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BY W. T. CHAPMAN. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1837. VOL. I.—NO. 8

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AGENTS.

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Sweetarne Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
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MESSAGE,

Of the Governor of Kentucky, transmitted to the two Houses of the General Assembly.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1837.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

With feelings of deep regret I am constrained to acknowledge my inability to meet you, with the usual congratulations and assurances of the continued contentment and progressive prosperity of the citizens of Kentucky—that a general dissatisfaction with the present condition of the monetary system of the nation, involving in its derangement numberless and co extensive evils, at this time pervades the whole community, each of you can doubtless bear testimony.

Since the last session of the Legislature, an unusual and wide-spread derangement of the pecuniary affairs of the whole country has occurred, involving consequences fearfully injurious to the operations of trade and vitally affecting every effort of industry and enterprise. The Banks in our State as well as those in every part of the United States, have suspended specie payments, refusing to redeem their notes in circulation, by the payment of gold and silver. This position was assumed by them in May last, and is still retained, although during that period, those of our own State have been managed in good faith with a view, to as speedy a resumption of specie payments as practical, reducing in the mean time, their notes in circulation as rapidly and to as great an extent as the wants and necessities of the country would permit; not forgetting that it was their duty to afford to the country in its period of difficulty and distress, all the relief in their power, they have acted throughout fully and honestly upon this principle, and have uniformly manifested a high regard for the general interest and welfare of the country.

A refusal on the part of the Banks to pay their notes in gold or silver when demanded, cannot be defended by arguments compatible with the dictates of honesty; nor is prohibited by a true regard to their own prosperity; nor is it reconcilable with our laws and the spirit of the Constitution; and is, manifestly, repugnant to our republican notions of good faith and fair dealing. Banks should have no privileges in the fulfilment of contracts denied to the citizen. He, is compelled to pay his debts, and a want of punctuality affects his standing and his credit. No sound or even plausible reason can be assigned, why the same conduct on the part of the Banks, should not be productive of the same effects; that indulged in by individuals calls down upon them the merited chastisements of public condemnation. The operations of the Banks are more extended, the consequences of this want of punctuality more injurious and deranging to the whole business of the country, their example carries with it a moral contagion, loosening the strong ties of conscience, as well as legal obligations, and relaxing the binding effects and quickening influence among men, of a deep sense of right, justice and propriety. They ought then to be held to a more strict adherence to their duties, a more unwavering compliance with all legal requisitions, than individual citizens. It is demanded, by a due regard to the purity of our laws and our institutions, by that feeling in favor of equal rights and privileges that pervades the heart of freemen every where, by all the considerations connected with a desire to promote the public welfare, and by those solemn obligations that we are under, as christians and patriots, not only to preserve, but to cherish a sense of justice and the power of moral influence in the community.

Banks are generally compelled to suspend the payment of their notes by unrestrained issues, by emissions to an extent unwarranted by their amount of capital and by the operation of adventitious circumstances in forcing back upon them, their notes for payment. Innumerable are the evils that flow from excessive issues of paper money. They generate a wanton and capricious spirit of speculation—they give rise to idleness and produce sudden, inevitable, and destructive changes in the value of property, or with more propriety it might be said, in the value of the circulating medium itself. One single commodity may rise or fall in its value, by its own abundance or scarcity; but when there is a great and universal advance in the price of commodities, it is manifest that property has no only risen, but money has fallen in value. The increase of money, even in consequence of internal industry, profitable trade, and great national prosperity, will necessarily have the effect of raising the price of labor and of all its products. But when an amount is thrown into circulation beyond the fair demands of trade and the ordinary wants of the community, it will be attended with much more pernicious effects, by seeking employment in untried and visionary projects, and yielding to the wild impulses of sudden and mordinate gain. The condition of some of the monarchies of Europe ought to teach us a lesson on this subject, and their history is replete with salutary examples. Spain, when she acquired possession of South America, was one of the most powerful and wealthy States in Europe. It would at that time have been deemed an indication of insanity, to have suggested the possibility of her population growing poor by means of her gold and silver mines—it has however happened.—They thought that gold and silver would procure every thing for them, without labor or industry; forgetting that it pampered idleness and imposed on them the necessity of paying so much more to those, who were willing to perform the labor of the country. It is evident that money must fall or rise in value, in proportion to the quantity in market, compared with the demand there is for its application to legitimate purposes; and that, consequently, when the quantity exceeds the demand, although the excess may be temporarily diverted from its proper employment, yet at no very distant period, it will always return upon the Banks that put it in circulation. This, in conjunction with other causes, forced a great many of the Banks in the United States, that had extended their issues beyond a reasonable limit, to refuse the payment of their debts in gold or silver. The Banks in this State had not, however, put into circulation an amount of notes beyond that authorised by their charters, and sanctioned by the closest regard to their own safety and the public security. Yet, when a general suspension had taken place amongst the Banks, it became manifest that gold and silver would command a considerable premium, and that the banks of this State would not be able to keep any of their notes in circulation, if they alone paid specie, when all the other banks in the Union refused to do it. Under these circumstances they adopted the same policy, that the others had found necessary to their interest or safety to adopt, urging, as their justification, a duty which they felt under to their own State, the source from whence they derived their chartered privileges, to preserve the means of furnishing it with a circulating medium sufficient to answer, as far as practicable, the demands of industry and the wants of internal trade; as it was evident that unless this policy was adopted by them, their gold and silver would all have been withdrawn, and their paper returned upon them, leaving the community destitute of a circulating medium of any description. Since that period, they have, so far as the necessities of the public would bear it, curtailed their issues and act more with a view to inspire confidence and place themselves in a condition, to resume specie payments at any moment, than with the selfish design of making profit and adding to the emoluments of these institutions.

By the provisions of the charters of the Bank of Kentucky and of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, a failure or refusal to make payment of their notes in specie, or any other violation of their charters, is cause of forfeiture; but the forfeiture has to be enforced by legislative action in directing the Attorney General to institute proceeding for that purpose. The Louisville Bank of Kentucky, forfeits her charter by the law under which she exists, by a similar refusal, and it is made the duty of the Attorney for the Commonwealth or Attorney General, to proceed against her and procure a judgment of forfeiture, without any further legislative direction on the subject. As all these Banks have violated their charters and thereby incurred the penalty of forfeiture, the question is presented and has to be decided by you, whether they shall be deprived of their chartered privileges, and be compelled to wind up their business? or whether, the exercise of their privileges shall still be allowed them—and if so, to what guards and restrictions they ought, in justice to the community, be subjected?

There are some views connected with this subject that forcibly present themselves at the first glance, and claim our serious consideration. On what are we to rely for a circulating medium, if these Banks are not permitted to continue? Shall we look to the General Government for a National Bank, or shall we return to an unmixed metalic currency? These are questions of weighty import, and ought to be deliberately and dispassionately considered. To enforce a forfeiture of the charter of our Banks would, undoubtedly, add greatly to the present embarrassment of the country. The debt due them would have to be collected rapidly, thereby withdrawing from circulation all their paper, yet still leaving a portion of that debt unpaid, without any thing to fill the vacuum occasioned by that withdrawal. Already are individuals to be found looking to the Government for aid and desiring the benefit of relief laws. How much more extensive would become this feeling of dependence, and this desire for legislative interference, if the country had to undergo the sudden and unavoidable pressure and embarrassment incident to such an operation. So far as it can be accomplished, Government should prevent all occasion for a reliance upon it for relief. It should, however, at the same time, be understood distinctly, that it has no constitutional power or right in any possible state of things, to interfere between man and man, in relation to their private contracts. It is not proper to repair private losses incurred in any pursuit whatever, by enacting laws to operate in favor of one, at the expense of another class of citizens. That would be virtually taking the property of one citizen and apply it to the use of another. The Government ought never to interfere with private pursuits; its real duty is to have and enforce a general system of laws, operating equally upon all, and leave every citizen and every interest under its influence and protection, to secure the advantages resulting from the exercise of economy, prudence and industry. Whenever the conviction is fully impressed on the public mind, that no legislation for the exclusive benefit of the debtor portion of the community, can take place consistently with the spirit of the constitution, or the fair demands of an honest policy, even in periods of the greatest derangement and distress, every citizen, instead of relying on temporising expedients and relief laws, will feel that his sure and only dependence is, on his own industrious exertions, aided by prudence and persevering economy.

To force these Banks out of existence, and to create new ones, would not, so far as I can perceive, be productive of any advantage. On the contrary the business of the country would be still more deranged, and the pressure of the people greatly augmented during the operation of such a process. New Banks, if established, could not be subjected to any restrictions, that might not be imposed on those we now have, nor would they stand higher in public estimation, having to be necessarily, of the same local character and limited means; and it being impossible to place their management in the hands of officers, in whose ability and integrity the country would repose a greater degree of merited confidence than those who now have control of the existing Banks. To rely on the Banks of neighboring States for a circulating medium would be, to make ourselves liable to all the evils of a local paper currency, without receiving from it any of its advantages, and I feel that it is a project that will be advocated by none.

If, in any state of affairs, a metalic currency would meet the demands of a commercial people, it is manifest that we are not now in a condition to abandon the whole system of credit, under the operation of which, all private and public transactions now in existence, have originated, and all the business and trade of the country have for a long period of time been regulated. Such a change would work glaring injustice and oppression—It would paralize every branch of industry, and every effort of enterprise—It would be a deadly blight to individual hope, and a fatal blow to the best interests of the body politic. If the credit system, with its decided advantage over all other plans that have been proposed in its stead, is fully understood and appreciated, it is very certain that the abuses of the system which have been urged against it with so much zeal and clamor, and which are of a nature to be guarded against, would never be permitted to operate its overthrow. To attempt the transaction of the extensive business of this country without its powerful aid would be an untried experiment, and the comprehensive operation and extensive effects of such an experiment are too serious and too disastrous, in all their aspects, to be lightly hazarded. Experiments are usually made upon a small scale and their failure when it occurs, only produce limited evils, but when made by Governments, they operate on an extended scale, they affect every interest of society, and the consequences of a failure would be, so fearful and tremendous, that they should never be risked upon mere faint hope of success, derived from the wild speculations of visionary theorists. It is the province of wisdom not to rest on mere abstractions, not to indulge in thoughtless innovations, but to consult the familiar paths we have heretofore trodden; look to the history of other nations, investigate the cause of known events, examine the operation of past measures, and rely upon those that we know by past experience to be safe. The credit system commenced with our Government, it has grown with our growth, it has been incorporated with our institutions—it has fashioned our mode of business—it is in some measure connected with all the transactions of the people, as well in trade as in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and is suited to the wishes and wants of society. By it industry has been rewarded, enterprise encouraged, and every branch of business forwarded in its exertions. It has already achieved much for us—In private concerns, it has had a most extended operation, advancing even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, the profits of the Agriculturist, and the interest of all classes in the community. In public affairs it has, if possible, accomplished still more for us. To it we are indebted, for our whole system of Internal Improvement, and all the works of that character that have grown up under its influence. It has opened for us Canals, built up Railroads, constructed Turnpikes, and created that public spirit in the country, that advocates with unflattering energy the system of Internal Improvements as one, calculated to produce the most beneficial effects upon the permanent prosperity of the nation.

This system has elevated England to the enviable condition of being, the first commercial and manufacturing nation in the world. She is, in all the essentials of wealth, greatly in advance of all the other nations of Europe. Destitute of the encouraging influence of this system, the most prosperous of these nations, have made slow progress in the onward march, whilst others have retrograded until they approach the lowest stage of political and social degradation.

This system no doubt has its abuses. An inordinate desire of gain particularly in periods of great and unusual prosperity, may force it into an excessive and unwarrantable expansion, prohibited by the suggestions of prudence, and uncalled for by the reasonable demands of legitimate trade. When however we reflect that, the greatest blessings that can be bestowed by the best regulated Government, may be so far perverted from their original design and purpose, and so abused in their use, that they become as pernicious in their effects as the worst of misrule and oppression, it is obvious to the most unreflecting, that it would be unwise in the extreme, to permit the abuses of this system to be used as an argument to accomplish its downfall.

I would not be understood, by any thing which I have said, as giving to a currency fagnished by local Banks and restricted in a considerable degree by its very nature to a circulation in a limited sphere, a preference to that, which might be furnished by a National Bank, that would be uniform in its value, in every part of the United States. But it is my decided opinion, that the idea of carrying on the whole business of the country, in its present extended and ramified shape, with a metalic currency alone, without the aid of paper money, is wholly preposterous—that Banks of some kind are necessary, and that the people will have them, has been amply verified by the past history of the Government, and that if a national institution of this kind cannot be obtained by them, they will have those of a local character from necessity, rather than do without any. That the sudden expansion and contraction incident to a paper system are great evils, no one deny—that Bank issues ought to be restricted, all admit—that banking may, both as it regards the number of institutions and extent of their issues, be excessive, is equally evident—that these mischiefs are much more likely to result from the operation of the system, when under the management of so many States, than if it were controlled by the General Government alone, seems to me no individual can honestly deny, who will give to the subject that considerating which its importance so justly demands. It follows therefore, that a National Bank would be greatly preferable to those chartered by the State, without even taking into the estimate, the incalculable advantages to a trading commercial community, of a currency every where of equal and uniform value. In uttering these opinions in relation to a Bank of this kind, I have but echoed public sentiment In indications have been too fully developed to be misconceived, and I deem it therefore unnecessary to advance any additional arguments, or to do more than to make these passing remarks on this subject.

Influenced by these consideration, I am of opinion that the State Bank of Kentucky, the Louisville Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank of Kentuky, should all be permitted to continue in existence, and so far as legislative action is necessary for the purpose, that it should take place; suggesting at the same time, the propriety of imposing upon them, such additional checks and restraints as will be sufficient, under all circumstances, to prevent on their part imposition or misconduct. In the present unsettled state of public opinion in relation to the currency, recollecting the suspision that is abroad as to the honesty as well as the solvency of the Banks generally, the importance of adopting on this subject, measures calculated to inspire a feeling of confidence and to dispel all solicitude & distrust, must be obvious to the least reflecting. All measures that would seem to sanction or justify the suspensions of specie payments, or the continuation of that suspension, ought to be carefully avoided. Public confidence is now sustained alone by the belief that a resumption of specie payments will take place at no very distant period, and any legislation looking to a different result, would immediately cause this expectation to be considered a mere illusion.

During the past season, works of Internal Improvement, in various parts of the State, have been carried on with spirit and activity. Roads have been making in different parts of the country, and the locks and the dams on the Kentucky and Green rivers, have been erected with as much rapidity, as the means appropriated would justify. The report which will be laid before you by the Board of Internal Improvement, with detailed information, of the progress made during the present year, not only on these rivers, but the Licking, as well as of all the works in which the State has interest. A peculiarly favorable feature in a general plan of Internal Improvement is that it unites in its support every section of the country and brings to its aid all parties however they may differ on other subjects of great moment. The energies of the State, can never be more successfully exerted, than when they are directed to the accomplisment of some great design, by the concentrated power of public opinion. It is this causes the friends of the system to feel, that they have embarked in an undertaking, the final result of which is certain—an undertaking imparting its benefits, to every section of our territory and creating an identity of interest and feeling, which enables it to call to its aid, the united efforts of those, who widely differ in their political views and opinions on other subjects, and which tends to subdue all those sectional jealousies and prejudices, that are usually found to exert such an unfriendly influence, on all measures within the scope of their operations. It can hardly then be deemed necessary for me, to recommend to your fostering care and protection, a system that so strongly recommends itself, to the continued confidence and support of an enlightened community.

Permit me, however, again to urge most respectfully, the propriety of that policy, which requires the application of the undivided energies and resources of the State, to the accomplishment of the works of Internal Improvement now in progress and partially completed. I need not say to a body as intelligent as you are, that it is unwise in the extreme, to be scattering means upon a variety of objects, that are inadequate to the completion of that, which has already been commenced; it is a course not only unwise in itself, but its tendency is, to dissipate the public resources, without effecting any desirable purpose, thereby injuring the public credit, and diminishing the confidence of the people in the ultimate success of the system itself. It often happens in private life, that an attempt to do too much terminates in a failure to do any thing well, and men are frequently found leaving one undertaking unfinished, to begin some other that is destined to to the same fate, and thus time, labor and money are expended, and no valuable results are produced. The same rule, that ought to regulate the conduct of individuals in such cases, is equally applicable to that of the Government, and what would be an act of folly on the part of one, on a small scale, would be equally an act of folly on the part of the other, it would only be on a scale still wider, more extended and more injurious.—One of the strong arguments urged in favor of the system, has been that it would in time return to the people the money contributed by them to its support, as well as furnish them with good roads and navigable streams, as mediums of transportation and communication from one point to another. This expectation cannot be realized to any extent until the works already commenced are finished and unless this should take place within a reasonable time, it is to be apprehended that a suspicion may, by the delay, be infused into the public mind, that this idea was deceptive from the first, and thus a feeling of distrust and of opposition may be engendered, inimical to the final success of the whole system. It ought to be the special care of the friends of Internal Improvement, to guard against such a state of things, as peculiarly unfavorable to the objects they have in view. The system has to be sustained and carried on by the force of public sentiment in its favor, and if ever the current should turn against it, it would operate its entire downfall, or leave it in such a shattered condition, that time would hardly free it from the paralizing effects of such a stroke. Upon the first view, the present period might seem inauspicious to the carrying on of public works, yet a little reflection will show, that so far as the State is concerned, it is more favorable than it has heretofore been. Labor and provisions are cheaper, and a strong probability exists that their price will still diminish. The demand for labor will decrease considerably, and it will be procured with more facility where the demand still continues; therefore, the true, economical and saving policy on the part of the State is, to do as much as practicable at present particularly towards finishing that which is begun. It is furthermore important that all these works, carried on by the assistance of public means, should be completed at as early a day as possible, in order that the dividends may come in aid of the Sinking Fund.

In the early part of this year a requisition was made by the Board of Internal Improvement, for the sum of one million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars, in pursuance of an act of the last session of the Legislature, requiring an estimate to be made by the Board, to ascertain what sum of money might be necessary to carry on the system of Internal Improvement, and to progress with all the works to which appropriations have been made. As authorized by law an effort was made to effect a sale of State scrip for the purpose of meeting that requisition. An agent was sent to the Eastern cities, with directions to use every possible effort to accomplish that object—his efforts proved unavailing. Previous to his leaving Kentucky, a sale of four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars was made to the War Department, by the agency of another gentleman, whom I had empowered to negotiate a loan; from this sale, however, only one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars had been realized.

That portion of the surplus revenue of the United States, to which the State of Kentucky was entitled, was by a law of your last session directed to be invested in profitable stocks. The Bank of Kentucky agreed to accept of the terms of the law, so far as she was concerned; the Northern Bank and the Bank of Louisville refused their assent to the terms prescribed by you in relation to the subscription and payment of stock by the State out of that fund, and consequently, that portion of the surplus revenue, directed to be paid on stock in those two Banks, passed over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be by them invested in profitable stocks.

Having failed to find a market abroad that would authorize me to dispose of the Internal Improvement Bonds, according to your just expectation, and ascertaining that it was impracticable to dispose of the money refused by the Northern Bank and the Bank of Louisville, to any of the Banks of this State, on terms as advantageous as was anticipated by you, it was deemed most advisable to sell the State scrip for Internal Improvement to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and an investment of the money thus refused, was thought to be the safest and most beneficial disposition of it that could be made; it was therefore thus appropriated.

The sale made to the War Department of the Bonds above referred to was at a discount of two per cent: no sale abroad of these bonds could be effected at par value; out of the amount sold to that Department one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars was made payable on the delivery of the Bonds, and was duly paid; the balance, being two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable six months after the contract of sale, and has not yet been paid. The sale of scrip to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was made at par, and amounted to the sum of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

This State has received the three first instalments of her proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States. The payment of the fourth and last instalment has been, as you are aware, postponed until January 1839, by an act of Congress, passed at the called session of the present year. The whole amount received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, since its first establishment up to the present time is, one million and five thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents, of which sum they have expended nine hundred and fifty-three thousand eighty-two dollars and fifteen cents, leaving and there remains unexpended the sum of fifty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents. Much the largest proportion of the sum expended by them has been invested in the manner mentioned, in Internal Improvement scrip. They have also purchased six hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Banks of this State, by which investment they expended

(*See fourth page.*)

MESSAGE,

Of the President of the U. S., transmitted to the two Houses of Congress.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1837.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the Giver of all Good for his benign protection. Our country presents on every side the evidences of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a few feeble and dependent Colonies to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, invading, for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of usual health, has happily been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career. The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have labored, judicious legislation, and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree resumed, its usual and profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign affairs has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predecessor. We remain at peace with all nations; and no effort on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country, shall be spared to maintain a position so consonant to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy with which the United States, under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other powers by the approved principles of private life; asking accordingly equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire any thing for themselve by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has left this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing of those of the United States upon foreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens, by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising on any occasion, either the honor or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficult have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of the good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our north-eastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the border of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government.

Time has, however, changed this state of things; and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require, that this question should be put to rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long pending negotiation, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted; from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has as yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is reciprocated by the Government and people of the United States.—conviction which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communications between the two Governments, and between this Government and the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the United States, which are due as well to the recollections of former times as to a correct apprehension of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion, undoubtedly correct, and steadily entertained by us, that the commercial relations at present existing between the two countries, are susceptible of great and reciprocal beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France; and I am assured of the disposition of that Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, can, I have no doubt, be settled with entire satisfaction and without difficulty.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our minister recently accredited to that court, has been received with frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leave us no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the Government of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose will be duly carried into effect.

With Austria and Prussia, and with the states of the German empire, now composing with the latter the Commercial League, our political relations are of the most friendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending, with benefit to all who are engaged in it.

Civil war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconvenience and regret.—Our citizens who have claims upon that country will be prejudiced for a time by the condition of its treasury, the inevitable consequence of long-continued exhausting internal wars. The last instalment of the interest of the debt due under the convention with the Queen of Spain has not been paid; and similar failures may be expected to happen, until a portion of the resources of her kingdom can be devoted to the extinguishment of the foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were charged upon the vessels of the United States in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 11th day of October last, in compliance with the act of May 25, 1832, declaring that fact; and the duties on foreign tonage which were levied upon Portuguese vessels in the United States, previous to the passage of that act, are accordingly revived.

The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating duties upon the produce of Portugal imported into this country in Portuguese vessels, was passed upon the application of that Government, through its representative here, under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the United States. I regret to state that such duties are now exacted in that country, upon the cargoes of American vessels, and as the act referred to vests no discretion in the Executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of further legislation on the subject. Against these discriminations, affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, seasonable remonstrance was made, and notice was given to the Portuguese Government, that unless they should be discontinued, the adoption of countervailing measures on the part of the United States would become necessary; but the reply of that Government, received at the Department of State through our Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, in the month of September last, affords no ground to hope for the abandonment of a system, so little in harmony with the treatment shown to vessels of Portugal and their cargoes in the ports of this country, and so contrary to the expectations we had a right to entertain.

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples and Belgium, a friendly intercourse has been uninterruptedly maintained.

With the Government of the Ottoman Port and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance and the condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the laws of the two Governments reciprocally beneficial to the navigating interests of both; and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be more extensively and permanently advantageous.

Copies of the treaties concluded with the Governments of Siam and Muscat are transmitted for the information of congress, the ratifications having been received, and the treaties made public, since the close of the last annual session. Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable commercial benefit; and we have, besides, received from the Sultan of Muscat prompt evidence of his desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings, by liberal acts toward one our vessels, bestowed in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgement.

Our commerce with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the countenance of which is a subject of regret. The only effect of an adherence to them will be to benefit the navigation of other countries, at the expense both of the United States and Spain.

The independant nations of this continent have ever since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions.—Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed out of the Republics of Colombia, and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Granada, Venezula, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will, ere long, receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded by the United States with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of that Government. The progress of a subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru has been unfavorably affected by the war between that power and Chili, and the Argentine Republic; and the same event is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 20th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances; of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two Governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances; and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that Government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be sucessful.

Although the larger number, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of the State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen, that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrongs has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be farther usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was forty-five millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars. The receipts during the present year from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, are estimated at twenty-three millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars, constituting an aggregate of sixty-nine millions four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and four dollars. Of this amount, about thirty-five millions two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars will have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by Congress; and the residue, amounting to thirty-four millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars, will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the first of January next. But of that sum, only one million eighty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars is considered as immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable, consist chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposite banks. The details upon this subject will be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper, in the condition of the country, to have the estimates on all subjects made as low as practicable, without prejudice to any great public measures. The Departments were, therefore desired to prepare their estimates accordingly; and I am happy to find that they have been able to graduate them on so economical a scale. In the great and often unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subjected, it is not possible to compute the receipts beforehand with great certainty; but should they not differ essentially from present anticipations, and should the appropriations not much exceed the estimates, no difficulty seems likely to happen in defraying the current expenses with promptitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which have recently occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in consequence of those embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finances during the current year, a period which, for the amount of public moneys disbursed and deposited with the States, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was, at the late session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were: the creation of a national bank; the revival, with modifications of the deposite system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public moneys by the banks; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover—what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the Republic, and, on all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Since the measure in question was submitted to your consideration, most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For one State only has an election been held for the Federal Government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might otherwise have derived from the result. Local elections for State officers have however, been held in several of the States, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the Executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice.

Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far deeper and more immediate local interest, than the fiscal plans of the National Treasury, were involved in those elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact that 160 millions of bank capital, of which large portions were subject to actual forfeiture—other large portions upheld only by special and limited legislative indulgences—and most of it, if not all, to a greater or less extent dependent for a continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the the State Legislatures to be then chosen. Apprized of this circumstance, you will judge, whether it is not most probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connection with the then pending elections and the feelings it was calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a far greater influence over the result, than any which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in respect to a question in the administration of the General Government, more remote and far less important in its bearings upon that interest.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a connection exists between them, which, like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiassed exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

The discontinuance of the use of State banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility toward those institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the States, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the States to decide.—Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the General Government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is, to avoid for the future a compulsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the General Government, in regard to the essential points or the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money, in a situation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the uses of private trade, and confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the concerns of the Treasury; to preserve the measures of the Government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will otherwise find it difficult to escape.

(Conclusion next week.)

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY mutual consent, the undersigned have dissolved, and placed their *Books* and *Accounts* in the hands of JOAB M. HUDNUTT, for collection, &c., who is authorized to receive and receipt for all balances—to which strict attention is hereby invited. GAYLE & MEANS.

Dec. 8, 1837. 7-c

Beware of a Villain!

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

Sept. 29, 1837. 49-m.

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

ONE CENT REWARD.

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

Lewis Morgan,

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

JOHN C. DAUGHERTY.

Owingsville, September 1, 1837. 45-c

NEW FASHIONABLE HAT *Manufactory.*

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

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

Feb. 3, 1837. t16-f.

JOHN H. MILLER, *Cabinetmaker,*

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

Mt. Carmel, May 12, 1837.

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

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

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

GEORGE W. CORNER, Baltimore. Md.

From the Pennsylvanian.

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

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

From the U. S. Gazette.

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

ROBT. SALTER 281, 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. PISK NEWTON, No. 41 north 8th street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

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

Sept. 29.

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, December 15, 1837.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of his excellency Jas. Clark, and Col. D. Morgan, for furnish us with copies of the Governor's message at an early day, for which they will accept our thanks.

Our thanks are also due Dr. F. A. Andrews, of the House of Representatives, for his kindness in furnishing us with the earliest intelligence of the proceedings of that body.

Mr. King.—We last week noticed that Mr. Wilson Lumpkin, was elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. P. King. We regret the cause which impelled him to resign; nor are we less grieved that he was not sustained by the legislature of his State. Possessing abilities of the first order, his course could not fail to be distinguished. And should it so result, which we trust not, that he has appeared for the last time in the councils of the nation, he will yet have left, on that great theatre, enduring memorials at once of his high reaching genius and eloquence, second to few or none which have been exhibited during the period whilst he graced the Senate chamber with his presence.

Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territitory, recommends the passage of Stop Laws, as the only means by which that territory can *dodge* the present embarrasment of the times.

A most unfortunable and fatal occurrence took place, on Monday evening last, at the Hotel of Mr. John Wier of this place between Hazel Wier (son of the tavern keeper,) and Samuel Glass, which resulted in the death of the latter. The particulars, as given in evidence by the witnesses, before an examining court, where, that said Wier and Glass were engaged in a quarrel, some harsh words passed and Glass struck at or slightly struck Wier in the face with his hand, when Wier picked up a four pound weight and struck Glass in the pit of the stomach. In a few minutes he fell and expired. He has left a wife and several small children to mourn his untimely death.

Wier was admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 to appear at the next March terms of the Circuit Court.

The subject of a reform of the Constitution of Kentucky has again be brought before the legislature. Bills have been introduced into both branches, proposing to take the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a convention. Yeht after year has this subject been brought before the legislature, and as often has it been voted down in one or the other branches of the legislature, or indefinitely postponed. How long this state of things will continue to exist—or how long will the well known opinions of the people be disregarded, we are unable to say; but we are informed that there is a strong probability of their reasonable wishes being complied with.

It is conceded by many of all parties, that a reform of the constitution is required, and if the matter be submitted to the people there is scarcely a doubt but the measure would meet their hearty approbation. There are some defects in that instrument which are susceptible of improvement, and few, we think, besides those holding office under it, will think of opposing the measure. We shall hereafter take occasion to give our opinion at length upon the subject. For the present we shall only advert to the extensive patronage of the Governor, through which an influence may be exerted, highly pernicious to the interests of the people. History and our own observation teaches us, that power is constantly creaping from the many to the few, and that the natural tendency of government is towards despotism—hence it becomes the people to watch seduously those to whom they commit the power, that is naturally and essentially their own. And when society attains that degree in the science of government, by which they may regulate the concerns of the commonwealth with as much safety as their rulers, it is right, nay it is their duty to withdraw from their hands the power and privileges it was necessary to grant to them at the commencement of the government. It will hardly be denied that people of Kentucky can at this day through the elective franchise, safely create many of the officers, now appointed by the Governor, or that they possess sufficient virtue and intelligence to select their own public servants with as much and more discretion than the executive magistrate, to whom the applicants are often personally unknown. In times past the appointing power has been greatly abused and we might show in what special respects this appointing power could be curtailed; but we believe that this matter is well understood by very many already, and that all that is necessary, is to direct the attention of the people to the subject.

Correspondence of the Kentuckian.

Frankfort, Dec. 4th, 1837.

The Legislature met this morning, the Clerk called the House to order, and having sworn in the members they were all found to be present, when the nominations for Speaker were made. Messrs. Helm, Letcher, and Morehead, were nominated by tneir respective friends, and six ballottings were had on to day without effecting a choice, when the House adjourned. The following was the result of the different ballotings:

		Letcher.	*Helm.*	*Morehead.*
	1st	35	31	31
	2d	36	29	32
	3d	36	31	30
	4th	40	29	28
	5th	40	41	26
	6th	39	33	25
Tues. 5.	7th	37	29	31
	8th	35	28	33
	9th	35	36	26

Before the tenth ballot, Helm made a big speech about patriotism, eulogised himself, boasted of having beat two ex-congressmen, made a grand flourish and declined; consequently the contest was between Letcher and Morehead, when on the tenth ballot Letcher received 50 votes and Morehead 48 which settled the question. Enclosed you will find the vote upon the last ballot. The contest on Monday became very exciting, when it was concluded by Helm and Morehead to propose in the morning that all of them should retire, and take up another individual. This proposition was made in the morning, without the knowledge of Letcher or his friends, with the view to prejudice Letcher if he did not accept it, so that Helm would decline in Morehead's favor, and beat Letcher. This they tried in the morning, but Helm could not carry over all his friends; consequently, their intrigue was defeated. Morehead thrust himself in this contest with a most unpardonable ambition, and deserves the mortification of his defeat, because he should have held back and give Letcher an opportunity of retrieving his fortunes from last year's defeat. We have had a good deal of feeling displayed throughout this contest, and I am well assured that Morehead has lost more in the contest than he can well recover hereafter, for his behaviour in the contest evinced a determination on his part and that of his friends, to elevate him at every cost. Helm, after a severe struggle for himself, finding that it was impossible to be elected, was run up ahead on the ninth ballot, and then withdrew. This was done by Morehead's friends, with the object of inducing a junction between his friends. We have just received the Message, which is a very long one, and as soon as it is printed I will send you one forthwith.

The House is said to be a very able one—it is almost an entire new one—which will retard business very much. Yours.

Correspondence of the Kentuckian.

Frankfort, December 8, 1837.

In my first letter, I gave you a short account of the struggle for the Speaker's chair, which has resulted favorable to my wishes; but, I am fearful, it will produce a *protracted* session, owing to the fact, that it has aroused the passions and prejudices of several members, who will be constantly making points of order, with the view of embarrassing the Chair, and throwing the House into a constant scene of debate and confusion. After the election of Speaker, Mr. Anderson, of Garrard, introduced a resolution requiring that all petitions for divorces, should be referred to the committee of Courts of Justice, with instructions to report against all that was remediable in the circuit courts. This resolution gave rise to a very animated and spirited debate, owing to the fact that almost every member has petitions of that sort to present, and of course, are desirous of doing the best they can for their constituents.

Amongst the many debaters, Judge Nicholas, made his maiden speech, which was able and argumentative, in favor of the resolution, but which gave great umbrage to many of the members, owing to the arrogant and dictatorial style (as they thought) of his manner, but which I conceived originated partly from embarrassment and partly from a natural manner, which he is unable to control. He was taken to task, and handled rather roughly, by Mr. Sprigg, of Shelby, who has no more mercy than the most ferocious beast of the forest. He is one of the best hearted men in the house, but when excited he belabors friends and foes, without the least regard, and reminds me of what John Randolph said of Ben Hardin, "that his sarcasm cut like a hand-saw."

The speech of Mr. Nicholas, though a very able one, was very impolitic, owing to the fact that Louisville has a deep interest at stake in the legislation of the winter, and her representatives should be careful not to excite the prejudices of the house against them, for fear of injuring her interest. These things always have a very important bearing, more so than those who are unacquainted with the manner of doing business here have any idea of. The resolution was rejected, but it will be difficult to get divorces this winter, as the house seems determined to reject every application.

The Convention bill has been introduced into both houses, and it is the impression that it will pass, but there will be a tremendous struggle, I assure you, a greater one than ever has been made against it.

A bill has been introduced to repeal the salaries of the Judges, accompanied with amendments reducing the salaries of all the officers of Government. One amendment proposed to give no compensation to the members of the Legislature *at all*, another gives them two dollars, and another requires the tavern keepers of this place to reduce their charges for board. It is hard to tell what will be the fate of this bill at present. It is the opinion here, that the present will be a stormy and excited session, owing to the excitable materials the Legislature is composed of, and from present appearances I am disposed to believe so too, as there seems to be a great disposition on the part of some few members, to raise a contest on every subject. The committees of the house, give general satisfaction, as far as I have been able to learn, consequently, many difficulties will be obviated by that, which would occur if it were otherwise.

The Charleston Rail Road Company, have applied for banking privileges to be granted to them. What will be the result I am unable to say, but my present impression is, that it will be rejected. We have just received the President's Message here. Yours.

THE MARKETS.

Louisville, Dec. 4.

		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

Cin. Dec. 7.

An active buisiness is doing in all articles in the Produce line, and at good prices. In Merchandize the operations are unusually small.

The River is in a good boating stage for navigation, and boats are arriving and departing from the wharf daily, and genrally with good freights.

Flour.—Commands $6 50 to 6 75.—Sales yesterday at $6 62½ at Canal, with good demands.

Whiskey.—Declined from prices last week to 34½c. Yesterday it advanced to 35½c sales.

Hogs.—Great numbers have been sold and slaughtered. Since Saturday there appears to be an anxiety to buy at $4.—Some lots have been sold a shade higher.

Groceries.—Sugar, New Orleans, in hds is scarce, 7½c, a 8½cc; Loaf, fair supply, 16a 18c: Havannah White none.

New Orleans Dec. 2.

Sugar; Prime 6 a 7 cts inferior, 5a6; moderate demand.

Molasses—On Leeve, 30a35 cents per gallon, sales On plantation, 23a25 cts. small sales.

Bacon—Hams 12 cts. per. lb.; canvassed do 14 do; Middlings 10 and 11 do Shoulders, 7 a 8 do—limited sales.

Pork in Bulk; Sales have been made at 19 50

Lard—9½ a 10½ per lb.

Beef—9a15 dollars per bbl.

Flour—7,50 to 8; dull.

Coffee—11 and 12

Corn—$125, and Oats 50.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. B. Northcutt, Mr. John Stuart to Miss Carolina daughter of Mr. D. Ficklin, all of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. *J. D. Furrow*, Mr. George Norwood, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Mr. James Jones, all of this county.

Mr. James W. Johnson, to Miss Amanda Atchison.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me, either by *Note* or *Book Accounts*, are requested to settle the same by the

First Day of January Next.

My notes and accounts are in the hands of T. DUDLEY, who is authorized to settle the same. JOS. DUDLEY.

Dec. 8, 1837. 8-c

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

RE-OPENED,

Corner of Sutton and Front Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened this well known establishment in the City of Maysville, and from its commodious arrangement and convenient position, he hopes to receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. His house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and opposite the Stage Office. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all its furniture and properties are new.

With the vigilent attention of an experienced bar-keeper, faithful servants, and all the delicacies which our fruitful country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of his travelling guests, and the accomodation of his boarders.

ROBERT L. NELSON.

Maysville, Dec. 2, 1837. 8-c

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

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, caps and soccotine 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, baybery bark, sulphate of quinine & morphia, acet of morphia, muske weet oil, essential oile of peppermint, cinnamon, demon, cloves, aniseed, wormseed sassafras, pennyroyal, savin, tansy, mint, almonds, juniper, origanum, cubebs, hemlock, cajeput &c. balsam of fir, balsam copaiva, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, opodeldoc, british oil, Swaim's vermifuge and panacea, Sciditz 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

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

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for advertising, job printing, &c., are informed, that their

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS,

have been placed in the hands of W. T. CHAPMAN, for collection, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Those knowing themselves indebted, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement. W. H. SMITH.

Dec. 8, 1837. 7-tf

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward on or before the

25th Day of December,

and settle up either by Note or CASH; as he is owing money which will have to be paid at that time. W. T. HALL.

Dec. 8, 1837. 7-c

TAILORING.

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

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

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

JAMES H. THOMAS.

May 5, 1837. zz.

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.

NOTICE.

I AM at present, manufacturing 6 large and elegant assortment of

SADDLERY.

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

NEAT PORK,

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

W. P. BOYD.

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

November 3, 1837. 2-3t

JUST RECEIVED,

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

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Flemingsburg, Nov. 17, 1837.

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

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Sept. 15, 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. Langborne and more recently kept by John Dudley,) where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may be disposed to favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment she *makes no promises*, but referring to the *past*, ventures to assure all who may visit her house that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her BAR will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Maysville, Oct. 18, 1837. 1-c

NOTICE.

MR. Joseph Adair, Abner Adair, E. Moore, Mary Moore and the unknown heirs of 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.	
Elijah Adams	James Logan
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 McClane 2
Garland Bradford	Jos Means
Fleming D Burgars	William Menly e
A Bifford	John Mayne
Elisha Bradley	Theophilus Maddux
C.	James Muse
Elizabeth Curby	Hezekiah McDonald
James Cowen	N. O.
Abraham Clarke	William Overly
James Calehan	John O.erly
Cavan & Andrews	P.
Clerk County Ct	Comfort Purnell
Lewis Crain	William Phillips
Clerks 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	Rubanna Ross
Ary Dorsey	S.
E.	Ric'd Soward
Joseph Eckord	Margaret Scroggs
John J Ellison	Alex'r Sommerville
Ed Whig	James Simpson
F.	Thornton Sparks
G 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.	D. V. W.
E S Jones	Thos Vinson
Abagail Jones	Jesse White
Thomas Jennings 2	Jesse Weare
Francis Jones	Leakin D Williams
Delia Jacobs	Mecajah Wyatt
L.	Ric'd C Winslead
William Lennen	Gustavus A Wilson
Elizabeth W Lee	John A Wilson
James A Lee	

A. S. MORROW, P. M.

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

Sept. 1, 1837.

THE NEW FEATURE.

THE Philadelphia Saturday Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in the United States—and the unparalleled patronage which has been awarded it is the best evidence of 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 Ingra am, 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 Stories.—A sea story, by Captain Marryatt, is now in course of publication in the Courier, in 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 offer as a *premium* to any person who will send the names of ten subscribers, and twenty dollars in cash, to the publishers of the Saturday Courier,—the works of Capt. Marryatt, Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate, Three Cutters, Frank Mildmay, King's Own, Newton Foster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japhet in search of his father. The works of Bulwer, Pelham, the Disowned, Devereux, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pompei, 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

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.

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

(Continued from first page.)

the sum of sixty-one thousand ninety-nine dollars and thirty-six cents. A more detailed statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, the law requires of me to lay before you during your session, to which injunction due attention shall be given.

In forming an estimate of the value of any financial regulation, the history of past times should not be neglected, the light of experience, as well as the voice of reason, should be consulted. From our own national Government we may learn a lesson on the beneficial effects of a well regulated Sinking Fund. The national debt, due by us at the termination of the late war with Great Britain, was finally discharged by the operation of a Sinking Fund.

In February 1835, the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act to provide a Sinking Fund, for the purpose of carrying on a system of Internal Improvement in this State, and for the punctual payment of the interest on money borrowed for that object, and the final redemption of the loans. This fund was to be made up of the tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Kentucky Bank of Louisville; of the excess of the dividends of the State, on her stock in those Banks, after paying the interest on the State Bonds sold to pay for said stocks, of the premiums on the sale of State Bonds, of the dividends of the State on her stock in Turnpike Roads and Bridges, and of the profits which may arise on works of Internal Improvement made by the State, or in which the State was or might be interested; and whenever there shall be in the Treasury a sum of money exceeding the appropriations and expenditures of the current year ten thousand dollars, such excess is also to constitute a part of the Sinking Fund. At the following session an act was passed providing, that from and after the first day of January 1837, all moneys belonging to the Commonwealth, on account of stock or interest in the Commonwealth's Bank, or in the old Bank of Kentucky, when paid into the Treasury, should also be carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund. A law was passed the same session, appropriating in the same way, the profits arising from the stocks to be obtained by so much of this State's proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, as might exceed one million of dollars, the profits on which were dedicated to founding and sustaining a general system of public instruction in this State.

My object in communicating all the constituent parts of this fund is, to show that there is in its creation, one radical, inherent defect. Its sources of supply are neither certain nor permanent. It has to depend upon means which, from their very nature and organization, must soon be exhausted, or upon such as it may be able to originate, by the strength of its own capabilities or productiveness. An annual accession from the Treasury ought to enter into its composition. It cannot yield those advantages, its successful operation promises, unless it be based on means drawn from other sources than its own. It ought to be sustained and cherished in its infancy, if its support be looked to as a measure of vital consequence, and it be aided in its progress as its obvious importance demands, the day may come when its institution will be looked upon as the very highest act of political wisdom and foresight. It is true that whenever there shall be in the public Treasury, a sum amounting to ten thousand dollars over and above the sum necessary to meet the expenditures of the current year, such excess is directed to be applied in aid of this fund. This provision is, however, entirely nugatory and unavailing. The Treasury is not in a condition to render the necessary aid. I intend no offence to any predecessor when I say, that by a narrow and time-serving policy, the State of Kentucky, richer by nature than any other State in the Union, with a population industrious, liberal and enterprizing, resources ample and daily augmenting, has been struggling for years under the pressure of poverty, with a revenue inadequate to meet her current expenditures, and so very limited, as to subdue every desire, as soon as it originated, to embark in any project for the public good, as utterly vain and hopeless. It is not to be believed that the high minded and spirited people of Kentucky, if correctly informed on the subject by those to whom they intrust the management of their public concerns, would permit their own State, year after year, to remain in a condition which renders her unable out of the ordinary revenue collected to pay her necessary expenditures. Would they do this when they pay a lighter tax than the people of any other State in the Union? I feel it my solemn duty to communicate through you to the people, faithfully and honestly, the condition of the public Treasury, and a full development of its wants, manifesting the necessity of augmenting its supplies.

Every friend of his country is opposed to extravagance in the administration of public affairs, and to excessive taxation, its necessary concomitant. But every true patriot is also opposed to that contracted and miserable policy that deprives the Government of all capacity to exercise its faculties of political foresight, or even to discharge the just and necessary demands against it, and which, as a necessary consequence, forces upon his Government the character of meanness and illiberality.

The people of Kentucky are as willing as the people of any other State to contribute whatever is necessary to support their Government. They are and ought to be opposed to all unnecessary taxation. But when satisfied of the amount requisite to sustain public credit, and to satisfy all economical public disbursements, no hesitation, no backwardness, no complaining would be manifested on the part of any—on the contrary, one universal and concurrent accord in favor of raising it would be found to mark public sentiment throughout the State.

It is not possible that a Government half supplied and always necessitous, can fulfil the purposes of its institution, or promote the ends of public happiness, advance the prosperity or support the reputation of the Commonwealth. How can its administration be otherwise than a succession of temporizing expedients? It can neither undertake or execute any liberal or enlarged plans of public good. The history of Kentucky shows that her necessities have driven her from almost every plan proposed for the promotion of the public happiness and welfare. A literary fund was created out of the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth and set apart to be applied alone to the establishment of common schools—an impoverished Treasury and a considerable public debt swallowed up the fund and caused an application of it wholly inconsistent with its original design. It is time that this weak and ill judged policy should be abandoned. By it the Government, in all its operations, is involved in embarrassments, its exertions rendered impotent; and by it, if persevered in, will the public credit, already seriously affected, be ultimately destroyed.

The Auditor's books do not enable me to state the exact situation of the Treasury at this time. The revenue of the present year may be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government—if so, it is barely sufficient for that purpose, and does not afford any surplus, as it clearly should, to augment the Sinking Fund. Let the Legislature then ascertain the amount requisite to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, and adopt a system of revenue of a permanent and unexceptionable character adequate to this demand, and also sufficient to raise a small annual excess to become a portion of the Sinking Fund. When this is accomplished, I have no hesitation in saying that it will meet the sanction of the whole country, and tend greatly to promote the credit and standing of the State, both at home and abroad.

By a law of last session, the profits arising from one million of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with this State, are set apart to be applied to the establishment and support of a general system of public instruction, to the benefit of which the several counties in the State are to be entitled in proportion to the number of children they contain: and until such a system shall be prescribed by law, this sum is placed under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who are required to discriminate between it and the other ingredients of that fund, together with the accumulations thereon, with a view to its abstraction as soon as it may be required under the contemplated system. This is not the first effort that has been made by this State to create a literary fund, to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of general education. As before remarked, an exhausted Treasury and an unwise and temporizing policy, diverted the means heretofore intended for this object from its original design, and caused it to be used in discharging a debt incurred in support of the ordinary expenses of the Government.—It is to be hoped that a policy so destitute of foresight and so entirely time-serving will never hereafter be resorted to, and that this literary fund, at no future time, will be encroached upon for the accomplishment of any purpose foreign to its original destination. And I feel well assured that no apprehensions on this score need be entertained, when the importance of the subject for which it is set apart is properly and fully considered.

We are admonished by every patriotic feeling, every desire to contribute to the purity of our free institutions, to set about putting this system into immediate operation: and particularly so, without delay, when it is known that in some of the counties of this State the existence of a school is almost unknown, and education not only is neglected, but to a considerable extent, its advantages are not duly appreciated. How vastly important it is, for the purity and goodness of our laws and the stability of our Government, that every voter in the community should have knowledge sufficient to enable him to perceive what measures would most redound to his country's respectability, to the advancement of her real prosperity and the perpetuity of her freedom and independence; and at the same time, by enabling him to think and act for himself, free from the influence of men who seek power from selfish motives alone.

The capacity of the people to superintend and direct the management of public affairs, is the principle upon which our Government is founded, and evidently requires, on their part, knowledge to understand and virtue to sustain it. If at any period the liberties of our country should be encroached upon, if bold and daring attempts should even be made, under color of law, to break down the barriers erected by the Constitution, what more important than that the people, on such momentous occasions, should be sufficiently enlightened to understand and to arrest the attempt. But there are other considerations connected with this subject that ought not to be passed by without a direct reference to them. The benign influence of intellectual culture, on the moral deportment and social enjoyments of men, its tendency to rescue them from the power of vicious indulgencies in the hours of leisure or idleness, and to enable them to employ the time they can spare from their various vocations and the common pursuits of life, in a recreation at once profitable and instructive, are arguments addressing themselves forcibly to the feelings of him who is solicitous to improve, in every respect, the condition of his fellow citizens, and to elevate and dignify man in the scale of creation to a level with his high responsibilities. By education men will be improved in their various trades, employments and pursuits; new sources of innocent pleasure will be laid open to their enjoyment, an opportunity will be afforded them to acquire a knowledge of the Constitution and the history of their country, and by contrasting the laws and the Government of other nations with their own, to learn fully to appreciate the advantages of the civil and religious condition. And that which is infinitely of more importance, in the view of the christian and the philanthropist, it will enable them to examine for themselves the great doctrines of christianity, and lead them to the contemplation of those precious truths revealed for the benefit of man, to promote his happiness in this world and to prepare him for the world to come.

The expediency of establishing a system of common schools without delay, may be made also apparent, solely in a pecuniary point of view, as tending to diminish to a very considerable extent, one of the channels that serve as outlets to the wealth and pecuniary resources of the State. The condition of learning is such in Kentucky, that our young men resort abroad in search of education, and the amount thus drawn annually from the country would fall very little short, if any, of the sums sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of our State Government. In States where common schools are established, instruction is more general, and usually costs less than in those where no such system exists, and the money expended in this way is retained at home, and not paid as a tribute to others who have been more characterized by political sagacity and foresight. The establishment of primary schools for the purpose of disseminating learning amongst all classes will beget schools of a higher order—our Colleges and Universities will be more liberally sustained, and education, instead of making us tributary to other States, may be made the means, by attracting students from abroad, of augmenting our wealth and adding considerably to our resources.

Scenes of bloodshed and violence, the use of unusual and deadly weapons, the prepetration of cruel and unprovoked murders are becoming of such common occurrence in the community, as to demand the serious attention of the Legislature, and some amendment of our criminal code is necessary to deter men from abandoning themselves to the guidance of their lawless passions, and imbuing their hands in the blood of their fellow men. Formerly it was seldom that men were heard of resorting to the use of the knife or the dagger, but an useless and absurd fashion seems to have sprung up, in accordance with the licentious spirit of the day, of carrying concealed arms, and being prepared on all occasions to wield them to the destruction of the life of him who happens to commit some real or fancied aggression upon the rights of those who wear them. This fashion is one of the most pernicious that could have grown up or been devised. Men, in moments of passion, with deadly weapons in their hands, do deeds of violence that harrow their consciences with remorse during their lives, and such deeds as never would have been committed by them had no weapon been in their hands when their actions were solely under the influence of their passions. Although the Constitution has guaranteed to the citizen the right to carry arms in self defence, and therefore this right cannot be questioned or impaired, yet its abuse may certainly be prevented by law, and those who wear concealed weapons may be subjected to rigorous punishment for any improper or unjustifiable use of them.—If laws of this character were made and duly executed, no individual would trust himself with the possession of an instrument that might be the means of causing him to be guilty of an offence, that would bring down upon him an ignominious punishment, and a lasting disgrace. It is necessary to the peace and security of society that something should be done on this subject immediately. The preservation of life, and the safety of the person from wanton and unlawful aggression, are among the leading objects in the establishment of well ordered Governments.—Outrage begets outrage, and man is so constituted that he will resort to the strong arm of force for vengeance, unless the laws are adequate to his protection, and unless he can obtain prompt and ample redress from them, for every violation of personal rights. Public opinion demands at your hands some decisive action in relation to this growing evil in the country. The sooner an attempt is made to arrest its progress, the greater will be the probability that success may attend the effort—It is now discountenanced and condemned by public sentiment. Its prevalence has but made it more odious, its attitude of boldness and defiance has but enhanced the desire of its eradication. It is true, that as a general principle, the policy of having the punishment disproportionate to the offence, is a bad one; it produces a sympathy for the offender, that causes his crime to be forgotten, and serves frequently to screen him from all punishment. As to this offence, however, scarcely any degree of punishment would beget a feeling of sympathy, it being obvious to all that some higher penalty than the mildness of our laws usually sanction for the perpetration of crime, is absolutely necessary to put this offence completely down in the community.

Let me solicit your attention, as I did that of the last Legislature, to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. It is one of a very important nature; the business that falls within the range of its duties is weighty, extensive and complicated—all public claims have there to be adjusted, and upon the celerity and accuracy of its opperations, does a full understanding of the condition of the financial affairs of the State, as well as their order and safety, mainly depend—Its labors are believed to exceed the capacity of any one officer—they have grown with the growth and extended with the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and will in all probability, from the action of similar causes, continue increase hereafter. It is absolutely indispensable that it should undergo some modification—the manner in which it shall be accomplished so as best to subserve the public interest, is a matter referred to the wisdom of the Legislature, with full confidence that its importance will obtain for it a full share of your time and attention.

The management of the Penitentiary at this time is such as the friends of humanity would approve, whilst at the same time it is of a character alike profitable to the keepers and to the State. Under the regulations now established and the state of discipline to which the inmates are subjected, it promises fair to be productive of those beneficial results that were anticipated by the benevolence of its original founders. Its concerns are conducted with system, order and regularity, and its finances are in a prosperous condition. Instead of being a heavy annual tax on the Treasury, as it once was, it now yields a revenue; from being once a dark abode of polution, where the guilty, in place of being reformed, were hardened in guilt and infamy, by constant association with each other, it is now an Institution in every way creditable to the character of an enlightened and benevolent State. And it is with pleasure that I avail myself of the present occasion to express undiminished confidence in the vigilance and care with which its interests are conducted, and my approbation of the humanity with which its unfortunate inmates are habitually treated.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I have in my power to inform you that the Judicial department of the Government has assumed a more elevated stand than it had formerly—The Judges are considered by the people as well qualified for their stations, and in their mode of doing business they give general satisfaction—They have, by their decisions, convinced the community of their qualifications, and inspired the public mind with confidence in that branch of the Government. Since the passage of a law placing them on a more res ectable footing in point of salary, they not only perform more business in the same time, but it is done better. In this way, activity and energy is infused into the administration of justice, and public peace and private happiness are secured and promoted. In any office it is important to have men competent and attentive to their duties. It is peculiarly so in this one, where its functions extend to the life, the property, and reputation of the citizens. It is also important to the well being of any Government, that confidence should exist in those individuals who are entrusted with the administration of the laws, otherwise the laws themselves cannot be respected. The people in the sections of the State where the act above refered to has had an opportunity of dispersing its advantages, are well satisfied—Less complaint of the Judiciary is heard now than there has been for years past; and it is admitted by all that its condition is greatly improved. There is no measure which is the subject of Legislative action that could have been adopted, that so vitally affects, in all its bearings, the varied interests of society, and the tendency of which would have been so greatly and permanently to promote the public welfare, as the act of the last legislature on this subject.

During the last session of the Legislature, a Preamble and Resolution was adopted in relation to slaves who escape from their owners into the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which I was requested to enclose to the Governors of these States respectively, a copy thereof, and to accompany them with such suggestions as I might conceive would have a tendency to induce appropriate legislation on the part of each of these States. The request of the Legislature of this State has been complied with, and a correspondence opened with the respective Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and it is confidently believed that great comity and good feeling will be manifested by each of these enlightened States, in the prompt legislative notice of the evils complained of, and the passage of such laws as will prevent their recurrence, and retain that high regard and friendly intercourse, that has uniformily existed between Kentucky and those States, and should ever obtain between neighboring and sister Republics.

At the same session, a Preamble and Resolutions were also passed, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, a copy of which I have transmitted to his Excellency, the Governor of Tennessee, and in compliance with the request embodied therein, I have desired from his Excellency an interchange of such information as is important to the furtherance of the objects contemplated by our Legislature in the passage of the above Preamble and Resolutions; and from the known courtesy of his Excellency, I am persuaded that in due time, the desired information will be obtained, and his hearty concurrence and co-operation given, to the progress of the improvements of that section of Kentucky which, when connected with those of Tennessee, will impart their mutual benefits to each State.

Great inadvertence exists on the part of the various Internal Improvement Boards throughout the State, in the discharge of those duties enjoined by the laws creating them; more particularly in making out and reporting their fiscal operations during the present year, and in paying into the Treasury the dividends declared upon that portion of the stock owned by the State—and notwithstanding the great pains that have been taken, in directing their attention to the particular requisitions of the law, in relation to their annual reports, the periodical declaration of dividends and the payment of the State's proportion thereof into the Treasury, they have almost without exception, failed to do either; in consequence of which omission, great inconvenience is experienced—you remain uninformed of their progress and financial condition—the Sinking Fund is deprived of this portion of its revenue, and the funds are diverted from the direction given them by law, and are appropriated to a purpose never contemplated by the Legislature. It is of great importance, both to the present progress and future prosperity of Internal Improvement, that promptness, accuracy, regularity and a strict compliance with the existing laws, on the part of these Companies should prevail, otherwise the whole system will be brought into disrepute and miserable confusion. It is true that the laws, as they now exist, prescribe the course to be pursued in enforcing a compliance with their provisions, but in this particular point they are too much generalized, too dilatory, and want perspicuity; permit me, therefore, to suggest the propriety of enacting a general law, applicable to all these Companies, simplifying the remedy against them, in relation to their reports and the payment into the Treasury that portion of the tolls to which the State is entitled.

Our country, until a very recent period, was happy and prosperous beyond example, and had a standing equal, if not superior to that of any other country on the face of the globe—a change has come over us—we are surrounded by adverse circumstances, our currency deranged and our exchange wholly broken up. Why it is so I have not undertaken to inquire. That in our present condition, the trade of the country is crippled, all must admit—Not the wild schemes of visionary speculation only, but its regular and legitimate business. An efficatious application of a remedy for this affliction, should alone occupy our minds. No matter to what party we may have heretofore belonged, all should now range themselves under the banner of their common country, and labor side by side, until our deliverance from impending difficulties be fully accomplished. Pride of opinion must be yielded up—the welfare of the republic no longer permits its rule—her best interests are involved in her present trials, and now is the time to test the honesty and partiotism of her citizens. That they will not be found wanting in this, the hour of their country's peril, I feel an enduring and unfaultering confidence, that tends greatly to dispel the gloom with which we are enveloped.

The evils of the times, although unquestionably great, can have but a limited influence on the prosperity of a young and growing Commonwealth like ours.—The agricultural interest greatly predominates in our State, over all other interests, it has suffered comparatively little. Providence has blessed us during the past season with superabundant crops. We have the means in the great fruitfulness of our soil, of a restoration to credit and prosperity, whenever the condition of exchanges affords us the usual faculties of a ready and profitable market for their disposition. For the many advantages that we enjoy even yet over all other people on earth, we ought to acknowledge our deep and lasting obligations to the great Ruler of the Universe.

It would afford me gratification, to lend my feeble aid to the furtherance of such labors of yours, as are directed to the production and adoption of those measures which may tend to the restoration of public confidece, or diminish in any degree the difficulties and distresses of the times, and promote, by their salutary operations, the permanent welfare of our beloved country.

JAS. CLARK.

FRANKFORT, DECEMBER 5, 1837.

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.

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

Sept. 15, 1837.

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 end of the year. W. T. CHAPMAN

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