

To the Citizens of Fleming County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I take this method of informing you, that I have become a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly, and will give you views on all my views with regard to our State policy, in as short a manner as I can. I am opposed to the former proceedings of our Legislature in regard to Internal Improvements. I am not in favor of the many to be taxed for the benefit of the few. If the people want good roads made, let them who want them make, make them at their own expense, and not let the benefit for their own use, and not let the State have to borrow money as they have already done for such purposes—Our tax has been raised—our Representatives' wages have been raised—and still we have to borrow money to go ahead. If the people will still encourage this kind of conduct, our State in a short time will be ruined by such a course. I would say to the people, it is high time to stop, stop, or let them go ahead.

There is a question that appears to agitate our State with regard to a branch of the Pennsylvania bank of the United States. In reply to this I will say that I am in favor of a Branch in Kentucky, and in Pleiningsburg, or near as it can be put—on the following terms; that its loans shall be limited the first year or two to individuals, so that all persons may have a chance to be accommodated, and that their calls shall not exceed ten dollars on the hundred dollars, every hundred and twenty days. If we can get a bank on these terms, I think there are but few if any, that will differ with me on the subject. It will keep our own banks from loaning three dollars for one they have in bank, and keep up their credit with other states. I believe that a bank of this kind would be a great benefit to our country at present, and all parties.

It appears that there are some strong objections on the present election with regard to the Presidential Election, which ought to have no weight in our state elections. We ought to look to the interest of our own State, and then in turn to the United States. As to this question I will only say that I served my country under General Harrison, and would have voted for him without regard to any party that was caused to see him as a candidate, for I always prefer a man I know to one I don't know for office.

I am in favor of all persons who wish to keep tithing slaves to have the liberty of obtaining license from the county courts by giving bonds as tavern keepers for to pay that they shall give security for to pay \$20 for their privilege;—to be set apart for the purpose of educating poor children in the several counties, to be divided in the several schools through the counties, who shall be put to the same use in counties. By this kind of arrangement there could be many a child educated that never would be anything of this kind was done.

It appears that our legislature last year voted to each of themselves, in addition to raising their wages to \$3 per day, a copy of Morehead and Brown's Digest, which cost the state several hundred dollars, while the militia officers cannot get a scrap of law to go by. I think we had better send the old members back without a reelection, and they will not want any more books—new members may want to be lawyers too.

It appears that all parties where they have the power do not appear willing to let the people have a choice of their Representatives, except in Mason county, yet not there as I think all parties ought—of this you can judge for yourselves.

I am in favor of all the militia officers being furnished with the militia law and a sword and epaulet if required to wear them, all to be furnished by the state—the swords and epaulets to go to their successors in office. By this kind of law we would be able to get good officers.

Fellow Citizens! I have given my views honestly, and intend to stay at home and mind my own business; and should you elect me, when the time comes to attend to your business, I will attend to it to the best of my abilities.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM K. McCOY.

In a recently published list of the newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland, the number on the liberal side is given as 194, and on the Tory side 114. From an estimate of the quantity of papers circulated by either party, more out from the columns of the stamp office, it appears however that the disparity in favor of the liberal side is far greater than is indicated by the number of separate journals. The whole number of journals, political, literary and scientific, published in Great Britain and Ireland, is 1,000.

QUARRLING IN CONGRESS—ITS EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

The Boston Convention of the following account of a single one of the great force now going on at Washington: "Mr. Boon (democratic) of Michigan, rose on the admission of Michigan, but it was not sustained.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio spoke at length on a proposition to commit both bills to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and whilst descending on the subject, said that the minority were gagged, and to day, a bill had not been laid on the House on half hour, he said the "Previous Question" was "neglected" by a member from Illinois, Mr. Boon.

A long debate now ensued on a question of order, involving the motion to commit the two bills to the Committee of the Whole, and just as Mr. Polk was about to vote the decision of the Chair. "Mr. Boon of Indiana, rose and said, that although he was not disposed to detain the House, he had a word or two to say. It is a part of my duty, said Mr. Boon, to exercise the rights of a representative on this floor; and in the fulfillment of that duty, I today demanded the Previous Question on the Michigan Bill. The House refused to second the call, and there the matter rested, and went over. Since my return I have been informed that the member from Ohio, Mr. Vinton—[here Mr. Boon placed his thumb and finger very near the nose of Mr. Vinton]—has said that I yelled!" The Previous Question. Mr. Speaker, I am now fifty-five years and four months old, and have seen some little military and civil service. I have fought the battles of my country—I have witnessed many a tornado, and have felt the shock of four successive earthquakes. I have seen the lightning flash and heard the thunder roar amid the furies of the volcano. I have contended with the heat of the field and the brinsing of the serpent, and the cold of the bank. I have been marked by full grown men, and have been bit by them; but Mr. Speaker—[here Mr. Boon placed his eye closely to connect Mr. Vinton.] I was never yet injured by the whittings of a puppy!

Mr. Polk. Order! Order! Personal attacks cannot be indulged! Mr. Polk now said that both bills should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Vinton, of assistance of fifteen minutes, rose to say, that if he was not of opinion that any man could be disgraced by the gross calumnies of Mr. Boon, he had no reply to make. Legislation is, we fear, falling into disrepute, more rapidly perhaps in this country than abroad, but steadily enough even there. The Parliament of England has, within a few years, sunk rapidly in public esteem. The blacking manufacturer and the boxing buff have filled the seats where once Fox and Pitt.

It has, it is even worse. The respect for the office of representative of the people has passed away, because that dignity, which was once the attendant on the office, has ceased to be a distinguished attribute. The grave discussion was wont to be relieved by flashes of wit and personal feelings, which were indulged in by the members, who would show itself in a way to be offensive only to him at whom the expression was aimed. If bad feelings for a moment predominated, good manners at least withheld the shield from such a quarrel, and the man who meant to offend a gentleman, did not feel called upon to make his missile obvious to the dim perception of every party he sought to offend. This was his way to the Federal City, of suggested his way to the Capitol. We can not see that any circumstances authorize us to express a hope that these evils are tending towards correction, unless indeed the very increase of their amount and the obvious disgrace of their additional publicity, may be regarded as signs of an approaching crisis. Heaven send, however, that never patient may have strength to sustain the violence of the attack.

Never until lately, did Congress divide itself upon such questions as it now does; never until lately, was a measure proposed and advocated, or opposed and denounced, avowedly to promote or prevent the success of a presidential candidate. It is not in our opinion, no man openly avows a disjunct purpose, until he is satisfied that either he or somebody else has so blunted the moral perceptions of his hearers, that they will not start at the immorality of his intention.

Hypocrisy is a tax which vice pays to virtue, and that tax, like other taxes, will never be paid unless the payer is satisfied that the payee means to enforce his claim. The very blush which imputation of error calls up to the cheek of the offender, shows that all moral perceptions are not dead, and it is only those who refuse an attitude

to disguise their fault, that hope to find success as guilty as themselves.

Let the people of the United States look with a keen eye on the conduct of their representatives. We do not speak now of their vote for or against a government measure, but their language and deportment in the Capitol. Let the people see whether the intellects of their representatives are so obtuse that they cannot distinguish between the discussion of the village bar room and the debate of the Senate house of the nation; and in this obliquity of moral perception do not so evidently let them congregate at once either the representatives or the government must be changed. The constitution cannot withstand the moral disease. We are told that the Augean stable must be cleaned. With all our hearts—but how can we have by the application of the Peasens, preserved this moral Hercules task, let us all agree that hereafter the Capitol of the Republic of the World, shall not be occupied by those whose appearance and action shall give to the place of their resort the name of stable.

SKETCH OF SANTA ANNA.

Some particulars of this personage which we have derived from gentlemen intimate & acquainted with him, may be interesting to the public. Santa Anna is about 42 years of age, and was born in the city of Vera Cruz. His father was a Spaniard of old Spain, of respectable standing, though poor; his mother was a Mexican. He received a common education, and at the age of 18 or 19 was sent to the military family of the Lieutenant of Vera Cruz, Gen. Davila, who took a great fancy to him and brought him up. He remained with Gen. D. Davila until the year 1820. While with Davila he took the honors a Major, and when installed he took the honors very coolly, and on some of his friends congratulating him, he said "Si mi herencia fuera que yo me ayo a Dios, I should desire to be something greater." This trait developed at an early period of his life, indicated the existence of that vaunting ambition which has ever since characterized his service.

After serving the Spanish Royal cause against Mexico in Vera Cruz, turned against Mexico and master and benefactor, and placed himself at the head of some irregular troops which he raised on the sea coast, near Vera Cruz, and which are called Jacinos in their language, and which were distinguished by his initials, as they were all under his command. He was in this military service he besieged Vera Cruz, drove Davila into the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and after having been repulsed, again entered at a subsequent period, and got entire possession of the city, expelling therefrom the old Spanish troops, and reducing the power of the mother country in Mexico to the walls of the castle.

Subsequently to this Davila is said to have obtained an interview with Santa Anna, and told him that he was destined to act a prominent part in the history of his country, and says, he, I will give you some advice: "Siempre vayas con los muchos" [always go with the strongest party]. He always acted up to this motto until he raised up the eagle for the times and church. He then overthrew the federal government and established a central despotism, of which the priests and the military were the two privileged orders. His life has been from the first of the most romantic vicissitudes in revolutions, constantly vicissitudes, until the last fatal moment.

His manners are extremely affable; he is full of anecdote and humor, and makes himself exceedingly fascinating and agreeable to all who come into his company; he is about 5 feet 10 inches, rather spare, has a moderately high forehead, with black hair, short black whiskers, without mustaches, and an eye large, black, and expressive of a lurking devil in his look; he is a man of gentle and dignified deportment, but his disposition is perfectly ferocious, but has never evinced a savageness of character except in the massacres in which he has been implicated in Texas. He married a Spanish lady of property, a native of Alvarado, and through that marriage obtained the first part of his estate called Manga de Clava, 6 leagues from Vera Cruz. He has three fine children, yet quite young.

The following striking anecdote of Santa Anna illustrates his peculiar quickness and management: During the revolution of 1829, while he was shut up in Oaxaca, and surrounded by the government troops, and reduced to the utmost straits for the want of money and provisions, having a very small force, there had been in consequence of the siege and firing every day through the streets, no stores for several weeks. He had no money, and hit upon the following expedient to get it; he took possession of one of the Convents, got hold of the wardrobe of the Friars, dressed his officers and some of the soldiers in it, and early in the morning had the bells rung for Mass. People delighted at having again an opportunity of adoring the Supreme Being, flocked to the church where he was, and after the

house were pretty well filled his firms showed their side arms and bayonets from beneath their coats and closed the doors upon the assembled multitude. At this unexpected denouement there was a tremendous shouting, when out of his officers he ordered the pulpit and ordered the people that he wanted \$10,000 and must have it. He finally succeeded in getting about \$8,500, which he dismissed the congregation.

As a sample of Santa Anna's pious whims we relate the following: In the same campaign of Oaxaca, Santa Anna and his officers were there besieged by the government troops. Santa Anna was in a covenant surrounded by a small breast work. Some of the officers one night to amuse themselves, took the wall down out of the slumbers and placed them as sentries, dressed in uniforms on the breastwork. Reason alarmed on the object as its apparent boldness, began to fire away at the wooden images, supposing them to be flesh and blood, and it was not until after some of the officers who were not in the secret had implored Santa Anna to prevent this desecration that the fire ceased.

Many similar facts are related of Santa Anna. We have not room at present to say more than there is no man who has filled the space he has that is so little understood. In short, he is all things to all men. He never was out of Mexico, and the likeness exhibited of him in his city bears no resemblance to him.—N. York Evening Star.

From the United States Telegraph.

I witnessed at the capital with great pleasure the departure of the Santa Anna (of the city of New York) for the purpose of overcoming an elevation in a railroad transportation of 140 feet to the mile. It was performed with expedition by a single locomotive engine, which in point of power suffers much in comparison with a double stroke locomotive engine. His plan as exhibited puts at rest all the doubts of the practicability of ascending and descending hills of from 450 to 900 feet to the mile, with certainty and security.—As to the certainty of overcoming elevation and inclination, the cog wheels and ratchets are arranged satisfactorily shown to the security, it is to be found in the introduction of the hydraulic fluid attached to the car which is designed to check the train of cars as ascending, should any accident befall the engine, and to regulate its velocity in descending, or check them altogether. The accuracy of the principle in both cases is perfectly clear, and promises to be of incalculable value in the introduction of the hydraulic fluid, it doubt not will be generally adopted on the score of economy as to time and money; but above all the preservation of human life, which his plan so effectually guarantees, in comparison with the present mode of overcoming a trifling elevation by a stationary power, committing our lives to the hazard of a single rope. FULTON.

Mr. Isaac Ross of Mississippi, died last January, leaving a wife and seven children, among a large property. By his will, his plantation will be managed as a livery, during the life of his daughter, Mrs. Reed. At her death, it is to be divided by a vote of all the slaves on the estate, whether they will remove to Liberia or remain in slavery. If the former is chosen, the plantation is to be sold, and the proceeds are to be applied to cover the outward expenses, settle them handsomely and endow an institution of learning in some part of the colony. If they remain, the estate, slaves, &c. are to be sold and the avails to be invested in funds under trustees for the said institution in Liberia.—Cincinnati Journal.

To form a vigorous mind—Let every young man write it in his mind that if he has any power to walk with it, he should not let it go, but use it in his own power, and make his feet that there is nothing too hard for industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and final fight, let him know that stronger limbs are near and ready to sustain him, when he has power to walk with it, but when he has no power to walk with it, when he can walk it on another's furnace, when he can melt it in his own.

It is of much importance to mothers and nurses to know that, when a child is seized with that dangerous and frequently fatal disease, the croup, it is advisable to apply a blister to the throat, and to the upper part of the chest, sponge or napkins dip in water as hot as can be borne; they must however, be wrung out so that the water shall not come out. The remedy has been tried by a sensible German Physician with decided and uniform success.

From the New York Evening Star. LATE AND UNPLEASANT FROM ENGLAND.

By the parcel ship Independence, Capt. Nye, will be perceived we have news of the highest interest from England. The Irish Corporation B has received such amendments in the Lords, and concentrated the corporate vote so entirely in the hands of the Lord Leinster, that it amounts to a rejection of the measure as it came from the common. This has placed the two houses in direct collision with each other, and threatens to carry matters to such extremes as may possibly lead to the renewal of the scenes of the prolocution of the House of Commons.

Conservative sentiment was excited in London by the success of the Hon. Becket's Convention, a gentleman aged 50, who had been in the sporting world, who had lost £300,000 at the Derby Races, and in consequence of a heavy squall out his lands with a dozing pistol.

North Arctic Expedition under Captain Back.

In consequence of the representations of Sir John Franklin, Captain Back and the Earl of Ripon, members of the Geographical Society, to the Lords of the Admiralty respecting a new Arctic expedition, His Majesty has placed the ship Terror under the command of Cap. Back to proceed to the Myane river, on the western shore of North America, near Sir Thomas Ross's welcome. He is thence to cross the isthmus and proceed along Prince Regent's inlet, whence he will continue by Hecla and Fury Straits to Point Turn Again.

Gen. Tupper, the brave commander of the Scotch regiment in the battle of St. Sebastian, is since dead of his wounds.

Mr. Povey, the actor, was about to return to the United States, permanently to reside in his country.

A marriage is talked of between the Duke of Orleans and a daughter of the Arch Duke Charles of Austria.

Strom Morrison, the old road contractor, is said to be in possession of a Glasgow Railway to pass through Great G. Gen. I will be easily passed by James London to the forge matrimonial and back again to London on the same day, and what is perhaps still greater consequence, the road cannot be broken up, and the road cannot overtake each other, so that passengers will be very.

The new French legion for Spain is assembling at Pau, and will be composed of ten battalions.

The recent brilliant successes of Gen. Evans, and the maneuvers in the Procuencia against Cordova will cause, it is thought, the removal of the latter from the command of the Queen's Army. The London Sea says he will be a more formidable opponent if left at the head of the army in the Basques, than in maintaining his bloodless black on the Pardo.

The Spanish National Guards of St. Sebastian have been killed in the war, and are the gallant British legion under Gen. W. Peel.

The Captain Gen. Eguia has returned from Gen. Evans to Guipuzcoa, to protect Don Carlos, but his province being the only one remaining where he has any control.

The French foreign legion in Spain when the 15,000 men Gen. Donatelli. An English paper alluding to the Russian Embassy.

The New York papers are filled with the news of the late murder committed on one Helena Jewett, resident in a house of ill fame in New York. A young man, named Robinson, and one Applehead for the murder, and the verdict on the coroner's inquest is as follows: He denies the charge. Want good time.

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England stands, I think I had nearly written upon the eve of the greatest revolution she has yet witnessed. That, which Cromwell was the mighty instrument evanished in the restoration of a profligate monarch; it placed the second Charles on the throne, with an impunity for the very extent of vice and delinquency. The year 1688, placed William of Orange upon his father-in-law's throne and enslaved Ireland, by the enactment of penal laws which treated the Catholics as if they were brute beasts, unfitted to think—unqualified to see—uncompelled to enjoy the sacred rights of citizenship.

What the revolution of 1836 may effect upon our country, we can only conjecture from an idea which in all probability, will not be very far from the truth.

Cromwell abolished the prerogative, the honor, the hereditary legislation of the

House of Lords. At the Restoration these were also re-toed. We of the 19th must be mainly the actors of the great men of the 17th. We are to be regenerated, must solemnly modify. In a word—a second change of legislation being necessary—we must reform instead of abolishing the Peerage. Ave, and his reform motions are anxious to effect. What human power will withstand the determined will of all men?

Who lower their rights, And, knowing, dare maintain them! The House of Lords, at last, is in direct collision with the Commons of England. Common policy would have shown a sensible man the propriety of avoiding this dangerous and unpleasant state of affairs. The Peers, galled on by an overbearing opinion of their own antiquity, and vainly puffed by the idea that the people respected them too much to interfere with them; plunges headlong over the precipice and destruction for them and their posterity. This will be done, we shall witness the laws of the prime gentility—we shall reform the Lords by effecting an organic change in the constitution of the upper House; that is, we shall abolish hereditary and substitute representative legislation. Is not this a great deal?

Parliament adjourned on Friday, until the 12th. The Liberty Commission Bill will be read by the Commons to its first stage. The Lords reject it, and it will be a dissolution of Parliament—an appeal, on the part of the Government, to the country against the Peers.

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THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY.

Friday, July 1, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT, W. H. HARRISON, of Ohio. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. York. FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES CLARK. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE. ABRAM GOODING Esq. R. G. LEWIS. D. F. A. ANDREWS, WILLIAM K. MCCORD.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. HENRY DANIEL, PHILIP TRIPLETT, For CONGRESSMEN, DISTRICTS. DAVID S. PATTON, EDWARD RUMSEY, RICHARD A. BUCKNER, BERR HARAISON, MARTIN BEATY, CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, THO. P. WILSON, W. K. WALL, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, THOMAS METCALFE, MARTIN P. MARSHALL, JOHN BATES, ROBERT P. LETCHER.

A negro was lately lynched at the Grand Gulf in Mississippi, for murdering his master and attempting to kill his wife. It was first hanged, then beheaded, and finally burnt. He deserved it all if guilty; but to the times when such disregard of the laws is so frequently manifested. In such times we need not wonder at the airides of "Democracy."

Judge Clark and Charles A. Wickliffe, our candidates for governor and lieutenant governor of the state, have been busily engaged in the south and middle regions of the state, in giving and explaining their views in relation to the affairs of our general and state governments. Mr. Wickliffe will be with us in a few days, and we shall have an opportunity of hearing from his own lips the evidence which he has had a fair and complete opportunity of acquiring from the most certain sources of information—actual experience and observation.

Mr. Wickliffe was originally a supporter of General Jackson, and was elected to congress while in the Jackson faith. But he, like many others in the country, discovered early in the administration of Jackson, that his opinions in relation to the General were erroneous, and his confidence in the leading men of the party entirely misplaced; and he had the candor to acknowledge it above board, and like every honest and worthy man would do, so soon as he discovered he was in bad company, at once came out from among them.

Men of intelligence who knew Charles A. Wickliffe never once doubted his honesty in either his political or moral conduct. Although the days which he has fitted for addressing the people in Fleming county are in the midst of harvest, and will be a busy season with the farmers, yet we trust his appointments will be numerously attended. Come up, we say, Jackson men. Van Buren men, Harrison men and all, and let us reason together; perhaps some of us may be enlightened by the rays of the candle set upon a hill.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

Mr. Wise recently read to the House a letter from Mr. Thomas, an administration member from Maryland, addressed to the Postmaster General, and substantiating the account given in the following paragraph. Mr. Wise may well call it a most typical act. "The correspondence, sir, gives you a history and the evidence of all his guilt. This man, Mr. Ridenour, was appointed as the assistant of the honorable gentleman from Maryland himself, to fill a vacancy in the post office at Clearspring, Maryland, caused by a removal in 1834. He has since been removed, without notice of charge or imputation against him by the Department in whose service he was employed during the inquiry held up as his official conduct, he was removed without the opportunity of defence. On the 20th of April, he wrote to the honorable gentleman, at whose instance he was appointed, to inform him of the causes of his removal. And who, sir, do you suppose was the notorious officer for which you were removed, and without the opportunity of defence, was removed and defamed? The only specific charge which can be gleaned from the letter of the gentleman from Maryland—a letter purporting to assign the cause, drawn by a legal

hand, acquainted with the requisites and spot of accusation and defence—the only specification is 'it was alleged that your language and deportment towards those with whom you differed in politics was such that it was unpleasant to hold intercourse with you as a public officer.'!!!!!! Angels of grace defend us! I suppose James is to earn his postmaster to bow with all the elegance of a Parisian for to the dainty customers who come to take out a letter between their fingers and thumbs after paying the post. Mercy on the nice dignities of that clean gentleman who could not afford to hold, on so much intercourse with a public officer, as to take out a letter or his newspapers, and pay the price! Ah! and it was not so very bad department or language either, but only so unpleasant! to the squamous complainants! Now, sir, I put it to the country if such cause of removal from office is to be tolerated? We might be utterly ashamed to make known such a cause for proscription."

The conduct of the postmaster general and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland in the instance above alluded to, is but another evidence of the many thousand which have been disclosed, that the Van Buren party are held together by so corrupt ties as ever bound any party in political fellowship. The audacity of conduct and the obtuseness of moral feelings, so characteristic of corrupt party leaders, manifested by Amos Kendall and the honorable Francis Thomas in their high-minded and dignified interference in the post office at Clearspring, Md. have exhibited their characters in their true colors.—Men, occupying stations which have heretofore very properly commanded the respect of American citizens, who can bend so low as to indulge the petty and contemptible spirit which is manifested in the instance above spoken of by Mr. Wise, or who can be prompted by base motives to do an act of such palpable injustice as that of removing a faithful, honest and competent officer merely because he could not believe the new fangled doctrine of democracy so much in vogue, and so well understood, in the second era of the 19th century, are not fit to be trusted with a pig sty or a hen roost.

One of the editors of this paper has for many years known Mr. Ridenour, the individual above named, and who was lately removed, or in the democratic dialect of the day, reformed out of the post office at Clearspring, and he can say that he is both honest and competent, and very much superior in all respects to the individual who now fills his room.

At the time Mr. Ridenour received the appointment, which was some two or three years ago, he was a Jackson man, and is perhaps so yet; but however much he may love Gen. Jackson, he is too honest to admire Martin Van Buren, knowing him as he does, and has too much candor and independence to conceal his views and opinions, or submit to the Dominions of the "democratic party," for the sake of office or the fear of proscription.

How enviable will be the proud consciousness of Francis Thomas, the representative of a congressional district of the State of Maryland, in the congress of the United States, when he shall return to his constituents, that he was the effective conditor of the "Heaven born Amos" in the holy work of reformation. How sweet must be his hope of retaining the everlasting gratitude of the democrats of these days, for his many, dignified, and patriotic exertions to remove an obstinate and unpliant incumbent of a village post office to make room for a supple tool and pliant minion.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, the Whig Candidate for Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, will address the people at Flemingsburg on next Thursday, and at Samuel Hume, on Triplett Creek, on the Saturday following, being the 9th July.

CELEBRATION. The 4th of July, being next Monday will be celebrated at Flemingsburg. An oration will be delivered on the occasion by Dr. L. D. ANDREWS.

The following is the order of the day as agreed upon by the Committee of Arrangements: Meet, and form at the Hotel.

Thence move in procession to the Presbyterian church, in the following order: 1st. Military. 2d. Musicians. 3d. Citizens and strangers, &c. 4th. Orator, Reader of Declaration, &c. The time of commencing the procession is fixed at 11 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the celebration. [Committee of Arrangements.]

For the Kentucky Whig. The candidates for Electors for the 12th and 13th Districts, are requested to address the people of Fleming county on the fourth Monday in July, at Flemingsburg; being County Court day, upon all the subjects of public interest which now agitate this country; and especially on the following subjects, viz: the respective and comparative claims of Harrison and Van Buren, for the Presidency and that of Johnson and Granger for the Vice Presidency. The propriety of establishing in the States, branches of the Pennsylvania bank of the United States, and the distribution of the surplus revenue, the Land Bill of Mr. Clay, the recognition of the Independence of Texas, and her admission into this Union. The call is addressed to Messrs. M. P. Marshall, Thomas Marshall, and Thompson Ward, of the 12th District; and to Thomas Metcalf and N. D. Coleman of the 13th District, and to any other candidate that it can be convenient to attend. MANY VOTERS OF BOTH DISTRICTS.

CELEBRATION. The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated at Elizaville, Ky. on Monday the 4th day of July next; at which time and place Messrs. Thos. Throop Esq. and Doctors F. A. Andrews, E. J. Dunlap, and John F. Summers, are respectfully solicited to deliver orations, and Mr. Thomas V. Johnson is also solicited to read the Declaration of Independence, by the Managers.

MORTON GREEN, ROBERT PATTON, BENJ. SUMMERS, JOHN B. MILLS.

FIRE! On Thursday night the 23rd instant, the dwelling house and kitchen, belonging to Mr. Matthias Meridith, of Lewis county, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of some incendiary. [Communicated.]

TO A VOTER. From unavoidable circumstances I was unable to answer the inquiries of a "Voter" sooner. I shall if elected vote for a convention. I shall not vote for a Branch of the Pennsylvania Bank at present to be introduced in our state, as I believe we should give our state institutions a fair chance, and until their paper is not worth gold and silver we should not nourish and protect them, when they are not it will be time enough to look out for a remedy.

R. G. LEWIS. On Saturday 18th September next, a General Concert of Vocal Music, intended to be held at the Presbyterian Meeting House in Flemingsburg—all and every one wishing to unite in this agreeable employment, are solicited respectfully to attend. [Communicated.]

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, June 17—reading Session. FORTIFICATION BILL.

The following amendment being pending: "For the armament of the fortifications, to add to the amount included in the bill of the army for one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to expend so much of the said sum as may be necessary therefor, in such places as he may deem expedient." MR. GRANGER moved to reduce the sum of \$700,000 to \$400,000, on the ground that this was as much as could properly be expended for the object contemplated between this and the fourth of March. Mr. G. also moved to strike out the proviso, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

MR. CAMBRELENG said he was in favor of this motion, for reasons before given, and it was substantially his own amendment. It was agreed to without a count.

The following amendment was concurred in without a division. For Fort Mifflin, Redoubt Wood, and Carleton Battery, near Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars. Various other amendments were offered and discussed, and finally the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

IN SENATE, June 17. Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which has been referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, and several memorials from different parts of the United States recommending to Congress the recognition of the Independence of Texas, made a report thereon, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in fact effected a civil government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power. The report of the committee was concurred in: and the resolutions were passed. The Senate took up the resolutions submitted by Mr. Frelon, calling on the President for such information as he possesses as to the propriety of commencing a bill making a provision for the condition of Texas. The resolution was agreed to without a division. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, June 18, 1836. NAVAL AFFAIRS. MR. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the peace establishment of the navy; and a bill making appropriations for repairing and equipping vessels in ordinary, and providing for the building of two brigs and three steam vessels; which were read twice and committed.

LAND OFFICE. MR. BOON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported to the Senate a bill to provide for the reorganization of the General Land Office, with sundry amendments, which was committed. PUBLIC DEPOSITES. MR. PATTON moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill from the Senate to regulate the deposits of the public moneys of the United States; which he explained that he made the motion with a view that some day next week should be set apart for its consideration. MR. BRIGGS asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and there, yeas 130, nays 70; not being two thirds, the rules were not suspended.

MR. BELL, of the House, introduced itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island in the Chair, and took up and considered the bill to provide for the adjustment of certain claims and reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians.

The bill having been gone through, the committee rose and reported the same to the House, without amendment; and it was ordered to be engrossed. At a subsequent part of the day, the bill was read a third time and passed. PENSION SYSTEM. The bill to extend the pension system, ordered to be read for a third reading to day, and then taken up.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative; yeas 109, nays 75. So the bill was passed.

MORE INDIAN WAR.—THE CHEROKEES ARE UP. We have two letters before us, one from Colonel Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood, stating that the inhabitants on the frontiers of that country are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees. He has raised a volunteer mounted company to act as spies upon the Indians, and has ordered upon the fire of Carroll and the other counties.—They marched to their stations on the 24th under the command of Lieut. Col. Wagner. Another from W. G. Springer, Esq. to Gen. Wood stating that there is a large party of Cherokees in and about Cedarturn, the present county of Paulding, whose movements are evidently hostile, that the white inhabitants are under great alarm—that they are without ammunition, and urge the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

Rumors state that Cedarturn has been laid in ashes and from 12 to 16 families butchered by the Cherokees. We have also been informed that the mail carrier who rides through Cedarturn refuses to return on account of the hostile appearance of the Indians, who he passed a few days ago. We have this morning been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Paulding, that a Indian force now collected are computed from 3 to 500—thence they insistently demand provisions for their families, and are robbing those of their cattle, and some Indians have been killed in an act of driving off cattle; as blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful, that as the troops from this section leave for the Creek nation, the Cherokees will rise and commence a general massacre. There are reports that our volunteers on their arrival at head quarters will receive orders to commence hostilities to protect their homes, as the present seat of the apprehended hostilities is only about a day's ride from here.

THE CREEK WAR. The last Southern mail furnishes the following items respecting the state of affairs in that quarter. The Augusta (Geo.) Courier of the 14th inst. says—"The latest information we have from Columbus, is through the papers of that place, which state that volunteers from that place continue to arrive at Columbus, and that the organization of the troops assembled proceeds with activity.—About seven hundred men had been detached to guard the Georgia frontier on the Chattahoochee, and to prevent the Indians from escaping to Florida. It is also stated that in a very short time the troops will be sent to enable them to take the offensive against the Indians. Two regiments had been organized and elected their officers."

LATEST. The Boston press returns.—The Boston Atlas of Thursday says—"The money market in this city has been very happy to be permanent. Long faces were worn yesterday only by the note shavers and money lenders, who have found their operations very much disturbed by the recent arrangements of the banks. However, we had difficulty in procuring accommodations either at legal interest, or at one half the exorbitant prices they have been recently paying. We understand that a meeting of some of our mercantile and banking gentlemen, through whose active and energetic agency the arrangement was effected. We hope that we may not give unaided offence, by stating that the individual alluded to, is our fellow citizen, James M. Wolf, a gentleman whom an unobtrusive public spirit renders eminently useful, and whose private worth has secured for him the respect and esteem of our community."

The bank in Boston determined to loan at once, five per cent on their capital. This added about one million to the discounts. The Pennsylvania bank of the United States has established an agency in Boston, conformably to a petition from the principal merchants of that city. The petition, of re-levation and distress, uttered by the Globe, are in progress of verification. The money market is relaxing every where, from its tightness, credit and confidence, should never be taken for granted. It is, however, as the managers of the Globe.—City Gaz.

PROSPECTS OF ST. LOUIS. At no prior time has this city exhibited so many signs of improvement as are now daily seen. The sale of Lots in Christy's addition to the town amounted, on the 1st day, to 101,000 dollars. It was continued yesterday, and will probably reach 140,000. Other sales of property bordering on the town have recently been made, amounting to the sale of thousands of dollars, in Lots No. 13, with three or four houses upon it, fronting upon Main and Water street, sold ten or twelve days ago, for 240,000 dollars, and other property in the business part of the city has went to the same price. We have seen some inquiry, and find that upwards of 200 houses are now building within the city. They are started a year or two ago, and it is probable that another hundred will be put up during the season, if contracts can be made. A splendid Theatre, to be erected; a Female Seminary, to be commenced. Many of the buildings will be handsomely finished for stores and extensive ware-houses. Useful and extensive manufactures are starting up at every point, and in a short time we shall be independent of other places for our steam engines and other materials of daily use. Many contracts are made for paving the streets and two of three years will bring about the completion of the city. All these improvements, and investments in real estate, have been made without the aid of banking capital, it must be admitted that our prosperity is based upon a solid foundation.

THE 3000 PISTOL TRICK!—The Quebec Mercury states that the job has formed, in the river opposite that city, during the past season, to the value of five millions of dollars. This beats all the facts of Jack Frost we read of, and we dare not believe it. Such a frost would kill all the fish in Lake Erie, by freezing solid to the bottom. The Mercury has been concerned, the ice was found to be 17 or 18 feet thick.—Buffalo Paper.

The Gold Mines of Virginia.—The Richmond Equivocal says—"The mines of Booker, Eldridge, Norton and Ayres, in the county of Albemarle, near the Highlands, near, Monticello, are in Goodland and Fluvanna, may vie for richness and extent with any in the world; joined to these, he has acquired information of the richest veins of copper, iron and marble has most to be expected for operating and transporting—only requires enterprise and a comparatively small capital to render them available."

French Claims.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday says—"Yesterday, after so many years of hope deferred, the holders of certificates for claims allowed on account of French speculations, had the pleasure of receiving about 50 per cent on the amount, comprising an aggregate of near \$2,500,000. As most of the claimants reside in the Northern cities, the effect upon the money market in these places must be very perceptible, by putting into circulation funds hitherto locked up in Deposit Banks. The effect on the relief experienced in our money market yesterday. The operations of the United States Bank doubtless contributed to the same result."

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Maxville Eagle. "On yesterday, the bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, and provide for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states, passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 6—the minority consisting of Senators Benton, Black, Walker, Wright, Cuthbert and Grundy." It will pass the House by a very considerable majority, I have no doubt. Some of the knowing ones think the President will veto it. I do not believe it. By this bill, our State will be entitled to near two millions of dollars, if the surplus in the Treasury is as great at the time of distribution as its present state justifies the expectation it will be. The measure is considered one of great interest and importance, and it was highly gratifying to see the spirit of harmony with which our men Clay, Calhoun, Talmadge, Rives and others, equally opposed on measures of less importance, unite most cordially in one of such deep and vital concern to the country.—Congress will adjourn on the fourth of July. Respectfully, your most obt. JOHN CHAMBERS.

U. States Bank, and the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury has issued his circular to all collectors and receivers of Public Money and to Deposit Banks, notifying them that the notes of the United States Bank are no longer to be received by them.—Some notices are already in the hands of the collectors.

Family Influence, like water, is very pleasant to sail upon in fair weather, but a wise man will never think of building upon so unstable an element.

Letters of the 11th inst. state that the company of militia attacked by the Indians, as mentioned in the preceding letter, was dispersed, and could not be rallied; that the soldiers of the hostiles were daily increasing by desertions of the friendly Indians; and that they are now supposed to number at least three thousand warriors. General Jessup's escort had returned through the upper part of the nation, and reported that some companies of Alabama volunteers had been disaffiliated and reorganized, that the militia objected to being mustered into the service of the United States; and that much confusion prevailed at Tuskegee. General Scott was still indisposed. On the 10th, 3028 Georgia volunteers and drafted men were mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, and the number was supposed to have been increased on the 11th to 3500. But not more than half this force was armed. The United States troops and marines had not arrived. It was stated that Col. Hogg had made a publication in Alabama making some startling disclosures, and that he was attacking the Indians by land speculators, accompanied by letters from some of the leading speculators, which had fallen into his possession, and that the excitement against that class of men and against the town of Columbus, Georgia, whose some of them reside, is very strong. It is apprehended that the disclosures may have an injurious effect upon the military operations.

STILL LATER FROM THE SOUTH. By the steam packet South Carolina, at Norfolk from Charleston, we have received from our Southern correspondents Charleston papers on Friday morning last inclusive, and other Southern papers in anticipation of the regular mail. Our Norfolk correspondents learn from passengers in the South Carolina that accounts had been received in Charleston (but late for the Friday morning papers) stating that the Florida Indians had been again proceeding their devastations in the vicinity of Fort Drake and had burnt Col. Clinch's Sugar establishment, and committed extensive depredations on the plantation of a company of U. S. Troops under Capt. Richard Lee, till in which he and had a severe action, in which Capt. Lee and six or seven of his men were wounded. Capt. L. received two wounds one in the leg and the other in the arm, but neither was considered dangerous.

The number of men at or near the seat of the Creek war, is estimated at four thousand, but they cannot move with great expedition without leaving their baggage wagons behind. Gen. Scott was convinced, but not well enough for active duty. An effort was made by the Indians to cross the Chattahoochee, but the group met the success of the nation, preventing its success. The freshet was devastating in the South. Agriculture will suffer an injury almost unparalleled from such a cause. Gen. Scott would probably march with the army, near 5000 strong, against the Creeks, about the 13th inst.

The Indians still continue to commit great ravages upon our Southern brethren on the borders of Georgia and in Florida. It is stated that the Cherokees are also becoming quite restless, and fears are entertained that they will commence hostilities. Indeed it is rumored that they have already burnt a place called Cedarturn, and that they are insidiously commencing their operations, and are from the whites, Piles of earth, and from the whites, and Seminoles, the Indian war will become quite formidable and seriously alarming.—City Whig.

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Removals and Appointments.—Judge Anderson is no longer controller of the Treasury. Wolf is appointed in his place. Mr. Wolf is a man of high talents. This is a trap to catch the Wolf men in these places must be very perceptible, by putting into circulation funds hitherto locked up in Deposit Banks. The effect on the relief experienced in our money market yesterday. The operations of the United States Bank doubtless contributed to the same result."

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A Boston paper has a good project for... The Oxford (N. C.) Examiner states that the streets of that city were white with snow on the first instant.

The Charleston Patriot states that the way bill from Spartanburg District of the 24th ult. says, "Snow in the mountains 7 inches deep."

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 22d inst. at North Bend, by the Rev. J. T. Brooks, Wm. H. TAYLOR, Esq. formerly of Richmond, Va. to Miss ANNA T. youngest daughter of Gen. W. H. HARRISON.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods including Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Whiskey, Bagging, Rope, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Coffee, and Mackerel.

Louisville, June 28.

Cotton 18.17

Sugar 13.41

Molasses 50.62

Tobacco 10.12

Flour per barrel 58.17

Pork per barrel 11.21

Beef per barrel 9.12

Bacon per barrel 27.32

Lard per barrel 18.20

Whiskey per gal 37.40

Bagging per bush 13.20

Rope per bush 37.40

Corn per bush 13.20

Wheat per bush 37.40

Oats per bush 13.20

Coffee per lb 58.10

Mackerel, according to No.

ABSOLEM HUNT.

July 1, 1836—3v.

I WILL, on the 6th day of August 1836, sell at public sale, positively, the farm on which Edward Nash now lives; lying on the North Fork of Licking river, eleven miles from Maysville and Washington, and from Colonel Farrow's mill, four from Stillwell's mill. The farm contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred under fence. It is good hemp land, well watered and timbered, and is a good location for a mill. The farm is well timbered as well as any farm in the country, and is exceedingly well watered. There are convenient dwellings, a good barn, and an apple orchard on this farm. Seventy acres of the land is in good pasture and twenty acres in good meadow. This land will be sold on accommodating terms. ABSOLEM HUNT.

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July 1, 1836—3v.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Flemingsburg, on the 1st of July 1836, and if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as lost letters.

Nicholas Asbury, John D. Jones, Abigail Jones, William Jones, John P. Barnes, William Kirk, James S. Bell, Thomas M'Kee, Mortimer Barnes, William L., Brimley Barnes, John M. Logan, H. C. Baird, S. M. Lawson, William S. Botts 2, Joseph J. Linley, William M'Cooy, William B. M'Intire, J. E. M'Jawell, John C. Mullaney, Nancy Markwell, Margaret M'Intire, Thomas M'Boan, Thomas M'Boan, W. M'Intire, William M'Intire, Edward Cuming, W. M'Intire, James Cunningham, James M'Intire, Michael Cassidy, John O'Creary Sen., Samuel B. Overley, Jacob Parker, Fleming Clark, Curtis G. Phillips, Thomas Porter, Joseph Patton, Henry Duley, W. Darnell, Jonathan Duley, James Rankin, Houston Rawlings, Samuel F. Rose 2, John R. Ringo, G. D. Stockton, Alexander Semerville, William Smith, S. D. Stockton, D. S. D. Stockton, 3, Wm. Searley, William Searley, Wm. Jane Searley, J. B. Smith, Joseph Secrest, Susan Stephens, Alexander Harper, Isaac N. Hurt 2, Gregory Hall, Joseph Hall, James R. Hood, Daniel D. Hambleton, Janet Terion, James R. Hood, Saxeagoa Truitt, John W. Horback, Joseph Throop, James C. Hendrick, M. Trippett, William W. Howe, John Throckold, William Hawkins, Henry Timney, Joseph Howe, Clemmy Truitt, Conrad Mester, U. V. W., Otto Hyten, Mathias Yankirk, Richard Hart, U. S. Washburn, Robert Hart, G. S. Ward, Hall & Phillips, Benjamin L. Young, J. Young, Thomas Wells, Stephen Jones, A. S. MORROW, P. M.

* Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

EAGLE TAVERN AND GRAND STAGE OFFICE, FRONT-ST., MAYSVILLE, KY.

JOHN DUDLEY,

LATE OF THE VILLAGE MANSON, GEORGETOWN, K. NTUCKY.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now in possession of the above named establishment.—He trusts that a long experience in this particular vocation, and a desire to extend to his guests the best satisfaction, will induce him to offer himself to the Public for successful patronage. Maysville, June 18, 1836.—37

Lexington Observer, Georgetown Centinel and Flemingsburg Whig, will insert the amount of \$3 each, and charge this office.

CAUTION.

WE hereby forewarn persons from France Kelly, for forty dollars, who the 11th September next, which note was fraudulently obtained, and we are determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law to do so. HENRY DOLLES, J. W. VAUGHAN.

July 1, 1836.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a small tract of land lying on the road leading from Flemingsburg to the Poplar Plains, about one mile north of the mill, and is well watered, and is a good location for a mill. The farm contains one hundred acres, of which is cleared, and the balance well timbered. The terms will be made known on application to me living near the premises. ANDREW BOWEN.

June, 1836.—37—1m

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, set. June Term, 1836. RICHARD & ANDREW HEDRICK, Appellants, Against GEORGE RAYBOLD, Administrator and others, Defendants. In Chancery.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the appellee resides out of this Commonwealth; and that a subpoena cannot be served upon him, and he not having entered his appearance herein; It is ordered, that, unless the said appellee enters his appearance herein on or before the 24th day of the next September term of this court, the court will proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as if the subpoena had been returned executed. A copy at.

T. DUDLEY, D. C. for L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C. June 24, 1836. 36-2m Throop, p. 9.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, set. June Term, 1836. RICHARD & ANDREW HEDRICK, Appellants, Against SAMUEL P. PARIS, Appellee. Upon an appeal.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the appellee resides out of this Commonwealth; and that a subpoena cannot be served upon him, and he not having entered his appearance herein; It is ordered, that, unless the said appellee enters his appearance herein on or before the 24th day of the next September term of this court, the court will proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as if the subpoena had been returned executed. A copy at.

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THE GREAT RACE FOR 100,000 DOLLARS.

The most brilliant scheme ever devised in the United States.

Containing only 7140 tickets!

36 Number (Combination Lottery)—5 Drawn Ballots.

Alexandria Lottery.

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLAS A.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, on the 24th of July, 1836.

D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & M'Intire) Managers.

THE SCHEME

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five Ballots will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the Drawing; making 10 prizes each having three of the drawn numbers; 210 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers; 2225 prizes each having one, 999 of the drawn numbers; and also 4435 having none of the drawn numbers, being blanks.

1 prize of \$100,000 \$60,000

1 prize of 10,000 25,000

1 prize of 5,000 10,000

24 prize of 7,500 5,000

1 prize of 4,000 4,000

1 prize of 2,500 2,500

1 prize of 1,500 3,000

31 prizes of 100 3,100

31 prizes of 200 6,200

31 prizes of 300 9,300

31 prizes of 400 12,400

31 prizes of 500 15,500

31 prizes of 600 18,600

31 prizes of 700 21,700

31 prizes of 800 24,800

31 prizes of 900 27,900

465 prizes of 50 23,250

465 prizes of 40 18,600

465 prizes of 30 13,950

465 prizes of 20 9,300

465 prizes of 10 4,650

2,645 prizes, Amounting to \$288,500.

Tickets 50 Dollars each—No Shares.

Twelve tickets in each package.

Our readers will observe that a lottery with only 7,000 tickets, and a Grand Capital of 100,000 Dollars, is to be drawn on the 21st of July next. This lottery has long been in contemplation, but our worthy Managers have delayed announcing the day of drawing for the purpose of accumulating their being now under rapid sale, and the most of them already engaged, they will undoubtedly be all sold before drawing day.

There is no time to be lost.—There being only 7,000 tickets, and a Grand Capital of 100,000 Dollars, is to be drawn on the 21

