

PROSPECTUS OF THE *Louisville Price Current*, AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

THE Proprietress of this paper, Mrs. J. W. PALMER, takes this opportunity of presenting her grateful acknowledgments for the patronage she has hitherto received from a generous public, which has allowed to her and fatherless children a comfortable support. The Price Current was commenced by her deceased husband, J. W. Palmer, about 5 years ago; it was at first printed on a small sheet, and consequently could then contain but little more than the prices current, and quotations from the principal markets of the United States. It was enlarged in the same year to its present size—since which time, selected miscellaneous pieces from popular periodicals and papers have been inserted in its columns. She now designs to enlarge the paper as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made to an extra imperial sheet. A new paper and type will be immediately received, and it will be spared by herself or Mrs. M. Jones Hewson, the gentleman employed as Editor, to render the Price Current worthy of a continuance of her support.

The Commercial and Domestic intelligence of Louisville will be especially attended to; means will be put in requisition to obtain the earliest information of commercial interest from all the principal cities of the Union, and a direct correspondence with London and Liverpool in England, and Dublin in Ireland, will be immediately opened. The best political and literary journals not already received, shall be procured; and whilst the Price Current shall remain free from political controversy, all interesting matters of a general political nature shall be inserted, and literary and mechanical notices, and improvements shall meet with that attention the importance of their claims demands. In a word, as far as her abilities will permit, the Proprietress and Editor of the Price Current design to make it a useful commercial reference to every citizen and country manufacturer, merchant, and farmer; and a pleasing fire-side companion to families and persons of leisure.

The Price Current is enlarged, will no doubt increase the extent of its circulation, especially amongst city and country merchants, who are now its principal patrons. We solicit an increase of advertising custom. Terms.—The price will remain as before—\$3 per annum in advance.

PROSPECTUS OF THE *FAMILY MAGAZINE*.

The subscriber will publish in the City of Cincinnati, a work of the above title, of which the present is a specimen number. It will be what its title indicates,—THE FAMILY MAGAZINE,—"and will contain knowledge of the most valuable and practical kind, adapted in language and style to the youthful mind, as well as to the adult.

The following subjects will constitute an important part of the matter of the "Family Magazine": Natural History, Geography, Cosmology of Nature and Art.—The Different Professions and Occupations of Life.—History of the Useful Arts, Inventions, and Discoveries.—The Natural Sciences, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology.—Plain Illustrations of Geometry, Trigonometry, Astronomy, and the Practical Rules of Arithmetic.—American Antiquities.—The Improvements of the Arts.—Biography, and Miscellaneous pieces in Prose and Poetry.

All subjects, elegant of its will be illustrated with suitable Engravings which will add greatly to the value of the work, as well as to its ornamental appearance.

It is believed the present work will be the cheapest and most valuable one, for practical use, that has ever been offered to the American People. And the undersigned would respectfully beseech for it, a candid and careful examination, and a patronage according to its merits.

TERMS.—The Family Magazine will be published on the first day of every month. Each number will contain forty Super-Royal Octavo pages, and from six to fifteen Engravings. It will be printed on good paper, put up in a neat cover, and sent to subscribers by mail, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance. Past Masters in all the Western States, are authorized to act as Agents, by receiving subscriptions, and remitting money; and all who will remain to order, shall have seven copies sent to their order. Editors who will publish this prospectus three times, and the table of contents, monthly, shall have a copy of the work. Letters containing orders, and remittances for the Magazine, must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post-Office. All communications may be addressed to ELI TAYLOR, publisher of the Family Magazine, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cincinnati, Jan. 1833.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. Extract of a letter, of a late date, from a gentleman in New Orleans to his friend in Washington.

"The Texas business is making some noise here at this moment. Santa Anna is driving General Houston before him. The Garrison of La Bahia, or Goliad as well as that of San Antonio, have been cut off almost to a man. Houston, with a small force, has been chased from the small frontier, he is falling back behind the Colorado. My opinion is, they will nearly be exterminated. It has become a war of fanaticism, and they fight *hasta el cuchillo*. There is some danger of our neutrality being compromised in the contest. At all events, our supply of specie is cut off, and there is quite a pressure. It may be set down as an undoubted truth, that with our enormous banking capital here, there is less than a million and a half of specie in the city. What do you think of that? Spain acknowledges the independence of Mexico, Havana and Porto Rico will become the great entrepots of Mexican commerce instead of New Orleans. This will be felt as a severe blow to the commerce of the city; indeed it is felt already."

Extract from General Harrison's speech, while Governor of Indiana, to the Legislature of that State, delivered on the 18th of August 1807.

"I shall not do justice to my feelings, and perhaps disappoint your expectations, if I do not, on this important occasion, to mention to you some of the wrongs of our country, and particularly the wrongs of this State, which are the subject of my address. We have seen the United States true to its principles, which ought to prevail in every republic, preferring happiness to splendor, and safety to glory; have endeavored to protect themselves from the entangling policy of Europe; and by observing the most perfect neutrality, to keep clear of those bloody wars which have so long desolated the finest quarter of the globe. The same and impartiality of her conduct towards the belligerents, has not, however, been reciprocated, and from one of those powers, insult and injury have followed each other in quick succession, and momentary satisfaction has been anticipated by further encroachments. The abuses of her laws, pursuing a legal course, extend to that ocean which all have an equal right, have been captured and plundered, and their men imprisoned to serve a foreign tyrant, and shed their blood in battles, in which they have no interest. For these aggressions our government has, by sending forth its fleets, those seas, those islands, and those streams of commerce, which produce the great wealth of the sea, which over their heads, and which are the subjects of their industry and commerce, have been rendered, in vain. Still calculating, however, upon the existence of a better disposition, on the part of a power which is literally a "trial of who can do the most harm," was depreciated by the unwise policy of the government; and pursuing as they remained, the most distant hope of an amicable adjustment, argument and negotiation were thought preferable to war. This delusion has, however, passed away, and given place to the opinion that moderation and forbearance have been mistaken for timidity and fear. Some nations, like some individuals, will not pay the less in respect of experience. Great Britain has long exercised, that the nations of America were not to be trifled with. A third treaty buries her on to that decreed; which America had no wish to accelerate, an act of tyranny and injustice, surpassing any thing that can be found even in the history of her depredations upon the coast, has converted a useful friend into a foe, and has led her to pursue her former policy with more vigilance than ever, when she reflects on the humiliations of the disgraced scene of a crew of an American ship, mastered on its own decks by a British Lieutenant for the purpose of selecting the innocent victims of British tyranny. But an act of this kind was perhaps necessary to convince our fellow citizens, that they had nothing to lose in favor of the humanity or justice of the British Government, or that when the wrongs were perpetrated to British interests. The unheard-of outrage has made a deep impression upon the American mind. Citizens, of every political denomination are rallying around the standard of their country, and pledging their lives and fortunes in support of their rights. I should do injustice to the well known patriotism of our territory, to suppose that either yourselves or your constituents, gentlemen, felt less on this interesting occasion than the rest of your countrymen.

ANDREW YEATES.

BANKS BECOMING POLITICAL TOOLS.

Who does not believe that this is to be, who doubts that it already is, the effect of the present adumbrating system? The Government has 40 millions of money to deposit—that is, to put out for 6, 8, 12, or 18 months, as the case may be, without interest. The law that can get a portion of it, lends it at 6 per cent, and thus puts heavy suits into the hands of the stockholders. Is any man so ignorant of human nature as to suppose, that this will not lay the Deposite banks under Government influence? That it will not make their tools of that Government? Observe further—the Government is indebted to a particular bank in the sum of \$1,000,000—Does any man imagine in his senses, that the banks will not become, to oblige the Government, an *ex parte* share of the Deposite "Spais"? Look once again—it was proved before the Illinois Legislature, that Whitney rejected the claims of a particular bank in this manner, because of its Anti-Van Buren politics. It is no more a deplorably stupid as to conceive, that the banks are not to become under this most damnable system, active electioneering tools, agents and partisans.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Webster, from the committee on Finance presented a bill for the remission of duties on certain goods destroyed by the fire in New York. Read, and ordered to a second reading. The bill to regulate the deposits of the public money came up in its order, and on motion of Mr. Wright, was made the special order of Tuesday next.

NOTICE.

All those having accounts with Messrs. Dowell & Campbell, are respectively and earnestly requested to call and settle up, as circumstances may require, as soon as convenient, and in presence of the state in such case made and provided, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

NOTICE.

James Phillips, Samuel Barnes, Alfred Barnes, Sally Ann Barnes, Joseph Barnes, Francis Barnes, Bradford Barnes and Susan Barnes, by their attorney at law, John H. Eggham Barnes dec'd, take Notice, that I shall apply at the next July term of the Fleming county court to have three commissioners appointed, to convey to me a certain tract of land, presently in the hands of the said decedent and the possessors of the state in such case made and provided, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

NOTICE.

James Phillips, I take this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he still continues his business in Maysville as Stone-Cutter, Carver & Enggraver, at the old stand, on the corner of Second and promptly attend to all orders.

NOTICE.

N. B. The year will be divided into two seasons of five months each. No scholar takes more than one session, and no deduction made for absence, except in case of sickness.

the political character of many of these banks had elapsed upon their being selected as the depositories of the public money—and urged the consideration very forcibly, that the United States bank, will all its impured or real power, could never have exerted such a money away over the country as this.

Mr. Wise concluded his able speech, of which the notes I have given you, are except in few desultory and incomplete) as follows:

"Sir, let this money monarch, who is artfully calculating upon coming into view by such means as I have been describing,—this magician, who is plotting to purchase the people of this land with money, read the story of another sorcerer, who would purchase a gift with gold. The Simon Magus of this day would lay the gift of the people with offices, as his prototype would that of the spirit of the Apostle with base gold. Cunning without talents, ambitious with his train of mercenary followers at his heels, he would purchase them for self, which is above all price. Let the people rise in their insultery to the magicians, and say to him, as did the Apostle to the Sorcerer,—Thy money perish with thee! For thou hast neither pot nor lot in this matter!"

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The public land bill, Mr. Wright concluded his remarks upon it. Mr. Crittenden followed in reply. Mr. Clay expressed his intention of speaking upon the bill hereafter.

The general Appropriation bill was received from the House, read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on Finance.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Shepley presented resolutions from the Legislature of Maine instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote for an amendment of the constitution of the subject of the election of President and Vice President; also in favor of liberal appropriations for the defence of the country, and also for the passage of some bill for the protection of the North-Eastern frontier against foreign aggression.

The Chair had before him 8 notes a communication from the War department, replying to the resolutions of Mr. Benton, stating the maximum amount which may be beneficially expended annually in the ordnance department \$2,000,000, and in the purchase of arms \$500,000.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution to refer and order the resolution of the year 1836, nothing but gold and silver coin ought to be received in payment of public debts; and that the committee on public lands be instructed to report a bill according to.

The public land bill was taken up, and Mr. Walker addressed the Senate.

The resolutions of Representatives, on the 21st, resolved itself into the committee of the whole on the state of the Union upon the following bills: The bill to authorize the services of volunteers—and the bill to provide for the better protection of the northern frontier. The first named bill was considered and debated till the end of the hour, and was rejected by the committee rising.

Mr. Frick moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill to extend the provisions of the pension act of 1832 to the officers and soldiers who were engaged in the wars against the Indians from the year 1785 to 1791, and making it the special order of Tuesday week, which motion was rejected.

the 22d, Mr. Coffee from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred and supplies furnished on account of the militia received into the service of the United States in Florida.—read twice and committed.

In pursuance of the special order for this day, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers in certain cases. After some debate, the bill was amended so as to provide that the President should not exercise the power granted by the act, except in one of three cases, enumerated in the constitution, viz: invasion, insurrection, and to support the laws of the Union; and also to provide that not more than 10,000 troops shall be raised at any one time; and that the duration of the act shall be limited to two years. (Other amendments were proposed, and the debate was continued till the hour of adjournment.—Louisville Journal.

In Senate—May 9, 1836.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy, communicating facts relative to Dry Tortugas.

Mr. Davis presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature, praying Congress to adopt measures to prevent the introduction of paupers into the country. On presenting it Mr. D. made some remarks on the pauper system of Great Britain, and the tendency of the system of this country to approximate that of Europe. It was corrupting to morals, and debasing to every view; and it was our duty to prevent it from extending itself among us.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road thro' Mississippi, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the resolution submitted by him some days since, relative to an engagement with France to admit American tobacco on more liberal terms, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution relative to the Smithsonian legacy, and the bill for the payment of the Vermont militia who fought at Plattsburg, were severally taken up and passed.

REGULATION OF THE DEPOSITES.

The special order of the day, the bill to regulate the public deposits, was taken up.

Mr. Wright offered an amendment. Mr. Calhoun also offered an amendment, which the table, with the understanding that when the Land bill was disposed of, it should again be taken up.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill for the improvement of certain harbors.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment providing for preserving Rainfall Island in Boston harbor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Porter moved the passage of an appropriation of \$75,000 for keeping open the mouth of the Mississippi. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Walker moved an appropriation of \$5,000 for Pearl River, with a view to the removal of its obstruction therein.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Calhoun, and the debate was going on when this part was closed.

Although there are no official advices of the result of the late election of General Scott in Florida; the following information published in the Washington Globe of yesterday, serves to relieve the suspense in the public mind created by the specious rumors and rumors which have been heretofore disseminated.—Edw. Amer.

LATEST NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

We have a letter from Florida of the 12th of April, which informs us that Gen. Scott had marched through the Indian country, and had reached Tampa by without being able to bring the Indians to a battle. The Indians had broken up and fallen into stinging parties. General Scott's division had been fired upon from a hammock by one of these parties, and the soldiers were killed, such was the nature of the ground, that it was found impossible to retaliate thereon—noting was seen but the smoke of their guns. Gen. Clinch returns, it is understood, with five hundred men, to the Withlacoochee, in hopes that the Indians will embody, and that he may bring them to action.

The amount of stock taken by the citizens of Natchez in the Natchez and Mississippi Railroad company up to the time of the closing of the books on the 30th ult. was upwards of \$900,000. The city was said to come forth and to take a large amount in her corporate capacity.

Generous conduct towards the Texans.—The Mobil committee for the relief of Texas, publicly acknowledge the receipt of \$425, and their thanks for the same to the eminent vocalist, Arthur F. Keene, Esq. who had collected this sum at a concert given by him for the relief of the Texas sufferers.—N. Y. Star.

THE WHIG.

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FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY:
Friday, May 13, 1836.
FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. W. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. York.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES CLARK.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.
CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
R. G. LEWIS,
Dr. P. A. ANDREWS,
ABRAM S. GOODING.

THE public are hereby cautioned to be...
MANY CITIZENS OF FLEMINGSBURG.
DON'T FORGET YOUR HATS!
UST call at the South East corner of...
ISAAH DENT.
Flemingburg, May 6, 1836—tf

STATE OF Kentucky, set, March Term...
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the...
T. DUDLEY, J. C. F. C.
April 8, 1836. 25-2m.
Caran p. q.

Georgetown College,
KENTUCKY.
THE summer session of this Institution...
The department of Languages, is filled...
The department of National Science...
The department of Mental and Moral...
The department of Mathematics, &c. is...
SUNDAY SCHOOL.
Expenses per Session.

NOTICE.
CHARLOTTE CRAIG, widow of Whitfield...
I hereby give to the Stockholders of...
April 8, 1836.
DAVID WILLS.

From the Cincinnati Whig.
COLO. CROCKETT NOT DEAD YET.
We are much gratified in being able to...
The gentleman who brings this news is...
We would not publish it because of one...

Owing to the protracted illness of our...
The citizens of Lexington Ky. appear...
The news from Texas is of the most...
To the individual who sent the communication...

Female School.
THE Spring and Summer Sessions of...
Primary class per session of 5 months, \$8 00
Senior class, 10 00

STATE OF Kentucky, Fleming Circuit,
set, March Term 1836, Robert Pogue...
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the...
T. DUDLEY, J. C. F. C.
April 8, 1836. 25-2m.
Caran p. q.

THE SCHOOL FOR
'WILD' ENGINEERS.
Commencing in the month of August...
Expenses per Session.
Tuition (in advance) \$30 00
Boarding, Lodging, Washing, etc. 30 00

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received from...
Spring and Summer Goods.
Which he is determined to offer on...
April 30, 1836.

Countdown compels us to say that there...
LATE FROM ENGLAND.
By the arrival of the packet ship Geo.
Washington, captain Holdridge from Liv-
ingpool, we have our London letters to March 22.

COMMUNICATED.
To Thomas Throop and T. T. Sum-
mers. A number of your friends in this...
DR. A. C. VINT.
I would most respectfully tender his...

THE FINE HORSE
THEODORE.
WILL stand this season at Martin...
LAW FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the farm...

STATE OF Kentucky, Fleming Circuit,
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THE West Point Academy adds a very...
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Turkey Road Notice.
AN Act passed the General Assembly...
We are pleased to announce that...

Health of the Secretary of War.
Gov. Cass, the Secretary of War, has...
AN AMERICAN POPE.—Cardinal Cheverus...
THE FACT ADVISORY.—The Cincinnati...

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