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BY W. T. CHAPMAN.

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MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

In the Senate, on the 15th February, on the Bill—Treasury Bill—establishing a deliberate design, on the part of the late and present Executive of the United States, to break down the whole banking system of the United States, commencing with the Bank of the United States, and terminating with the State Banks, and to create on their ruins a government Treasury Bank, under the exclusive control of the Executive; and in reply to the speech of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina."

Mr. CLAY rose, and addressed the Senate as follows: I have seen some public service, passed through many troubled times, and often addressed public assemblies, in this Capital and elsewhere; but never before have I risen in a deliberative assembly to express my feelings, or to deliver a deeper sense of lawful responsibility, or to have before me a measure, which I have never before had occasion to consider. I think him for the health I am permitted to wear, and to be able to perform my duty, and to have thought my God that he has prolonged my life until the present time, to enable me to exert myself in the service of my country, against a project far transcending in pernicity tendency any that I have ever had occasion to consider. I think him for the health I am permitted to wear, and to be able to perform my duty, and to have thought my God that he has prolonged my life until the present time, to enable me to exert myself in the service of my country, against a project far transcending in pernicity tendency any that I have ever had occasion to consider.

I believe, solemnly believe, the truth of every one of these five propositions. In the support of them, I shall not rely upon any gratuitous surmises or vague conjectures, but upon proofs, clear, positive, undeniable and demonstrative. To establish the first four, I shall adduce evidence of the highest possible authenticity, or facts admitted or undeniable, and fair reasoning founded on them. As to the fifth, the most considerate consideration, I think the testimony, intrinsic and extrinsic, on which I depend, stands, beyond all doubt, its true character as a Government bank, and ought to carry to the mind of the Senate the conviction which I entertain, and which I feel perfectly confident the whole country will share.

My first proposition is, that it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the late administration to establish a Government bank—a Treasury bank—to be administered and controlled by the Executive Department. To establish its truth, the first proof which I offer is the following extract from President Jackson's annual message of December 8, 1829: "The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I would suggest to you, as to the parties interested, to soon present it to the consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end for which it was organized, and in the sound currency."

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and the country that were expected to result from the present bank."

and erroneous measures of those possessing the power of influencing credit and circulation; for they are not otherwise susceptible of corruption, and subject to themselves, they will find their own level, and flow nearly in one uniform stream."

Yes, Mr. President, we all have but too melancholy a consciousness of the unhappy condition of our country. We all too well know, that our noble and gallant ship lies helpless and immovable upon breakers scattered, the surge heaving over her venerable sides, and the crew threatened with instantaneous destruction. How came she there? Who was the pilot at the helm when she straggled? The party in power? The pilot was aided by all the science and skill, by all the charts and instruments of such distinguished navigators as Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; and yet he did not, save the vessel. She was placed in her miserable condition by his bungling navigation, or by his want of skill and judgement. It is impossible for him to escape from one or the other horn of that dilemma. I leave the inquiry to you, Mr. President, in the course of the address I am about making, to establish certain propositions, which I believe to be incontestable; and, for the sake of perspicuity, I will state them serially to the Senate. I shall contend—

1st. That it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the late administration to establish a Government bank—a Treasury bank—to be administered and controlled by the Executive Department.

2d. That with that view, and to that end, it was its aim and intention to overthrow the whole banking system, as existing in the United States, when that administration came into power, beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the State Banks.

3d. That the attack was first confined, from considerations of policy, to the Bank of the United States; but that, after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed and has since been continued, against the State Banks.

4th. That the present administration, by its acknowledgments, emanating from the highest and most authentic source, has succeeded to the principles, plans, and policy of the preceding administration, and stands solemnly pledged to complete and perfect them.

And, 5th. That the bill under consideration is intended to execute the pledge, by establishing upon the ruins of the late Bank of the United States, and the State Banks, a Government bank, to be managed and controlled by the Treasury Department, acting under the commands of the President of the United States.

This was the first open declaration of that implacable war against the late

Bank of the United States which was afterwards waged with so much ferocity. It was the sound of that distant bugle, to collect together the dispersed and scattered forces, and prepare for battle. The country saw with surprise the statement that the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens," when in truth and in fact it was well known that but few then doubted the constitutionality, and none the expediency of it. And the assertion excited much greater surprise, that "it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end for which it was organized, and in the sound currency."

In his annual message of the ensuing year, the late President says: "The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. The subject has occurred to me, in any degree the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles as to obviate constitutional and other objections."

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public debt, and other assets, without power to make loans, or purchase property, which shall resist the funds of Government; and that the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange, to private individuals, at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, based on stockholders, debtors, and property, and but few officers, it would not be objectionable to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes the bank formidable."

In this message, President Jackson, after again advertising to the imaginary dangers of a Bank of the United States, recurs to his favorite project, and advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections, and to confirm the doubts of the timid, and to confirm the wavering, he declares that it is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department. As a branch of the Treasury Department! The very same one under consideration. And, defying the expectations of such a national institution, suggests that the officers of the Treasury Department may turn bankers and brokers, and sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium!

In his annual message of the year 1831, upon this subject, he was brief and somewhat covered in his expressions. But the fact is, that he has entertained is sufficiently disclosed to the attentive reader. He announces that "entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the Legislature and the people should be accurately directed to the important subject, and that it might be considered, and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the constitution, and to serve the public interest."

What were the opinions heretofore expressed we have already seen. They were addressed to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, and to an organization with an independent corporate Government; and in favor of a national bank which should be so constituted as to subject to exclusive executive control. At the session of 1831, '32, the question of the re-charter of the Bank of the United States came up; and although it is a question of the expediency of the country had been repeatedly and deliberately invited to the consideration of it by President Jackson himself, the opinion of it was not declared by him and his party to be precipitate and premature. Nevertheless, the country and Congress, con-

siderations of the value of a safe and sound uniform currency, conscious that such a treasury had been annually supplied by the Bank of the United States, and unmoved by all the outcry raised against that admirable institution, the recharter commanded large majorities in both Houses of Congress. Fatal for the interests of this country, the stern sell-will of General Jackson prompted him to risk every thing upon its overthrow.

On the 10th of July, 1832, the bill was returned with his veto; from which the following extract is submitted to the attentive consideration of the Senate: "A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government and useful for the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing banks are unauthorized by the constitution subversive of the liberties of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. I felt it to be my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicality of rechartering the Bank of the United States, at the present time, combining all its advantages, and obviating all these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the constitution of the United States."

"That a bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by Government, might be so organized as not to infringe upon our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the people of such an institution, the only way he had been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the constitution and sound policy."

President Jackson admits, in the citation which has just been made, that a Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government; and reminds Congress that he had, at an early period of his administration, called its attention to the details of a Government bank, to be organized to secure all its advantages, without the defects of the existing bank. It is perfectly manifest that he alludes to his previous recommendations of a Government—Treasury Bank, and that, in view of the Congress, that if he had been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. Thus it appears that he had not only settled in his mind the general principle of a Government bank, but that, after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed, and has since been continued, against the State Banks.

2. That, with the view of establishing a Government bank, it was the settled aim and intention of the late administration to overthrow the whole banking system of the United States, commencing with the Bank of the United States, and terminating with the State Banks.

3. That the attack was first confined, from considerations of policy, to the Bank of the United States; but that, after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed, and has since been continued, against the State Banks.

We are not bound to inquire into the motives of President Jackson, in directing the late administration to overthrow the whole banking system of the United States, as existing in the United States, when that administration came into power, beginning with the Bank of the United States and ending with the State Banks.

4. That the present administration, by its acknowledgments, emanating from the highest and most authentic source, has succeeded to the principles, plans, and policy of the preceding administration, and stands solemnly pledged to complete and perfect them.

shall we see offered all traces of the ravages committed by the administration of Andrew Jackson! Society has been uprooted, virtue punished, vice rewarded, and talents and intellectual endowments despised; brutality, vulgarity, and low-facism upheld, cherished, and countenanced. Ages will roll around before the moral and political ravages which have been committed will, I fear, cease to be discernible. General Jackson's ambition was to make his administration an era in the history of the American Government, and he has accomplished that object of his ambition; but I trust that it will be an era to be shunned as sad and lamentable, and not followed and imitated as supplying sound maxims and principles of administration.

I have heard his hostility to banks ascribed to some collision which he had with one of them, during the late war, at the city of New Orleans; and it is possible that may have had some influence upon his mind. The immense public debt, which had been contracted during that perverse and unaccommodating gentleman, Nick Biddle, to turn out of the office of President of the New Hampshire branch of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of 1829, that giant-like person, Jeremiah Mason—giant in body, and giant in mind. War and strife, endless war and strife, personal or national, foreign or domestic, were the ailments of the President's existence. War against the bank, war against France, and strife and contention with a countless number of individuals. The wars with Black Hawk and the Seminoles were scarcely a lull in his various occupations. And in the midst of his denouncing war and vengeance against Mexico and the State Banks.

My acquaintance with that extraordinary man commenced in this city, in the fall of 1815 or 1816. It was short, but highly respectful, and mutually cordial. I held in him the gallant and successful general, who, by the glorious victory of New Orleans, had honorably closed the second war of our independence, and I paid him the homage due to that eminent servant. A few years after, it became my painful duty to animadvert, in the House of Representatives, with the independence which belongs to the representative character, upon some of his proceedings in the conduct of the Seminoles war, which thought illegal and contrary to the constitution and the law of nations. A non-intercourse between us ensued, which continued until the fall of 1824, when, being a member of the Senate, an accommodation between us was sought to be brought about by the principal part of the delegation from his own State. For that purpose, we were invited to dine with them at Mr. Warren's boarding-house, on Capitol Hill, where my venerable friend, General Jackson, and his colleague on the Spanish commission, were both present.

"I retired early from dinner, and was followed to the door by General Jackson and his associate, Mr. Carrizosa, and the chief clerk of the court of Madrid. They pressed me earnestly to take a seat with them in their carriage. My faithful servant and friend, Charles, was standing at the door, waiting for me, with my wife. I refused to their us, and directed Charles to follow with my carriage, and they sat down at my own door. We afterwards frequently met, with mutual respect and cordiality, and several times together, and reciprocally, in the hospitalities of our respective quarters. This friendly intercourse continued until the election, in the House of Representatives, of a President of the United States came on in February, 1829. I gave the vote which, in the contingency, would have elected my colleague, Mr. Carrizosa, who sits before me, prior to my departure from Kentucky, in November, 1824, and told others, that I should give. All intercourse ceased between General Jackson and myself."

Having once accidentally exchanged salutations, nor met except on occasions when we were performing the last offices towards deceased members of Congress or other officers of Government. Inmortalizing my wife, and all the backing doing let loose upon me. I shall not trace during this ten years' bitter continuance. But I thank my God that I stand here, firm and erect, unshaken, unbroken, unyielding, and ready to maintain the principles of his administration, and ready to denounce its illegitimate offspring, the most pernicious of them all.

His administration consisted of a succession of notorious misdeeds, which fell on the public mind as repeated bursts of loud and appalling thunder. Before the reverberations of one peal had ceased, another came, louder and louder, and more terrifying. The country was a scene of burning villages and cities were hushed in eternal silence, another peal, and wider the circle of death and destruction.

Mr. President, this is no unnecessary digression. The personal character of such a chief as I have been describing, his passions, his propensities, the character of the country he governed, and the manner in which he administered, are all things which should be clearly his conscience and his administration. But I will now proceed to more direct and strict proofs of my second and third propositions. That he was engaged to suppress the Bank of the United States, is pro-

ven by the same citations from his message which I have made, to exhibit his purpose to establish a Treasury bank, in proof by his veto message, and by the fact that he destroyed it. The war against all other banks was not originally successful, because he wished the State banks to be annihilated, by overthrowing the Bank of the United States; and because such an annihilation would have been too rash and shocking upon the people of the United States for even his tremendous influence. It was necessary to proceed in the work with caution and to begin with the greatest amount of prejudice. The refusal to recharter the Bank of the United States had followed by a determination to remove from its control the public money of the United States. That determination was first whispered in this place, denied, again intimated, and finally in September, 1832, executed. The agitation of the American public which ensued, the warm and animated discussions in the country and in Congress, to which that unconstitutional measure gave rise, are all fresh in our recollection. It was necessary to quiet the public mind, and to reconcile the public mind to the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, before President Jackson seriously entered upon his new career of hostility to the State banks. At the commencement of the session of Congress in 1834, he imagined a sufficient calm had been produced by a determination to remove that year, the war upon the State banks was opened. In that message he says:

"It seems due to the safety of the public funds, and to the honor of the American people, that I should be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public property, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws. By transferring the public debt to the Government, and appointing special agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all the lawful authority to sever the connection between the Government and this faithless corporation."

In this quotation it will be seen that the first germ is contained of that separation and divorce of the Government from the banks, which has recently made such a conspicuous figure. It relates, it is true, to the late Bank of the United States, and it speaks of separating and severing the connection between the Government and that institution. The idea, once determined, was easily susceptible of application to all banking institutions. In the message of the succeeding year, he meditated attack upon the State Banks more distinctly disclosed. Speaking of the State Banks, he says: "It is a consideration of the most important nature, and one which we must not neglect to take into account, the effect of the application to all banking institutions, his meditated attack upon the State Banks more distinctly disclosed. 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THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, March 23, 1858.

Diseases.—We regret to learn, that on Saturday last, a skiff containing five men, whilst attempting to cross Licking river at the mouth of Slate, was drawn in to the current and precipitated over the dam a short distance below. Four of the men perished and the fifth would most certainly have shared a like fate, but for the heroism displayed on the occasion by a lady named Mrs. Lee, who plunged into the stream, threw a pole to him, and thus saved him from an untimely grave. The names of the persons lost were Messrs. Reeves, Purvis, and two by the name of McKenney; Jones was the name of the person saved.

A battle has been fought between the Canadian Patriots and British at Point on Pelles, in which 25 Patriots and 60 British were killed, with the defeat and entire dispersion of the Patriots. It is said that they exchanged five rounds with the British and then ran like sheep. The entire Michigan frontier is now quiet.

On the northern frontier the Patriots 600 strong have surrendered their arms to Gen. Wool, and quiet is now restored in that section.

The reported death of Gen. Scott is unfounded.

How will they hit it?—Mr. Patton's resolution on the slavery question, is denounced both by the agitators of the south and the abolitionists of the north. These two factions form the extremes, and according to the old rule "there is good between extremes."

The war which has been raging for some time past between Peru and Bolivia on the one part and Chili and Beana Ayres on the other, has been finally terminated.

The monster killed at last!—A fellow in Philadelphia, a short time since, walked up to the door of the Bank of the United States, and deliberately fired a pistol ball into the key hole. After performing the act, he exultingly exclaimed: "There, you will have no more of the monster!" He was properly disposed of.

The latest news from Florida, brings intelligence of the capture of 400 Indians, about 16 miles in a north easterly direction from Fort Bassinger. A small party was first captured by the army, and they acted as guides which led to the capture of the second and larger party.

For the Kentuckian.

ME. EDITOR:
Having seen in your last paper, a piece under the signature of my colleague, A. Gooding, Esq. defending himself from the charge of having voted against the interest of Licking, (which charge was made in a letter from Frankfort, dated the 12th of February, of which I was the author.) It becomes my painful duty to substantiate the charge by a relation of facts, which will prove to every intelligent mind, that he did vote against the interest of Licking. I am still free to say, that his vote was given *unconsciously and without due reflection of its mischievous bearing.* It will be recollected by every one, that the Legislature of 1836 and 7 ordered that there should be not less than five and as many as seven locks and dams put under contract by the Board of Internal Improvement, and that the board voted to the high prices of labor and other causes, only put the five locks that they were compelled by law to do, and left the remaining two. The friends of Licking, therefore, were determined this winter, to get the two remaining locks and dams put under contract. Owing to the embarrassments of the country and the distress of the times, the committee of internal improvement determined not to order any new locks and dams on any river, but to complete those that the previous Legislature had ordered, therefore the two remaining locks and dams on Licking did not come within their restrictive policy, and they formed the section of the bill which relates to Licking, so as to permit the board of internal improvement next to appropriate the funds to the two remaining locks and dams and have the full seven under contract. I had the honor Mr. Editor of being a member of the committee of internal improvement, and aided in drafting that part which concerns Licking, and am certain that after a careful examination that every intelligent mind will see clearly the attention of the committee was

that the board of internal improvement should have the privilege of putting the two additional dams under contract. I will here give you the 21 Section of the bill which relates to the river, and all I will ask is, to examine the section which relates to Licking carefully and see the difference between the language used in making the appropriation to the Kentucky and Green rivers.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated to the Licking river navigation, there shall be and is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in the construction of locks and dams on that river. That in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky river navigation, there shall be and is hereby appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be in like manner expended in the construction of the works now under contract on Kentucky river. That in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated to the Green and Barren river navigation there shall be and is hereby appropriated, the sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, to be in like manner expended in the completion of the works now under contract on those rivers respectively, and that for purchase of Hydraulic lime necessary for the construction of the aforesaid work, there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

You will perceive Mr. Editor that the appropriation to Licking of fifty thousand dollars is made to carry on locks and dams on that river without reference to any other under contract now, or it may apply to those which might be put under contract hereafter. The appropriation to the Kentucky and Green rivers is made expressly and positively to the locks and dams now under contract on those rivers, clearly therefore, permitting the board of internal improvement to apply the fifty thousand dollars to new contracts on Licking, and especially preventing them from applying the funds appropriated to the Kentucky and Green rivers to any but those now under contract. My colleague says that he could see nothing in the bill that provides for any new locks and dams on Licking. Now Mr. Editor it is surely not my fault that my colleague is blind and can't see. He also says that the chairman of the committee expressly declared that it was not the intention of the committee to put any new works under contract. This certainly may be true, but he did not say that the board of internal improvement had not a right under the provisions of the bill to put new works on Licking. Now, sir, if Mr. Gooding did not examine the bill himself, and submitted his opinions to it, framed by the declarations of others, it is framed by the declarations of others, it is certainly not my fault. It was his duty as the representative of a high minded and confiding people to examine closely and dispassionately into every project and give his vote understandingly.

Mr. Anderson, of Garrard, seeing that the section which related to Licking was so drawn as to permit new locks and dams to be put under contract, introduced the following amendment: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to permit the board of internal improvement to put any new works under contract without the consent of the Legislature." Now Mr. Gooding voted for this amendment, which you will perceive cut off the hopes of the friends of Licking from getting the two new locks for the present. Well sir after the vote was taken I went up to my colleague and expressed my astonishment at his vote and explained to him all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and dispatch, and he sells his share of the public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the balance of the above mentioned money on Main Cross street, one door above Wilson P. Boyd's Saddle shop.

N. B. Samuel Hayes, Esq. who is so well known here as a first rate cutter, is Foreman in his shop. The subscribers have been appointed the following: Messrs. J. H. Miller, John H. Miller, and John H. Miller, who are deservingly of the title, but I think in justice to myself and the public, the whole truth should be told.

TAILORING.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Flemingsburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the **Tailoring Business**, in the town of Flemingsburg, where he is in the habit of carrying on regularly the above business. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and dispatch, and he sells his share of the public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the balance of the above mentioned money on Main Cross street, one door above Wilson P. Boyd's Saddle shop.

The Fine Horse, SINGLETON.
A COLT the celebrated Felipe of New York, reached my residence a few weeks since, and will stand the ensuing season in Flemingsburg, or its vicinity. He will be exhibited at Washington, Sharpsburg, and the villages in this county, in the month of April. He is a blooded horse, will find it to their interest to see him before they make engagements—as I have no hesitation in saying, that in point of blood, fine appearance, and performance on the turf, he is superior to any horse we have ever bred from, north of Licking river, and inferior to none in the State. For pedigrees and performance, see bills in due time.

Now, I am very grateful to him for his charity, and I can return the compliment with a great deal more sincerity when I say that his vote originated from an error of the head and not the heart. He makes a grand flourish about my leaving the house before it adjourned. I plead guilty to the charge, and acknowledge that I left Frankfort at 3 o'clock on Friday the 16th, some six hours before the final adjournment, for which high crime and misdemeanor my constituents must attach all the blame to my extreme anxiety to see my wife, and of course punish us for our crime according to the offence. But to conclude, Mr. Editor, it is not my wish to be drawn into a controversy of any kind with my colleague, it is even painful for me to be compelled to have given this candid statement of facts; but my gratitude to my confiding constituents, who have honored me by their untimely suffrages, compelled me to make a plain statement of truths, which were controverted by my colleague. I have endeavored during my public service, to promote the interest of my constituents, and if I have failed in any instance it has been from a want of ability to promote it. I have made many bad votes no doubt, but they have been made through a mistaken notion of the interests of my constituents, consequently I am in hopes that a generous community will forgive me. It was not my wish to injure my colleague in the opinion of the friends of Licking. When I wrote the letter of the 12th of February, I was excited at the passage of Mr. Anderson's amendment, and felt chagrined that one of the Fleming delegation should have voted for it, and thought it my duty to let it be known, but I have since been convinced that his vote was predicated upon his ignorance of its effect, and not a disposition to injure the project. With this plain and unvarnished history of all the facts, I leave it for the public to decide; with the determination to be drawn into any controversy about. Yours, F. A. ANDREWS.

DIED.—On Tuesday night the 13th inst. at the residence of the Widow Wilson on the head waters of the North fork of Licking, in this county, after a lingering illness, of Pulmonary complaint, Miss Zephora Vinson, aged upwards of forty years.

On Friday evening the 16th inst. at the residence of John Power, near Mt. Carmel, after a lingering indisposition of a communicated pulmonary affection Mr. Jasper Power. He was a young man of great promise, of a very amiable disposition, mild and affectionate and of fine moral character. His father's family, his friends, and the neighborhood, have sustained a great loss in the death of this young man. Not long since he underwent the heart thrilling incident of seeing his affectionate consort, borne to the tomb.

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TAILORING.
THE undersigned grateful for past favors respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and dispatch, and he sells his share of the public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the balance of the above mentioned money on Main Cross street, one door above Wilson P. Boyd's Saddle shop.

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A COLT the celebrated Felipe of New York, reached my residence a few weeks since, and will stand the ensuing season in Flemingsburg, or its vicinity. He will be exhibited at Washington, Sharpsburg, and the villages in this county, in the month of April. He is a blooded horse, will find it to their interest to see him before they make engagements—as I have no hesitation in saying, that in point of blood, fine appearance, and performance on the turf, he is superior to any horse we have ever bred from, north of Licking river, and inferior to none in the State. For pedigrees and performance, see bills in due time.

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ORANGE BOY.

THIS thorough bred and fine race horse will stand the present season, 1858, at my stable, in Bath County, on Flat Creek, on the Iron-works road, eight miles north of Mountaineer and five miles east of Owingsville, and will serve mares on the following terms: To wit: Thirty Dollars per mare for the season—Thirty-Five Dollars to insure—One to the groom. Any person putting by the insurance and trading the mare off before she is known so in foal, the insurance is good. Good and extensive blue grass pasturage gratis for mares from a distance, and every reasonable attention paid, but I will not be put to a steership in his blood, or to allege any insinuation upon the character of the individual who signs it, being well known in Virginia, as one of high standing as a gentleman and judge of stock.

ORANGE BOY'S colts are uncommonly promising, large and of fine form (none of them being more than a year old) the ensuing spring and if they should fail to make good runners, I will call my attention to the possibility of forming a correct opinion of a colt by his blood and appearance.

ELI CURENT.
P. B. 23, 1858.
In a handbill lately published by Mr. Samuel P. Rice, concerning a horse named Reform, lately brought to this State from South Carolina, I copied the following statement:—"He (Reform) was a fine race at the Central Course, in the spring of 1853, beating five horses, viz: Columbus, Whitefoam, Floresta, and distancing Orange Boy, who beat easily the famed racers, Medoc and Anvil." In reply to this, I herewith present an extract from the American Turf Register, Vol. 5, No. 2, page 100, speaking of the same race, as follows:—

"By mistake, Orange Boy, in the third heat for which he did not run, was pulled up and stopped between the three and two mile distance bands; and was of course disqualified. Floresta was drawn the third heat; and neither Columbus or Whitefoam, won a heat out of three, were ruled out, consequently the race was adjudged to Reform, the winner of the third heat. A beautiful race, the second heat between Orange Boy, Whitefoam and Floresta. At the coming in all three of them might almost have been covered with a blanket."

By reference to the page from which the extract is quoted, it will be seen that Reform was 5th among five horses the two first heats, and that he had but two nags to contend with the third heat, neither of which had won in either of the previous heats.

FOUND.
THE lower end of town on the branch, on Monday the 5th inst. a man's saddle about half worn. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

TABACCO.
PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for Kentucky and Ohio, for the sale of Brown's, Harrison, Gregory, Davis and Stockton's Manufactured Tobacco—and will on the opening of the navigation, be supplied with all the different qualities they may require. Merchants who purchase this article in the East are invited to examine the quality and price.

PUBLIC SALE.
IN obedience to a decree of the Judge of the Fleming Circuit Court, I shall offer to the highest bidder, at a credit of nine months at the Court-house door, in the town of Flemingsburg, on the 4th Monday of this instant, (it being court day,) the following Negro Slaves, to wit:
ONE NEGRO WOMAN, named DORIS, the wife of David, and ONE NEGRO BOY, named HENRY.
They being the property of the heirs and legal representatives of the late C. Bell, dec'd. and approved security will be required of the purchaser, which is to have the force and effect of a replevin bond—and upon which an execution may be issued by the clerk of the Fleming Circuit Court, if not redeemed to the highest bidder, at the time of sale. Due attendance will be given by ALFRED M. BELT, Com'r. March 9, 1858. 20-31

SIR FRETFUL.

THE undersigned having become the purchaser of SIR FRETFUL, under circumstances that will justify it he will stand him at Flemingsburg, the approaching season, upon such terms as will justify every farmer in procuring blooded stock. He is aware, however, that it is usual for many of those having horses of any description, to send him to ride in fine descent, according to this import upon the farming community—and by such means there is little reliance placed in such statements; he will only suffice for the present his pedigree; and he offers any gentleman who professes to know any thing in relation to fine stock, to point out a steership in his blood, or to allege any insinuation upon the character of the individual who signs it, being well known in Virginia, as one of high standing as a gentleman and judge of stock.

THOMAS I. YOUNG.
I certify the brown horse, Sir Fretful, was sired by Arab, his dam by Virginia, his grand dam by Old Sir Archer. She was known by the name of Rarity; and was run many races. She was also the full sister of Stockholder, the most popular horse of HARRISON.

NOTICE.
THERE will be an election held at my office in Flemingsburg, on Monday the 24 day of April next, for a President and six Directors of the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike Road Company, for the year next.

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PUBLIC SALE.
ON Thursday the 20th inst., if fair, at Upper Fox Springs, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, all the personal property of the subscribers, consisting of a variety of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, (all new.) Stock of goods, horses, cattle cars, ploughs, &c. &c. All sums over five dollars, cash required.

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

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

EAGLE TAVERN.

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she had long occupied, take pleasure in offering her well furnished and public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the EAGLE TAVERN, (formerly in the occupancy of John T. Langston and more recently by John Dealey,) which she will, at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may be disposed to favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be deeply indebted to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in making a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges herself to do all in her power to merit it. For the management of her present establishment she makes no promise, but referring to the past, ventures to assure all who may visit her house that no pains or expense shall be spared to render her table as comfortable and agreeable. Her table will be as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her BAR will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

ONE CENT REWARD.
BY A W. Y. from the subscriber living in Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., on the 20th or 21st of August, a boy named Lewis Morgan, aged 12 or 13 years, an indentured apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to the subscriber, who will not charge for his expenses. Any person who harbors or protects said boy, will have the law enforced against them.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
RE-OPENED.
Corner of Sutton and Front Streets, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened the well known establishment in the City of Maysville, and from his commodious apartments and convenient position, he hopes to receive the patronage of his best customers shall merit. His house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and opposite the Stage Office. The interior of the establishment has been entirely renovated, and all its furniture and fixtures are new.

NOTICE.
W. E. GAYLE and JOS. MEANS, have placed in my hands, the Books, Accounts and Notes, of the firm of Gayle and Means, with a view of having their business closed. All those indebted to them for leather or beef, are requested to call and settle by payment of note, as speedily as possible—the parties having instructed me pre-emptorily, to place in the hands of officers, the claims against those who do not comply with this call, as a very early day.

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