THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

Liberty and Truth.

BY CAVAN & ANDREWS. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1836. VOL. II.—No. 40.

TO THE VOTERS.

The August elections are near at hand. In less than three weeks you will be called upon to exercise the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—a right which, in its extended and full sense, is peculiar to the citizens of the United States. In Kentucky, it has no restrictions save those which require the voter to have attained the age of manhood, and which impose the necessity of a brief residence upon such as are not natives of the state. This right of suffrage is the greatest of all your rights, because, by its exercise, you control the whole machinery of government—you give tone to your laws—you fix metes and bounds to those who exercise your delegated authority—you infuse into the few who *act*, the will of the great body who *resolve*, and by it, you give a vigorous energy to the multiplied and important interests which have been left by the constitution to no other adjustment but that of the will of the people, as expressed by their Legislature.

At all times then, it is surely the duty of the people to ponder well to whom, and for what purpose they bestow their suffrages. But on the present occasion, there are many considerations which should urge them to more than usual reflection. During this year, not only are the ordinary number of members of the legislature to be chosen, but the two highest offices in the State and National Government are to be filled. These elections, in consequence of the all pervading spirit of party, though widely varient in their objects, still bear strongly upon each other. It has become a part of the system of Mr. Van Buren to endeavor to possess himself of the state government, as powerful adjuncts to his designs upon the Presidency. Acting upon the plan of holding his adherents to their allegiance, by a distribution of the spoils, his hand is to be found wherever patronage exists. The National Government, with its forty thousand offices, but feebly supplies the insatiable appetite for *rewards*, and he therefore endeavors to enlarge the sphere of influence by increasing his means of paying his partizans. Wherever he has succeeded in getting possession of a State Government, he has invariably exercised the most relentless proscription and most unblushing favoritism. Conscious that he has no claim to the *unbought* suffrages of his countrymen, he endeavors to obtain them by deluding the unsuspecting, and purchasing the venal. Were it not for Martin Van Buren, the ensuing elections in Kentucky would be determined exclusively upon considerations of state policy; but now, he forces upon the people as many distracting topics as he can bring to bear, and all with the view to produce confusion and excitement: for he well knows that *he* can gain nothing when calm, dispassionate reflection prevails. Accordingly, we see *his* candidates endeavoring, by all means in their power, to excite the people by inflammatory harangues—they are commissioned to go forth and stir up strife, and contentions by every means calculated to produce them. Their orders are, to heap abuse and denunciations upon every man who bears the name of Whig, and to accuse the Whigs of every species of crime. And to execute this chosen work, instruments fit for the purpose have been carefully sought after.

The spirit of party is at all times, fierce enough. It is fierce enough even when men contend merely for abstract principles of policy. But when the contest, robbed of all higher motives, is waged solely for *personal aggrandizement*, it is then that Party Spirit becomes a ferocious monster. How relentless it is when waged for the *spoils of victory* the Whigs have already been made to feel. They have been denounced even from the Presidential palace—throughout this broad land, wherever the office holders have an organization, *there* are the Whigs decried as if they were a desperate faction, contending for the worst objects. Their adversaries cease to consider them as American citizens—exclude them from all participation in the administration of the government—traduce the characters of their most conspicuous associates, and strive to make them odious at home and abroad. And what has been their offence? Have they contended for any measures of an anti-Republican character? Have they endeavored to impair the elective franchise? Have they exerted themselves to make the Executive too strong for both houses of congress and the Judiciary? Have they attempted to break down the Senate of the United States, by putting it at the mercy of an angry President? Have they squandered the public money to reward partizans, and withheld it from objects of real importance to the country? Have they done aught to bring into distrust and suspicion the American institutions? Most assuredly they have not, but they have stood up in firm phalanx for the Constitution as interpreted by its framers and for that policy which has given us a consequence among all civilized people. For these things they have struggled long, and have one more struggle to make. During the present year, the question of the permanency of popular influence is to be settled. If the office holders carry the day, the right to choose a President will have passed from the people; and let the people remember that a lost right was never voluntarily returned to them. That the Whigs *as a national party* will do their duty, we firmly believe. Already have they wrested from Mr. Van Buren, forty millions of the public money. Had this money remained in Mr. Van Buren's "custody," but brief would have been the account rendered of it. The WHIGS distribute the money among the States according to their representation in Congress—THEY RETURN IT TO THE PEOPLE.—*that* is the manner in which the WHIGS dispose of "the spoils of victory." Can they be a dangerous party who make use of their greatest triumph as the means of rendering justice to the people? Certainly not.

Our *state elections* being thus forced to bear the complexion of the great questions which agitate the whole nation, let the Whigs look to it that they fail not in watching the movements and counteracting the schemes of their Van Buren opponents. Let them bear in mind that the OFFICE HOLDERS wish to consolidate all power in one federal head and make the state offices a part and parcel of Presidential patronage. Let them ask themselves, what is proposed by the Van Buren candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—what topics do they discuss in their electioneering speeches—what measures of *state policy* do they recommend? Do Major Flournoy and Mr. Hise make the *Internal Improvement of Kentucky* the subject of their harangues? Do either of them discuss in a calm and temperate manner the great benefits which are to result to Kentucky by improving her roads and rivers, and opening up all the avenues to agricultural and commercial prosperity? Has any man heard them urge in a statesmanlike manner that policy, which can alone keep Kentucky on an equality with her sister states. We apprehend not. The course which these gentlemen take is to abuse the *United States Bank* and praise Mr. Van Buren. Well! the United States Bank is dead to all intents and purposes, and there is no great merit now either in praising its benefits or recounting its alleged evil deeds. And as to the praises of Mr. Van Buren, they lack the crown of all praise—the merit of good deeds. Why are these gentlemen so *reserved* upon all subjects that concern the STATE, and so *fluent* upon all which concern "THE PARTY?" That is a question which the people should look into. Why do not these gentlemen in their public addresses congratulate the people of Kentucky upon the passage of the Distribution bill which gives them *two millions of dollars* with which to carry on their public works? Has any event occurred in the last seven years of such vast importance to this State as the passage of that bill? Surely not. And yet the Van Buren candidates for the highest offices, hardly whisper the fact to the people. The reason of all this, is, because Martin Van Buren was opposed to the bill—Martin Van Buren is the head of "*the party*" and "the party" is of more *importance* than *the State*. People of Kentucky! can you be any longer deluded and cajoled out of your own best and truest interests? Have you not too much at stake in improving the glorious country which Providence has given you, to trust your destinies to the guidance of a party which thinks more of Mr. Van Buren than of you! Friends of Internal Improvement, now is the time for you to make a decided stand.—Hold back your confidence from those who stand aloof from the system—listen not to the claims of *the party* to the exclusion of the claims of *the State*. CLAYS and WICKLIFFS are in favor of the distribution of the public money among the states, and for years have they contributed the energies of their powerful minds to advance the cause of Internal Improvement. *Can the same be said of their opponents!* what have either of *them* done for that great cause? The journals of your legislature *cannot* enlighten you upon that question—the candidates themselves *do not*. [*F. Comm.*

MR. HISE.

Such of our readers, as heard Mr. Hise's late speech in this city, must remember the exceeding acrimony, with which the speaker assailed Mr. Wickliffe on the ground of that gentleman's having abandoned certain principles and men that he once supported. Did the audience know, however that Mr. Hise himself was more thoroughly and utterly an apostate than he even charged Mr. Wickliffe with being? Did they know that he was a double and twisted apostate? Did they know, that the abuse, levelled by him against his competitor, was nothing more nor less than abuse levelled against a gentleman who had turned out once by a man who had turned so often as to wear out his pivot? Such are the *facts*—and the public must be made acquainted with them. What we here state, we state on the authority of many gentlemen of the first respectability, whose names are given in the last number of the Green River Gazette.

In 1825, during the height of the contest between the Old Court and the New Court man, Mr. Hise, who [illegible] a candidate for the Legislature, ran as a supporter of the Old Court party. In the following year, he again came out and ran *against* the Old Court party. In 1829, whilst a member of the Kentucky Legislature, he voted, that the system of protection to domestic industry and the system of internal improvement by the General Government were not only constitutional, but in accordance with the best interests of the people. Now, however, he denounces both those systems as monstrous infractions of the constitution, and a direct subversion of the people's rights and welfare. During the principal part of Gen. Jackson's first term of service, Mr. Hise was his warm supporter. When, however, the General put his veto upon the Maysville and Lexington Road Bill, Mr. Hise denounced the act as unwise, unjust, and oppressive, complained bitterly that Kentucky was treated by the administration as a step child, declared his entire abandonment of Jackson, denounced that functionary as strongly as Mr. Wickliffe denounces him now, became a candidate for the Legislature under express and solemn pledges of going for Mr. Clay, and actually refused, in 1832, to support either Jackson for the Presidency or Van Buren for the Vice Presidency. Since then, however, he has found it convenient to apostatize *back again*, and now gives his noisy support, not only to President Jackson, but to Martin Van Buren, to the Maysville veto, and to every other man and measure, that Jackson chooses to thrust upon the people. We might enlarge, to an indefinite extent, this catalogue of Hise's apostacies, but there is no necessity for it. How *dares* such a graceless changeling, who, if he were to live a single day without abandoning his principles, might exclaim with Titus, "*I have lost a day*"—how, we say, does such a fellow *dare* to declaim in public about his competitor's apostacy? Mr. H. *does* dare to do this—and yet he is an *honorable* man."

Lou. Journal.

Col. R. M. Johnson's course upon the deposite bill excited the disgust of all parties. When that bill came before the House, he first voted against taking it up, then voted with those who attempted to destroy it by dividing it into two bills, then voted in *favor* of its engrossment for a third reading, and then, when the question was about being taken on its final passage, fled from the House to escape from the imputation of voting at all. He changed from one side to the other, and then apostatized from both sides. He shewed himself a Great Crosser of his own tract no less than of his own blood. He was not, however, as censurable for his anomalous course, as some suppose. If he knew not what to do, it was because Gen. Jackson would not tell him. The celebrated "Spy in Washington," speaking of what occurred after the passage of the bill through the Senate, relates the following very curious and characteristic anecdote:

Col. *R. M. Johnson* called upon the president, and inquired—"*Sir, is there any mode of distributing the surplus in the treasury to which you will give your assent? It is my intention to vote in conformity with your wishes on this subject. I will not support any bill that does not meet your approbation.*" To this inquiry, and these remarks, no reply was made. They were repeated, in substance, a second time, without a reply. A third effort was made, whereupon General Jackson, in an authoritative and stern manner, said—"*Sir (if you wish my opinion in relation to this matter, read the Constitution of the United States, and my messages to Congress.*" Thus terminated the conversation.

Lou. Jour.

For the Commercial Herald.

WONDERS.

Congress has passed a wise law almost unanimously, and General Jackson has not vetoed himself!

The non-committal VAN is committed to the *rear* and the WRIGHT wing turns out to be *left* about!

The HIRE-*bug* of the Missouri Senator *bent on* turning every thing to gold, proves to be a TRABLE-*bug* with a brass body and lead wings!

One of the Granite *Hills* of New Hampshire has lately been restored to its natural state, and it is thought that some of *the creeping things* which crouched at its feet in Washington will be so disturbed by their want of shelter and the removal of the deposits that they will never reach home without the benefit of some "*light-house of the skies!*"

The moon-hoax turns out to be all true after all; Sir John Herschell does not deny a word of it, and it is all published in the English papers!

Our venerable ex-president, John Quincy, has had a lucid interval. His last, not uttered but suppressed speech, as expressed by the press, was the best speech he ever conceived or delivered. It may be poetry to call it a speech; but if so his "prose is poetry and his poetry enchantment."

A union is about to be formed between the abolitionists and propagandists of slavery for the benefit of Africa and America. The slave trade is only to be carried on by land.

Texas is to be free and not to import slaves except from the United States. Virginia is to be called New Guinea.

New York is being built up almost as fast as it was burnt down, but not quite so fast as it is pulled down to keep up the age of improvement.

The government lands are moving off and the old states are being unsettled! G.

The U. S. Bank.—The dividend of four per cent, lately declared by the U. S. Bank on a business of four months, besides having a large surplus to be carried to the contingent fund, is the best evidence that its charter was called for by the interests of the community at large. The cause of these unusually profitable operations of the Bank, may be traced directly to the hostility exhibited against her, and the refusal of the Government to re-charter her. Being the great balance wheel of the money operations of the country, the moment she was stopped, the whole machine was out of order. Exchanges were deranged and became excessively high, and money would command almost any price. The Bank, of course, availed herself of these advantages, and while the result of her operations is *seen* in her dividend, it is also *felt* in the gradual restoration of things to their old state, which we hope will, ere long, be entirely accomplished.

It is probable that the Bank will cease to establish agencies in many of the cities on the sea board and in the West, should the people call for them; and that they will, judging of the numerous applications already made from different sections of the country, we have little doubt. Should this be done we shall have a guaranty that the exchanges of the country will not soon be thrown into such disorder again as they have lately been. [*Ph. Com. Her.*

From the Cincinnati Whig.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The virulence with which the Van Buren presses continue to assail the military character of the Hero of Tippecanoe, and the zeal they manifest in attempting to pluck from his brow the unfading laurels he so nobly won in the service of his country, by years of toil, and by the most heroic and patriotic devotion to her best interests, have induced us to hunt up a few testimonials of the value of his services and of the high estimation in which he was held at a time when there could have been no other motive than to do justice, and by men who cannot for a moment be supposed to have spoken otherwise than from the dictates of conscience. It will be perceived that among those who were foremost in doing honor to the General, are individuals who now hold prominent public stations in the Government, and are leading men in the ranks of his political opponents. Will not the testimony of such men as Ethan A. Brown, (the present Commissioner of the General Land Office) and Richard M. Johnson, (the Van Buren candidate for Vice President) have some effect in silencing the vile slanders that are daily issuing from the Van Buren editors? Surely they ought to be willing to believe the testimony of the man they so clamorously seek to elevate to the second highest office in the Government.

Similar testimony might be adduced without number, but our present purpose is only to bring before the public such documents as have not recently had the attention of the people directed to them.

The first document submitted is the proceedings of a public meeting held in Columbia township in this county in January, 1813.

The next document is the proceedings of a public meeting held in this city in February of the same year.

The next document is composed of Joint Resolutions passed by the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, in January 1812 with all the form of law.

The last document is a speech delivered by Col. Richard M. Johnson in Congress in 1831 and if it does not bring the blush of shame to those Van Buren partisans who are now lavishing their praises upon the Colonel, and at the same time are busy in detracting from the fame and military services of the Old Patriot of North Bend, they must be totally devoid of every noble and generous impulse, and wickedly regardless of the holy attributes of truth.

Columbia Township, Hamilton county, Ohio January 16, 1813.

GEN: WM. H. HARRISON,

Dear Sir: The anxiety of your fellow citizens has been excited, (and we hope you will pardon our intruding a few lines on you, which were drawn up in haste at a large meeting of the citizens of Hamilton and Clermont counties, for the particulars of which we refer you to the Liberty Hall,) to find you intend to retire from the command of our army at the expiration of the present campaign.

With deep regret do we contemplate the discontent that will prevail in the army, by your withdrawing from a station in which your presence seems indispensably necessary for a continuance of that discipline and harmony, and implicit confidence, which we feel confident no other commander which government may please to appoint will ensure. We have therefore been constrained to address you in this way, as a manifestation of our ardent wishes for you to continue the command until we shall by petition obtain a commission for you which shall place you at the head of the north-western army during the present war.

When we reflect on your past life, the honorable stations you have filled with unremitted zeal and fidelity, the general satisfaction which has prevailed wherever your authority has extended, your known attachment to liberty and the honors and good weal of your country, we anticipate a favorable answer from you, that you will devote a few more days or years in the service of your country. You, Sir, are aware of the necessity of a beloved commander in an army, the great advantage of soldiers obeying for love above that of fear; the presence of a beloved general animating his men by good example, adds fresh vigor to the warworn soldier, warms their hearts, and arms them with undaunted courage, and they will perform to admiration—such scenes you, Sir, have experienced, and they will ever be held in grateful remembrance by your friends and your country. By order of the meeting.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*
DAVID M'GAUGHEY, *Secretary.*

TOWN MEETING.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati and its vicinity, at the court-house, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of consultation on the critical situation and safety of our country, Gen. John S. Gano was appointed chairman and George P. Torrence esq. secretary. On motion, Jacob Burnet, esq., E. A. Brown, esq., Captain R. Fosdick, N. Longworth, esq. and Daniel Reeder, esq., were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions. The committee retired for half an hour, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting have heard the details of the distressing conflict at the river Raisin with the most poignant grief, but they do not for a moment despair: having the fullest reliance on the abilities and will of the nation to repair and avenge the loss, and that we will hold ourselves in readiness to repair to the standard of our country when our services shall be necessary.

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting have the highest confidence in the military talents, experience, and patriotism of General William Henry Harrison, and should view his retiring from the army at this time as a national disaster that ought to be deprecated by every friend to the prosperity of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the great disaster at the river Raisin has not in the least degree diminished our confidence in the abilities, vigilance, and activity of General Harrison, but has rather served to strengthen and confirm it; because it appears that the movement to that exposed position was made without his orders: and his prompt and vigorous efforts to succor the detachment immediately after he had been informed of his situation, evinces the correctness of his judgment, his knowledge of the ability of the enemy, and his anxious solicitude for the safety of his troops, and the honor of the American arms.

4. *Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting that General Harrison has a just claim to a higher and more permanent rank in the army than has yet been conferred on him by his country, and that in our opinion the public service would be greatly advanced by placing him in the situation for which his talents so eminently qualify him: and that he is the man of all others most likely to unite the confidence of the western people.

Joint Resolutions respecting the conduct of General Harrison by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, That in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Governor Wm. H. Harrison has in the opinion of this Legislature, behaved like a Hero, a Patriot and a General:—and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the late battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of the nation.

Resolved that the Governor of this State, be requested to transmit a copy of this above resolution to Governor Wm. H. Harrison.

JOHN STARSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GABRIEL SLAUGHTER,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved January 12th, 1812.
CHARLES SCOTT,
Governor of Kentucky.

Extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. S. by the Hon. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, on the bill for the relief of the Representatives of J C. Harrison deceased, March 2d, 1831.

"One of the securities is General Wm. H. Harrison—and who is Gen. Harrison! The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of "his fortune, life and sacred honor," to secure the liberties of his country.

Of the career of General Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the west is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interest, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

During the late war he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat.

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

'Do you see here,' said a ragged little boy to a group of gaily dressed urchins, as he came up from Market street wharf, in Philadelphia, 'do you see here, I've got a silver sixpence.'

They all set up a hearty laugh. 'Why,' said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a wealthy ship master, 'I have six dollars to spend on Christmas, and that fellow is proud of a sixpence.'

Theodore heard it, and looking thoughtfully upon the ground for a moment, then recollecting himself, 'six dollars to spend,' muttered he, 'but sixpence to keep is better than that.'

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket carefully wrapped up, for several weeks; when one day, his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the corner of the alley where he lived, said to him, 'Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket, you should plant it.'

The little boy understood him better, when he told him he might buy some fruit in the market with it, and stand in his shop and sell it out again. He embraced the offer; doubled his money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit to sell as he had room for in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and withal honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store as an assistant; and allowed him to trade sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention o business; the most careful management of his small funds, and that good run of luck, as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saving, industrious and prudent, in the course of two or three years, enabled him to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend his business to double its former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it became a kind of second nature with Theodore to keep what sailors call close to the wind; and he made headway astonishingly now. Soon after he was twenty one, he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry good merchant, and to go into business on his own account entirely. Still he prospered, and became an importer; changed, finally his business for a wholesale concern, embarked in the India trade, and at last married a fine girl, whose fortune was little inferior to his own; and it was said, after that occurrence, he was worth not less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch street, kept his carriage, and had every thing in pretty style; and yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never loose sight of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with his arms on the carriage; it formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coins—he used to say the very identical one he first owned—fastened upon his desk in his counting room. Remembering thus constantly that by small means he has risen, he still, amid much well bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forgot how to reckon pence as well as pounds.

Thus smoothly were Theodore's affairs going forward, when one sultry summer's day, just as he entered his counting room, a thin, squalid figure presented himself at the counter, and asked for employment. He wore a thread-bare suit of black, an old hat, and his shoes were almost ready to drop from his feet. 'In what capacity,' asked Theodore, 'do you wish for employment?'

'In any capacity,' was the reply; 'but, sir,' continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, 'my father was a merchant, and he brought me up to his profession; I should, therefore, be glad for employment as a clerk.

Theodore looked at him closely. He thought he saw some lineament he remembered.

'What's your name?' he asked.

The stranger hesitated a moment, hung down his head, and in a low voice said—'*Jeremiah Budd.*'

'Ah,' said Theodore, recollecting him instantly, 'and you have got clear of your six dollars, long ago, I fancy Jeremiah.'

'Yes,' said Jeremiah, 'but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy, with the silver sixpence. Had I been as careful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I should not have been here friendless and penniless this day.'

There was a half triumphant smile on Theodore's face as he took the hand of his visitor which seemed to spring from self-complacent feeling, which was excusable, because it rose partly from consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who seemed now to confess his error. He took the applicant into his employ, and in process of time restored him to the business-doing, active, prudent, and valuable man.

The lesson taught in this story is too plain to need a word of addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man who has not spent more money foolishly in his life, than would be necessary to make him comfortable now.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Apprentice.—*The Mechanic Arts.*—If we could desire to counteract the pernicious influence of Trades Unions and Railroads boys should, we must teach our Sons the Mechanic Arts, and find more of them as apprentices to such an honest and profitable employment as they are now in the habit of doing. We are all wrong in underrating the value of mechanical occupations—we are all wrong in making all our Sons Doctors, Lawyers, Divines, and Merchants. Some branches of the family should be mechanics, and if when they are out of their time, we can give them some money to commence business with, we at once set them on the road to independence—to self independence, weight, and influence. Employment—labor, healthy, refreshing, cheerful labor is the grand secret to keep boys correct and morals; keep them out of vice in every shape, to make good sons and good citizens of them. There are many poor widows with boys from ten to thirteen years of age, who are not probably aware that if they are good and industrious can earn from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and have steady employment. This is much more profitable in every respect, than running about the streets after soldiers or fire engines. We have oft a wonder at so few sons of gentlemen of fortune offer as apprentices to some mechanical pursuit, for example to the Printing business—a business which is light and agreeable, and combines so many advantages. It may be asked what are the benefits of this branch of the Mechanic Arts. The sons of persons in easy circumstances who can board and lodge them without cost until they are out of their time—who will superintend their comforts and morals; and feel, as they ought to feel, an interest in their advancement, may realize the following advantages:—

1st. They learn a business which ranks high in the cultivation of the human mind—business by which they at once become familiar with the moral and political condition of the country—the advancement of the mechanic arts—the progress of internal improvement—a business which made Doctor Franklin the great man he is by the whole world allowed to have been.

2d. The Printing business includes a knowledge of roof reading—some acquaintance with the art of paper making—and in a newspaper office where a boy is intelligent, studious, ambitious to excel, he becomes familiar with a literary pursuit—and when out of his time becomes proprietor or part proprietor of a city or country paper, and perhaps, temperate and industrious, may become a conspicuous politician, and fill any of the high offices of the country, as we see at present in beholding Printers Senators in Congress and members of the House of Representatives. So much for our own profession, but there are many trades mechanical pursuits, which should be cultivated by young men of good family and education.

The trades, which includes the beautiful science of architecture. The ship building, a first rate and most respectable calling. Workers in gold, silver, copper and other metals. Cabinet Making. In short we could name fifty occupations—more valuable, more on a level—more healthy—more positively independent, than the range of professional calling and the sickly, poverty stricken labor of the midnight lamp.

By this course we shall bring into the lines of mechanics an intelligent, well educated, highly respectable class of American citizens, free from radicalism, combinations, and at extortions or disreputable associations.—*Noah's Evening Star.*

How to cheat the Doctor.—Some years since a physician was called to a young woman very sick. After a careful examination, he left two kinds of powder to be given to her alternately. One of the powders contained opium, and when administered, produced quiet to the patient. The other powder was somewhat nauseating, and the patient was less quiet under the operation. A consultation of the women in the neighborhood was held, and addressed by one of their number in this wise; You see Mr. Doctor, how it is; the doctor must have a living, and must get it by his trade; one kind of powder makes her better, and other makes her worse. If he only gave her the bad kind, he would soon kill her, and the good alone would soon cure her; so that in either case, he would have but a small bill; that is why he gives two kinds. Now let us act according to common sense, in disregard of the doctor's orders, whose interest it is to keep her along; let us give her only the good powders.—This proposition was well received, and, after an amendment at the suggestion of another, who proposed giving two of the good powders at a time, was adopted. The patient was easy and slept quietly under the operation; but she never awoke.

Bangor Adv.

Punishment.—If, being informed that an imprisoner was to be punished for having in his possession had a spurious (King's) speech, he, in the hope the man's punishment would be of the mildest sort, because he had read both, and as far as he understood either of them, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

Mosquitoes.—A New Orleans paper says:—"Attach a piece of flannel or sponge two feet wide and feet to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room."

From the Charleston Courier.

"Indian Corn made without tillage after planting."—Mr. Editor—As you frequently evince much concern for the agricultural interest of the country, suffer me to suggest through your paper, to Planters, to make trial of the plan proposed by James Camack, of Georgia, as published in the June number of the Agriculturist, page 316, (under the above title.) The experiment tried by that gentleman of covering the whole surface of the ground three or four inches thick, with leaves or trash from the forest, when corn was 5 or 6 inches high, is said to have proved successful. And it appears so perfectly rational and feasible, that I trust many will try it, both in their cotton as well as their corn fields, this grassy season, when scarce any work can be done. Where the trash is convenient, I am persuaded that less labor will be required than to hoe and plough the same. AGRICOLA.

For the United States Gazette.

MECHANICS.

Mr. Editor—Why do not mechanics advertise? I live 300 miles distant in the country. It is seldom that I leave home; but have now come to this city to procure $500 worth of stock for my establishment. And where is it to be found? I have looked your paper and some half a dozen others, through and through, and scarcely a dozen advertisements of the *Mechanics* are to be found in them all. The ground seems to be wholly occupied by merchants, commission houses, stock jobbers, and money dealers.

As the newspapers did not inform me, I went from street to street in search for some mechanical house where I could get accommodated; and it was not until I had travelled nearly the whole day in the burning sun that I could succeed. Will not the enterprising and respectable mechanics of this great city, look to their, secure their own interests, and do a great favor to their numerous country patrons by letting the public know through the columns of the newspapers, where their various works are to be found. FRANKLIN.

Mysteries of Bell ringing.—According to a calculation in the "Doctor," it would take 91 years to ring the changes upon twelve bells, at the rate of two strokes to a second, the change upon fourteen could not be rung through at the same time in less than 16,574 years! and upon four and twenty they would require more than 117,000 billions of years! Great then are the mysteries of bell-ringing. And this may be said in its praise, that of all devices which men have sought out for obtaining distinction by making a noise in the world, it is the most harmless.

LAW AND DECISIONS.

From a list of decisions by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at a recent session, we copy the following, which may interest some of our readers:—

By Judge Morton.—Pratt & al. vs. Sheriff Stephenson. This was Replevin, and brought up sundry questions concerning the conflicting claims of creditors upon partnership property for company debts, and for the separate debt of one of the copartners.—The point of most practical importance in this case, as settled by the court, was, that an attachment of company property for the company debt, though *subsequent in point of time* to an attachment upon the company's property for the private debt of one of the partners, had a *priority* of claim for satisfaction out of the partnership of funds. The defendant being entitled to a return of the goods, the jury assessed his damages at one thousand dollars, (six per cent. on the penalty of the replevin bond,) to be paid by plaintiffs, for taking away the goods from the sheriff. After a learned discussion, the Court decided the jury had proceeded upon a mistake, and to have the damages newly and more properly assessed, granted a new trial.

By Judge Putnam.—Greenleaf vs. Francis. Defendant in his own land sunk a well near plaintiff's which drew away the water. Plaintiff's well had been supplied by a natural current, or spring under ground in defendant's soil. The Court decided defendant had a right to dig a well on his premises, and if the plaintiff was injured thereby, it was *damnum absque injuria*, and judgment was given for the defendant.

By Chief Justice. Wiggin vs. Suffolk Insurance Company. Plaintiff was assignee of two policies made *simultaneously*, one at the Suffolk, the other at the American office, each for 10,000 dollars. Property at risk was only 17,000 dollars. From which offices was he to receive 10,000, and from which the balance 7,000 dollars? The Court decided he had a right to make *his own election*. Each office had offsets against the assured, and the rest of the case concerned those set-offs. The Court laid down the rules how the matter was to be adjusted.

Texas, is that portion of the Mexican territory lying between 27 and 34 degrees north latitude, and 27 degrees west longitude from Washington; bounded east by the Sabine river and a line drawn due north from its head water to Red river, south and west by the Gulf of Mexico, the rivers Nueces and del Norte and the Cordillera mountains, and north by Red river. It contains about 150,000 square miles, with probably a population of 100,000 souls. It is equal in extent to New England and New York together, and distinguished for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate above most other parts of the world.

The Sabbath.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday says:

"Never have we seen the Sabbath so much desecrated, as on its last afternoon. Guns were firing around the churches during service, the mob were collecting, and preparations making, with unblushing impudence, in the broad blaze of the sun, for the erection of the odious and detestible grog-shops under the name of booths, around the Park. Before night, and the whole evening, it seemed as though bedlam had broken loose in all the region of the City Hall."

We ask our brother Stone, and others who habitually refer effects to some cause, to look at the scenes which have this season disgraced the hall of legislation at Washington, and then at the other disgraceful conduct of the unruly out of Congress, and see whether it is not a natural consequence, that the lower classes of society should desecrate whatever is held sacred in the estimation of the wise and good, when those who place themselves in a high class, take all occasions to set examples of a total disregard of the decencies of life, or the proprieties and requirements of religion?

The Buffalo Star states that on the 30th ult. a boat, containing two men, was seen to go over the Niagara Falls. It is not yet known who the sufferers were. They were seen for a long way above the Falls, and much pains were taken to save them; after twice approaching very near success, they were thrown beyond the reach of help. They were seen by some people at the Falls, and answered to the waving of hats just as they made the fatal descent.

Proof Positive.—If the members of Congress who voted for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, desire to have a solitary fact which will cheer them in the path of duty and patriotism take the one in this city. The Bank of America, a pet Bank, has declared a dividend for the last six months of FOURTEEN AND A HALF PER CENT; and how has this enormous dividend been made? Out of the people's money. The Stockholders of this Bank, in no manner connected with the Government, having no claims on the public revenue, paying nothing for the use of the Deposites, coolly pocket fourteen per cent, in six months, the profits of the people's money!!! Now was it not high time to wrest this money from the hands of corrupt rulers, and divide it among its rightful owners?—*New York Star.*

'Calves and Ninnies.'—There is a sudden demand for 'Calves and Ninnies, in the Democratic ranks;' so says the Republican, and we were well apprized of the fact.—The great body of the people, having no taste for *Slippery Elm politics*, or *Black Jack heroism*, are setting their faces for Tippecanoe. It is only '*Calves and Ninnies*' that can be *gulled* to go for the *Slippery*.—Hence the increased demand for them among the *slippery folks*.—*Cin. Gaz.*

More trouble in Washington.—We publish the whole of our Washington letter this morning, notwithstanding it speaks of a rumor of a duel between a Mr. Williams and a resident of our city. Those who know Judge Sutherland will not, we think, entertain a fear that he will jeopard his reputation and life, by a duel with a man who could act as the individual referred to, is said to have acted, on the floor of congress. The man whom the House of Representatives would, if desired, expel, is not a man for a Philadelphia Congressman to fight a duel with. We are, of course, taking the matter wholly upon the representation of our correspondent.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Globe is republishing some of the unfortunate letters of Mr JEFFERSON against Gen. HAMILTON.—The editor of that paper professes to be a disciple of the sage of Monticello—and he more than realizes the remark of the British statesman, about melting down the coffins of our fathers to make pellets to be used against our enemies.

The Editor of the Globe, of course, has no feelings about himself—he would rake open the graves of the mighty dead, if the effluvia of their remains would offend a single political opponent—but the present administration contains men that know and feel. The memory of Madison, who is just now gone down to the grave, is connected with that of Hamilton, both held the opinion expressed in the Federalist, of the Constitution of the United States—and Hamilton was the personal and political friend of Washington.—*Ibid.*

A late number of the New Orleans Bee makes the following among other comments respecting the relations of Mexico and Texas:

Whatever may therefore be the fate of Santa Anna in the hands of the Texians, it may be concluded that the war will still be continued, as the motives for it not only remain the same; but have been augmented and aggravated by the course events have taken. The disaffected at home may merge their differences for a time; and unite together in attempting a triumph nor will it be difficult to unite all classes to act on the feeling of nationality and generosity by vanity and pique, in reinforcing the invading army. It is idle to condemn the Mexicans as an insufficient people or as inefficient This character has arisen more from their own dissensions at home in the struggles of demagogues and classes, than from any inherent defect in the people—many of whom are intelligent, wealthy and brave; and many of whom have resolutely determined that they *will* not lose Texas but by a negociation after a conquest. They care little about the country, except as their national feelings are involved; and they imagine their character would be sadly degraded in the estimation of the world, did they permit a colony of tolerated emigrants to dismember their empire. Besides they have not themselves had their independence yet recognised by Spain; and they are justly apprehensive of their negociations to obtain that end under exigent circumstances. They may bode an invasion from Spain, if they cannot quell an insurrection at home.

The Mexican war with Texas is therefore likely to be longer than now supposed by many of our citizens, who fancy it merely terminated. Already indications of endurance have been manifested. The demands for volunteers from this country have been countermanded, as Texas cannot now afford provisions nor pay to those who go, and as the Texan leaders are disunited among themselves. Were they fighting for liberty alone, or had they the motive of contending for their country, the *amor patriæ* might conquer petty feelings: but liberty is but the name, and land the object; cupidity not nationality nor a genuine desire for freedom. The *libertas et natale solum* that stimulates to great and successful struggles has few charms for them.

Ultimatums from Office.—In accordance with the sentiment inscribed on the Jackson banner, to reward his friends and punish his enemies," Amos Kendall removed from office on Tuesday last, a number of the clerks in the Post Office Department, some of whom had held their situations about twenty years, without complaint from their employers. This is only the beginning, we understand, of a new reform, which is to make room for the devoted partizans of Mr. Van Buren.

We learn that our neighbor of the Republican has received an appointment to one of the situations thus vacated, with a handsome salary. We rejoice at it; for he has for a number of years laboured assiduously for his party without adequate remuneration, having been excluded from proper party support upon the supposition, that a party editor, like the chameleon, can live upon air. [*Balt. Chron.*

Calumniators of General Harrison.—We have but seldom troubled our readers with any remarks upon the scurrility that has been so unsparingly poured on by the Times, and other federal papers of the Van Buren stamp, against General Harrison, because we were well convinced that such unmitigated slander, would ultimately recoil with tremendous force upon the party, who has dared to utter such unblushing falsehoods. In this, we have not been disappointed. Already a reaction has taken place, and hundreds are daily declaring they can stand it no longer. They cannot stand by and see an old soldier, who has devoted his whole life to the service of his country, abused by a set of men equally destitute of honor and patriotism. As an evidence of this state of feeling, we refer to the following eloquent extract of a speech recently delivered by General Lytle, of Cincinnati, at the Buckeye celebration.

Every man knows that General Lytle is one of the most devoted Van Buren men in the country. When such a man, therefore, becomes disgusted with the gross vituperation heaped upon the head of a gallant soldier, by the supporters of Van Buren, we can easily imagine its effect upon less ardent advocates of the Regency party.

"It is true, that that gentleman [General Harrison] and myself are now, as we have for some time been, opposed to each other in some of our views, perhaps in most, as to the public men and measures of the day; but were we as widely separated as the poles, I can neither be made to forget his virtues, nor withhold from him just commendation for his many eminent services. Sir, I would be a traitor to my own nature, if I found myself capable of disparaging the claims of a public servant, so eminent, so well tried, and whose life has been a history of such usefulness and gallantry, as that of General Harrison.—Rather than rob the temples of that time-worn and justly honored public servant of a single laurel, I would choose, in justice and gratitude, to heap chaplets on his brow." Sir, the miserable spirit of partisan warfare and detraction, as displayed by most of the journals, on both sides, may on *all* sides of the question for the presidential succession, I deprecate from my heart. The spirit that will admit of no good, out of the mere party range and which dooms to infamy all that cannot reach his standard of party purity—a spirit which invades the peace and perverts the purposes of social harmony and union; all good men should frown upon. 'Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's,' is the injunction of Divine Wisdom; and in all cases where we depart from this principle, the degradation and the evil are to be measured only by the extent of its infraction."

LETTER FROM THE KING TO LORD MELBOURNE.

The following document is authentic, and we pledge our veracity on the subject. We got possession of it by treating the general postman, and making him so drunk that he thought he saw double. He consequently fancied he had got two letters in his hand instead of one, and we took that opportunity to clutch out of his hand the one he *really did see*, and we left him in undisturbed possession of the one he only thought he saw. We will however give the letter:

Windsor, April 13.

Dear Melbourne: I find, from the papers which are read to me every morning, that they have been blowing up a statue of me at Dublin. Now, my dear Melbourne, I think I get *blowing up* enough in peace without having my statue blown up also. All I can say is, there must be a devil of a *breeze*, and I hope you will find out the *traitors*, that is to say the *perpetrators*, of this horrid outrage, and punish them accordingly. Yours, BILLY WEEKS.

P. S. By the by, I wonder why I am called *Wreeks*, but I suppose it is because I am a sailor and it is short for *Ship Wreeks*. Since writing the above, I have discerned that it is not me they have been blowing up in Dublin, but William the Third, Prince of Orange, poor fellow. I should like to have seen the fun though. But I wonder, as he is a Prince of *Orange*, he could get no *quarter*; but I suppose they thought as they were blowing up the *Orange*, it was as good to blow up *Peel* and all. Not bad, that—Eh, Melbourne?—*Figaro London.*

From the Philadelphia Com. Herald.

FOREIGNERS.

The number of emigrants from Europe to this country will probably be greater this year than they have ever before been—perhaps double. Our country is rapidly filling up with the worst class of persons from the old countries, by those who can neither appreciate, nor be made to understand true and rational liberty, as distinguished from lawlessness. What the effect of this wholesale introduction of this class among us is to be upon our institutions and character, time must develope. Of one thing however we are well satisfied; namely, that the moral and mental condition of our race is to be seriously affected by such a mixture of the low and groveling with it.

We believe that there is much efficacy in education in making the man; but we also believe there is much in natural propensities and disposition. We told that while there are men of good natural parts and hearts free from vicious propensities whom poverty and misfortune cramp and oppress, there are others again to whom neither wealth, pomp, nor circumstances could give one honorable, elevated or generous feeling.

The question may be asked us whether we believe that the poor have less ingenuousness, less of moral principle, or less elevated feelings than the rich! we reply, that riches do not necessarily give those qualities to their possessor; but certainly we should rather see emigrants coming to this country from the middling classes of Europe than from those in which vice and poverty are in close junta-position. If emigrants were to bring property with them to this country and invest what they have in lands, instead of coming here penniless and seeking a precarious living in crowded cities, partly by labor and partly by crime, we should have some assurance that they would feel an interest in the welfare of the country, and the stability of its institutions, and that they would do all in their power to preserve it from anarchy and misrule; but, with the great mass of emigrants who crowd in upon us, as no change can make their situation worse, the change is in their favor that a revolution would improve their condition; at any rate, their circumstances being desperate, *they* become so too; they are without moral character, are below the reach of public opinion, are only restrained by the fear of punishment from committing crimes, and, as woful experience teaches us, this has but little restraint upon many of them. Again we say, that if the future inhabitants of this country are to be the descendants of such a stock, we fear that conventional character is not to be one of a very elevated, moral cast; for it is scarcely to be expected that pure and wholesome waters will flow from corrupt bitter fountains.

BEET SUGAR.

The prospect which now exists of the introduction of the manufacture of Beet Sugar into this country renders all authentic statements respecting its present condition in France, particularly interesting. Some valuable facts on this subject have been recently elicited by a discussion between the boards of trade, commerce, and agriculture, in that country, on the project of imposing a duty on the domestic article, which it is said enjoys in comparison with the imported an unfair advantage. It should be recollected that all the sugar imported into France comes from her own Islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe, in entering a French port, the colonial sugar pays a duty of 44 cents per lb. The price of colonial sugar of the quality called *good fourth* in the Paris market is about 12 cents. The domestic brown sugar it is said can be produced at 8 cents the lb., including 1 expenses, and that by the improvements making in the processes, the cost will probably be reduced to 6. How the quality of this compares with that of the article first named is not stated; but it is said, that the effect of this domestic competition has been to check the increase of importation, and threatens to diminish it. In 1831 the consumption of West India sugar in France amounted to 67,542,000 kilogr. in 1834 to 66,058,000, but it is calculated that in consequence of the increasing demand and reduced price of the article, the whole consumption of the country cannot be less than 100,000,000. Other accounts go to show that the production of beet sugar for 1835 was not far short of 30 millions, and that in 1836 it may probably rise to 40. The kilogram is about 2 lbs. avoir. It is evident that the duty of 4 1-4 cts. per lb. on colonial sugar operates as a bounty on the domestic article to the same extent. The proposition made by the Chamber of Commerce was to reduce this duty to 3 1-4 cts. and to impose an excise of 1-4 cent on the beet sugar. This was imposed by the board representing the agricultural interest, on the ground that the culture was yet comparatively in its infancy, that the best and most economic processes had not yet been generally adopted, and that to withdraw their protection at this period would cause much distress and endanger the success of the whole enterprise. They therefore urge that no measure be adopted to alter the existing system for three years.

Com. Herald.

THE CREEK WAR.

Notwithstanding the alleged pacification of the Creeks, we have to record the following inhuman butchery, which, however we feel gratified in saying needs confirmation:

AUGUSTA, July 1.—A gentleman arrived yesterday in the Florida line of stages, reports that about 33 miles from Cambridge on the west side of Flint river, a scouting party of 30 men came across a young lady by the name of Jones, who was shot in the breast. She stated that her family was attacked on Sunday morning last by about 350 Indians, who killed all (thirteen in number) except herself and her father who made his escape.—When shot she feigned death, until the Indians left, when she got up and saw the mangled bodies of her mother, brothers and sisters, lying on the ground unscalped.

The Augusta Sentinel states that the Indians were no more than three miles from Flint river on their way to Florida. Their rifles were distinctly heard on the west bank of the river. The country was in great consternation, flying in every direction for security. The people are under arms.

Neath-Nethla and Nesh-Micco, the two principal chieftains, are both in custody of General Jessup.

The former said, when captured, his age was so advanced, being between 70 and 80, that if killed, he could not at best be deprived of but a few days, but that his boys would fight yet. He is a Seminole, and left Florida to excite a disturbance among the Creeks.

Captain Dawson has captured 8 canoes, daily employed by the Indians in crossing the Chattahoche.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Charleston Courier, of July 3, has news from Florida, by the steam packet Dolphin, Captain Pennoyer, arrived on the previous evening from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's which gives the subjoined distressing intelligence.

Lieut. Col. Julius P. Heileman, of the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, commanding the posts west of the St. John's, died at Port Drane on the 27th June. It will be remembered that Col. Heileman was promoted a week or two since for his gallant conduct in defending the Indians at Micanopy—one of the boldest achievments of the war.

Lieut. D. S. Herring, of the U. S. A. died at St. Augustine on the 22d ult. of a fever contracted in late campaign.

From the garrison at St. John's we have the most disastrous accounts—of 240 men, 130 were sick, among whom were 5 officers out of 10 man.

At the post at Gregory's Ferry, there were near fifty families from the interior—all sickly, and from two to four dying daily from chills, fevers, and the measles.

The buildings at Fort King, which had been abandoned, have since been burned by the Indians.

The Norfolk Beacon has received the following letter, dated U. S. Ship Warren, Pensacola Bay, June 23, 1836:—We arrived at this place June 20th, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, all in good health, excepting one of our assistant surgeons, Dr. Plummer, whom were obliged to leave at Vera Cruz, sick of the yellow fever, which was raging at both places with great violence.

At Tampico the authorities would not allow us to have any communication with our consul, as an embargo was laid on the port. We understand that our citizens and Consul were not allowed to go outside the walls of the city, and that our merchantmen were detained.

This conduct so incensed Commodore Dallas, (when reported to him,) that the moment we came to, his signal was up to prepare for sea immediately, our destination is the Gulf of Mexico, the same place we came from. Captain Taylor's health has been very bad, he has obtained a sick ticket, and will start for the North to-morrow, for New Orleans, from thence up the Mississippi.

A. HIT.

Mr Vanderpool, the Kinderhook Representative, undertaking to whitewash Parson Schermerhorn, the agent who negotiated the fraudulent Cherokee Treaty.

Mr Wise rose, and asked Mr Vanderpool if he could *certify* as to the churches in which Schermerhorn had been, and is, a *new holiest*? (Vanderpool has lately given a certificate of this nature, in elucidation of Mr Van Buren's religion.)

Com. Her.

The House was made merry, and Mr Vanderpool looked silly.

A letter from Harrisburg states that the Young Men's Van Buren Convention was thrown into a most delightful state of commotion and confusion by the introduction of some resolutions, by one of the members, violently assailing the Bank. Parties on this subject became so violent, and such was the state of excitement, that the Convention were obliged to adjourn over to the next day in the hope that, in the mean time, some of the superfluous steam would blow off. [*Com. Her.*

A serious cause of complaint exists among the English manufacturers against the Wine merchants, whom they charge with carrying off the best logwood, which is of course for the production of "the pure expressed juice of the grape."

"Enough!"—A little (or a good deal) more than one man has.

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY:

Friday, July 22, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. 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,
Dr. F. A. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM K. McCORD.

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

We are compelled to ask our friends who are indebted to us for job work to settle their accounts with us as soon as possible. The great advance in wages of journeymen, paper, &c. requires us to sail close to the wind in order to keep up our credit and sustain the office.

Are our friends doing any thing to increase our subscription list? We should be glad to have their assistance.

Mr. Frech, being employed by the Maysville and Mountsterling Turnpike Road Company, is now engaged in surveying the rout for the road.

☞ We are requested to call a meeting of the Whigs of Fleming on Monday next (being county court day) to appoint delegates to the Young Men's Convention, which assembles at Harrodsburg on the 15th of August—and it is important that our county should be represented. We would also suggest the propriety of the Whigs of Montgomery, Bath, Lewis and Mason doing the same.

Mechanics.—Every one who has ever noticed matters and things to any extent cannot fail to have observed the utter impossibility of country towns getting along well without good and industrious mechanics; we need not therefore spend any breath in attempting to show the importance of encouraging them. Every industrious and thrifty mechanic who settles at any place where his business can be encouraged, adds more to the value of a place than a host of "lawyers" or "doctors," and increases its respectability more than a legion of certain other classes, who are ever prone to assume to themselves the highest seats in the synogogues.

The town of Flemingsburg is one of the best situations for various kinds of mechanical labor that can be found any where in the country. A few more mechanics, especially a Tinner and Coppersmith, Tailors, and Shoemakers, who would be industrious, enterprising and accommodating, might not only make a good living here, but might actually get rich.

There are in the place a few croakers who, the instant any mechanic comes to the place, set about to discourage him, by informing him that he cannot make a living here,—that their business is not well encouraged, &c. But in the face of their sage advice we say to enterprising, honest, and industrious mechanics, they will not often meet with a better location for their business.—And we sincerely invite such as we have named to come.

Some of the administration presses have the *independence* to speak boldly against the law lately passed by congress to provide for the distribution of the "deposits." Whether, however, their remarks are dictated by a candid and well matured conviction of its "injustice," or its "impolicy" may, perhaps, be determined by considering the obvious effects it will produce. Those who, discarding principle, labor, believe, and speak alone for the loaves and fishes may be expected to utter loud complaints against any measure that will reduce their chance of appropriating to their own use a due portion of the spoils of party victory. Some of these presses denounce that law as a "fraud" and a scheme carried out by "legislative log rolling."

The time was when scarce a man in the ranks could be found *independent* enough to utter a sentiment he might entertain discordant with the views of the commander in chief, or his trained captains. But now, glorying in their strength, and feeling conscious that the little magician is greatly dependant upon them, we see every here and there an editor of a party journal spouting forth in violent denunciations of this act of congress, and predicting the sadest consequences to the treasury of the nation from this *unrighteous* act. Thus daring to differ with one whom they have so often pronounced the wisest and best; and indirectly charging him with a participation in the fraud which they allege has been committed on the rights of the people by the passage of the law.

In our last we gave a passing notice to the examination of Mr. Scarborough's school, which was then going on. The character of the display made by the pupils, and the favorable evidences given by the exercises of the school, struck us so forcibly that we do not feel disposed to let the occasion pass off entirely without further remark.

It is but sheer justice to say that the manner and promptness of the scholars and the rout and the studies in which they were examined, speak much in favor of the character of this school. Every thing in it seems to be done, and every plan and system appear to be intended merely for utility in imparting to the mind that information and giving it that vigor and acuteness which are requisite and proper to bring into successful operation all the intellectual faculties. Many schools, standing high in fame, partly forget utility in their eager desire for display. Not so here. Nothing like ostentation or parade is seen in it. Every lesson taught here is designed for use.

We were pleased to witness the proficiency of many of the young examinates in chemistry and natural philosophy. A class in English Grammar also acquitted themselves very handsomely.

It is highly gratifying to all lovers of science and learning of this place, to reflect upon the advantage enjoyed here in having such an excellent instructor, and to see him so well patronised. [This is not the only respectable school however, in Flemingsburg, Mr. Strong also conducts a highly respectable school here, which he has but recently opened.]

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 16, 1836.

I, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, and the requisition of Major General Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the South Western frontier, a regiment of Mounted Gunmen, Volunteers, to be composed of ten companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this State.

Relying on the characteristic readiness of my fellow citizens, to meet the calls of their country, I have not deemed it expedient to resort to any other mode of raising the required number of troops, than a solicitation of their voluntary services. When the National honor or interests are to be sustained, it is confidently expected and believed than an appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky, is all that is necessary to insure a full and ready compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities, and that the present occasion will be attended with the same exemplary displays of public spirit and love of country, which have so conspicuously distinguished their past history. It need only be added, that it is due to the high character maintained by them in the estimation of our sister States, that this call for their services should be fully and speedily met. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.
[L. S.] *By the Lieut. and Acting Governor.*
AUSTIN P. COX,
Secretary of State.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, July 16, 1836.

General Orders.

The accompanying proclamation of his Excellency the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, announces to the different corps of Kentucky troops, that a requisition is made on them for a Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunmen, for the service of the United States, to continue in that service for six months, to be computed from the day of general rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

The corps and organization will be as follows: one Regiment of Volunteer mounted Gunmen, to be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of not more than one hundred nor less than sixty-four rank and file, of able bodied, efficient men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Permission is given to each of the Volunteer companies to elect their own company officers, and to prescribe their own uniforms; but the Governor and Commander in Chief reserves the right, and will appoint the commanding officer of the detachment, and will order a detail to be made of the other Field Officers of the Regiment. Each volunteer will provide his own clothing, horse, and trappings; provisions, arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. for active and efficient service, will be furnished by the United States.

The *first* ten companies organized and reported to me in conformity with the above regulations, will be received and constitute the corps, to the exclusion of all subsequent applications; and the *first company* thus tendered, will have precedence, be entitled to the right of the Regiment, and its commanding officer will rank all others of equal grade.

The troops will rendezvous in Frankfort, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next; but any Company belonging to the Regiment, whose local situation may render it more convenient to join the detachment on its line of march, will be ordered to rendezvous at some point other than the place of *general* rendezvous in Frankfort.

The corps is destined for Camp Sabine the head quarters of Major General Gaines, of the United States Army, commanding on the South Western frontier.

Generals of Divisions and Brigades are specially charged with the promulgation of this order; and all officers of *every grade*, are directed to unite and use their utmost diligence in filling the companies with as little delay as practicable. Reports of the progress made in furnishing the quota required, must regularly be made to this office weekly, as on the *first intimation* of a failure to raise the number of troops required, (an event which the Governor and Commander in Chief is not willing to believe, and will not anticipate,) immediate resort will be had for supplying such deficiency by draft, or ordered into service, independent corps, *en masse*, to fill the requisition.

By order of the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief.

P. DUDLEY, *Adjutant General.*

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
June 29, 1836.

At a meeting of the Faculty, Professor Tucker offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Faculty of the University of Virginia having this day learned the death of James Madison, formerly President of the Unit States, and the founder of this Institution, would not be justified in their feelings if they did not record their profound sense of his exalted worth, of those talents and public services which will ever be the pride and ornament of his country, and of those mild virtues which proved an unfailing source of happiness to all around him.

On the services of this illustrious man it is unnecessary to dwell; what American does not know the page which classic Madison acted in the public concerns of his country! And what Virginian needs to be reminded of the universal force of his tongue and his pen in defending her most cherished principles! These monuments of his political wisdom must endure as long as the love of country or of freedom shall find a place in their hearts. But at this moment, when his mortal career has just terminated, our minds are irresistably drawn from the glory of the orator and statesman to the merits of the man—to that perennial cheerfulness which age could not dim, and not even disease could exclude—to that delicacy and suavity, and kindness, which would still have made him one of the most amiable of men. Though his matchless powers of conversation had not made him also one of the most brilliant, our memories must always fondly dwell on the pure delight we have experienced in his society, and we can now only mingle our heartfelt regrets with those of his afflicted widow. In obedience to these feelings, therefore,

Resolved, That the Faculty of the University of Virginia, in testimony of their respect for the memory of James Madison, former President of the United States, will wear crape on the left arm for two months.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to Mrs Madison, as a feeble expression of their sincere and respectful condolence!

J. A. G. DAVIS, *Chairman of the Faculty.*
ALFRED T. MAGILL, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The newspapers begin to teem with reflections and speculations on General Jackson's approaching retirement from Office and Power. What will he do, who has no internal resources! How will he feel at be coming a powerless citizen, who has so long dictated his will to a subservient land, and wielded by means of an undeserved but resistless popularity, a monarch's power and more than a monarch's influence! When in the shades of private life, the excitement of the conflict passed, his flatterers disbanded, his creatures and sycophants worshipping at another shrine, their soft and honeyed accents heard no longer, he comes to parley with his *conscience* and to demand a verdict of the manner in which he has discharged his great trust, so confidingly bestowed, *what* will that stern and unflattering monitor say!

Let us not presume to penetrate the mysteries of the human heart. It is *possible*, that General Jackson may think he has acted right in all things. It is possible, that the little good he has done, has been his *sole*, and that the vast and inappreciable evil of his Administration, has been the fruit of the pernicious counsels to which he has submitted. Be it so. He requires all the credit of good intentions to redeem him from the unmitigated condemnation of History.

Richmond Whig.

The Boston Atlas says:

"Meanwhile General Jackson's term draws to a close. He has to settle an account with himself. There is a court in his own breast, in which he must be a party. The questions to be there settled, are those from which no man can escape. "What have I done in the high and honorable trust which my countrymen confided to me?" "What do my fellow citizens, now the delusions of office are gone, think of me?" "What good, what evil, do they say I have done?"—"Where are the men, the high-minded honorable men, who took part with me, and commended me to the whole country, and what do they think?" "What will they say, who have been of my cabinet, and who, one after another, have been driven out in disgrace! What is the secret history which they have to tell?" "Have not I been deluded, deceived cheated?" "How came such men as Blair, Kendall, Whitney and Hershaw in my counsels!" "Have not I been robbed of the fame which I brought to the Presidency! And will not impartial history speak of me, as having attempted to make a monarch of myself?"

Certainly General Jackson must ask and answer such questions, when he is preparing to leave his present abode, and pass into the solitude, and sink into the insignificance of a powerless private citizen.

But the questions will not only be asked; they will be answered. If not by General Jackson himself, then, certainly by many a citizen. The answer is, Margaret Jackson *has been* deluded, deceived, cheated. The man who stole into his confidence, and who have counselled him to use his powers, to the dishonor of the country and of himself, only to promote their own nefarious views, will appear to the retired chief in their true colors. *Benton!*—What associations will recur to the General with this name! What fellowship could have been had with this man, for General Jackson's good! *Van Buren!*—On this man, (most exceedingly over rated in every intellectual quality but that of low selfish cunning,) on this man, the thoughts of General Jackson will some day rest with inexpressible bitterness. This band of associates, with the General at the head of them, have a serious account to settle with the American people. Their projects will have been detected, exposed and regarded as they should be, by an indignant community. The defeated partizans will seek to cast the blame on each other. They will turn upon their arch counsellor, Van Buren. When General Jackson comes to this point, and come to it he will, what would one give to hear the disgraced and infuriated Hero of New Orleans, vent his maledictions on the head of Van Buren!

This Hero might have endured to have had his integrity impeached; and to know that he had been overreached grasping, ambitious, unprincipled men, who are not attentive to our dignity. But to have been so used, and that he has been practiced upon, used for sordid purposes, made a mere tool of, and *all this* by a *fawning, sycophantic* parasite!

What an astonishing historical fact it will be, that every honorable man, (without a single exception now recollected,) who supported General Jackson when first raised to the Presidency, has long since deserted him. This phase have been supplied by a class of men, who have made a commentary on elective popular government that fills one with doubt, whether mankind can govern themselves. But light and hope break in upon us. The country is not sacrificed.—The people are not sold.—They will nobly and disdainfully cast off their chackles."

NOTICE!

FORWARN all persons from harboring or dealing with my Wife Margaret Kissick as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY KISSICK.

July 22, 1836—4w.

AGREEABLY to the Proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky, the Fleming county Troops are commanded to parade in Flemingsburg on Monday the 25th of July, armed and equipped as the law directs at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of raising Volunteers.

J. E. McDOWELL.

FOR RENT.

THE Store house in Poplar Plains, belonging to the estate of William Pearce dec'd. being the same occupied by him at his death in conjunction with H. T. Pearce.

This Store house has a convenient sale room, an excellent counting room, a lodging room and a ware house.

This property is situated in the best business part of the town, and it will be rented on accommodating terms and possession given immediately.

Apply to the subscribers or any one of them.

SAMUEL C. PEARCE,
LEWIS C. PEARCE,
HIRAM T. PEARCE,
Ex'rs. of William Pearce, dec'd.

July 8, 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 west of the Plains. This tract contains upwards of one hundred acres of good land, about sixty 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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the tract of land he now lives on, containing 225 acres, lying on the road leading from Flemingsburg to Owingsville, in Fleming county; adjoining New Hope meeting house on the South and Basil Hunt's on the North, two miles from Hillsborough, four from Poplar Plains and three from Alexander and Stockton's Mills. This farm is well adapted for stock. About 170 acres are cleared, the balance as well timbered as any farm in the county 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 twelve acres in good meadow.

This land will be sold on accommodating terms.

ABSOLEM HUNT.

July 1, 1836—3w.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land: one farm containing 150 acres on Allison creek all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. One half of which is cleared and the balance in first rate timber. Also, one farm on the waters of Locust creek one mile from the road leading from Flemingsburg to Stockton and Alexander's old mills; containing 317 acres, near 200 of which is cleared.

This farm is well adapted to the culture of grain, hemp, and tobacco, it is also well calculated for a stock farm, being well watered by several never failing springs and a branch of Locust creek running through it, it is also well timbered. Also, 87 acres on the east fork of Cobben creek in Lewis county, 25 acres cleared, a mill seat and large mill house.

June 10, 1836.

JOAB HART.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his farm in Fleming county, lying on the waters of Fleming creek, immediately on the road leading from Flemingsburg to the Upper Blue Licks, containing 235 acres of land; four miles south-west of Flemingsburg. The farm has a good dwelling house, two barns, one of them a first rate one, and other out buildings; also five or six never failing springs, and a fine apple orchard, and the farm is in good cultivation.

Any person wishing to purchase can see the premises and learn the terms by applying to

JONATHAN HEDGCOCK

Flemingsburg July 1, 1836—tf.

To Simon Steel & John Scott.

TAKE notice that on Saturday the 20th day of August next, I shall take the depositions of John Myers, Sally Myers and others, at the residing room of Thomas Lewis, in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, in the Fleming Circuit Court, in which I am complainant and you are and William Filson are defendants, when and where you may attend if you see fit.

HENRY MYERS.

Fleming county Ky. July 15, 1836—4w.

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

JOHN DUDLEY,
LATE OF THE VILLAGE MANSION,
GEORGE-TOWN, KENTUCKY,

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 complete satisfaction, will warrant him in offering himself to the Public for successful patronage.

Maysville, June 18, 1836.—37

DOCTORS

ANDREWS & ANDERSON, will practice *MEDICINE*, Surgery and Midwifery, in partnership. ☞ Office east side of Main Cross Street.

Flemingsburg, Dec. 27, 1834.

P. S. Dr. Andrews wishes to close his old accounts.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. June term, 1836. WILLIAM K. McCORD, *Complainant.* Against GEORGE REINHOLDT'S Administrator and others, *Defendants.* In Chancery.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Brittain White, Administrator of George Reinholdt, deceased, and the unknown heirs of said George Reinholdt deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant, It is ordered that, unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complaint's bill, the same will be taken as confessed against them.

A copy att.

T. DUDLEY, D. C. for
L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Coleman, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. June term, 1836. DANIEL PATTON, *Complainant.* Against JOHN McJOYNT, & others, *Defendants.* In Chancery.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Benjamin Jones and William Jones are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant, It is ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next September court, and answer the complaint's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. *A copy att.*

T. DUDLEY, d. c. for
L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Through, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. 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, so that a subpœna 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 2d 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 subpœna had been returned executed. *A copy att.*

T. DUDLEY, d. c. for
L. D. STOCKTON, c. f. c. c.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Through, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. 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, so that a subpœna 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 2d 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 subpœna had been returned executed. *A copy att.*

T. DUDLEY, D. C. for
L. D. STOCTON, C. F. C. C.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Through, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. 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, so that a subpœna 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 2d 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 subpœna had been returned executed. *A copy att.*

T. DUDLEY, d. c. for
L. D. STOCKTON, c. f. c. c.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Through, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming County, sct. 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, so that a subpœna 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 2d 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 subpœna had been returned executed. *A copy att.*

T. DUDLEY, D. C. for
L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Through p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. 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, so that a subpœna 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 2d 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 subpœna had been returned executed. *A copy att.*

T. DUDLEY, D. C. for
L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C.

June 24, 1836. 36-3m

Through, p. q.

POETRY.

A WIDOWER'S ADDRESS TO THE SPIRIT OF HIS DEAD CHILD.

BY ELLERY WATTS.

Pledge of Love, sweet and dear
As ever thrill'd in mortal breast!
I would not, could I break the sleep,
Recall thee from thy couch of rest,
Where thou art now in peace reclining,
A stranger to the world's repining!

No—bright as was thy brief career
In this wild waste of storm and gloom,
And much as I have wished thee here
My child, to share sorrows to illume—
In lot dif ess I'd rather languish,
Than have thee partner in my anguish!

Bewider, would even Heaven allow
Thy advent to this earth again,
That soon to thee were cruel now
Since human ills—a numerous train—
Would cross thee in thy path of life,
And stir thy young sweet thoughts to strife!

When she, whose fond maternal eye
Watch'd thy first brightening hours of bliss,
Fled to a world beyond the sky,
And left us to the woes of this;
I deem'd not fate could have in store
A future grief to touch me more.

But soon by dire experience taught,
I found that fantasy untrue;
Once more—with added misery fraught,
The dark death-dealing arrow flew:
Oh God! my soul—erewhile in sadness—
That stroke had almost stung to madness!

The passions of that hour are past,
And brokenly the heart lives on;
Though this will soon be the last—
Whatever betide—to dwell upon:
'Twere better far that thou should's be
Where now thou art, than here with me!

Yet looking on thy sun-burnt tress,
Unlocks the source of dried-up tears;
And thoughts intense and maddening press
On by hot brain—though hopes nor fears,
Since thou and thy sweet mother perish'd,
Have ne'er by me been felt nor cherish'd!

Blessom of love! yes, on my mind
Strange and unusual feelings rush,—
The flood-gates of my heart unbind,
And bide its waters wildly gush,—
And gazing on these threads, I see
The all that now remains of thee!

Sweet Baby mine, farewell! farewell!
I go to join the noisy throng;
But in my soul's deep-haunted cell,
Thoughts that to thine and thee belong
Shall ever bloom—as fresh and fair
As if they'd just been planted there.

And shi if tears of woe can nourish
The flowers of memory in the breast;
Then these in mine will surely flourish—
And each succeeding hour invest
Their stems with charms unknown before,
Till we three meet to part no more!

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

SIR:—In promising a cure for this most tormenting disorder, I request the attention of your numerous readers to a few preliminary remarks in which I shall be as brief as possible.

A few years ago, there lived in a sequestered Parish in Scotland, an old woman of the name of Maggie Walker, who, during the years of her widowhood, had supported her family by gathering nuts, which she disposed of to advantage every fall, in the neighboring city of Greenock. At length, however, Maggie became sick, and was about to be carried to her long home. Among the many wise admonitions she gave to her children, collected around her death-bed side, she particularly urged them to continue the practice of gathering nuts, by which she had earned her daily bread, and reared with comfort her fatherless offspring. But fearing that her dying injunction might be forgotten as soon as she was under the sod, she entreated them to plant a poke o' nuts on her grave, which would soon become hazel trees, and thus serve as a living remembrance of her last admonition.

Maggie died and was buried, and as a matter of course, the poke o' nuts was also deposited under the same green sod that covered the mortal remains of honest Meg.

It so happened, that two Highlanders had formed a plot the same evening, of stealing a wedder (sheep) from the hill of Clachan (church grounds) Farmer. They accordingly met in the dark, at the Kirk yard gate, to execute their purpose, when it was agreed that one should watch on the kirk yard dyke, while the other went to the hill for the wedder.

The watchman to beguile the time, thought it no sacrilege to take up Maggie's poke o' nuts and crack them, during the absence of his friend.

In the mean time, Donold, the bellman, (Kirk officer) on his return from the Manse, overheard the nut cracker on the dyke, which brought before his imagination, the Manes of Maggie, in ghostly array.

With hair erect as boar's bristles, and heart beating triple time, he bounded to the Manse, and regardless of ceremony, rushed into the dominies study, exclaiming in all the eloquence of "nature unadorned" "O Sir, O Sir," "Maggie Walker's up and cracking her poke o' nuts on the Kirk-yard dyke."

"Hoot, awa, Donald," responded the minister, "I thocht ye kent better that to believe in ony o' thee faidies."

"Na, na, Sir," said Donald, "come yersel an' ye'll see, for seein' makes believin' a' the warl o'er."

"Ah! Donald," replied the minister, "I canna' move a single step fo' thac vile Rheumatiks;" "but take my word, she's lyin' as sound's a tap in her cauld narrow bed."

Donald was not to be put off in this manner, but after sound and solid reasoning, prevailed on his master to mount his back, and obtain ocular demonstration of the fact; so off goes the bellman loaded with divinity, to see the "awful sight." On nearing the spot, "Now" says Donald, "Now sir," di ye na' hear Maggie crackin' her nuts!"

"Deed," says the minister, "Deed Donald," "I think I hear a cracking o' nuts."

In the mean time, the true son of the Gael, was returning on the opposite side of the glen, with the wedder on his back—when his companion, eager on the look out, spied him at a distance, and exclaimed with stentorian lungs, "Is he fat?" To which he re-echoed, "No, shal ill ava, but sic as he is we'll tak him."

Poor Donald thinking all this was addressed to him, threw off his load, and made merry shanks to the Manse; but the parson, with Rheums in every joint, from neck to heel, got up in a trice, and pursued Donald as if the Deil was at his back, nor was he long till he made up to him in the chase, and caused him to reel into the ditch. "O Sir, O sir," said Donald, "I'm not the minister but the minister's man."

It is needless to add, that both arrived in perfect safety within the portals of the parson's domicile, and revived their spirits with a drop o' the mountain dew, alias the cratur, and from that night to the present hour, the minister has not had a single twitch from his old foe Master Rheum.

M. FARLAND.

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

—A paragraph in a late number of the Buffalo Journal states the aggregate extent of the finished canals in the United States as equal to three thousand miles. The items going to make up this aggregate are thus furnished by the several states—from which it will be seen, that in the list of states, distinguished by canal improvements, Pennsylvania occupies the post of honor. Of this aggregate there are in.

Maine,	50 miles.
Massachusetts,	47
Massachusetts and R. Island,	45
Connecticut,	58
New York,	678
New York and Pennsylvania,	37
New Jersey,	101
Pennsylvania,	848
Delaware and Maryland,	14
Maryland,	100
Maryland and Penn.,	341
Ohio,	561
Virginia,	30
Virginia and N. Carolina,	22
Georgia	60
Louisian,	100
Total,	3006

The Pope denounced the Liberty of the Press, as *never to be sufficiently execrated and detested.* Martin Van Buren, in his letter to Cicognani, complimented the Pope for his liberality in his opinions, and now he manifests his *sincerity* in complimenting his Holiness, by voting for Mr. Calhoun's '*bill of abominations.*'

The Pope, the Nullifier, and the Magician, work admirably together against the freedom of the Press. A noble trio!!!

[*Pitt. Gaz.*

Six officers of the staff of the French army, are now exploring the interior of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, on a geographical and historical tour.

Cincinnati contains at present between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants, and in point of neatness and taste in the architecture of public and private edifices, is not surpassed by any city of the same population in America. It contains five banks, with an aggregate capital of five million six hundred thousand dollars; four insurance companies, and two agencies;—two medical colleges; a law school; thirty churches, several of them very beautiful; eighteen common schools, the school houses nearly all new, spacious, and well finished—attended by about two thousand five hundred children above six years of age, at an average cost for tuition of eight dollars per annum; numerous classical and elementary academies; water works, with reservoirs of 16,000,000 gallons, and twenty-four miles of large pipes laid in the city for the distribution of water. There are also twenty-three public cisterns, for the use of the fire department. The number of the fire engines is sixteen, of hose carriages, eight, having together eleven thousand feet of hose. The manufactures and commerce of Cincinnati are not easily estimated; both are very flourishing.—Four daily, one semi weekly, and eight weekly papers, and four monthly journals, are issued here. Wages for all kinds of mechanical labor high; the professions are crowded, as elsewhere, and last, not least, editors are as industrious, gifted, honest, long suffering, and ill-rewarded, as the worthy fraternity abroad.—*Mirror.*

Flour Market.—Whilst the flour market is advancing a little on the Atlantic sea-board, our New Orleans Price Current shows a reduction of price, at that place. The enormous quantity on hand, at New Orleans, at this season, fixes the depreciation of price, beyond hope. *Twenty-one thousand barrels arrived the week preceding June 25!* The quandom monopolizer of beans, could never touch such a monopoly as this, with all his increase of means! The sugar monopolists, too, have made rather a bad business of it. The monopoly man are in '*a bad box.*'—[*Cin. Gaz.*

CHEAP DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, would wish to inform Physicians, and the public in general, that they have just received a fresh supply of Drugs, &c. from Philadelphia, which with their former stock makes their assortment very complete; and for the convenience of the public they give the following catalogue of the most important articles, viz:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

ACID, benzoic
" muriatic
" prussic
" acetic
" sulphuric
" tartaric
Ars enic
Ether sulphuric
" nitros fort
Nitre spirits dulci
Alcohol *best*
Antimony Pulv:
" tartarized
Antimonial wine
Arrow Root
Balsam copaiva
Cerate of Copaiva
Balsam Tolu
" Peru
" Folia.
BARKS, red, calisaya,
" lima, & yellow
" canilla alba
" mezereon and slippery elm pulv:
Pearl barley and pearl sago
Coccolusindicus & cubebs
Bismuth, white oxide
Blue pill mass
Borax, crude & refined
Cantharides
Caustic, lunar & common
Cayenne pulv: Ameri cas
Pepper, African pulv:
Long pepper
Chalk, red & white prepared
Charcoal prepared
Colocynth apple
do pulv.
do extract of
Conserve of roses
Corrosive sublimate
Precipitate red & white
Cream of tartar
Extracts of hyoscyamus
" dandelion
" stramonium
" jallap
" liquorice
Flowers, chamomile
Galls aleppo
GUMS, camphor
" aloes common
" soco: and true soco:
" Ammoniac and arabic
" arabic pulv:
" asafœtida
" Benzoin
" dragons blood
" elastic in bottles
" gambogue
" guaiacum
" kino & catechu
" myrrh *opt.* & sandrac
" opium
" scammony & myrrh
" tragacanth
Salts hartshorn
Spirits do
Digitalis
Lobelia inflata
Pink root
Buchu Folia
Senna, Alexandria and India
Iodine
Ising glass, Russia and America
Lapis calaminaris
Liquorice in ball, sheed and rod
Mace and Cloves
Cinnamon and nutmegs
Magnesia calcined
do Henry's do
do carb: in lumps
Manna, flake large
" small & sorts
Pitch burgundy
Perkins' Blister cloth in boxes
do adhesive plaster
do adhesive plaster cloth
Roborant or imperial plaster
Dinchylum do do
Genuine Sticking salve
OILS, almonds & seed
" amber rec:
" burgamot & caijput
" cinnamon & caruiway
" cloves & cubebs
" croton & castor
" fennel & juniper
" lavender & lemon
" Origanum and origanum
" pennyroyal and black pepper
" rosemary & spermint
" teribinthinia
" peppermint
" spearmint & lard
" rhue & nutmegs
" wine and sabina
" spike
Hydrate of potassa
Elaterium
Morphia sulp: acetate

Quick silver
Quinine sulphate
ROOTS, columbia root and pulv:
" curcuma and elecampane
" gentian and ginger
" orris & blue
" belebore
" rheubarb rad and pulv: *best*
" Seneca and Virginia
" squills rad & pulv:
" valerean
" carolina pink
Rosin, common white and refined
" common
" soda sup. carb:
Sugar of lead
Salts of tartar
Soluble do
Sal: soda
Rochelle do
Vitriol, blue and white
SEEDS, annis-seed & cardamon
" cariway and coriander
" fennel and fenugreek
" mustard, black and white
Spermaceti
Spirits of ammonia
Aqua of do
Sponge fine and coarse
Caragen or Irish moss
do do
Stone, pumice and rotton
Tamarinds and Tapioca
Tar barbados
Turpentine Venice
Wax, bees, yellow and white
Acid of Lemons
Chrystals of do
Croup or hive syrup,—Cox's
Calomel, English and American
Ipecac: and Jallap
Tartar emetic
Flour, sulphur & Brimstone
Emery crude and fine
Irish Glue, best
Jujube paste
Cough lozenges
Salve and boxes for salve
Paper, wood, and tin
pill boxes
Basilicum ointment
Mercurial do
Precipitate do
Turner's cerate
Bottle and vial corks
Hair, flesh, and Paint brushes
Tooth brushes & tooth powders
Tooth ache drops
Godfrey's cordial
Bateman's drops
Cough drops
Chalers medicine
Medicine for dispepsia
ESSENCES, cloves & spear mint
" cinnamon
" burgamont
" lemon
" lavender
" sassafras &
" pennyroyal
" peppermint
Thompson's eye water
Indelible inky Perkin's Ink powder, black and red
Medicamentum or Harlem oil
British oil
Opodeldoc
Judkin's ointment
Swaim's panacea
Anderson's
Baum's & Bartlett's
" Lee's, Crumbraker's, Eoff's
" HYGEIAN,
" Cook's & Willkins'
Preston's salts
Dalby's Carminative
Castile and white bar soap
Shaving soap

The following medicines are prepared by Geo. W. Carpenter of Philadelphia.

Extract of liverwort
" of pink root
" of sarsparilla
" of Buchu
" of Barks
" of sarsparilla
" of kreosote
Citerated kali
Oil of canthariides
Aromatic spirits cam phor
Eye water
Solution of kreosote
cubeis and co-Pure pavia do do

PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Chinese Vermillion, White Lead, dry and in oil, Litharge of Lead, Chrome, Green and Yellow, Rose Pink and Cochineil, Asphaltum, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Black Lead, Prussian Blue No. 1, Indigo Madder, Alum, Copperas, Spanish Annetto, Gums Copal and Shellac, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil.

Surgeiral Instruments, &c. Syringes quart pint, and half pint, male and female P. de Bongies and Catheters Gum Elastic, Lancets, thumb and spring *best*, Pocket and Tooth Instruments, Shop Furniture, Apothecary's scales, weights, mortars & pestals, Pill Tyles and marble Slabs, Spices, Sal mouths, Tinctures, Graduated measure Glasses, Spatulas, Dunlap's Best Paste blacking, etc. etc. etc.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES of choice qualities, viz:

Best Gun Powder Teas, Coffee, Mocco, Rio St. Domingo and Java., Sugar, Loaf, Lump, Brown and Country, Mackarel No. 1 and 2, Mess Shad, Sugar house and common Mollasses, Almonds Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Flour, Salt. Rice, Tobacco, James River, and Robison's Maccaboy Rappee and common Snuff, Candles, Vinegar, Wines, choice Port and Sherry, Bed-Cords and Plough Lines.

STATIONARY, &c.

An assortment of best Writing and Letter Paper, plain and faint lined, assorted colors, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Red and assorted colours, Bar Lead and Shot, Candles mould and dipped.

Also on hand a few pieces superior brown shirting and domestic calico at very low prices,—likewise a large and General assortment of Stone-ware, Tin-ware, Wooden bowls, Cotton yarn, Tire Iron, Andirons, etc.

All of which they offer to the public on accommodating terms and at very reduced prices at their Drug Store in Flemingsburg.

They wish to barter for the following articles, viz:

Flour, Lard, Fresh Butter, Flax Seed, Mustard Seed, Rags, Feathers, Beeswax and Tallow.

A. E BALLARD, & Co.

December 4, 1835. 10--zz.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, respectfully announces, to the friends of education and the public generally; that his school is continued in the upper room in rear of the Post Office, for the instruction of children and youth. The subscriber is aware, that it is of the utmost importance, to the lasting success of an institution of this kind, that it should have a character for respectability, equal to any; and to secure for this, that character, will be his constant aim. He assures his patrons that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to secure the thorough and rapid advancement of those committed to his charge. He pretends to no new discovery by which the idle and inattentive can keep pace with the more diligent. But application and perseverance will bring their own reward.

Terms.

For reading and spelling, per session,	$8 00
For the above, with Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, History, Chemistry, Philosophy & Writing, per session,	10 00
For the above, with Greek and Latin, the higher branches of Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., &c. &c. per session,	12 50

HENRY STRONG.

N. B. The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each.

No scholar taken for a less term than one session, and no deduction made for absence except in case of sickness H. S.

Flemingsburg, Dec. 18, 1835.--12--zz.

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; half a mile from Colonel Farrow's mill; four from Stillwell's mills. The farm contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred under fence. It is good hemp land, well watered and timbered, refer to Judge Reed and Benjamin Lee for title; which is indisputable. One half the purchase money will be required in hand and the balance in two annual payments. A general warranty deed will be made. Look for yourselves.

GABRIEL EVANS, *Sen'r.*

July 1, 1836—ts.

*** The Maysville Eagle will publish this till day of sale and charge the Kentucky Whig Office with the same. G E.

FARM FOR SALE.

I have a farm for sale, consisting of 130 acres of land. It is well improved, finely watered, and has a good orchard, and a plenty of timber on it. It is situated on the head waters of Mill Creek, in Fleming county. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the other half in twelve months. Possession will be delivered on the first day of October next. For particulars apply to Francis T. Hord, in Maysville, or myself on the premises.

WILLIAM MILLER.

June 3d. 1836.

JOHN ROBLEY,

(HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and vicinity, that he has established himself in the above trade in the Square opposite the Court house and hopes by execution and despatch, to please those who may favor him with their orders.

June 17, 1836.

THE GREAT RACE FOR 100,000 DOLLARS.

The most Brilliant SCHEME ever drawn 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.

CLASS A.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, D. C. July 24, 1836.

D. S. Gregory & Co. 24, (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 on; 310 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers on; 2325 prizes each having one, only, of the drawn numbers on; and also 4465 having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

drawn numbers on,		
1 Prize of	$100,000	$60,000
1 prize of	25,000	25,000
1 prize of	10,000	10,000
1 prize of	7,500	7,500
1 prize of	5,000	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	4,000
1 prize of	2,930	2,930
1 prize of	2,000	2,000
2 prizes of	1,500	3,000
31 prizes of	500	15,000
31 prizes of	300	9,300
31 prizes of	200	6,200
31 prizes of	100	3,100
31 prizes of	90	2,790
31 prizes of	80	2,840
31 prizes of	70	2,170
93 prizes of	60	5,580
465 prizes of	50	23,250
465 prizes of	40	18,600
465 prizes of	30	13,950
930 prizes of	25	23,250
2,645 prizes,	Amounting to	$287,600

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 ascertaining whether all the Tickets could be disposed of. They being now under rapid sale, and the most of them already engaged, they will undoubt dly be all sold before drawing day.

There is no time to be lost.—There being no *Shares*, all who purchase must take whole tickets. Those who first send their orders will be first served. The prizes are first—The Grand Bull Dog 100,000 Dollars. Only look! Also $25,000—$10,000—$7,500—$5,000, $4,000, $2,900, $2,000, $1,500, 31 of $500, &c. [See Scheme.]

Single Tickets—*Fifty Dollars.*

It will be readily seen, upon an examination of the same, that no *scheme* of equal attraction, possessing such *Splendid High Capitals*, and containing so very *few Tickets*, has ever been offered to the public, or drawn in the United States.

There will be only 36 Ballots put into the wheel, and 5 drawn out; first three drawn Nos. 100,000 dollars.

12 tickets in a package at 50 dollars	$600 00
Less 5 per cent off - -	30 00
	570 00
Warranted to draw at least nett.	144 50
	425 50

This amount is all that can be lost in a package of Wholes. This is certainly a great inducement for clubs of gentlemen who want one hundred thousand dollars. A company of five persons who club together will only risk 85 dollars a piece for a chance for a one hundred thousand dollars, besides twenty five thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars and all the other splendid prizes. Lose no time, and be particular to address "ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER New York," who has been established in business for ten years; and has the privilege (as will be observed in the Lottery Herald) of referring as to responsibility and integrity to some of the most respectable Houses in this city,—also in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, S. C. and Augusta, Geo.

☞ Persons writing by mail will receive prompt and confidential attention, and the original tickets, signed by the managers, in all cases forwarded, unless certificates of the numbers are specially ordered for the purpose of saving postage; and in that case the original tickets are sealed up, deposited in the Bank, and the amount they may draw is subject to the order of the owners.

Letters go perfectly safe by mail to the subscriber. No fear need be entertained of losing money when enclosed in a letter by mail, if legibly addressed as above.

☞ Clubs or individuals buying by the package will be allowed 5 per cent. discount. Address as above.

☞ It was intended by the Managers to have drawn this Lottery on the 30th of June, instant, but as it afforded so little time to distant adventurers, it was postponed until the 21st July, at which time it will positively be drawn.

SCHUYLER'S LOTTERY HERALD EXTRA is published on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and forwarded with the greatest despatch to its numerous patrons throughout the United States. It will regularly contain the Schemes of all Lotteries about to be drawn, and also the official drawings, as fast as they transpire—together with a brief abstract of news, &c.—Furnished Gratis.

☞ Orders for Tickets in all Lotteries must be addressed to

A. H. SCHUYLER, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS OF THE RURAL REPOSITORY.

Embellished with Engravings;

DEVOTED TO POLITE LITERATURE, SUCH AS MORAL AND SENTIMENTAL TALES, ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELING SKETCHES, AMUSING MISCELLANY, HUMOROUS AND HISTORICAL ANECDOTES; SUMMARY, POETRY, &c.

On Saturday, the 18th of June, 1836, will be issued the first number of the *Thirteenth Volume (Fourth New Series)* of the RURAL REPOSITORY.

On issuing proposals for a *new volume* of the Rural Repository, the Publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, agents and subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published in the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

Conditions.

THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on medium paper of a superior quality, with new type, and embellished occasionally with Engravings; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume, containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The thirteenth volume, (fourth new series) will commence on the 18th of June next, at the low rate of *One Dollar* per annum in advance, or *One Dollar and Fifty cents* at the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person who will remit us Five dollars free of postage, shall receive *six* copies, and any person who will remit us ten dollars, free of postage, shall receive *twelve* copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. ☞ No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount of subscriptions to be sent by the 18th of June, or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. 1836.

*** Editors who wish to exchange, are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, or at least a notice, and receive subscriptions.

500,000 Pine Shingles.

JUST received five hundred thousand pine shingles, branded and common, for sale at the market price.

J. B. McILVAIN.

Maysville, May 20, 1836.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Owingsville and Big Sandy Turnpike Road company, at Owingsville, on the 9th day of June 1836.

Ordered, That each share holder in said company, do, on or before the 5th day of July next, pay to the treasurer of said company five dollars on each share he may hold in said company.

By order of the Board,

A. TRUMBO Jr. *President.*

June 17, 1836.

HATS! HATS!

DONT FORGET YOUR HEADS!

JUST call at the South East corner of Market Square, where the subscriber has a variety and a large assortment of Beaver Castor, Seal and common hats, manufactured in a substantial manner and fashionable style; which he will sell on moderate terms.

All kinds of hats manufactured to order on the shortest notice.

ISAIAH DENT.

Flemingsburg, May 6, 1836—tf

CAMPBELL & DUDLEY,

HAVING purchased the beautiful assortment of goods, just imported by G. M. Stockton, have opened and are ready to sell very cheap. They invite their friends and the community at large, to call and examine for themselves—confident that the quality of the goods will recommend them. They have opened in the store room formerly occupied by Alexander & Stockton.

Flemingsburg, April 14, 1836.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

☞ "THE KENTUCKY WHIG" will be published weekly on a super-royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within the first three months, TWO FIFTY if paid after the expiration of three months and within the year, or THREE DOLLARS, payable at the end of the year.

No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid—unless with the consent of the publishers; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will always be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted THREE times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents per square for every subsequent insertion.

AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen will be good enough to act as agents for "The Kentucky Whig" in receiving subscriptions and payments, &c.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.
Elizaville, Daniel Ficklin, jr.
Sherburne Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wilson Wood.
Cross Roads, Beth county, John M. Rice.
Wyoming, John N. Lee.
Martha Mills, Robert C. Fant
Hillsborough, E. H. Hunt.
Maysluck, Kirk & Sanford.
Greensburg, Dr. A. Belt.