

The Commercial Appeal

BY W. T. CHAPMAN.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention held at the Capital in the Town of Frankfort, on Saturday the 3d day of February, 1838, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society, on motion, NATHANIEL HART was chosen President of the Convention and STANZON H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

The following Delegates were in attendance from their respective counties, viz: From the county of Allen—James B. Evans. Both—Messrs Trumbo and Sud. Both—Messrs Vawter and Scott. Bullitt—Henry Keeney. Casey—John E. Christian. Wm. Morrow. Clark—Messrs Bush and Stonestreet. Clay—Jilbert. Estill—Isaac Thornburg. Fleming—Abram Gooden. Franklin—Messrs Stevenson, Scott, Lewis, Allan, Blanton, Keenon, Morehead and Harris. Garrard—S. H. Anderson. Gallatin—Messrs. Peak, Butler, and Russell. Grayson—Willis Green. Jefferson—Wm. F. Ballack. Jessamine—Tucker Woodson. Knox—Messrs Ballinger, Woodson and Bruce. Laurel—Jarvis Jackson. Logan—Messrs Irvine and Bowden. Monroe—Wm. F. Evans. Mercer—Messrs Taylor and Thompson. Mason—Adam Beatty. Muhlenberg—M. Johnson. Nicholas—T. Metcalf. Nelson—C. A. Wickliffe. Ohio—James Johnson. Oldham—Maj. Taylor. Owen—Messrs Hayden and Wingate. Pulaski—Ch. Jasper. Russell—Nathan McClure. Shelby—Charles S. Todd. Todd—Pimis E. McLean. Warren—Richard S. Ford. Wayne—Shelby Coffey. Woodford—Nathaniel Hart and C. J. Blackburn.

Mr. Thomas B. Stevenson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by J. T. Morehead, Esq., and after some very able and eloquent remarks from those gentlemen, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the labors of a well organized State Agricultural Society, with ramifications in every section or county of the State, would conduce by the information it would collect and distribute, great and important benefits to all the interests of agriculture, and that this Convention now proceed to organize such a Society.

Dr. Blackburn then offered a Constitution or form of Government for the Society, the adoption of the Convention, which was read.

Mr. C. A. Wickliffe then offered to add a section, as an amendment to the Constitution; and after a short explanation of the importance of obtaining accurate information in relation to the production, manufactures, exports, and imports, &c. of the State of Kentucky; said proposition was adopted as a part of the Constitution. (See section 11, of the Constitution.)

Mr. Stevenson then offered to add another section to the Constitution which was adopted. (See section 12, of the Constitution.)

Mr. Morehead then offered further to amend the Constitution by adding to it another section, which was adopted. (See section 13, of the Constitution.)

CONSTITUTION.

For the purpose of raising the standard of agricultural science to a higher level, and promote the dignity and utility of agriculture, to be pursued by organized and united efforts throughout the whole State; and to this end to provide funds to be expended in the purchase of diplomas, medals, or other honorary marks of distinction, to be offered to the writers of the best essays on agricultural subjects, and for useful discussions in reference to the industry and for inventions of important labor saving agricultural implements; and for the further purpose of promoting the formation of agricultural societies in every county in Kentucky, and to organize them all into one association for the general object of collecting and distributing annually or oftener, important and useful information on agricultural subjects; the following plan of organization or constitution is adopted:

1. The style of this Society shall be "The Kentucky State Agricultural Society."

2. There shall be one President, three Vice Presidents, one Corresponding Secretary, one Recording Secretary, one Treasurer, an Executive Committee of five members; and as many Judicial Committees (at the discretion of the Society) as there may be classes of subjects to the writers on which prizes are offered, each consisting of three members; who shall be appointed by the Society at the regular annual meetings, to serve one year until their successors are qualified.

3. No officer of this Society shall receive any compensation for his services; but the Corresponding Secretary shall be allowed his postage and printing expenses

on letters and circulars received or circulated under the direction and sanction of the Society.

4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and to preserve the decorum observed in parliamentary bodies. Any one of the Vice Presidents may preside in the absence of the President. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and prepare its papers for publication, under such direction as the Society may designate. The Recording Secretary shall keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Society and of such matters as the Corresponding Secretary may deem important, arising out of the discharge of his duties. The Treasurer shall receive and keep a faithful record of the moneys of the Society and shall pay the drafts of the President or Executive Committee for funds to pay such expenses as the Society may authorize to be incurred. The Executive Committee shall discharge such general duties as may be assigned them by laws as in their judgement may promote the objects of the Society. The Judicial Committee shall decide upon the merits of all written essays and on all subjects presented for premiums offered by the Society.

5. The Society shall annually or oftener, propose subjects on which writers are solicited to furnish communications; and the Society shall offer medals, premiums, diplomas or other marks of distinction to the writers or writers of essays adjudged to be the best by the Judicial Committee; and the Society shall also offer like prizes to the discoverers and inventors of such improvements as it may designate, to be annually or oftener, exhibiting its proceedings and embracing the premium essays and a description of the discoveries and inventions to which it may award premiums.

6. Any person may become an annual member of this Society by the payment of one dollar; and the payment of twenty-five dollars by any person shall constitute him a member for life.

7. County Agricultural Societies or stock associations may become auxiliary to this Society by paying ten dollars—and the payment of the additional sum of one dollar for each member of the Society, shall entitle each member of such societies or associations to one copy of each report or other publication of this Society. And it shall be required of every County Society to make reports annually or oftener to this Society.

8. The President shall have power to appoint officers to fill any vacancies that may occur during the year, and also to appoint any Judicial Committees that may be necessary to adjudicate any subject not provided for at the annual meeting.

9. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society by a majority of quorum; and any number of members, not less than fifty, shall constitute a quorum to do business.

10. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held in Frankfort, on the second Monday of January, in each year.

11. It shall be the duty of the county Societies who shall become members of this Society, to report annually to this Society, the amount and value, as near as they can ascertain, of agricultural products, including stock, &c. and other articles of domestic manufacture, and also that amount of said articles, raised and exported in their respective counties.

12. Each Auxiliary Society may send three delegates to the annual meetings of this Society, who shall be entitled to all the privileges of members.

13. It shall be the duty of the State Society to ascertain, and report as near as practicable the amount of exports and imports of the various counties of the State, in each year.

Chilton Allan, Esq. was elected President, David S. Patten, Albany McLean, Jonathan Hart, William Smith, Robert B. McAfee, Edward B. Gaitner, Charles A. Wickliffe, Charles S. Todd, Franklin Ballinger, James Shelby, Daniel Morgan, James Garrard, and Lewis Sanders, Sr. Vice Presidents, Thomas B. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary, Robert W. Scott, Recording Secretary, Philip Wright, Treasurer, and Harrison Blanton, John Scott, C. Keeney, were chosen the Executive Committee.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three in each county in the State, to organize County Auxiliaries.

The Franklin Farmer was made the organ of the society, and recommended to be published by the Society at the regular annual meetings, a copy of the address, which the Hon. James T. Morehead delivered before the Society.

The following resolutions were adopted on the 3d Monday in April next.

CHART OF HEALTH.—Love—A complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the age of fourteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty.

Symptoms—Absence of mind; giving wrong names; calling trees dectars, and things zephyrs; a great fondness for poetry and music; gazing on the moon and stars; tooth ache; bleeding at the nose; loss of appetite; neglect of business; both after all things—save one; blood shot in the eyes, and a constant desire to sigh.

Effects—A strong heart burn; pulse high; stupidly eloquent eyes; sleeplessness; and all that sort of thing. At times, imagination bright—bowers of roses, winged Cupids, and buttered pans; and then again scenes of despair, racks, tortures, and hair-triggered pistols.

Cure—Get married.

Mr. M. Melibeny, a farmer of Loudon county, Virginia, brought to Georgetown market last week, two Hogs of the Chester Breed, which he sold, one for \$50 and the other for \$35. The first weighed 730 pounds, and the latter 545 pounds.

DISSENT—Without dissent of party, the press commends Mr. Riott's diatribe manifesto. The people every where say it was bad enough to have prepared discussion resolutions, but to attempt their defence is worse. The politicians who squall at Dissent, may rest assured the times are not ripe for their plans. They may be busy in sowing the seeds of discord and strife, but as yet they fall upon barren ground, and will not spring up and ripen into a harvest. The motto of the People in reference to the union is: *Eato Perpetua Alia Gec.*

MR. CLAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg Arena, in an article on the politics of Virginia, says:—"A vast majority of the opposition party in Virginia have set their hopes upon Mr. Clay; every day is adding to the ranks of his friends; increasing the conviction that he of all the possible candidates, is best qualified to reform the abuses which exist in the administration of public affairs, and to bring the Government back to its original purity and dignity."

Great Red River Riots—The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette of the 21st ult. says:—"The late riot at Little Rock, a gentleman in Natchitoches, that one of two sag boats had passed through the great raft in Red River, and that several steamboats had started for Fulton in consequence."

No one can doubt the prolific brain of the Anglo-Saxon race. They are on a moderate calculation 10,000,000 of volumes printed annually in German. The number of living German authors is estimated at 50,000.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE—The Senate of the United States, on the 21st of Feb. 1838, has passed a resolution, that the suspension of specie payments by banks in that state, was justifiable and necessary.

New mode of Courtship—A Hoosier who had been paying some delicate attentions to one of his female cousins, recently wrote the following note to P. S. and cast up a common account. "Tell Miss Sally that I dreamt the other night she and me was married, and the way I felt happy warm last, I tell you."

The Cost of Catching Seminoles—It has been ascertained by the War Office, that the cost of the war with the Seminoles has already reached the sum of \$30,000,000.

Popular Education Insured—The Emperor of AUSTRIA has issued a decree, "That no person, male or female, shall be permitted, who can read or write, to sign and cast up a common account." It were to be wished that some of our Republican lawgivers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

SALUTEARY EXTRAORDINARY—In some countries, but not in ours, in others, they pull one another's ears. The French plucked out a hair and presented it; the Japanese take off their slippers when they meet. In some of the South-sea Islands they spit in their hands, and then rub your face for you; in others it is the height of politeness to fling a jar of water over your friend.

TAKE LOVE—An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a woe was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Peirce, "was once proposed to the reverend gentleman himself in his hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you—and perhaps, might as I say, you, it

the history of our hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath, for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began sensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left her, if possible, when one day, he over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached without a wish to look upon a probation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays; but the weeks slipped on, and he fancied that the great barrier resolution either to ask her name or to seek to speak to her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance one day, if he possibly, when one day, he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion to read the scriptures, and to perform the service and another clergyman officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside and begged his pardon for giving him pain—but he could not resist the impulse to tell him his daughter's name, and was afraid that with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. Since that, said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only to my final spirit to be in Heaven.—N. Y. Mirror.

AN ANECDOTE—The warlike preparations which have recently met us on every hand have reminded us of an incident that is occurred in Detroit during the late war, for called "roosting crows," and as he tended it with care it was to the recollections of a friend then and now resident here. It equal in importance to the siege of the city of Lannes to Napoleon at the siege of Toulon. Lannes had just finished a dinner, and he was sitting at the table, when a cannon for a writing desk, when a shot from the English ships striking beside him covered his paper with earth; he coolly observed:—"Thank ye, gentlemen, we shall need no sand to write with." The politeness of the officer of Lannes, as Bonaparte at one placed him on his staff, but we fear our hero still languishes in obscurity.

Within the palisade of a small fort in Detroit, on what is now the site of Woodworth's Hotel, there stood a tree, the trunk of the war of 1812, a magnificent pear tree, some two feet in diameter, and the pride and delight of the citizens. During one of the cannonadings from the opposite shore, it was so severely struck as to be cut down. He guided the aim of the enemy's shots, and that it contributed greatly to annoy and weaken the defence. The citizens, all unwilling though they were, resolved to remove this means of annoyance. A soldier, who was employed to cut it down, he plied the axe with vigor, but made no rapid progress on the tough old tree, when a shot from the British battery struck it, and dashed off two-thirds of the trunk. Miller, however, did not give up, he kept on cutting, claiming, "I saw John Bull, you cut a great deal faster than I can," then quietly proceeded to complete his work.—Detroit Independent.

Confession of Belonging—If indeed would themselves endeavor to account for the existence of such a character as given to the gospel in the following extract from Bolingbroke, or in a similar passage of Rousseau, on any other supposition than that of a man who is not to be compelled to abandon their inhumanity. "No religion ever appeared in the world, whose natural tendency was directed so to promote the peace and happiness of mankind, as the Christian religion. No system can be more simple and plain than that of moral religion, as it stands in the gospel.—The system of religion, which Christ published, and his evangelists recorded, is a complete system for all purposes of religion, nature and reason, and which, as it stands in the gospel, contains not only every plain system of religion. The gospel is, in all cases, a continued lesson of the strictest morality, of justice, of benevolence, and of universal charity."

RESULTS OF INTERPRETATION—In passing sentence of death upon Henry Peat, convicted in Lancaster (Pennsylvania) of murder, Judge Collins said:—"Interpretation seems the first step that led you down the declivity of crime—profranity and larceny succeeded—anted at last the murderer of a fellow-being—stepped your hands in blood and your soul in crime, and has brought you to the foot of the gallows."

We perceive a lesson of instruction to all who behold you. The young especially, should learn from your miserable example, that the course of crime is progressive—that one vice leads to another, and that in consequence is the pathway of the destroyer—and that the man who steals to-day, may murder his neighbor without compunction to-morrow.

HUMAN PAIN—By E. C. Bishop, Esq.—The passion for present and posthumous renown, is a deep and abiding principle in the human heart. To be remembered after one

has gone—to leave a name that shall wake the echoes of eternity; and survive the wreck of mortality, is an object dear to the human heart, and to a dreams of ambition. Yet how vain is the hope—how preposterous the desire! How frail is even the strongest bark upon which man relies to that his fame to future generations! What indeed, is earthly immortality but a mere name—a desiccated halo, destined to concentrate in measure that instinctive dread of death, so natural to the boom of man.

True—mind is immortal, and full of undying thoughts and sublime conceptions. It can breathe through all ages; it can resist the progress and the power of time, and bid defiance to the dominion of decay. It can dart through space, and span the universe, and scatter around its living and breathing creations, the ample evidences of its divinity. It can throw its riches into the color of the canvass, till raptures shall stand still to gaze upon it. It can embody in marble all the fervor and intensity of passion, and all the sublimity of its emotion. It can find its language in eloquence that shall move and melt, and charm the heart of a world. Yet what avails all this, while the materials with which it works, are all changing, fragile, and perishable? Thought, genius, fancy, may be immortal; language, marble, canvas, all must fail. The dialect of to-day, may be to other ages an unknown tongue, as sealed and expressionless as the hieroglyphics of Egypt. A puling babe may utter the same words as the hero of Raphael, and the kick of an ass may destroy the pride of an Angelo.

COAN STORY OF VIRGINIA—A story is told in Virginia, but I will not vouch for its accuracy. It is a common practice on the plantations to give each slave a little spot of ground, which he is allowed to cultivate for his own profit. On one of these patches an old negro had planted Indian corn or what is called "roosting crows," and as he tended it with care it was to the recollections of a friend then and now resident here. It equal in importance to the siege of the city of Lannes to Napoleon at the siege of Toulon. Lannes had just finished a dinner, and he was sitting at the table, when a cannon for a writing desk, when a shot from the English ships striking beside him covered his paper with earth; he coolly observed:—"Thank ye, gentlemen, we shall need no sand to write with." The politeness of the officer of Lannes, as Bonaparte at one placed him on his staff, but we fear our hero still languishes in obscurity.

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Chemical analysis detected arsenic in the cream, and in the stomach of the boy they died.

Not the least conjecture could be formed as to the mysterious and fidele author of these crimes.

Second thoughts are best—Last year the lover of a farmer's daughter in the south of Scotland went to America to push his fortune, and promised to send for his intended this year if he had good luck. According to promise the long expected letter came, and all was soon prepared for the voyage save the sea stores. The family were well at work baking cakes, and the mother crying about some her daughter forever, when, in the course of the afternoon, who should come to the door but the intended lover who called on his intended.

He said, The old he is who is to be a non-back, ca. cap. his ano. focal al mut to find why the den. Philadelphia Money Market.—The Commercial List of Saturday says—

The pressure is abating. Money is getting more plenty, and the banks are discounting more liberally, or at all events are not making any farther curtailments. Remittances from the west and south come in better than was expected, which has afforded considerable relief to our merchants. A large amount of the funds received, is in Atlanta or New Orleans money, which has increased the rates of discount upon such funds. Certificates of deposit on Mobile have been selling for the last few days at 7 per cent, and large bank notes at 84 to 85 per cent discount.

The question of a resumption of specie payment is in statu quo, and we presume will not be agitated until the re-assembling of the Bank Convention in April, unless some important action by Congress should take place in the mean time.

Great bank in Mississippi—The Legislature of that State, which has just elected a half Congress to the United States Senate, has been keeping strong evidence of its opposition to banks. A postscript to a letter received by the editor of the Louisville Journal, from Jackson, the capital of the State, dated on the 23d ult. says:—"The Union Bank bill, with a capital of fifteen millions, to be loaned on real estate, passed both branches of the Legislature a few moments ago."

BOLD CHARGE OF CORRUPTION—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday contains the following open charge of corruption against a member of Congress. We shall not discuss the merits of the matter.

Corruption in Congress—We yesterday published a letter from the Spy in Washington, directly charging a member of Congress with corruption, and offering to prove the charge before a committee of sixteen House, when called upon for that purpose. We reublish the charge today, and call upon Congress, promptly to institute the investigation thus challenged both as an act of justice to itself and to the country. "The Spy in Washington" it may be said, is not an extensible or responsible person; but we desire at once to obviate this difficulty, by stating as we now do, that he is known to us, and that whenever called upon by a committee of Congress, we pledge ourselves that he shall be forthcoming, and that he is one, whose standing warrants an immediate proceeding on the part of Congress. Extract from yesterday's Courier and Enquirer:—"The above brief statement of a letter better it will be understood. It is in my power, if brought to the bar of either House, or before a committee, and process allowed me to compel the attendance of witnesses to prove, by the oath of a respectable and respectable citizen, as well as by written documentary evidence, that there is at least one member of Congress who has offered to barter his services and his influence, with a department or departments for congressional money. Why, Sir, said the applicant for a contract, if my proposition has merit, it will be received. If it has not, I do not expect it will be accepted. And what do you think was the answer of the honorable member? 'I will give it to you well, another day, and another year, as in some bounty, to effect the disoluble purpose. By the first of these, one of the attending physicians was severely nauseated; by the second, all who partook of the hominy were more or less affected."

"The Spy in Washington"

