semblance of the Deity.

WESTERN BARD.

From the New York Mirror.

PASSAGES FROM ERNEST MALTRAVERS.

This last work of Bulwer's is one of the most peculiar that he has written. It is supposed to give a true picture of his own literary fortunes, and brings him more nearly into personal contact with his readers, than any of his other novels, not excepting 'Pelham,' which the world at one time insisted upon considering as a portrait. With all his sophistry, the genius of Bulwer is undoubted; and there is not one of his works but presents many a capital apothegm, as worthy of preservation as the following pithy passages from Ernest Maltravers.

EARLY INSTRUCTION.

Teresa was trying to teach her first-born to read, and seated by the open window of the villa, in her neat, not precise dishabille—with the little boys delicate, yet bold and healthy countenance, looking up fearlessly at hers, while she was endeavoring to initiate him—half gravely, half laughingly—into the mysteries of monosyllables, the proud boy and the fair young mother made a delightful picture. De Montaiger was reading the essays of his celebrated namesake, in whom he boasted, I know not with what justice, to claim an ancestor. From time to time he looked from the page to take a glance at the progress of his heir, and keep up with the march of intellect. But he did not interfere with the maternal lecture, he was wise enough to know that there is a kind of sympathy between a child and a mother, which is worth all the grave superiority of a father in making learning palatable to young ears. He was far too clever a man not to despise all the systems for forcing infants under knowledge-frames, which are the present fashion. He knew that philosophers never made a greater mistake than in insisting so much upon beginning abstract education from the cradle. It is quite enough to attend to an infant's temper, and correct that cursed predilection for telling fibs, which falsifies all Dr. Rosa's absurd theory about innate propensities to truth, and makes the prevailing epidemic of the nursery. Above all, what advantage ever compensates for hurting a child's health, or breaking his spirit? Never let him learn, more than you can help it, the crushing bitterness of fear. A bold child, who looks you in the face, speaks the truth and shames the devil; that is the stuff of which to make good and brave—ay, and wise men!

GIRLS *versus* BOYS.

There is always something of nature's own gentility in every young woman, (except, indeed, when they get together and fall a gigling.) It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape, than our rough, masculine angels. A vulgar boy requires, heaven knows what assiduity, to move three steps—I do not say like a gentleman, but like a body that has a soul in it; but give the least advantage of society or tuition to a peasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is sentiment in all women and sentiment gives delicacy to thought, and act to manner. But sentiment with men is generally acquired, an offspring of the intellectual quality, not, as with the other sex, of the moral.

PORTRAIT OF TERESA.

She was at most four-and-twenty years, mirthful and playful as a child, but with a certain feminine and fascinating softness in her unrestrained gestures and sparkling gayety, which seemed to subdue her natural joyousness into the form and method of conventional elegance. Dark hair, carelessly arranged, an open forehead, large, black, laughing eyes, a small straight nose, a complexion just relieved from the olive, by an evanescent yet perpetually recurring blush, a round dimpled cheek, an exquisitely-shaped mouth, with small, pearly teeth, and a light and delicate figure, a little below the ordinary standard, complete the picture of Madame de Montaigne.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

What a new step in the philosophy of life does a young man of genius make, when he first compares his theories and experience with the intellect of a clever woman. Perhaps it does not elevate him, but how it enlightens and refines! What numberless minute, yet important mysteries in human character and practical wisdom does he drink unconsciously from the sparkling *persiflage* of such a companion! Our education is hardly ever complete without it.

FAME.

There is no unhappier wretch than a man who is ambitious, but disappointed; who has the desire for fame, but has lost the power to achieve it; who longs for the goal, but will not and cannot put away his slippers to walk to it.

PLEASANT COUNTRIES.

The pleasantest countries for strangers are the worst countries for natives, (behold Italy,) *vice versa*.

THE TEMPTATION AND THE AVOWAL.

'I have played,' said Maltravers, and I know the temptation. I dare not play now. I love the excitement, but I have been humbled at the debasement; it is a moral drunkenness, that is worse than the physician.—'You speak warmly. 'Because I feel keenly. I once won of a man I respected, who was poor. His agony was a dreadful lesson to me. I went home, and was terrified to think I had felt so much pleasure in the pain of another. I have never played since that night.' 'So young and so resolute!' said Valerie, with admiration in her voice and eyes; 'you are a strange person. Others would have been cured by losing, you were cured by winning. It is a fine thing to have principle at your age, Mr. Maltravers,'—'I fear that it was rather pride than principle,' said Maltravers. 'Error is sometimes sweet but there is no anguish like an error of which we feel ashamed. I cannot submit to blush for myself.' 'Ah!' muttered Valerie; this is the echo of my own heart! She rose and went to the window. Maltravers paused a moment and followed her. Perhaps he half thought there was an invitation in the movement. There lay before them the still street, with its feeble and unfrequented lights: beyond, a few stars struggling through an atmosphere unusually clouded, brought the murmuring ocean partially into sight. Valerie leaned against the wall, and the draperies of the window veiled her from all the guests save Maltravers; and between her and himself was a large marble vase filled with flowers.

ALL HAIL!—THE TWO POLLIES IS AFLOAT.

Among the numerous *"all hails"* of late, and we have had a *"hail storm,"* none gives us more gratification than the information contained in the following letter from our friend *Major Downing.*

The release of the "Two Pollies" from her long perilous situation, is in our opinion a mere prelude to the escape of hundreds from the mud and quicksands in which they have been plunged,—the moral is a plain one—we hope it will not be lost.

We commend the proposition touching rejoicing to the Committee of 76. It is well to bear in mind, that we are called on, not to imitate bad examples, but to set good ones. We believe that it is the Major's notion, and the Major is knowing in all these matters.

On Board the Two Pollies,
Rockaway, L. I., Nov. 11, 1837.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Express.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for sendin the papers regularly,—but I haint had time to write to you now for some time.

I believe my last letter tell'd you about the condition of Uncle Sam and his buttons, but I am not sartain.

I have now the satisfaction to tell you,—and you may tell it to all creation,—that *the "Two Pollies" is afloat,* and this is nigh upon the way it come about. Some weeks ago I got a letter from Uncle Joshua, tellin me to keep a sharp look out on the tides along about the beginnin of November,—that they had a plagy high one down there in Maine,—and shortly before that there was a considerable rise in Rhode Island, and it would sartinly be the same *all along shore,*—and accordin to his kalklation, there would be a *real rouser* along by York State, somewhere from the first to the middle of this month,—and that if I ever expected to git the "Two Pollies" off this was the time to keep a sharp look-out, for Congress had done nothin to help at the last session, and might not at the next. And sure enuf, on the 6th jist at sunrise, it began to rise, and every followin tide kept a goin a leetle beyond the last one; and by sundown of the 8th, *"The glorious 8th November,"* the Two Pollies begun to lift out of the sand, and roll—and to rights up she come on an even keel and swung off to her anker, which had been run out into deep water.

The next morning the folks began to gather along shore, and every livin crittur who could get off, all come on board—and sich a time as we had there for a spell, I kalklate haint been seen for many a day on board a vessel, sound as ever in her hull, but wantin spars, sails, and riggin. My old friend *Zeikel Bigelow,* was among the visiters, and nothin would do but he must deliver an address to the folks—and he is, you know, a complete hand at that—and so up he got on the windass, and did *pore it out there* for about half an hour most [illegible]ful. He stood like a tea-pot, one arm a kimbo and totlier *spouting*—and such a stream!! there was no gitin by it. He thanked *everybody* and *everything,* that had any hand in gettin the Two Pollies off shore—he said the same causes would lift more folks out of the 'mud' than we had any notion on, for that the Two Pollies was not the only object that had been run on shore by the wickedness, and the ignorance, and selfishness of *some folks,* and when he come to speak of *them folks,* and tell *how and why* all this trouble had been brought on the country entirely by their *wickedness,* their *ignorance,* and their *willfulness,* he just took up his swill tub and emptied the hull scrape right over 'em. I never in my born days hearn the like.

After this address was over, we all gave *three times three* good hearty cheers, and the Two Pollies, she rolled from side to side, like a good natured laugher, first one scupper in and then tother, just as though she was taken part in the fun: and which she had a right to do.

The Two Pollies, as I said afore, is sound in her hull, and all her ground tackle is as good as ever: but she wants refittin, and as yet, I am a leetle puzzled to know which port to carry her to for an outfit. Some think she ought to be rigged on a *new plan,* and that a "convention of riggers" is to meet in New York on the 27th of this month, to fix a plan for riggin vessels generally. This being the case, I don't know but it is the best to take the Two Pollies to New York and let them all take a look at her, and then decide. I must say, I haint got much confidence in any *"new rig,"* especially if it has any thing like an *"experiment"* about it—all I know about it is the Two Pollies was a *clipper* in her day, and with the rig she had, and unless I am sartin that a change will be best, I wont give my consent. As the Two Pollies was never abandoned to the underwriters by the owners, who are all of the *"don't give up the ship"* order—there wont be any trouble on that score—but more of this in my next.

Well, how about the late elections. What in natur has got into folks! What has become of *"the party!"*—Do tell, now—I want to know!!! I have hearn tell of "knocking folks into the middle of next week"—but if the news I got is only half true, you wont find some folks for a good many weeks to come—*"Sich a gitten up stairs"*—(as they say down in Georgia)—I never hearn on afore—why it seems to me, them plagy Whigs have *hoed out* tother party completely, and not left enuf for seed.

I hear tel you are going to have a jollification on this matter on the 22d instant. I must git the Two Pollies up to town by that time if possible, and take a hand in it—but I hope it will be one of that kind that will *do more good* than *evil.* Now I'll tell you what my *notion* is about it, and what *I* for one *mean to do*—I mean to make a kalkalation of what it would cost to *illuminate* the biggest house (if I had one) in the city,—then I would, instead of spendin this money in this way, jist lay it by till the winter comes, and either take it myself or give it to a ward committee to buy wood or coal for such families as by misfortune are sufferin and destitute—I would make no distinction of party, but *wherever* there were found sufferin women and children *there* I would go in and make an *illumination.* I hope every good Whig will go for, and take my word for it, it will bring *blessins* on *the cause* and *the party.* This course will be rank poison to the *leadin dimigogues* of the Loco Foco party—they are the chaps that tell the ignorant but honest poor that the Whigs are their very worst enemies, and some believe it, when it is well known—and none know it better than these Loco Foco leaders, especially the Buffalo tribe—that it is a rank lie. There are no people in the wide world more charitable than the American people. I know it,—and who dares deny it! Let any man go abroad—and then come home—and then hear what he says about it. Well then, if this is so, who is it gives liberally of the fruits of his industry,—the man who has somethin, or the man who has nothin!—and yet we hear some of these Loco Foco dimigogues, who are too idle to work for an honest livin, talkin round among the ignorant and the wicked, and tellin 'em to join in the cry of down with the rich, and tryin in fact, to make it a sin in any man to have more with his industry and virtue, than *they* have with their idleness and wickedness. I dont like to trust myself in writin more on this matter, as my dander always begins to lift when I think on't.

But about this jollification talk'd on, I dont see that better could be done than the plan I propose,—and I hope somethin as nigh like it as possible will be adopted;—however, I dont know but we must have somethin by way of markin this election; and instead of an *illumination,* let a big gun tell the story from every hill top, 76 times—*"Slam Bang"*—from the sea shore to the lakes and back agin—and I call on my friend Prentice, of the "Louisville Journal" away over in old Kentucky, to charter that big thunder cloud he promised a spell ago, to let off a real rouser, and I hope every State will take its own time in jinin in with this victory, till it comes round through old Virginny, and let the last roar of the big guns be heard on the bay when Congress gits together, jist to tell the folks there, that the wind has shifted and its high time to tack ship.

And as regards *returnin thanks* for blessins receiv'd, the Governor has already appointed a day for a general thanksgiving all over the State, and if any man will read that *"proclamation"* now, he will see that the Governor must had a notion that in addition to *good crops and good health, good sound constitutional principles* would be established—and now, if all these aint worth being thankful for, then are we ungrateful. As a day then is appointed by the Governor, let us all, as our good old fathers did before us, go to church and have a good sermon, and jine in the sarvices of praise and thanksgivin, and then come home and git the family together, and invite in as many as there is room for, and who haint got no family, and if there be any *punkins* in creation, I hope they wont be neglected; and I hope no man of the *rale grit* will, on that day, fail to top off a thanksgiving dinner with a *genuine punkin pie* and do all in his power to see that his poorest neighbor has one too. I somehow feel sure things go right when *punkin pies* are respected; our pious and patriotic fathers patronized them—and no two things in my mind, seem to hinge together so *snug,* and have hung together *so long* as patriotism and *punkins.* Your friend and obedient servant,

J. DOWNING, *Major,*
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

HOBOKEN COURSE RACES.—Before giving you an account of the races to-day, permit me to congratulate you on the thrice glorious victory which we have gained in the Empire State—New York is redeemed!—The star of the whigs is in the ascendant, and now shines in meridian splendor! It is a glorious time! Every body seems happy, the streets are filled with people, and the shouts of the victors fill the air with sounds of gladness. It is one general holiday, and in consequence thousands of spectators were on the course to-day, who possibly might not have been. There were nearly as many present as at the great race between Henry and Eclipse, and more than were at the great race last week on Long Island, when Lady Cliffden beat the finest field of horses that ever started at once in this country, in the best time.

The entries for to-day were Atalanta, Lady Cliffden and Picton. The betting in the city ranged at 3 to 2 against Lady Cliffden, 5 to 3 against Picton and about the same against Atalanta. There were considerable sums laid out on 3 to 2 Atalanta against Picton, (Virginia rules.) The general impression was that Picton would take the first heat. His performance last week at the Island, when he ran the first heat in 7 m. 44s. and the expressed opinion of many that he might have won the race, if he had trailed Mingo the first heat, made many shy of him. The friends of Lady Cliffden stood by her unflinchingly. They were satisfied that no horse in America could have beaten her in the "great race," and the expressed believe of her rider that she could even have taken the first heat from Picton gave them confidence and assured them of success. Atalanta had her friends, and always will have and well she deserves them. With two such "kill devils" as Cliffden and Picton her chance indeed was slim, though it was a calculation that they would run each others' legs off, and let her come in at the end for the purse. Broken heats was her hope and reliance.

This day was beautiful—and the ladies' stand was crowded. With them Lady Cliffden was decidedly the favorite. The track was heavy. It has, as you know, but recently been made and a slight rain the night before had made it slightly muddy. At one o'clock the horses came to the poll—Atalanta had the track, Cliffden next and Picton outside. They got a very fair "go," and in a hand gallop in 2m. 15s. Atalanta in the lead. On the turn Lady Cliffden, who had been runnig second, went pass Atalanta, and led them round the second mile—(time 2m.) The boy on Lady C. on the third mile improved the pace, and before they left the back stretch for the run round home Picton made a dash to try whether he could pass Atalanta. He satisfied himself that he could do so and and then drew back that he might run close round the turn. The third mile was run in 2m. Coming the quarter stretch the pace was still reasonable, but as soon as they passed the judge's stand and entered on the last mile, Picton began to manifest a design to run for the heat. Atalanta had been struggling in vain to keep up with Lady C. and before they reached the back stretch, Picton had passed Atalanta, and was running hard after Lady C. The pace now became dreadful. It was clear to me that the Lady was in hand, and Picton fully out. He gained on her every jump, and as they swung round the corner for the struggle home he was at her saddle girth and before they reached the pickets was up to her shoulders. He looked just like passing, and his friends sent up such a shout, it "startled me from my propriety." The "little Maryland pony" broke from him at the two miles distance stand, and came home with the swiftness of the wind. The friends of Lady Clifden now returned the shout with interest. Time, 8 09s. The last mile was run in 1m 54s. Atalanta was distanced. She was so far behind that the crowd closed on her and shut her out. But for this she would have saved her distance.

The bets were now ten to one on Lady Cliffden and no takers. It was clear now she had the "foot" of Picton and could beat him in her own way.

Lady Cliffden took the lead at the start for the first heat and maintained it for two miles coming in the second mile only two feet ahead. The second mile run in 1m 56s—the first mile in 2m 2s. Picton was making a desperate effort and the excitement among the crowd was immense. On the third mile he locked the filly and the shouts of his admirers were deafening. He kept close up to her on the turn and when coming up the stretch headed and passed the judge's stand two feet in front. I was so "excited" that I could not look at my watch. On the turn Lady C. let out and in a run of a few yards was clear of him. The running was now all over and she came out about 15 yards ahead, winning the heat and purse. Time 8m. 4s.

Lady Cliffden has now triumphed over all her rivals. She has only been beaten by Mingo, Atalanta and Fanny Wyatt—these she has since conquered, and she therefore stands "alone."

Fanny Wyatt was sold yesterday on the course, by Watson of Tattersalls, for $5,300—a real sale. She is in match with Decatur for $20,000—$10,000 a side. Mr. John C Stevens, who was part owner of her, being opposed to the match as it interfered with his other engagements, she was sold. She goes into the stable of O. P Hare of Petersburg, and was purchased on account of two or three gentlemen interested in the match.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Plague in Turkey.—The following extract from a letter in the London Morning Herald dated Constantinople, Sept. 13, gives the latest information we have seen, touching the Frenchman who has undertaken the successful medical treatment of the formidable pestilence which annually commits such ravages in the Oriental countries. We can find no recent mention of Mr. Brown, the American, who went to Smyrna, some time ago, for the purpose of co-operating with Dr. Bulard.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The famous Doctor Bulard has arrived here and has already requested permission of the government to pursue his plague studies.—He asks to have the care of the soldiers who may be attacked with the malady, because, as they would be placed in his hands as soon as taken sick, he would have a better chance of trying the efficacy of medicine on fresh subjects; whereas people who are taken to the plague hospitals, go only after art can be of no use to them, generally just to die, and be carried to their graves. He further asks for a certain number of galley slaves, under sentence of death, on whom he may make experiments by inoculation, issues, and other means, with a view of discovering, by subsequently exposing them to the plague in all its intensity, if there is not a possibility of employing a preservative against our great enemy, as innocent and complete as is vacination against the contagion of small pox. He asks no fee or reward, as he labors for the advancement of science, and in the interest of humanity. It is understood that every facility will afforded him. He appears to have little hope of discovering a cure for the plague when once taken, but is sanguine that he will be able to find a preventative, which will be better still. You shall be informed how he succeeds.

CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE.—At a late meeting of the Whigs at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mr. Fletcher the Representative in Congress from the City of Boston, (and who was at the late session of Congress, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means,) made, in the course of an address to the assembled People, the following statement.

"During the session, the business projects, upon which the house was called to act, came almost entirely from the committee of Ways and Means. There are nine members of that committee, only two of whom are understood to be opposed to the general policy of the Administration. I suppose you would like to know the manner in which the business was arrainged for the house. I will tell you the *ways,* the *means* you will all see in due time. You doubtless suppose that this Committee of Ways and Means had some duty to do—some ways to devise; some means to find out; some plans to originate and mature for the action of the House. The committee, you imagine, look over the Message, see what is recommended to be done for the benefit of the country; consult together as to the best measures, and lay the result of their deliberations before the House. Is this your idea, Mr. President? Is this what you think, fellow-citizens? If it is, I am sorry to inform you that you labor under a great mistake. I once entertained the same idea; but I soon found my error. No such thing, sir—no such thing. The chairman of the committee steps up to the White House, and there receives from the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury, such bills as they wish to have passed by the House. The chairman puts the bill into his pocket, takes them to the committee; without any examination the majority of the committee approve them; the minority can do nothing; the bill are presented to the House, and received as the doings of the committee.

"I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House came to the House *ready drawn,* from the Executive. The Representatives are mere machines.—Every measure is an Executive measure. I mean, by the Executive, the President and the heads of Departments; the Cabinet. They originate every thing—put every thing in the precise shape they wish, word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma, and the Executive in the House forthwith, without alteration—and, so far as depends upon them, without debate—just as it comes from the master of the White House!

"I had *heard* of Executive dictation—of Executive usurpation—I thought I had seen something of it; but till I visited the seat of Government, I had no conception of its true nature—of its vast extent. I solemnly warn you against this terible codcentration of power in the hands of the Executive! I see in it a most alarming danger—threatening, fearfully threatening the liberties of the country! Executive power has become a very Colossus, which bestrides the land from one end to the other, and, fellow-citizens, if we do not overthrow it, most assuredly it will crush us; and, in crushing us, in crushing the People, it will crush liberty, it will crush the Constitution."

A resolution was introduced into the House from the committee of Ways and Means, declaring that it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank. You may feel some interest to know, how that resolution was got up. I will tell you. You will recollect that there are only two opposition members on the committee. The majority would do nothing for the people, and the minority could do nothing—except to report the doings of their masters to the committee, and the House to their masters, the people—and this at least, I for one am resolved to do. Very many petitions, from almost all the States, were sent into Congress for the establishment of a national bank. These petition as they were presented, by a mutual understanding, were referred to the committee of Ways and Means; and suffered to lie on the table till the whole should come in: when, as was supposed, they were to be taken up and considered. So the matter stood, when on the last day but one, which that committee sat, the chairman without preface or explanation, introduced the above resolution. It was opposed by one opposition member, the other being absent, and the chairman was asked what had become of the petitions? They yet lay on the table but the majority passed the resolution without opening or reading one of them. The resolution was sent in, and by the help of the previous question forced through the House. No doubt can be entertained that this resolution came down from the Executive in the precise form in which it passed. Here was a great and most manifold outrage, on the liberties of the citizens. At least they have the right to petition, if they have no other, and yet in the time of the greatest anxiety, when it was of the most vital importance that the views of the people should be communicated to their representatives, here was a successful attempt on the part of the Executive to cut off this intercourse; to prevent the voice of the people from being heard; to erect a barrier between the people and their representatives.

GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS AT THE LOUISVILLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Some very striking experiments were performed on Friday last, in the Laboratory of the Medical Institute, by PROFESSOR YANDELL, before the Medical class and a number of citizens, on the body of *Michæl Shrimp* alias Michæl Shieslan, who was executed for the murder of *Drotha Merklin.* The execution took place at 10 o' clock in the morning, and, in an hour and ten minutes after the scaffold fell, the body of the criminal, still warm, was removed to the Institute. Dr. DONNE made the necessary dissections preparatory to the application of the galvanic battery, which occupied some twenty minutes, and in that time the extremities began to grow cold. The nerves exposed (as we learn from an experienced surgeon, for we know little of these things ourselves) were the *phrenic,* the *portio dura,* and the *subra orbitar*—the diaphragm and spinal cord in the neck were also laid bare, and incisions were made in the upper and lower extremities. By applying the positive pole of the battery—a powerful instrument, excited by dilute nitric acid—to the spinal cord or the phrenic nerve, and the negative pole to the diaphragm, both in contact with tin foil, all the muscles of respiration were thrown into prompt and vigorous action, producing the appearance of a violent effort to breathe. The neck was bent, and the head partly raised from the table—the arms were quickly thrown up, and the chest at the same time heaving and sinking, the subject seemed to cough, and nothing was wanting but the sound and the lustre of the living eye, to render the illusion complete.

The negative pole of the instrument touching the nerve of the great toe, while the positive pole was in contact with the spinal cord, the fluid thus traversing the whole length of the body, a general tremor of the muscular system ensued—the arms were elevated and the fingers forcibly clenched—the legs were suddenly drawn up, and again extended—the head shook, and the repository muscles were convulsed.

On passing the galvanic fluid through the nerves of the face, every strong passion which the human countenance can express was exhibited in quick succession and fearful intensity. Rage, indignation, scorn horror, remorse, by turnes distorted the features of the face as the contact of the poles of the battery was broken and renewed. The subject as he lay convulsed seemed under the dominion of a terrific dream—a prey to intense anguish or remorse—or engaged in some desperate mental contest, and unable to speak. The movements of life were mimicked with a truth which rendered the effect not only striking but horrible—and the spectator, while he looked upon the contracted and agonized brow—the lip turned up as if in scorn or derision—the up-lified arm and heaving chest, might almost have fancied the subject to be in a deep, disturbed sleep, and glared upon by the ghost of his unhappy victim. It was a study for the painter, or the tragic actor, and might have suggessted to a poet a pasage as thrilling as the ghost scene in Macbeth, in which the murderer Banquo rises and "shakes his gory locks" at the affrighted king. *Lou. Jour.*

DUEL IN MISSISSIPPI.—A correspondent at Columbus, Miss., informs us, that a duel was fought on the 8th inst., about 14 miles above that town, between Gen. H. S. Foote, whom we have made notorious, and Asten Claiborne, brother of the Member of Congress. Shots were exchanged five times, and nobody was killed. At the fifth shot, Claiborne was slightly touched near the back bone. C. then proposed to postpone the buisness, if Foote would agree to fight him one month from that day, under the same chalenge. Foote assented, and thus the matter stood at the last dates. On the 8th of December, there will be another villanous waste of saltpetre.—*Ib.*

Painful Occurrence.—On the afternoon of Sunday last, a little boy about 18 months old, the son of Mr. Samuel King, of Camden, N. J. was observed suddenly to exhibit signs of great agony. Upon stripping him to observe the cause of his distress, a needle was found to have entered his body, just below the breast bone, the head of which could be seen protruding from the skin. The father endeavored to extract it with his fingers, but in the confusion of the moment it was broken off, and a physician was sent for, Dr. Harris, who immediately attended, could feel the needle in the flesh, and while he was engaged in making an incision for the purpose of reaching it, he discovered that the spirit of his little patient had winged its way to HIM who gave it. Upon a post mortem examination by Drs. Harris and Fisler, it was found that the needle had entered the lungs, and the consequent suffusion of blood had caused immediate suffocation.—*Phil. Inq.*

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

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

Flemingsburg, May 19, 1837. 31-zz

MR. CAREY A. BOYD.

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

JAMES E. McDOWELL.

Flemingsburg, Oct. 6, 1837. 50-d

THE NEW FEATURE.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COU... ER is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in the United States—and the unparalleled patronage ... has been awarded it is the best evidence .. its approval. Its increase, during the last two years, has been more than double that of any other paper, embracing at present a list of over 28,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

This popular journal contains articles upon every topic usually introduced in a public paper: embracing Literature, Science and the Arts, Education, Medicine, Agriculture; Internal Improvements, Narratives, Tales; Sketches, Biographies, Poems, Songs, Foreign and Domestic News of the latest dates, and full accounts of the sales, markets, and money matters generally.

The new feature which we introduced of presenting the best books of the current literature of the day, has been eminently successful.

We shall draw from the whole range of the current literature, our arrangements supplying us the earliest moment they can be received in this country, with all the best periodicals of Europe, the choicest gems of which will always be given to the readers of the Courier the first moment they can be disseminated on this side the Atlantic.

ENGLISH ANNUALS.—We have made arrangements to receive early copies of all the English Annuals, and shall immediately spread before our readers all the best articles, which are not dependant upon the accompanying engraving for illustration, or of an exclusively *local* character. In this way, we shall have the gratification of furnishing our readers, in a few months to come, with matter, which, if purchased in the form in which it appears, would alone cost between fifty and sixty dollars.

AMERICAN ANNUALS.—We have already given several articles from these splendid books, and shall continue to furnish some of the choicest gems from their pages.

The correspondents of the COURIER embraces many of the best writers of the country. We have had the pleasure of presenting stories, sketches or poems from the pens of

Miss Sedgwick, John Neal, Mrs. Sigourney, Willis Gaylord Clark, Mrs. C. L. Hentz, Miss Leslie, Miss Seymour, Dr. McHenry, Professor Ingraham, J. J. Pease, O. W. Holmes, Grenville Mellen, and Wm. E. Burton, C. W. Everest, and numerous others, whose pens will continue to add interest to our columns.

CAPT. MARRYATT'S SEA STO... —A sea story, by Captain Marryatt, is ...w in course of publication in the Courier, ...n addition to the great variety of other entertaining matter, embracing a vast and unsurpassed variety; each week enough to fill a common book of two hundred and fifty pages, and equal to fifty-two volumes a year; and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least three hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes.

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

PREMIUMS.—*Inducement to Clubbing.*—As an additional inducement for the great aid we have received in extending the list to an extent already unparalleled—we o... *premium* to any person who will ... names of ten subscribers, and twent... in cash, to the publishers of the ... Courier,—the works of Capt. Marrya... ter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate, Cutters, Frank Mildmay, King's Own, ... ton Foster, Pacha of Many Tales, Jap... search of his father. The works of Bu..., Pelham, the Disowned, Devereux, Paul C...ford, Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pom..., Rienzi, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, embracing 18 *Popular Novels.* Or, any person (or gentlemen who may club together) who will send us five subscribers and ten dollars, free of postage, shall be entitled either to all the above works of Capt. Marryatt, or those of Bulwer, or any of the following:—The Christian Keepsake, for 1838, edited by Rev. Mr. Clark. The Token, for 1838, edited by Mr. Goodrich. The Literary Souvenir, for 1838, edited by Wm. E. Burton. The Pickwick Papers, complete, with illustrations by the celebrated Cruikshank. Lockhart's life of Sir Walter Scott, in parts.

48 SCOTT'S NOVELS, FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.—Any individual, who will forward us sixty dollars, shall immediately receive the entire works of Sir Walter Scott, embracing his life, by Lockhart; or 24 of the Novels for 15 subscribers, or 12 for 8 subscribers, with the cash in advance.

This gives great inducements to clubs, who wish these valuable works. Remittances, to embrace full advantages, should be made in $5, $10 or larger notes.

Our terms for a year's subscription, payable in advance, are $2

Three copies, also payable in advance 5

A club of 10 will be furnished with the paper for one year, payable in advance, for 15 dollars.

NEW GOODS.

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

FALL GOODS,

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

QUANTITY OF WHEAT,

for which we will give the

MAYSVILLE PRICES,

when delivered, in exchange for any GOODS in our line. We also keep constantly on hand, A QUANTITY OF SALT, which we sell at the *Maysville Prices,* with the addition of $1 on the barrel for hauling.

PEARCE & FANT.

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

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, December 1, 1837.

Congress meets on Monday next—the Legislature of Kentucky meets in Frankfort on the same day.

Mr. R. R. Lee, has been appointed postmaster of this place, instead of A. S. Morrow, resigned.

The post-office has been removed to the store of N. S. & L. W. Andrews, where it will, hereafter, be kept.

The County Court, at its session on Monday last, increased the county levy to One Dollar.

The County Court established a road from the Martha Mills, to intersect the Locust trace road, at Mathias Chrisman's blacksmith shop.

A road, changing the rout of the Flemingsburg and Maysville road by way of Taylors' Mill, was ordered to be opened. The road is established from the mouth of Elisha Fitch's lane, to the blacksmith shop of Mr. Jos. Dudley, on the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike road, and Mr. G. F. Barnes, was appointed the commissioner to open said road.

A road was ordered to be opened from the mouth of the Flat Fork of Johnson to the mouth of John N. Proctors lane.

A road was also ordered to be established from Severs' Mills to the Owingsville and Big Sandy Turnpike.

We learn from the Louisville Journal, that a most lamentable occurrence took place at Clinton, Hickman county, Ky. on the 8th inst., between Thomas James, a member of the Senate, and Robert Binford, one of the candidates to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the death of Captain George. The hostility of the gentleman, we are informed, grew out of political causes, and had nearly led to a personal collision on a previous occasion. The parties met in the street on the 8th, and after the interchange of two or three words, both fired simultaneously. James' ball passed through the stomach and liver and into the spine of Binford, and the two balls of the latter's pistol missed James and passed through the head of a respectable young gentleman of the name of Collins. Binford and Collins both died in about half an hour. There was very great excitement on account of this transaction.

PORK.—This staple demands in our market $3 per cwt. In some instances, early in the fall, purchases have been made by the traders at $3,25 and even as high as $3,50, for select lots; but in no case have higher prices been given.

The Hon. A. Sever, Van Buren, has been re-elected United States Senator from Arkansas.

The State-house at Jefferson, Missouri, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 15th inst. The fire was accidental.

It is stated on the authority of a gentleman who travelled up the Ohio river with Mr. Benton, that the Missouri Senator says the sub-treasury system is to be abandoned. We have not much reliance in what Mr. Benton say, but we think he is correct in this.

The packet ship Susquonanna, has been spoken by the Captain of the Ship Pocahontas—"all well."

A Good Shot.—We regret to learn that a Mr. John Powers of this county, shot *three* deers at one shot; two of them fell dead, the other run but a short distance and fell. This at least equals the New Jersey shot.

The Annual Meteoric Shower of the 13th November.—The New Haven Herald of Tuesday contains an interesting paper from Professor OLMSTED, detailing the particulars of his observations of the annual meteoric shower on Monday morning last. We make from it the following extracts:

In order that every part of the firmament might receive its due share of attention, the four quarters of the heavens were parcelled out among eight persons, two to each quarter, one to observe and one to record.

The full moon, however, shone with so strong a light as almost to hide the stars, permitting none to be seen below the third magnitude; of course, no meteors but those of unusual brightness, could be visible.

No shooting stars were observed until five minutes past one o'clock, when they began to appear at considerable intervals, emanating as usual from the head of Leo, which constellation was then ascending the eastern sky. The meteors gradually increased in number and brightnees until day-light. Nearly all, as they darted forth, left visible traces of their paths. Some of these were brilliant, and all must have had a high degree of brightness to have overcome so strong a moonlight.

The whole number counted during the night was 26. Of these, all but 10 or 12 either radiated from a point in the head of Leo, or moved in lines which, if continued, would have passed through that point.

The maximum, or period or greatest frequency, has usually occurred about four o'clock; but on the present occasion, after 3 o'clock the numbers rapidly increased and remained nearly uniform for the next three hours, averaging nearly one per minute.

The various meteorological instruments were attentively inspected during the night, but nothing remarkable was observed.

The *spots on the sun*, (which some have supposed to have a connexion with the zodiacal light,) are very remarkable at present, and peculiarly deserving the attention of astronomers. Yesterday (the 13th) eight distinct groups were visible on the sun's disk, even to the smallest telescopes. These, with larger powers, could be resolved into more than sixty distinct spots. O.

Yale College, Nov. 14.

William Smith, of Alabama.—It is within the recollection of our readers that we published some months ago, a correspondence in relation to a slander propagated by William Smith of Alabama, against the memory of the late Chief Justice Marshall. The correspondence proves, most clearly, that what Mr. Smith had said of Judge Marshall was untrue, and no notice having been taken of it by Mr. S. we took it for granted that he acquiesced in the justness of the decision of the public which fixed the name of "slanderer" upon him. He did rest quietly for a long time under the charge, but it seems that he has at length plucked up courage enough to appeal to the public and ask them to suspend their opinion on the subject! and then, with unparalleled and unpardonable impudence, he has the effrontery to declare that what he charged against the late Chief Justice is true! Such a man is a disgrace to the state he lives in, and we only notice his address now that the public may learn that there is *one* man base enough for the purposes to which Mr. Smith has devoted himself.—*Balt. Chron.*

We copy the following article from a Virginia print, as well on account of its intrinsic truth as to do justice to the manly and independent spirit of which it is only one of many evidences we have seen with pleasure and with increased respect, from the same source:

HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH.—How immeasurably superior are the lessons of practical wisdom of this great statesman, to the noisy declamation of the time-serving politicians of the day. The one looks to approve himself the servile tool of party, to sustain measures of temporary and doubtful policy, and expects and demands the reward of the partisan. The other, with the elevation and dignity of the Patriot who loves his country, who feels for that country, who beholds in the perpetuity of her institutions, the safe and enduring abode of rational freedom, watches with deep solicitude every effort of power against liberty, and, looking through the vista of years to come, describes, with prophetic sagacity, the tendency of present measures to strengthen the one and weaken the other. It is remarkable, in the whole course of Mr. Clay, since he came into public life, that considerations merely personal have never influenced his conduct. In all the important trusts confided to his wisdom, he has looked solely to the benefit and glory of his country. We invoke, for the speech published to-day, a careful and patient perusal. No man can read it without being struck with the wickedness and folly of the various experiments which in defiance of all law, have been, and still are practised upon a too-confiding people. No man can read it without perceiving the gigantic and growing power of the Executive, and the necessity of restricting that power within constitutional limits. Beholding man in his vices, his wants essentially the same in every age, the statesman argues from the present to the future, by the steady light and sure guide of experience. The development of the causes of the universal distress which pervades the country, and the derangement of the currency and finances, is but the history of perdictions long since made by Henry Clay, and other distinguished Senators.—*Genius of Liberty.*

A dry joker went into a glass factory, and was prying around the premises with a curious eye, when the owner asked him if he was endeavouring to spy out the mystery of his manufactures. "They are very easily *seen through*," answered the other.

A duel was fought a short time ago near Caston, N. C., between Mr. Dromgoole, Member of Congress, and Mr. Dugger of Brunswick county, Virgina. Mr. Dugger was shot three inches below the armpit and the wound was expected to prove fatal.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. says: "We learned a few days since from a gentleman, who has for some time held an imporant office in Texas, and has been on terms of intimacy with the Chief Magistrate of that Republic, the following ludicrous fact: He says that President Houston's opinion is, that the only reason why Van Buren opposes the admission of Texas into the Union, is founded on his apprehensions, lest the Hero of San Jacinto should aspire to the highest office within the gift of the American people, and thus defeat the re-election of the present incumbent."

The Whig meeting in Baltimore on account of the New York victory was the greatest ever held in that city. No language can convey an adequate idea of the joy and the enthusiasm that prevailed on the occasion. The Baltimore Patriot says:

The duty of the Whigs and Conservative voters of the Union to really upon a single candidate in opposition to Martin Van Buren, at the next election, was powerfully enforced, and cordialy assented to. And when one of the speakers, in touching upon the probabilities, as to that single candidate, alluded to "Kentucky's Favorite Son," the acclamations of the meeting were long continued and defeating.

MISSISSIPPI.—Returns are coming in from Mississippi. As far as heard the increase of Whig votes since the last July election is very great, and the Van Buren decrease equally great. The Vicksburg Sentinel expresses the belief, that the vote for Prentiss and Ward will not only be larger than that for Mc Nutt, the V. B. candidate for Govenor, but the lagest ever given to candidates for Congress in the State. The Vicksburg Register is confident, that the Prentiss ticket will beat the Claiborne 5000 votes.—*Lou. Jeur.*

Troubles among the Western Indians.—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, dated Nov. 14, says:—"By late information from Fort Leavenworth, we learn the frontier people below the Osage River, have been endeavoring to raise an excitement in that section of the State, by expressing alarms against the Osage Indians, many of whom have come within the boundaries of the State with their wives and children, for the purpose of hunting, and upon the strength of written permission given them by some of the white inhabitants residing in the State. Gen. Lucas left Independence immediately on receiving the rumor, with about 500 militia to oppose the aggressors. Col. Kearny, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, fearing unnecessary difficulty, and believing the motives of the Indians to be entirely pacific, immediately despatched Capt. Summer with one hundred Dragoons and a few days after fifty more, to drive the Indians without the boundary of the State for their hunting purposes, and to interpose his command, and keep separate the whites and Indians. The circumstances of the Indians bringing their wives and children with them, is conclusive evidence that they did not anticipate danger or bloodshed, and though the whites had no authority to grant permission to the Indians to hunt within the limits of the State—yet it is not to be supposed that the poor ignorant Indians knew that they were encroaching, when they had received permission from the whites. It is believed however, that all difficulties have been settled; the Indians retreated to their own hunting lands, and the militia to their homes. The detachment of Dragoons sent out under Captain Summer was expected at Fort Leavenworth ou the 10th or 12th instant."

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

The subscriber, having become sole proprietor of the printing establishment in the town of Flemingsburg, will issue therefrom on the 27th inst. a sheet bearing the above title. In taking upon himself the arduous duties of Editor he is fully sensible of the numerous difficulties he must necessarily encounter, and it is not without some distrust of his capabilities that he engages alone in the publication of a public journal. Young as he is, he is not without some experience, and he relies much on the indulgence and liberality of a generous people.

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

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

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

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

THE MARKETS.

New Orleans Nov. 21.

Sugar; Prime 6a6½ cts. inferior, 5a5½; moderate demand.

Molasses—On Leeve, 29a30 cents per gallon, sales. On plantation, 20a21 cts. small sales.

Bacon—Hams 11 cts. per. lb.; canvassed do 12 do; Middlings 9½ and 10; do Shoulders, 7 a 7½ do—limited sales.

Pork in Bulk; Sales have been made at 19 50

Lard—9½ a 10½ per lb.

Beef—9½a15 dollars per bbl.

Flour—7,50 to 8; dull.

Coffee—11 and 12

Corn—$125, and Oats 50.

Louisville, Nov 27.

		From	To.
Cotton	*per pound*		13
Sugar	*per pound*	6	7
Molasses	*per gallon*	45	
Flour	*per barrel*		6 50
Pork	*per cwt*	3 50	4 00
Bacon	*per pound dull*	9	10
Lard	*per pound* "	7	7½
Whiskey	*per gallon*	37	38
Coffee	*per pound*	12	17
Wheat	*per bushel*	100	
Corn	*per bushel*	00	50
Bagging	*per yard*	18	22
Rope	*per pound*	7	8
Tobacco	*per cwt.*	$3	4
Hemp	*per cwt. dew rot*	$4	5

MARRIED—On Thursday last, by the Rev. *Mr. Morehead*, Mr. CHARES W. ROSE, to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of Mr. Oliver Norman, of this county.

Mr. ELISHA WATSON, to Miss MARGARET GARDNER.

COMBINATION of literary talent: Mrs. Hale and Miss Leslie. The Lady's Book, having a larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical in America. A colored plate of the fashions in every number, Important announcment.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangment by which the Lady's Book and Ladies' American Magazine, were united, and to be edited by Mrs. Sarah J, Hale, it is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with Miss Leslie, author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain a plate of superbly colored fashions.

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favors he has received from his kind friends the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that Mrs. Sigourney, the Hemans' of America, and Greenville Mellen, are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to shew what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each number also contains two pages of fashionable music—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

L. A. GODEY.

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

The novels of the celebrated D'Israeli, Godey's edition. Vivian Grey, Contarini Fleming, Rise of Iskander, the Young Duke, Wondrous Tale of Alroy, Henrietta Temple, Venetia. Price of the whole work Three Dollars. The Lady's Book and D'Israeli' Novels, will be sent entire for five dollars, in advance, postage paid.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels	$5
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels	$5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels. 17,	$5
Lady's Book and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials,	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials,	$5
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels,	$5
Marryatt's and D'Israeli's Novels	$5

CAUTION.

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

Oct. 13, 1837.

CHEESE.

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

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

August 18, 1837.

EAGLE TAVERN,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mrs. Judith Goddard,

[*Late of the Washington Hotel.*]

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

Maysville, Oct. 18, 1837. 1—c

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT HOWE.

Oct. 27, 1837. 1—f.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

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

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

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

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

Nov. 17, 1837.

List of Letters,

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

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

A. S. MORROW, P. M.

BLANK first and second execcutions just printed and for sale at this office.

Sept. 1, 1837.

NOTICE.

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

SADDLERY.

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

NEAT PORK,

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

W. P. BOYD.

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

November 3, 1837. 2—3

WILLIAM O. FANT.

(*SADDLER.*)

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

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

The Tanning and Currying Business,

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

GAYLE & MEANS.

April 21, 1837. 27—n

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

JOS. MEANS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE—PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington City, July 24, 1837.

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

July 14, 1837.

From the Philadelphia Courier.

AARON BURR.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY AND CAUSE OF THE DUEL WITH ALEXANDER HAMILTON; FULL AND THRILLING ACCOUNT OF HAMILTON AFTER THE DUEL.

On the appearance of the first volume of the Life of Aaron Burr, by M. L. Davis, we presented our readers an abridged account of his career as far as the that volume took us.

It is well known to those who are all acquainted with the history of political affairs, that, previous to 1800, General Hamilton had been regarded in New York as a prominent man in the federal party. The contest in which the republican party was opposed by the federalists, often brought out that gentleman as a public speaker in opposition to Colonel Burr. In the election in the city immediately preceding the presidential contest, and which was regarded as all-important in its bearing upon that event, Colonel Burr was personally at the polls urging on the republicans, while Gen. Hamilton urged on with equal pertinacity, the federal compeers. In the summer of 1800, Hamilton prepared his celebrated pamphlet concerning the presidency of John Adams, and Burr procured an early copy from the press, caused extracts to be given to the public in advance, which, it was believed, essentially contributed to defeat the federal party, if it did not directly aid the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency.

In 1804, Colonel Burr was nominated by a portion of the democratic party as a candidate for Governor of New York. He was opposed with great violence by the opposition, and especially so, by General Hamilton and his friends. The incident which produced the unfortunate duel, and terminated in the death of Alexander Hamilton, occurred in this contest. Dr. Charles D. Cooper had published a letter, in which he said—

"I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which Mr. Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr." * * * "Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in substance, that they look upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government."

Through Judge Van Ness, Burr immediately addressed a letter to General Hamilton, in which he said—

"You must perceive, sir, the necessity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expressions which would warrant the expressions of Dr. Cooper."

The reply of General Hamilton was this—

"I could not, without manifest impropriety, make the avowal or disavowal which you seem to think necessary."

The correspondence was continued thro' several letters, but widning the difficulty instead of healing it, until Judge Van Ness declined to receive from Mr. Pendleton, as the second of General Hamilton, any further communication unless that gentleman would avow it was either a distinct denial or avowal of the obnoxious words. The time and place of meeting were then arranged.

Colonel Burr arrived first on the ground, as had been previously agreed. When General Hamilton arrived, the parties exchanged salutations, and the seconds proceeded to make their arrangements. They measured the distance, ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of position, as also to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of General Hamilton. They then proceeded to load the pistols in each other's presence after which the parties took their stations. The gentleman who was to give the word then explained to the parties the rules which was to govern them in firing, which were as follows: "The parties being placed at their stations, the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; being answered in the affirmative, he shall say—*present!* After this the parties shall present and fire *when they please.* If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say *one, two, three, fire*, and he shall then fire or lose his fire. He then asked if they were prepared; being answered in the affirmative, he gave the word *present*, as had been agreed on, and both parties presented and fired in succession. The intervening time, is not expressed, as the seconds do not prescisely agree on that point. The fire of Colonel Burr took effect, and General Hamilton almost instantly fell. Col. Burr advanced towards Gen. Hamilton with a manner and gesture that appeared to General Hamilton's friend to be expressive of regret, but, without speaking turned around and withdrew, being urged from the field by his friend, as had been subsequently stated, with a view to prevent his being recognized by the surgeon and bargemen who were then approaching. No further communications took place between the principals, and the barge that carried Col. Burr immediately returned to the city.

DR. DAVID HOSACK TO WILLIAM COLEMAN.

August 17, 1804.

Dear Sir—To comply with your request is a painful task; but I will repress my feeling while I endeavor to furnish you an enumeration of such particulars relative to the end of our beloved friend Hamilton as dwell most forcibly on my recollection.

When called to him upon his receiving the fatal wound, I found him half sitting on the ground, supported by the arms of Mr. Pendleton. His countenance of death I shall never forget. He had at that instant just strength to say, "This is a mortal wound, doctor;" when he sunk away, and became to all appearance lifeless. I immediately stripped up his clothes, and soon, alas! ascertained that the direction of the ball must have been through some vital part.* His pulses were not to be felt, his respiration was entirely suspended, and, upon laying my hand upon his heart and perceiving no motion there, I considered him as irrecoverably gone. I, however, observed to Mr. Pendleton, that the only chance for his reviving was immediately to get him upon the water. We therefore lifted him up, and carried him out of the wood to the margin of the bank, where the bargemen aided us in conveying him to the boat, which immediately put off. During all this time I could not discover the least symtom of returning life. I now rubbed his face, lips, and temples with spirits of hartshorn, applied it to his neck and breast, and to the wrists and palms of his hands, and endeavoured to pour some into his mouth.—When we had got, as I should judge, about fifty yards from the shore, some imperfect efforts to breathe were for the first time manifest; in a few minutes he sighed, and became sensible to the impression of the hartshorn or the fresh air of the water. He breathed; his eyes, hardly open, wandered, without fixing upon any object; to our great joy, he at length spoke. "My vision is indistinct," were his first words. His pulse became more perceptible, his rispiration more regular, his sight returned. I then examined the wound to know if there was any dangerous discharge of blood; upon slightly pressing his side it gave him pain, on which I desisted.

Soon after recovering his sight he happened to cast his eye upon the case of pistols, and observing the one that he had in his hand lying on the outside, he said, "Take care of that pistol; it is undischarged, and still cocked; it may go off and do harm.—Pendleton knows" (attempting to turn his head towards him) "that I did not intend to fire at him." "Yes," said Mr. Pendleton, understanding his wish, "I have already made Dr. Hosack acquainted with your determination as to that." He then closed his eyes and remained calm, without any disposition to speak; nor did he say much afterward, except in reply to my questions. He asked me once or twice how I found his pulse; and he informed me that his lower extremities had lost all feeling, manifesting to me that he entertained no hopes that he should long survive. I changed the posture of his limbs, but to no purpose; they had entirely lost their sensibility. Perceiving that we approached the shore, he said, "Let Mrs. Hamilton be immediately sent for; let the event be gradually broken to her, but give her hopes." Looking up we saw his friend, Mr. Bayard, standing on the wharf in great agitation. He then told his servant that General Hamilton, Mr. Pendleton, and myself had crossed the river in a boat together, and too well he conjectured the fatal errand; and foreboded the dreadful result. Perceiving, as we came nearer, that Mr. Pendleton and myself only sat up in the stern sheets, he clasped his hands together in the most violent apprehension; but when I called to him to have a cot prepared, and he at the same moment saw his poor friend lying in the bottom of the boat, he threw up his eyes and burst into a flood of tears and lamentation. Hamilton alone appeared tranquil and composed. We then conveyed him as tenderly as possible up to the house. The distresses of the amiable family were such that, till the first shock was abated, they were scarcely able to summon fortitude enough to yield sufficient assistance to their dying friend.

Upon our reaching the house he became more languid, occasioned probably by the agitation of his removal from the boat. I gave him a little weak wine and water. When he recovered his feelings, he complained of a pain in his back; we immediately undressed him, laid him in a bed, and darkened the room. I then gave him a large anodyne, which I frequently repeated. During the first day he took upward of an ounce of laudanum; and tepid applications of fomentations were also applied to those parts nearest the seat of his pain. Yet were his sufferings during the whole of the day almost intolerable.† I had not the shadow of a hope of his recovery; and Dr. Post, whom I requested might be sent for immediately on our reaching Mr. Bayard's house, united with me in this opinion. General Key, the French consul, also had the goodness to invite the surgeons of the French frigates in our harbour, as they had much experience in gunshot wounds, to render their assistance. They immediately came; but, to prevent his being disturbed, I stated to them his situation, described the nature of the wound, and the direction of the ball, with all the symptoms that could enable them to form an opinion as to the event. One of the gentlemen then accompanied me to the bedside. The result was a confirmation of the opinion that had already been expressed by Dr. Post and myself.

During the night he had some imperfect sleep, but the succeeding morning his symptoms were aggravated, attended, however, with a diminution of pain. His mind retained all its usual strength and composure. The great source of his anxiety seemed to be

* For the satisfaction of some of General Hamilton's friends, I examined his body after death, in presence of Dr. Post and two other gentlemen. I discovered that the ball struck the second or third false rib, and fractured it about in the middle; it then passed through the liver and diaphragm, and, as far as we could ascertain without a minute examination, lodged in the first or second lumbar vertebra. The vertebra in which it was lodged was considerably splintered, so that the spicules were distinctly perceptible to the finger. About a pint of clotted blood was found in the cavity of the belly, which had probably been effused from the divided vessels of the liver.

† As his habit was delicate, and had been lately rendered more feeble by ill health, particularly by a disorder of the stomach and bowels, I carefully avoided all those remedies which are usually indicated on such occasions.

in his sympathy with his half-distracted wife and children. He spoke to me frequently of them—"My beloved wife and children" were always his expressions. But his fortitude triumphed over his situation, dreadful as it was; once, indeed, at the sight of his children, brought to the bedside together, seven in number, his utterance forsook him; he opened his eyes, gave them one look, and closed them again till they were taken away. As a proof of his extraordinary composure of mind, let me add, that he alone could calm the frantic grief of their mother. "*Remember, my Eliza, you are a Christian.*" were the expressions with which he frequently, with a firm voice, but in a pathetic and impressive manner, addressed her. His words, and the tone in which they were uttered, will never be effaced from my memory. About two o'clock, as the public well know, he expired—

"Incorruptis fides—nudaque veritas
Quondo ullum invenient parem!
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit."

Your friend and humble servant,

DAVID HOSACK.

The impression which the death of General Hamilton made on every class of people in the city of New York, is best described by simply remarking that all party distinction was lost in the general sentiment of respect expressed for the illustrious dead. On Wednesday morning, the 11th of July, 1804, the parties met; on Thursday, the 12th, General Hamilton died; on Saturday, the 14th, he was interred, with military honors, the Society of the Cincinnati being charged with the direction of the funeral ceremonies of its president-general."—About noon, the different bodies forming the procession took their respective places. The body was conducted from the house of his brother-in-law, John B. Church, Esq., to Trinity church, where an appropriate oration was delivered by the Hon. Governor Morris.

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

The subscriber, having become sole proprietor of the printing establishment in the town of Flemingsburg, will issue therefrom on the 27th inst. a sheet bearing the above title. In taking upon himself the arduous duties of Editor he is fully sensible of the numerous difficulties he must necessarily encounter, and it is not without some distrust of his capabilities that he engages alone in the publication of a public journal. Young as he is, he is not without some experience, and he relies much on the indulgence and liberality of a generous people.

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

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

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

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

W. T. CHAPMAN.

Oct. 20, 1837.

TAILORING.

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

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Flemingsburg, where he intends carrying on regularly the above business. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, durability and despatch, and solicits particularly a share of public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the latest fashions from Philadelphia. His shop is on Main Cross street, one door below Wilson P. Boyd's Saddler shop.

N. B. Samuel Wayne, Esq., who is so well known here as a first rate cutter, is Foreman in his shop.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

May 5, 1837. 29-zz

L. DORSEY STOCKTON, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Flemingsburg, Kentucky

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

Oct. 28, 1836. 2-tf.

Beware of a Villain!

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

Sept. 29, 1837. 49-m.

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

ONE CENT REWARD.

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

Lewis Morgan,

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

JOHN C. DAUGHERTY.

Owingsville, September 1, 1837. 45-c

NEW FASHIONABLE HAT *Manufactory.*

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

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

Feb. 3, 1837. t16-f.

JOHN H. MILLER,
Cabinetmaker,

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

Mt. Carmel, May 12, 1837.

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

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

I was afflicted with Stammering from early youth, and having applied to Mr. N. No. 41. N. 8th street, Philadelphia, for relief, I can now speak and read with ease and fluency.

GEORGE W. CORNER, Baltimore, Md.

From the Pennsylvanian.

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

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

From the U. S. Gazette.

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

ROBT. SALTER 96, S 3 st. Phila.

From the Public Ledger.

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

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

I. M. ALLEN,
21 South Fourth street.

Many other satisfactory testimonials and references can be given.

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

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

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

Sept. 23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

Oct. 14.

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

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

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

The coloring of the plates is superintended by the publisher.

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

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

ORDER OF PUBLISHING.

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

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. McKenzie, L. L.D., B'B Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Greenville Mellen, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, R. T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

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

L. A. GODEY.

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

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

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Sept. 15, 1837.

NOTICE.

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

By order of the Board,

JAMES SUDDUTH,
Pres't. O. & B. S. T. P. Co.

Owingsville, Nov 3, 1837. 3-f

NOTICE.

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

SYLVESTER P. SUMMERVILLE.

Sept. 12, 1837. 47-c

ESTRAY.

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

THOS. PORTER, J. P.

May 20th, 1837. 41-c

TAILORING.

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

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

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

JAMES H. THOMAS.

May 5, 1837. zz.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Flemingsburg, Nov. 17, 1837.

Dr. M. J. W. AMBROSE,

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

July 28, 1837 41-3m

NOTICE.

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

JACOB G. BISHOP.

July 28, 1837. 41-c

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

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

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

Frankfort, Ky., June 2, 1837.

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

TERMS.

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

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

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Sept. 15, 1837.