THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

Liberty and Truth.

BY CAVAN & ANDREWS. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1836. VOL. II.—NO. 47.

MISCELLANY.

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTISM.

BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

Let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from us, who established our liberty and our government. The great trust now decends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us, as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in a war for independence. Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon, and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is open to us also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develope the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great object, which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling, that these twenty-four states are one country. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be, OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze, with admiration, for ever!

ROME IN THE DISTANCE.

BY THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

"On the 8th day of November, from the high land near Baccano, and about 14 miles distant from first saw Rome; and altho' there is something very unfavorable to impression, in the expectation that you are to be greatly impressed, or that you ought to be, or that such is the fashion, yet Rome is too mighty a name to be withstood by any such, or any other influences. Let you come upon that hill in what mood you may, the scene will lay hold upon you, as with the hand of a giant. I scarcely know how to describe the impression—but it seemed to me, as if something strong and stately, like the slow and majestic march of a mighty whirlwind, swept around those eternal towers; the storms of time that had prostrated the proudest monuments of the world, seemed to have left their vibrations in the still and solemn air; ages of history passed before me; the mighty procession of nations—kings, consuls emperors, empires, and generations, had passed over that sublime theatre. The fire, the storm, the earthquake had gone by; but there was yet left the still small voice—like that, at which the prophet 'wrapped his face in his mantle.'"

Mr. Madison's Works.—The following is the title which has been used to the works of Mr. Madison now about to be published. "Debates in the Congress of the Confederation in the years 1782, '3 and '4, by James Madison, then a Member, with letters and extracts of letters from him during the period of his service in that Congress, to which are prefixed the debates, in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence, and on a few of the articles of the Confederation, preserved by Jefferson; and also, Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, by James Madison, a member." How anxiously will the public look for these volumes and how rich in political wisdom and instruction they must be! Mr. Madison could not have left a more precious legacy to his countrymen than he has in the papers which he collected, and preserved, in reference to the history of the constitution.

Bite of a Spider.—Mr. Eliphalet Chapin, one of our best farmers, while at work in his field some two weeks since, felt an insect upon one of his limbs under his pantaloons. He laid his hand upon it and it fell to the ground. He very soon began to feel an unpleasant sensation in his limb, but continued to labor in the field an hour or two, until the pain became so severe as to induce him to go to his house. He found, on examination, that the spot was considerably inflamed, and which with the pain, increased until he was induced to send for medical aid. The limb has constantly grown worse since, and we learn from one of his physicians last evening, that there was very little hope of recovery.—*Hampden Whig.*

According to a paragraph in a late New Orleans paper, it appears that the Police Jury have reported the number of deaths in that city, during the past year, from assassination and unknown causes, at *one hundred and thirty!* This is truly an appalling statement, and declares in loud terms the inefficiency of the police and the lax administration of the law. The virtuous and well disposed portion of the population of New Orleans, comprising there can be no doubt a decided majority of the whole, owe it to themselves to bring about such a change in regard to this matter as will put a stop to the perpetration of acts which cannot but affect injuriously the community in which they occur with such fearful frequency. The New Orleans editor remarks that not one third of the assassinations were made known through the public prints, and adds—

"We are not aware that it is the duty of the Coroner to report occurrences of this kind. But the safety of the community imperiously requires that he should do so. Nor could villains go at large with impunity, increasing in hardihood, if we had a more zealous police and better system.

Notwithstanding the strong, natural and praiseworthy antipathy which is felt against introducing European modes of action in upholding the law, it must be confessed they have the advantage over us in maintaining its supremacy. Few murders take place in London and Paris but are quickly traced to their source, and punishment follows crime with rapid certainty. Thus it is with more elements of mischief contained in their bosoms, the inhabitants of those great cities are infinitely above us in security from personal aggression. Of what use are laws, if they are not enforced, then, is the question which forcibly presents itself."—*Balt American.*

Cotton crop of Mississippi.—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Register estimates the present cotton crop of that State at one hundred millions of pounds, and in value at from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars. The advance of the Mississippi in wealth and population, during the last five years, is almost unparalleled. According to the Grand Gulf Advertiser, the last has doubled, while the first has more than quadrupled, during this period. The population of the State is now said to number 328,000 persons.

The Silk Culture.—The Albany Evening Journal says—"200,000 Silk Worms are in operation at Cranston, on the farm of the Valentine Silk Company. There are also 16,000 Mulberry trees. Next season one million of worms will be put in operation."

Well patronized newspapers, wherever published, says the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, point as a needle to the pole, to enterprise and public spirit in a place. *There is no mistake in this!*—So accustomed have we become to judge in this matter, that all that we wish to see, when we hear a thriving village spoken of, is a well conducted paper from it, and we promise to tell by it whether the report in its favor is correct or not. If it has many advertisements, compactly set, and of different kinds, we will answer that there are men of the right kind there. But if the paper is barren of advertisements, the matter set in large type, we put it down that the report is farronade.

A clergyman who had a considerable of a farm, as was generally the case in our forefathers' days, went out to see one of his laborers, who was ploughing in the field, and he found him sitting upon his plough, resting his team.—"John," said he, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a scythe here and be hubbing a few bushes while the oxen are resting?" John, with a countenance which might well have become the divine himself, instantly replied to him; "would it not be well, sir, for you to have a swingling board in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to swingle a little flax?"—The reverend gentleman turned on his heel, laughing heartily, and said no more about hubbing bushes.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

From the New York American.

The very decided success which has attended the experiment made some time since in the City of New York, of using blocks of wood instead of stone, has directed public attention in almost all our large cities to the general use of this material in the paving of streets. The advantages which present themselves at the first glance, as attendant on wooden pavements, are such as to bespeak for them the most favorable consideration. In the first place they are free from the loud and jarring inseparable from stone pavements. In the second, the yielding nature of wood is such as to prevent that resistance which in a short time shatters the best constructed vehicles and entails upon their owners a constant and heavy outlay in repairs. In the third place, the latteral surfaces of the wood being comparatively smooth, the blocks are brought into such close contact as to form a continuous arch, not liable, as in the case of stone, to be broken into holes. In the fourth place, it is impossible, where the surface of the street is properly rounded, for the water to form, in rainy weather, puddles so offensive to the eye and inconvenient in other respects to foot passengers—and in the last, although perhaps the most important point of view, the great relief to the feet of the horses whose painful task it is to labor day after day in drawing heavy burthens. In opposition to these advantages, which must be evident to every one, an objection has been raised on the score of health. How far this objection may hold good we are not prepared to decide, further than it would seem probable that the exposure of wood to moisture and the rays of a hot sun alternately will cause decay and be productive of those gases which is said to be the causes of bilious diseases in warm climates. One thing is certain, however, that the use of pitch and sand in covering the surface would tend in a very great degree to counteract unhealthy exhalations if not entirely to prevent their mischievous effects. In reducing on this important subject we have been led to believe that in Baltimore wooden pavements would possess peculiar advantages. The undulating or rather the abrupt character of the surface in some portions of the city, is such as to place serious impediments in the way of forming permanent stone pavements. Every one who has been in the habit of passing along the streets running east from Charles street as well as those which lead southwardly from the summit of what is known to our old inhabitants as *Church Hill*, must have been struck with the bad condition of those avenues, owing to the rush of water during heavy rains. In these highways the water, by insinuating itself between the stones, works its way between the pavement, the consequence of which is that the best pavements are rooted up in a short space of time, and become nothing more or less than a strata of loose stones. A wooden pavement would be admirably suited to prevent this evil, provided that it should be well supported at the bases of the declivities, inasmuch as the continuity of the surface, prepared in the manner above named, would present no instructions thro' which the water could penetrate, at the same time that its smoothness would suffer the water to escape rapidly and without hindrance. The badness of Baltimore pavements has for some years, we regret to say, been proverbial as all can testify whose business or pleasure has obliged them to have recourse to carriages. Whether the roughness of our avenues arises from a want of the proper kind of stone, or of knowledge in the mode of construction, it is not our wish or duty to decide; but of one thing we are certain, that every improvement either as to material or construction would be highly desirable. On the score of expense we would suppose that the cheapness and abundance of wood in our neighborhood would render the use of that material much more economical, particularly as the pebble stone, the only kind fit for paving, is not to be procured in sufficient quantity in our vicinity.—These suggestions are thrown out for the consideration of our fellow citizens, more particularly those who belong to the Council, and it is hoped that, at the next session of that body measures will be taken by which the merits of the New York mode may be fairly tested. The expense will be inconsiderable, and if successful the advantage arising from the experiment would be immense. The blocks used in New York are hexagonal, and 12 inches long with a diameter of nine inches from corner to corner; the cost of each block is from seven to nine cents.

Independence.—A farmer in New Hampshire, once told us that a man must consider himself perfectly independent, who had a five cattle team, strong enough to break up grass land.

A good old lady said of one of her grand-children, who had been married something near nine months, that they must now be perfectly independent; for said she, they have a snug little house, do their own work, and they have a nice little baby, and a small pig.

An old man who had weathered the blasts of seventy winters, boasted of his happy state, and said that he and Dolly—his wife—were independent as lords. We have got rid, said he, of Sue and Pat, old maids to the back bone, but there came a long a minister and a kind of deacon, and snapped them up. Johnathan has agreed to support us, find fire-wood and cider, and allows Dolly ten dollars a year to get a bonnet and shoes, and give me twenty dollars every year to get clothes, and four cents a week for pigtail; and if we are not independent, it is our own fault.—*Boston Galaxy.*

WOMAN.

An exquisite production of nature, between a rose and an angel, according to a German poet; the female of the human species, according to the zoologist: the redeeming portion of humanity, according to politer fact and experience. Woman is a treasure of which the profligate and the unmarried can never appreciate the full value, for he who possesses many do not possess one. Malherbe says in his Letters that the Creator may have repented the creation of man, but that He had no reason to repent having made woman! Who will deny this, and which of us does not feel, though in due subjection to a holier religion, the devotion of Anacreon, who when he was asked, why he addressed so many of his hymns to women, and so few to the deities? answered, "Because women are my deities."

In England the upper classes are so much occupied with public affairs, or with local and magisterial duties, to say nothing of the uncongenial sports of the field, that woman are obliged to associate with frivolous dangler, and idlers, to whose standard they necessarily lower their minds and their conversation. To appear a *blue stocking*, subjects a female to certain ridicule with those coxcombs who adopt the silly notion of *Lessing*, "that a young lady who thinks, is like a man who rogues," and who maintain that she should address herself, not to the sense, but to the senses of her male companions. Politics have thus tended to effect a mental dissociation of the sexes, the jealousy of dunces is trivialize the conversational intercourse that still subsists, and woman whose unchecked intellectual energies would be "Dolphin-like and show themselves above the element they move in," are compelled to bow to this subjection, unless they have the courage to set up for blue-stockings—and old maids.—Where their supremacy to effect no change in the present general character of the sex, I believe the world would be an incalculable gainer by making them lords of their lords, and committing to them the sole direction of all affairs, both national and domestic. As some of our most distinguished sovereigns have been females, is it unreasonable to conclude that we should ensure permanent good government for the whole human race, by acknowledging the sovereignty of the sex!

How it Works.—The money in the pet banks, being about to be withdrawn from the controul of the government speculators, a circular has been issued by the Secretary, requiring specie payments for lands. The object of the circular is to enable those who have been speculating upon the people's money to sell their lands, by putting out of the power of the farmers to purchase U. S lands.

The effect is seriously felt in every department of business; but it operates very oppressively upon the poor. No accommodations can be had, on any terms, from any of the monied institutions; every dollar in specie that comes into the hands of the farmer is *laid up*, or appropriated to the purchase of land. Money of every description is withdrawn from circulation, there is not half enough specie in circulation to accommodate the change. Persons come to the stores with their 1 add three dollar bills and buy a dozen needles to get the change in specie.

The call for specie payments for lands is one of the most wicked and most corrupt acts of the administration with which we have been cursed. It is a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the poor, for the benefit of the rich.—*Troy Times.*

We are happy to learn the intelligence contained in the following article, which we copy from the Louisville Journal. We hope that Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois Will follow suit.

"Mississippi.—It is now decided that a union electoral Ticket is to be formed in Mississippi by the friends of Harrison and the friends of White. The vote of the State will thus be cast for the strongest of the two opposition candidates—for Harrison no doubt. The Van Buren ticket, we are assured will be beaten by even a greater majority than was given against the V. B. candidates for Governor at the late election.

Comprehensive Sentence.—"That nation is most independent, happy and prosperous, which makes within itself most of the supplies necessary to human comfort and subsistence."—Henry Clay.

Foreign Extracts.—The Boston Gazette contains some miscellaneous selections from London papers to the 18th July, received by the New Jersey, from which, we take the following:—

Mr. Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the United States of America, had an audience of the King, on the 13th, to present his credentials.

Mr. Vail, Charge d'Affairs of the U. States, at the same time took leave of his Majesty.

Mr. Theodore S. Fay, Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, was presented to his Majesty, by Mr. Stevenson, the Minister of the United States.

The Boston Atlas says—He probably had letters of introduction from Mr. Van Buren.'

Pattern of Temperance.—Mr. Willis Barnabee commenced driving the Mail Stage between Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., 1810, and from that to the present—twenty-six years in October next—he has not drank a glass of spirituous liquor of any kind—nor smoked a cigar—nor chewed a piece of tobacco—nor has he ever signed a temperance pledge.—*Buffalo Journal.*

POLITICAL.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

What we have more than once repeated, is rapidly coming to pass. It will prejudice no real claims to distinction, nor operate to the disadvantage of any political party, to affirm, that the contest for the chief honor of the republic will be between Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison. Mr. Webster's friends and Judge White's friends are now *in opposition* to the new line of safe precedents sought to be established; and however they may maintain their present ground in favor of their particular favorites, they will, in the end, we confidently believe, acquiesce in the support of the 'available candidate,' and be well content to take him as their preference, since they cannot obtain their first choice.

The policy of the opposition is open and avowed. Whether it has *cunning* enough in it to cope with the strategy of the train bands of the Administration, remains to be seen. 'Double-shotted' tickets, however distressing to the nerves of hackneyed partizans, have in them nothing alarming to plain people who are disposed to use fair means to accomplish a desirable end. Precisely the same plan was adoped, in some of the States, to secure the election of Gen. Jackson, which is now attempted in order to defeat his nominated successor. The opposition proclain that their first and great object is to prevent the election of a candidate, who, they believe, is about to be forced into the Presidential chair thro' the influence of one man's will and pleasure, the operation of party machinery, and the exertions of an organized corps of government officers whose business it should be to attend to the public duties, and not to spend their time in electioneering. They find themselves very naturally divided in opinions as to the most proper person to whom the administration of the government should be confided, some thinking one distinguished citizen the most competent, others thinking another. As, however, all unite in admitting that the main and most important matter is rather to prevent the election of their sole opponent than to elect any particular favorite of their own, all likewise agree in sacrificing personal predilections, and, having no serious objection to either of the opposition candidates, are willing as we before remarked, to take the one who may be thought most 'available.' They go further than this. In those States where, as in Virginia, the respective friends of the opposition candidates continue to run their own men, they have resolved to adopt the same ticket—so as to *double-shot*, the ballot box—as potent in our civil contests as the cannon would be in warlike engagements between contending armies. It is by these means, by the union of strength and energy, by perseverance, by appeals to the good sense and patriotism of the people, and a determination to effect a salutary *reform* in the public policy and measures, that the opposition can alone hope for success against the odds to which they are now arrayed. If they are serious in their determination to make, in the present political contest, a spirited defence of the Constitution and a valorous effort to redeem and regenerate our republican institutions, they must accord with the views we have expressed. What is it, to any man in the opposition, whether Gen. Harrison, Judge White or Mr. Webster be the successful *condidate?* To elect *either* of these gentlemen would effectually assert the power of the *people* over Presidential dictation.

This is the ground we stand on in this whole controversy. All other matters dwindle, comparatively, into insignificance, when we reflect upon the consequences that may ensue from a tame and servile acquiescence, on the part of the people of this country in registering the edicts of a President as to his successor in office. For any President to express a partiality for a favorite, would be to use a strong reason for the rejection of that favorite. But when we see the Chief Magistrate, powerful and popular as he is, openly entering the political arena, doing battle in behalf of the man of his choice, and forcing him by the weight of his services and popularity, into his seat, we confess, we feel the strongest repugnance to the whole proceeding, and every determination to resist the new and strange interference with the freedom of elections. The pride of the people should revolt at so manifest a breach of their high and peculiar privilege. Once admit this principle and we are deprived of all free choice in the appointment of our Chief Magistrate. There are, and we have, many strong objections to Mr. Van Buren. We object to him because he will strengthen and continue the present corrupt and debasing system of party politics—because he does not go far enough in his opposition to the Northern Abolitionists, especially in their unhallowed design upon the District of Columbia—because we distrust his cunning and chicanery—because we do not think him politically frank, bold and honest enough, and other reasons. But all these, are not as conclusive to our minds in relation to the impropriety of making him President, as the simple fact, proved and admitted, that Gen. Jackson wishes to make him his successor, and seeks to accomplish that object by exerting his personal and official influence in his favor.

We have never pointed Mr. Van Buren the political Devil that he is represented to be by some. Nor do we believe in 'magician' tricks, or 'sorcerer's arts,' of which he has been accused.—We admit his abilities, his tact, his knowledge of human nature, and his competence to fill the station to which he aspires. It is not necessary under our view of the case, and with our opinions and impressions, to strain arguments or distort facts to produce a correct decision of the question now before the people. We neither extenuate nor set down aught in malice. If the views we have taken be correct, the judgement of the people ought to be given as calmly and dispassionately as the controversy might be conducted fairly and liberally. Let it be the pride and the boast of the American people that they can use their liberty without abusing it, and that they can applaud a public man with decorum, as well as censure one with dignity.

During the siege of Fort Meigs when the foe was making his most vigorous attacks and the shells and cannon shot were flying in every direction, Gen. Harrison had occasion to transmit an order to a distant part of the work:—Taking his little memorandum book from his pocket he commenced writing the order, having first beconed to a soldier to come near him. The poor fellowed obeyed the signal and was standing in front of his commanding officer, when a fragment of a shell cut him literally in two, and he fell dead. Harrison looked up and seeing what had happened, made a signal to another soldier to come up to him, and seating himself on a large log, proceeded to finish his order. Scarcely had he taken his place when another piece of shell or a shot struck the log and overturned him. Without showing the least perturbation, he rose, and receding a step or two, leaned against the block house, supporting himself upon his elbow, so as to steady the paper on which he was writing. A very short time had elapsed when a cannon shot passed near him, and took effect in the block house within about a yard of his person. The gallant commander without, as the narrator states, ever raising his eyes from the paper, changed his position, and straightening himself to his utmost height, as if in defiance of the danger, continued to indite the order which, when finished, he delivered with the most perfect *sang froid* to the soldier, who was in attendance.—*Balt. Chron.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

A villainous party effort was made last winter, in the House of Representatives, in Congress, to foist a Mr. Someboly (I forget his name) into a seat in that body, to which Mr. James Graham was elected. The attempt failed, because *some party members* would not go it. But the subject was referred back to the people, and the people have decided it. Mr. Graham is elected over the same somebody, by a majority of more than a thousand!! His majority before was less than one hundred. This is a sign how the wind sets in that dominion.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Editor of the Cincinnati Whig has a long and able article upon the subject of the liberty of the press. The arguments advanced are, we think, sound and logical. The principle is admitted that the Constitution guarantees the *liberty* of the press; but that it guarantees the *licentiousness* is denied; and that it no more consequently, guarantees the publication of Abolition papers than it does the publication of papers established for the purpose of advocating the propriety of committing murder, arson, and robbery. Such papers, the first mentioned as well as the last, are conceived, and we think justly too, to be plain and palpable violators of the spirit if not of the letter of the constitution which guarantees not merely the liberty of the press, but those very rights which the Abolitionists, by prostituting or abusing this privilege, seek illegally, to wrest from his neighbor.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Arkansas.—The Nashville Republican says: "Conway has been elected Governor, and A. Yell to Congress—the former by a majority of about 1300, and the latter 1000 votes—both said to be Van Burenites. A V. B. majority in the Legislature is also said to have been elected. We are informed that the election in this state turned on local questions, and that there is no doubt of a majority for White when the direct issue shall be made."

The following article reminds us of what we have often shuddered to see—children leaning in the most heedless manner from the upper stories of houses. We are only surprised that accidents do not occur more frequently:

A little boy, son of Mr. John Mills, lower end of Prince street, fell from a window in the third story of the dwelling house, on Wednesday evening. He was, although much injured, not killed by the fall.—*Alex. Gaz.*

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A CANDID APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH AND THE U. STATES.

The subject upon which this series will be founded, is one of the very first magnitude to the people of the union. To the slave holding States especially, it is in point of interest, constitutional rights, public and private repose and domestic safety, one of most alarming and thrilling importance.

In the discussion of this all-absorbing question, upon the result of which, every thing in relation to the property of this government, the liberty of the citizen, the repose and quiet of the great American family depend—nothing of vituperative character, of partizan prejudices or partialities, will be brought into service. The subject will be fairly presented, without taking from or adding to, one iota, of the just and reasonable pretentions of Gen. Harrison or Mr. Van Buren.

The task is truly Herculian in this shape. The subject has in one form or other, been so of en and so variously given to us through the press and otherwise, that it would seem next to impossible to to offer any thing new.

So far however, from this being the case nothing appears plainer to the imparial advocate of principles, not men," than to see through the ruling passion of those who from interest, partiality, prejudice or ignorance, give so many different versions of that which admits truly of but one. The human mind, like every other subject of analysis, is compounded of various elements, entirely meaphisical in their character; such as prejudice, partiality, interest, self-love, enmity, political idolatry and ignorance. Dives of these superincumbent properties, which in a greater or less degree govern its action, the well cultivated honest mind would not, could not, ever wander from the rule of rectitude on national or individual requirements, or be seduced to subserve the illicit, sordid or self interested views and disingenuous purposes of others.

Disputants which they are warmed, if unfortunately possessed of any of the disqualifying ingredients above named, are prepared to run into any fallacy, however absurd. They dress up their own irrational opinions in any investments of their excited fancy dictates, and bewilder the ignorant and ultra credulous part of the community around them, by the mere dazzle and glare of fine words wi hout appropriate mean ng, and a self-assumed confidence and importance, wholly fictitious and completely ridiculous to the rational mind.

How many instances of this truth, have we witnessed wi hin the last three years? The prominent Jackson or Van Buren editors and writers, and seekers, furnish the answer in its most unbounded bearing! When this numerous host of modern President making *reasoners*, find their opponents to hard for them in fair open field of discussion, and that their favorite proposition cannot, be sustained by any possible rational conclusion, they then slyly and subtilly turn the argument aside to some other kindred point, or attempt to do so, which they *can* prove, and with a miserable exultation, claim a victory on this new unimportant and irrelevant topic, in which they were never contradicted.

This sort of sophism answers every purpose for a time, with a certain discription of character, with whom and whose flexibility of sentiment the advocates of deception are well acquainted, and moreover take especial care to have duly prepared and drilled, as well as to have another imposition now in embryo, fully matured, ere the first bubble bursts, of which speedily being the case, they are perfectly conscious. Thus, they keep up a continual succession of false issues, diverging in all directions from the subject in hand, until the illiterate and ignorant part of people, worn down with a personal chaos and confusion of ideas, are too apt, as their *friendly* advisers fondly hoped and sought, to relinquish further investigation, and sink into a passive acquiescence, rather than be further perplexed.

To such of deceptive argument, or *ignoratio elenchi*, has no necessary connexion or consistency with the thing taught; consequently, gives no solution to the inquiry, though they artfully intermix something seemingly bearing on it for purposes of their own, wholly foreign and extrinsic. That these remarks are true, the occurrences of every day present abundant proof. Look at the presses so far lost to the true dignity and glory of the Republic, as to come forth in the open face of light, and advocate the election to the first office in this country, if not in the world, a man of no comparative pretentions, of doubtful political character of known hostility to southern interests, of but ordinary, or at any event, not extraordinary intellect, and a self-confessed abolitionist in opinion, so far as concerns the District of Columbia; that nucleus around which, once put in motion, will be wound up the whole Abolition ball, together with the integrity of the Union, and liberties of us all.

It is, after these preliminary remarks, therefore, my intention to inquire, *First*, what are the claims or pretentions of Mr. Van Buren, to the Presidency of this vast Republic? *Secondly*, in what manner has he been presented to our consideration for that trust? And, lastly, from his own showing, how can he or his friends expect or hope for success? The claims of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States, if not entirely on the score of adequate talents, should be a great objection, especially when we consider his actual subserviency to Gen. Jackson, his «glory enough," eulogy on him and consequent admitted inferiority of mind.

Although as a private man I shall say nothing against him, Mr. Van Buren's acts must be impartially reviewed and commented on, after which the people of Virginia, as well as the whole South, will say whether or not they can, consistently with their own interest and safety, sustain him as President.

First—His pretensions or claims, then, are a mediocrity of talents, aided by the nomination of Gen. Jackson, Secondly how was he brought forward for our suffrage? By the caucus held in Baltimore, consisting of a selection of partizans at the instance of the chief executive officer of the Union, and, as above stated, the nominee of the same individual. These are the only grounds upon which Mr. Van Buren or his friends can possibly place his pretentions before the nation as a candidate for the Presidential Chair. It is true that, after those two premeditated and supposed imposing events several other meetings, official and otherwise, were gotten up in different sections of the Union, voting in conclave confirmatory of those spurious nomination; yet they grew out of, and were, in fact, a part of the same planned and artfully laid foundation. Lastly, from his own showing, how can he or his friends expect or hope for success?

It is proper here to take a cursory view of the prominent acts of this gentleman as a politician, and the effects of his action, had he succeeded is all, upon southern interests. During the debate in the Senate of New York, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member, soon after the amendment of their Constitution on the subject of electoral qualification for free black people, this gentleman advocated in the first place, it is believed, their unqualified right of suffrage. This exposition, before existing, being lost, a property qualification was annexed, ($250) which he not only voted for, but advocated on the floor in debate, which passed both Houses. By this enactment the free negro is, with this qualification, put precisely upon a level in political importance, as far as the elective franchise extends, with the white man! It is now held up to our view by his most prominent friends in justification of this extraordinary vote, that the "free negroes ought not to be taxed without this right," flowing, as they allege, from the Federal Constitution.

It follows as indisputably clear, therefore, that Mr. Van Buren and his friends view those *sable gentlemen, quoad* their numbers, as embraced in the provisions of that instrument, in personal and political rights equal to the citizens of the union in all respects! How lamentable it must be to them in the reflection that these negroes were not represented in the Convention that formed, nor those that ratified that sacred instrument! Was it a *casus omissus*, left to be corrected, at the distance of a half century, by Martin Van Buren and his partizans? If so, in vain have we of this generation, and more especially of Virginia, exultingly spoken and written of our great men of that day.

This is one of the many insuperable objections to the exaltation of this candidate. In my next, something in relation to the Missouri Restriction and Abolition will be presented and in the sequel, his votes on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, together with his diplomatic instructions (the President's responsibility to the contrary notwithstanding) to our Minister at the Court of St. James. Will the Southern people bear with free negro equality? Will they sanction Abolition? We *shall* see. If, on the Northern side, he loses certainly the three approximate States, why should he obtain a single State on the south of the POTOMAC.

☞Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren will be compared—rather, contrasted—in the conclusion of this series, when an enquiry will be made, why Virginia should, at this particular critical conjuncture, desert *all* the States heretofore acting with her, in favor too (strange to relate!) of a norther quasi Abolitionist?

From the U. S. Gazette.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We not unfrequently meet with gentlemen from neighboring states, and some indeed who reside in this commonwealth, anxions for the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, who profess to believe, and most sincerely, that the welfare of the nation is greatly dependent upon such an event, and yet they timidly ask, "Do you think that Pennsylvania is likely to give her vote to Harrison?" Is it possible to change against Mr. Van Buren the vote of a state so proverbially inflexible?"

Now as all know the advantages to any party which carries with it the prospect of success, we think it due to that party to which we belong, to make a public reply to these questions, which are sometimes put with a caution that would seem to intimate that a public answer might be dangerous.

First, then, as to the chance or probability that Pennsylvania will give her vote for Harrison electors:

At the gubernatorial election of 1835, when Mr. Ritner was elected by a *plurality* so great that it wanted but a few thousand votes being a full *majority* of the whole number of votes given, the Jackson party had in their possession all the offices of the state, and, of course, brought all the influences which those offices are supposed to confer, to bear against Mr. Ritner. Those who understand Pennsylvania politics, will readily comprehend what effect this was likely to have upon the contest, and how completely the possession of office bound the incumbent and all who were connected with him, to vote against the man whose election would of a certainty dispossess the officer, and withdraw his emolument from the family compact.

Pennsylvania had, for more than twelve years, been deeply engaged in the work of internal improvement, and Governor Wolf had, from his first inauguration, willingly and intimately connected his political fame and official credit with the success of canals and rail roads, and there was much reason to believe that Mr. Ritner was not so decided a friend of the system as its warm advocates and liberal promoters desired to find in the executive officer of the state. Here was another important obstacle to success. The main spring of Pennsylvania prosperity was endangered.

Frequent defeat, may be adduced as another drawback to success. The party in power had so long enjoyed the "spoils of victory," that they seemed to possess them by a prescriptive right, and the habit of saying, "oh, we can never beat them," had become to the party now in power, as common as was the approach of the election.

It was known, too, throughout the state, that General Jackson had watched with peculiar interest the preliminary steps of the canvass, and that he felt as a personal gricvance every defection in the ranks or his partizans in this state. How strong the attachments of Pennsylvanians were to General Jackson, we need not say; and how painful it must have been for his former adherents to vote against his openly expressed wish, may be easily inferred.

We might adduce many other reasons why the vote for Governor Ritner was not a majority—and prove that all those circumstances had ceased to operate, and of consequence a vote taken now in Pennsylvania, would *show this state* decidedly and largely opposed to the administration of the general government. These things appear evident, and the deduction is of course natural and unavoidable.

Secondly—Is it possible to change against Van Buren the vote of a state so proverbially inflexible!

We have already attempted to prove that the vote of Pennsylvania might and would be changed—that the political views indeed, of many thousands of her citizens have already been changed; they will no longer vote to sustain the present dinasty, and will industriously use their influence to increase the number of converts. But as to the change citizens of other states and many at home, appear to have lost sight of the fact that *Pennsylvania was never in favor of Van Buren.* She never gave a vote for him in any form.

When he stood before the nation the great rejected' of the Senate, with all the claims of martyrdom upon the sympathies and votes of the Jackson men of Pennsylvania, they said, 'we will do any thing and every thing for General Jackson, excepting always to vote for Martin Van Buren. We will vote for any other candidate, but not for him: we will throw away our votes before we will thus misapply them;" and they did throw them away, and plainly told their party and the American people, that *Pennsylvania would never vote for Martin Van Buren.*

'The inflexibility, then, of Pennsylvanians, so far from operating against the cause of General Harrison, is to be considered among the favorable circumstances of the canvass, and will operate, with other advantages already enumerated, to secure a very respectable majority of votes for the Harrison electors.

We ask those who look to the vote of Pennsylvania as of almost *decisive* power in the approaching Presidential election, to consider the circumstances which we have already mentioned, and to consider as among the things most probable of all that are to come, that *Pennsylvania will elect Harrison and Granger electors.* This is our decided impression, and we might easily adduce many other circumstances to strengthen a belief in such a result, and among them may be mentioned the mode of carrying on the war, which our opponents have been driven to adopt. The whole artillery, power, ball and priming, is Bank! Bank!! Bank!!! and this at the very moment when the people are feeling and confessing the good influences of that institution upon the public and private affairs of this state. The noise of the press and the vaperings at meetings which, though called *public*, might from the paucity of numbers be rather styled private, relative to the *Bank*, are not responded to by the people—*they* are busy in their various pursuits, and those who have most to do, feel most the beneficial influence of that state institution which is so ridiculously villified, and smile at the senseless jargoon that imputes an injury to that which sustains the credit of the state, provides means for internal commerce, and thus imparts the blessing of individual prosperity. We repeat our former conviction, that PENNSYLVANIA WILL GIVE HER VOTE FOR HARRISON AND GRANGER.

A new scheme of emigration is in agitation among the British philanthropists, i. e. speculators, which will we hope act as a safety valve to our own country. The project is to settle twelve millions of acres, which have been secured in high and healthy region, abounding in all the tropical fruits, by the government of Guatemala, for the use of the Colonists. The price of the land is to be 10s. each for lots of 40 acres, and uncleared land at half the price. The first settlement is to be made on the south bank of the river Cajabon which runs through the Lake Duce into the bay of Honduras. Whilst we hail with satisfaction the arrival on our shores of the good and the industrious, the well behaved and the sober, not only from Britain but from every other country, we must express a hope that in their new undertaking these philanthropists will make provision for some of the paupers who find their way here at the expense of the parishes at home, and become a dead weight on our communities. It would be a good notion for the parish officers to purchase a district in Guatemala, and people it with their paupers, as the expense would be free from the charge of inflicting a serious wrong upon others as they do by pursuing their present course.

New York American.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Some writer calls the press the 'artillery of thought.' 'Tis not a bad idea, altho' many of the gunners often fire blank cartridges.

Virginia Springs.—It is stated that there are seven hundred visitors at the White Sulphur—upwards of seventy having arrived there in one afternoon last week—and the visitors at Bath amount to upwards of three hundred, and are increasing daily.

Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the great influx of Western Merchants and other visitors into that city within a few days has nearly filled every hotel and boarding-house, and that several have experienced difficulty in obtaining accommodations.

New Secretary of War.—It having been stated in several news papers that Mr. Attorney General Butler would be appointed to the War Department as soon as Gov. Cass retires, the New York times contradicts the rumor, and says "that if Mr. Butler seeks any change it is to retire to private life."

The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, whose course at the last session of Congress on the abolition question excited the ire of many of the southern members, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election from the Charleston district. He has published a long address on the subject.

Santa Anna.—We find the following in the Mercantile of this morning. If he has escaped it has been the result of connivance:

"A letter was received in this city yesterday, from a highly respectable source, dated New Orleans, August 14th, which states that a merchant from Nachitoches had just arrived from New Orleans, who had received intelligence that Santa Ana had escaped from the Texians; and that a Mexican army, under Gen. Urrea, was marching upon Nacogdocher, and at the last advices had reached within sixty miles of that place."

We understand that the gentleman who received the letter, and who is a resident of Texas, does not believe the rumor, but thinks his correspondent has been imposed upon.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

Texas and Mexico.—Rumors reach us from several quarters, that the affairs of Texas is drawing to a crisis. The report now is, that Santa Anna has escaped, and, it is supposed, with the connivance of President Burnet; against whom, it is reported, there are charges of high treason. He is, however, a man of great purity of character, and if Santa Ana has escaped, we question whether Mr. Burnet had any agency in the matter. The second, and by far the most important report, is the advance of the Mexicans, with 14,000 men, under Gen. Urrea, who is said to be within sixty-five miles of Nacogdoches. This force is no doubt greatly overrated, and it is possible that the advanced guard may be attacked and defeated before the main body comes up with the Texians. It is a fact that the Texians, with about three thousand men, evince great indifference at the approach of the Mexicans, and talk of attacking and possessing their important seaports, rather than wait for the advance of the Mexican army. The cause of Texas has not lost ground in the West; and the facility of retreating before a heavy force and passing the frontier will always give great advantages to the Texians, although it will give temporary possession of the country to Mexico. Texas cannot, in our opinion, revert to Mexico.—*N. Y. Even. Star.*

Resignation in the Army.—What we predicted has come to pass. Such is the dissatisfaction of the gallant officers of our army, for the continuely and injustice they have received on various occasions, that *seven* captains, *eight* first, *nine* second, and one brevet 2nd Lieutenants, have, as we learn by an order from the War Department of the 29th inst. sent in their resignations, which have been accepted. Among them we regret to see the following distinguished names, Brevet Major Ansart and Captain Truston, both of the 3rd artillery.

According to a paragraph published, in the Wheeling Times, there is a prospect of another dispute in the west about boundaries. It is known that the western boundary of Missouri has never been definitely settled, and the settlement was generally believed the contemplated boundary when Missouri was erected into a State.—In the mean time Wisconsin has been placed under a territorial government, and the inhabitants of the territory between what was formerly esteemed the boundary of Missouri and the rapids of the Des Moines River claim to be under the State or territorial government, as best suits their convenience. A part of this disputed territory has lately been erected into a town by Lewis county, Mo. and the requisite officers appointed. The constable of the township, in pursuance of his duty arrested a man named Maxwell, who was held to bail for his appearance before Lewis county court. Maxwell then obtained a warrant from a Justice of Des Moine county in the territory, and had the constable held to bail for exercising the dice of constable within the territory.

A captain of the Texian army direct from that country, informs the Cincinnati Whig that charges had been formerly preffered against Mr. Burnet, the President of Texas, for treason. The charges were signed by Gen. Lamer, Gen. Rask, and nearly all the principal officers of the Texian army. His release of Santa Ana, and other suspicious acts, furnish the foundation for the accusation.

The contract for the removal of the Creek Indians from Alabama to the far West has been given to a company of ten or twelve individuals, two of whom are from near Columbus, and the rest from Maryland. They have contracted to remove the whole nation, about 17000 in number, at $28 50 per head.

Proscription with a Vengeance—The Washington Mirror states that a mechanic cannot obtain employment on the public buildings now being erected in the city of Washington, if he is known at any time to have expressed an opinion against the present immaculate and pure administration.

A sign in Pennsylvania.—Many firm friends have called on us, renounced Van Burenism and taken our paper," and lest the enemy should deny the fact, *some of them authorise us to use their names to prove our assertion.* We are firmly of the opinion, from present indications, that Gen. Harrison will receive a large majority in this county.—The old veterans who served in the late war, of whom this county boasts not a few, cannot be whipped into the support of a man who declared their defence of the country to be *unconstitutional* and *impolitic*, and whose minions are now unceasing in their attempts to traduce and defame the character of the Leader of the North-western Army.—*Meadville Statesman.*

A clergyman stated to us yesterday that a few days ago he officiated at the baptism of an infant at which there were present five generations in a direct line, viz.—the child, its mother, its grand mother, its great grand mother, and its great great grand mother.—*Balt. Amer.*

A Mr. Davis of New York has invented a fluid for writing, which is highly recommended by those who have used it, for cleanliness and despatch. The stain is of a greenish collor, when first made, but becomes black on exposure to the air. Its chief merit is said to be that it does not clog the pen or the inkstand.—*Ib.*

Indiana which gave Jackson in 1832 upwards of 6000 majority has now wheeled about and elected the Harrison ticket by an overwhelming majority.

From the Olean, (N. Y.) Advocate.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—A few miles below Olean, bordering on the Allegany river, is the "Indian Reservation," inhabited by a remnant of the Seneca nation. Not long since one of the tribe, named John Titus, engaged to deliver a certain number of pine logs to a trader in Pennsylvania, for which he was to receive five shillings apiece. The trader, however, upon their delivery, refused to pay, over three shillings. John exerted all his influence to induce his customer to pay the stipulated price, but without effect; the trader was inexorable. At length finding all his arguments of no avail, John hit upon an admirable plan for the settlement of the contest. Says he to the trader: 'You and me make bargain; you say you give me five shillen for my logs, now you say you give me only three. I tell you what I'll do—we'll fight. If you lick me, then you give me three shillen; if I lick you then you give me five shillen."

The bargain closed and the battle commenced. For a time the success of either was doubtful; but at length John by *coup de main*, brought his antagonist to the ground, and, holding him down, with his knees placed upon his chest, began a parley. 'Now,' said he, 'you give me five shillen, I let you up; you say you give me three shillen, *you no see to-day, to-morrow, nor yesterday.*'

STRAYED,

FROM James Tebb's, living near Smyrna meeting house, some time in July last,

A Bay Mare,

4 years old, about 15 hands high, and one hind foot white. The taker up will be rewarded by the owner if he will inform

WALKER REID.

Sept. 9, 1836.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the east fork of Fox creek, a Bay Mare 14 hands high, supposed to be 3 years old last spring, no marks perceivable. Appraised by Mathew Morrison and James McCann at 40 dollars.

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT.

Sept. 9, 1836. 47-c.

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY:

Friday, September 9, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. York.

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.

THE ELECTION.

North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Indiana have all turned out in favor of the Whig cause. Mr. Van Buren and his friends have real cause of alarm. The fancied security in which they reposed while they relied upon the strength and influence of old Hickory, turns out to be a sort of ignus fatuus, whose lamp, after leading them into the midst of a quagmire, has "ceased to burn," and left them to make the best of their way through in the dark. It may be no longer doubted that Mr. Van Buren cannot possibly get a majority of the electoral college; and it is not to be supposed that the friends of either Judge White or Gen. Harrison can be induced to vote in the House of Representatives for Mr. Van Buren. Is there not then at least a very fair probability that Gen. Harrison will succeed? His friends in the House will double those of Judge White, and the united strength of the two will far exceed the strength of Mr. Van Buren. Gen. Harrison being so much the stronger of the two we take it for granted the friends of the Judge will give their votes to the General.

This makes out a plain case, looks very well on paper; and if those opposed to Mr. Van Buren will but do their duty, there cannot be a doubt that the result will not change a single feature in the picture. And the people of the United States will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they again have a republican President. One who will be the President of the people. One who will repudiate as anti-republican, and dangerous, the odious doctrine that «to the victors belong the spoils." And a President who will call around him in his cabinet men of ability and integrity; and who in the administration of the government will have an eye single to the happiness, honor, and prosperity of this country.

Governor Clark and Lieutenant Governor Wickliffe took the oaths of office on Tuesday the 30th ult., in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

We are informed by the Commonwealth of yesterday that James M. Bullock, Esq. of Shelbyville, has been appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State. A very good appointment we have no doubt.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Some time ago the Boston Atlas asserted that Mr. Secretary Woodbury had written a letter to a Dr. Waterhouse, stating something about a war, or *quasi War*, with Mexico, in order to prevent the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States. On the next day a Van Buren organ of Boston city holds the following language:

«We have seen Dr. Waterhouse, and have his authority for saying that *he has never received a letter from Mr. Woodbury in which either Mexico or the subject of the surplus revenue is alluded to, directly or indirectly!"*

On the 24th the Atlas rejoined and confirmed its first statement. Thus an issue was formed. Now here is the evidence to support the Atlas:

«Should we become involved in a real or *quasi* war with Mexico, the surplus may never be divided, or will be soon recalled. At all events, the whole will be wanted in 1842, if not earlier. Five millions are to come of the present tariff in 1841, alone.

Truly and respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
LEVI WOODBURY."

Hon. Benj. Waterhouse,
Cambridge, (Mass.)

This is but an extract of the letter above referred to. We have not room for the whole.

The city of Baltimore is now paying the piper. She has under the late act of the Maryland Legislature been compelled to pay upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, as an indemnification to her citizens whose property was destroyed by the mob. The act is founded in a good principle and will prove advantageous to the community, no doubt.

THE MARKET.

New Orleans, Aug. 15.		
Cotton		14a17
Sugar		10a12
Mollasses		40a42
Tobacco		5a7
Flour	*per barrel*	5$,50a5,75
Pork	"	21
Beef	"	13a14
Bacon	*per lb.*	10 16
Lard	"	12a13
Whiskey	*per gal*	38a39
Bagging		30a
Rope		12a14
Corn	*per bush*	75a80
Wheat	"	a
Oats	"	a
Coffee	*per lb*	13a14
Mackeral,	*according to No.*	$8a10

Louisville, Aug. 20.		
Cotton		14a17
Sugar		11a12
Molasses	*per gal*	55a62
Tobacco	*per cwt*	4a5,50
Flour	*per bbl*	$5,a5,50
Pork	"	$16
Bacon	*per lb*	9a10
Lard	"	9a12
Whiskey	*per gal*	37a38
Bagging		26a27
Rope		11a12
Wheat	*per bush*	70 cts
Corn	"	37a40
Coffee		13a14

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtune of a decree of the Fleming circuit court, I will sell on the premises, at public sale, on the first day of October next, all the right and estate of Charles Triplett's heirs and of George and Ar mon Cravens and their wives in a parcel of land containing about 68 acres; being the portion of the land of Thomas Dawkins dec'd. which was divided to his son James as his share; and the interest to be sold, is that which Charles Triplet held in the same. And I will also at the same time, sell another parcel of land adjoining the above, containing about 49 acres; being the same which Charles Triplett purchased of Richard and Joseph Hulse.

The whole will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, and the purchaser will be required to give bond and good security for the purchase money.

JOHN A. CAVAN, *Com.*

Sept. 9, 1836. 47-c.

BY virtue of a decree of said court, the undersigned, at the same time and place will sell, in the same manner as above stated, the interest in the first mentioned parcel of land above named which descended to the heirs of Charles Triplett from their mother. This interest will be sold on the same credit and same terms of the above.

GEORGE TRIPLETT, *Com.*

BULWER'S NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

INDUCED by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER NOVELS,

Comprising,

Pelham, Disowned, Rienzi, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contain one complete work, with title page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

"Office of Republication of Popular Novelists."

NOTICE.

The publication of the above, was commenced in July.

In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelist will take place, either JAMES, COOPER, IRVING, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novelists extant.

☞ A few copies of Marryatt are yet for sale at Three Dollars.

L. A. GODEY, *Publisher.*
PHILADELPHIA.

Notice.

THOSE who are indebted to me, will please call and settle their Accounts without further notice, otherwise they will have to pay cost.—My Books are are at the office of the Fleming County Court.

G. M. STOCKTON.

Aug. 5, 1836. 42-tf

CORN FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, at my farm, in Lewis county on the Ohio River, five miles below Vanceburg,

One hundred acres of Good Corn,

which I will sell on reasonable terms by the acre, to be fed to stock. The field in which it is standing has an abundant supply of water.

RICHARD HENRY RANSON.

Sept. 9, 1836. 47-c.

TAILORING.

THE subscribers very respectfully inform the citizens of Flemingsburg and its vicinity, that they have commenced the tailoring business in the building formerly occupied by Spindle and Stockwell as a store room, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line. From their long experience, they feel confident that they will be able to please all who may favor them with a call, and they pledge themselves to spare no pains to make their work durable as well as neat.

They have received, and made arrangements to receive regularly, the latest Philadelphia and London fashions.

Garments of every description cut to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

J. E. PEYTON,
A. J. STEVENS.

Sept. 9, 1836.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER;

Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

IN preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid, in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was inaccessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event, and its frequent curious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgment, even upon every day transactions; and that in the science of life, as well as in every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the acceptions to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what *may* be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which *have been.*

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the Publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed.

Terms.—One Dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address,

L. A. GODEY,
100 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*

CELEBRATED TRIALS

AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

Treason—Sedition—Witchcraft—Robbery—Mutiny—Heresy—Libel—Murder—Piracy—Forgery, &c. &c.

THESE remarkable and deeply interesting Trial have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscripts where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, Physician, and general reader.

To members of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publishers assure them, that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them, in the "Circumstantial Evidence" cases, of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Marryatt Novels, and will be complete in October,—making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms $2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only about 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 70 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages. Address

L. A GODEY,
100 *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for $5
Do. do. and Celebrated Trials, for $5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for $5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for $5
Saturday News, Sketch Book and Celebrated Trials, for $5
Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for $5

Or a remittance of $5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and $2 on account of subscription to the Lady's Book.

Wool Carding Establishment FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his wool carding establishment in the town of Mt. Carmel, Fleming county Kentucky, now occupied by J. R. Clark; this valuable property is situated in a fine neighborhood, seven miles from any other establishment of the kind, there is attached to it a Cabinet shop well supplied with tools and good materials for carrying on that branch of business: if not sold at private sale will be offered at public auction on the premises the 30th day of September next. Various other articles will be offered, such as Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming utensils, corn in the field and some stock. Terms of payment will be made favorable to purchasers.

ALBERT TERHUNE.

Aug. 13, 1836.–c.

Executors Sale, &c.

On the 7th day of September next we will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the personal property of Edmund Palmer, sen. dec'd consisting of an extensive stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, one set of blacksmith's tools, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Twelve months credit will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by the purchasers giving bond and approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'cleck A. M. and continue from day to day until said property is disposed of. Any person or persons having any claims against the estate of the above named deceased, are requested to present them for payment duly authenticated, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned, who are legally authorised to receive and receipt for the same.

THOMAS A. PALMER.
PHILIP PALMER.

August 13, 1836.–c. *Executors.*

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my farm lying half a mile from Hiram T. Pearce's mill on Fleming creek and within five miles of Flemingsburg, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, with good buildings, a sufficient quantity of timber, a number of never failing springs of excellent water, an apple orchard of well assorted fruit, &c. Any person wishing to buy may do well to come and see it soon.

JACOB HEDRICK.

Aug 19, 1836.–c

$50 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Fleming county Ky. on Monday the 29th of August last, a negro woman named Harriet. She is black, tall and well made and about twenty years of age. The above reward will be given to any one who will apprehend said slave and negro to the undersigned, or to L. W. Andrews to whom I had designed to sell her, if she be found in the State of Ky., and if she be taken out of the State of Kentucky, I will give for taking her up and delivering her as aforesaid, the sum of 100 dollars, and will pay all reasonable expenses for taking and delivering her.

WILLIAM CRAIN

Sept. 2, 1836. 46-tf.

A Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale, on accommodating terms, a Farm, containing 100 acres, lying 2 miles below the mouth of Fox creek, on Licking river and in Fleming county. This farm has a good log dwelling house and other necessary buildings on it, adjoining the farm of John Hedrick.

Those wishing to purchase, may examine it by application to the Subscriber.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN J. ARMSTRONG.

June 17th, 1836.

'Facts are incontrovertible Truths.'

AND it is a *Fact* that 'The Columbian Restorative for Hearing' prepared by Dr. BROWN, has *cured more persons of Deafness,* in various parts of the U. S. (as the certificates in his possession will show) than all other modes combined (that the proprietor ever heard of,) and when it is considered that such satisfactory proof can be given of its efficacy, and its perfectly safe mode of application, together with the impertinent met, but very few who need a package, (5 vials) fail to effect a cure, and compared with the object in view, the cost only Five Dollars, it is surprising any should neglect the use of it.—Of thirty causes of Deafness noted in his Book; the six following are the most frequent, and are labelled thus:

(A.) Where it arises from taking cold and thereby producing a variety of sounds, such as the buzzing of insects, a rush of air thro' a crevice, and at times as the sound of Bells, also like a distant waterfall, (of this description a person 83 years of age is cured, another 40 years deaf much improved.

(B.) Where there is a sensation of fulness in the Ear, and an insensibility of the Nerves.

(C.) Where it arises from Inflammatory Diseases of any kind; causing a gathering in, and discharge from the Ear.

(D.) Where it arises from a violent concussion of Air, as by discharging of cannon or otherwise, whereby the Nerves have become paralyzed.

(E.) Where a healthy secretion of Wax had ceased, and produced an unpleasant dryness therein, as often occurs in aged persons.

(F.) Where the nerves are debilitated, as in delicate females and others.

He has proof of the efficacy of his Medicine to cure diseases, which proof he would take a pleasure in showing to the afflicted or their friends, by calling at his residence, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, O. T.—Editors of Newspapers who insert this advertisement and forward the paper 3 months, shall be entitled to a package (for their own use or that of a friend) at the close of said term.

Persons interested to see certificate, may obtain copies by addressing him post-paid, thereof.

Baltimore, July 14. 44-m.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Mirror.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new features recently introduced for furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature; Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2.—for this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea bord to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 16th 1836, says—The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprizing proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARK, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and ensure M. Reed, Elizabeth Reed, Andrew Reed, and Ephraim Reed, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is therefore on motion of the complainants ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term and file their answers, plea or demurrer to the complainants' bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters therein decreed accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months successively. *A copy all.*

JNO. A. TURNER, Jr. D. C. for
J. A. TURNER, C. B. C. C.

July 29, 1836. 41-2m

Xenifer & Trumbo, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Bath Circuit, sct. July term, 1836. WILLIAM ROGERS (to the use of Jackson P. Rogers, Jonathan Rogers, and Lewis P. Mathews.)—Against LEWIS C. PEARCE, & others, *Defendants.* In Chancery.

This day came the complainant by counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Samuel C. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein aggreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is therefore on motion of the complainant ordered, that unless he does appear here on or before the first day of the next term, and file his answer, plea, or demurrer to the complainants' bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters therein decreed accordingly, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months successively. *A copy all.*

JNO. A. TURNER, Jr. D. C. for
J. A. TURNER, C. B. C. C.

July 29, 1836. 41-2m

Cavan, p. q.

WILLIAM O. FANT.

(SADDLER.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself at Flemingsburg, where he will always be ready to accommodate all who may please to favor him with their patronage. He will manufacture all kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness &c. in the neatest and most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. A supply of the various articles in his line will be kept on hand, so that those desiring to purchase may be supplied without delay. His shop is at the first door North of Spindle & Stockwell's store, on Main Cross street.

He wishes to employ two good and steady Journeymen, to whom he will give constant employment and liberal wages.

July 29, 1836. 41-3m

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A youth of good disposition and industrious habits, desiring to learn the printing business, would find a good situation at this office, and would be taken as an apprentice on liberal terms.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous to pay his debts and apply himself to his profession, offers for sale his beautiful farm, adjoining the town of Flemingsburg, containing 274 acres. It is well watered and timbered. About 200 acres are cleared, the balance is in woods.—About 140 acres in grass. The whole farm lies beautifully, is very fertile, and the title undisputable. The Turnpike road from Maysville to Mount Sterling will pass through or upon the line of it. Upon it is a beautiful and commodious brick dwelling house and other necessary buildings. In fact the premises embrace as far as it is practicable to do, all the advantages of both a town and country residence. The farm is admirably calculated for a stock farm, and if desired, other adjoining lands can be obtain ed. If not sold at private sale it will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE,

On the 16th of September next, on the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing such estate, would do well to call and examine the premises immediately.

JAS. CRAWFORD.

July 29, 1836.—2m

STATE of Kentucky, Bath Circuit, set. July term, 1836. JAMES S. ROBINS, *Complainant.* Against GEORGE LANSDOWNE and others, *Defendants.*—In chancery.

This day came the complainant by counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Francis Lundsdale, Alvin Menifee, Alfred Menifee, John Menifee, Elijah Grimes and Sally his wife, Stephen Rutherford and Solus his wife, John Hineman and David W. Hineman are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is therefore on motion of the complainant ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term and file their answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters therein decreed accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months successively. *A copy all.*

JNO. A. TURNER, Jr., D. C. for
J. A. TURNER, C. B. C. C.

July 29, 1836. 41-2m

Trumbo, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Bath Circuit, set. July term, 1836. ANDREW KINCAID, &c., *Complainants.* Against JOSEPH CALDWELL, &c., *Defendants.*—In Chancery.

This day came the complainants by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Elizabeth Caldwell, Edward Swiney, William Swiney, Andrew C. Miller, Robert Myers, Hannah Caldwell, Thos. Walter Caldwell, Mary Ann Caldwell, Thomas M. Reed, Elizabeth Reed, Andrew Reed, and Ephraim Reed, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is therefore on motion of the complainants ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term and file their answers, plea or demurrer to the complainants' bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters therein decreed accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months successively. *A copy all.*

JNO. A. TURNER, Jr. D. C. for
J. A. TURNER, C. B. C. C.

July 29, 1836. 41-2m

Xenifer & Trumbo, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Bath Circuit, set. July term, 1836. WILLIAM ROGERS (to the use of Jackson P. Rogers, Jonathan Rogers, and Lewis P. Mathews.)—Against LEWIS C. PEARCE, & others, *Defendants.* In Chancery.

This day came the complainant by counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Samuel C. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein aggreeably to law and the rules of this court; It is therefore on motion of the complainant ordered, that unless he does appear here on or before the first day of the next term, and file his answer, plea, or demurrer to the complainants' bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters therein decreed accordingly, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months successively. *A copy all.*

J. A. TURNER, Clk., by
JNO. A. TURNER, Jr. D. C. B. C. C.

July 29, 1836. 41-2m

Cavan, p. q.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Type, Presses, Cases, Chases, Stands, &c. &c. late the property of the estate of F. S. Benton, dec'd. The whole in good order, but partially worn, and will be sold very low, and on a credit of one year, for approved paper. The Presses are from Mammoth down to Royal. The type from Minion to large Job Letter. Orders from any part will be promptly attended to.

☞ Papers, in the West, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion, which shall be reciprocated when an opportunity offers.

Ap 21 L'HOMMEDIEU & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The subscriber will publish in the city of Cincinnati, a work of the above title, of which the present is a specimen number. It will be what its name indicates,—"THE FAMILY MAGAZINE,"—and will contain knowledge of the most valuable and practical kind, adapted mind, as well as to the adult.

The following subjects will constitute an important part of the matter of the "Family Magazine:" Natural History, Geography, Curiosity of Nature and Art;—The different Professions and Occupations of Life;—History of the Useful Arts, Inventions, and Discoveries;—The Natural Sciences, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology;—Plain Illustrations of Geometry, Trigonometry, Astronomy, and the Practical Rules of Arithmetic;—American Antiquities;—The Improvements of the Age;—Biography, and Miscellaneous pieces in Prose and Poetry.

All subjects, susceptible of it will be illustrated with elegant Engravings which will add greatly to the value of the work, as well as highly ornament it.

It is believed the present work will be the cheapest and most valuable one, for practicle use, that has ever been offered to the American People. And the undersigned would respectfully bespeak for it, a candid and careful examination, and a patronage according to its merits.

TERMS.—The Family Magazine will be published on the first day of every month.

Each number will contain forty Super-Royal Octavo pages, and from six to fifteen Engravings. It will be printed on fine paper, put up in a neat cover, and sent to subscribers by mail, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance. Post Masters in all the Western States, are authorized to act as Agents, by receiving subscriptions and remitting money, and all who will remit ten dollars, shall have ten copies sent to their order. Editors who will publish this prospectus three times, and the table of contents monthly, shall have a copy of the work. Letters containing orders and remittances for the Magazine, must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post-Office. All communications may be addressed to ELI TAYLOR, publisher of the Family Magazine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1836.

LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE.—The exercise of the department will be resumed on the first Monday in November next, and continue four months.

The Law Faculty will consist of four Professors, viz: JOHN C. WRIGHT, TIMOTHY WALKER, JOSEPH S. BENHAM, and EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, Esquires.

The Lectures will embrace National and Constitutional Law, Equity, Commercial Law, the Law of Property, Real and Personal, Criminal Law, and Practice, Pleading and Evidence.

Moot Courts and examinations will be frequent.

Degrees will be conferred only upon the unanimous recommendation of the Law Faculty, and no student can be a candidate for a degree who shall not have studied law at least one entire course of lectures in this institution.

The price of tickets for all the exercises will be $30, for a single Professor, $15, in each case payable in advance. The price of board in Cincinnati ranges from $2.50 to $5. Office students can be accommodated at the offices of either of the professors, but this will be a separate charge.

The principal text books will be as follows, viz: Vattel or Wheaton on the Law of Nations, the Commentaries of Blackstone and Kent; Story on Equity, Cruise on Real Property, Chitty or Howe on Practice, Gould or Stephen on Pleading, Starkie or Roscoe on Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Phillips on Insurance, Bayley on Bills, Paley or Livermore on Agency, and Abbott on Shipping.

It is desirable that those students, who propose to enter the Law School, should be present at the commencement of the exercises.

J O WRIGHT,
T WALKER,
J S BENHAM,
E D MANSFIELD.

July 7, 1836.

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.

POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

STANZAS.—By James F. Otis.

See, where, fast sinking o'er the hills,
As with a golden bale round,
The setting sun with splendor fills
Those massy piles which lie around
His couch, in crimson glory drest,
Like drapery o'er a monarch's rest.

Bright, fair, oh, how fading too
Is all this beautiful array!
A moment gives to the view,
Then past, amid the gloom, away:
So, like the gilded things of earth,
Which charm the eye, though little worth!

And now' eve's glowing star illumes
The chambers of the distant west,
And, scarce discerned, like waving plumes
That flash o'er many a warrior's crest,
There float along the upper air
Thin fleecy clouds, so clear and fair.

How sweet to gaze upon their slight,
Transparent forms, changing so oft,
As e'en the Zephyr's gentlest flight
Scatters them with its pinions soft—
Seeming, as down the sky they go,
Like wreaths of gently driven snow!

And then to trace the full-orbed moon,
As, struggling on her cloudy way,
She travels forth, now wrapped in gloom,
Now bursting forth with undiminish'd ray;
Like some high, noble heart, whose pride
Still bears him on, though woes betide.

SENTIMENTS OF LORD BYRON.

We extract the following from a work entitled Conversations with Lord Byron. If it be not perfectly true, yet it approaches so very near, that one may be pardoned for taking it for truth.

"Who would willingly possess genius? None, I am persuaded, who knew the misery it entails, its temperament producing continual irritation, destructive alike to health and happiness—and what are its advantages!—to be envied, hated, and persecuted in life, and libelled in death. Wealth may be pardoned (continued Byron,) if its possessor diffuses it liberally; beauty may be forgiven provided it is accompanied by folly; talent may meet with toleration if it be not of a very superior order, but genius can hope for no mercy. If it be of a stamp that insures its currency, there who are compelled to receive it will indemnify themselves by finding out a thousand imperfections in the owner, and as they cannot approach his elevation, will endeavor to reduce him to their level by dwelling on the errors from which genius is not exempt, and which forms the only point of resemblance between them. We hear the errors of men of genius continually brought forward, while those that belong to mediocrity are unnoticed; hence people conclude that errors peculiarly appertain to genius, and that those who boast it not, are saved from them. Happy delusion! but not even this belief can induce them to commiserate the faults they condemn. It is the fate of genius to be viewed with severity instead of the indulgence that it ought to meet, from the gratification it dispenses to others; as if its endowments could preserve the possessor from the alloy that marks the nature of mankind. Who can walk the earth, with eyes fixed on the heavens, without often stumbling over the hindrances that intercept the path? while those who are intent only on the beaten road escape. Such is the fate of men of genius: elevated over the heard of their fellow-men, with thoughts that soar above the sphere of their phisical existence, no wonder that they stumble when treading the maze of ordinary life, with irritated sensibility, and mistaken views of all the common occurrences they encounter.

Wags and wits.—Lamps that exhaust themselves in giving light to others. Their gibes, their gambols, their songs, their flashes of merriment, their puns and bon-mots, and bright, and sharp, and pointed sayings, are but so many swords, which, the oftner they are drawn forth, do but the sooner wear out the scabbard. It is much easier to make others forget time, than to prevail on old Chronos to forget us. The *fetes* to which a man of wit is invited, only afford an excuse to the fates for shortening his thread. He finds it is no joking: his stomach and his convivial reputation fail him at once; his jests die because he cannot digest: so many good things have gone into his mouth, that none can come out of it: and the fellow of mark and likelihood, without whom no party was deemed complete, no laughter-loving guest assured of constant encouragements and cachinnations, becomes used up, worn out, stultified, superannuated, and is left to his obscure lodging, to digest, if he can his own indigestions, to be taken by the hand by no one but the gout, and to try solitary conclusions with the grim sergeant—death. An old joke, especially if it be very little of its age, is a bad thing, as the readers of this work must often have exclaimed; but an old joker is a sad thing, as many a facetious ancient has found to his cost.

Whiskers.—"I cannot imagine," said Alderman H—, "why my whiskers should turn gray, so much sooner than the hair of my head." "Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," observed a wag.

Windmills.—Machines which are only kept going by being perpetually puffed, in which respect they bear a pointed resemblance to certain authors. The latter raise the wind by increasing their sale, whereas the former diminish their sail as the wind increases.

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, benzoine Quick silver
" muriatic Quinine sulphate
" prussic ROOTS, columbia rad
" acetic and pulv: *best*
" sulphuric " curcuma and
" tartaric " elecampane
Arsenic " gentian an
Ether sulphuric " ginger
" nitros fort " orris & blac
Nitre spirits dulc " hellebore
Alcohol *best* " rhubarb rad
Antimony Pulv: and pulv: *best*
" tartarized " Seneca and
Antimonial wine " Virginia
Arrow Root " squille rad & pulv:
Balsam copaiva
Cerate of Copaiva " valerian
Balsam Tolu " carolina pink
" Peru Rosin, common white
" Folia and refined
BARKS, red, calisaya, Saffrons spanish
lima, & yellow SAL ÆRATUS
" cazilla alba Salts, glauber and epsom
" mezereon and
slippery elm pulv: " ammoniac carb
Pearl barley and pearl " nitre refined and
sago common
Cocculusindicus & cubebs " soda sup. carb:
Bismuth, white oxide Sugar of lead
Blue pill mass Salts of tartar
Borax, crude & refined Sal: soda
Cantharides Rochelle do
Caustic, lunar & common Vitriol, blue and white
SEEDS, annis-seed & cardamon
Cayenne pulv: American " cariway and
Pepper, African pulv: coriander
Long pepper " fennel and fenugreek
Chalk, red & white prepared " mustard, black and white
Charcoal prepared
Colocynth apple Sugar acetate
do pulv. Spirits of ammonia
do extract of Aqua of do
Conserve of roses Sponge fine and coarse
Corrosive sublimate Caragreen or Irish moss
Precipitate red & white Iceland do
Cream of tartar Stone, pumice and rotton
Extracts of hyociamus
" dandelion Tamarinds and Tapioca
" stramonium
" jallap Tar barbados
" liqorice Turpentine Venice
Flowers, chamomile Wax, bees, yellow and white
Galls aleppo
GUMS, camphor Acid of Lemons
" aloes common Chrystals of do
" soco: and true Croup or hive syrup, Cox's
" soco:
" Amoniac and Bitters, Stoughton's
" arabic Calomel, English and American
" arabic pulv:
" asafœtida and Ipecac: and Jallap
" Benzoin Tartar emetic
" dragons blood Flour, sulphur & Brimstone
" elastic in bottles Emery crude and fine
" gambogue and Irish Glue, best
" guaiacum Jujube paste do
" kino & catechu Cough lozenges
" myrrh *opt.* & Lip salve and boxes for salve
sandrac
" opium Paper, wood, and tin
" scammony aleppo pill boxes
& smyrna Basilicum ointment
" tragacanth Mercurial do
Salts hartshorn Precipitate do
Spirits do Turner's cerate
Digitalis Bottle and vial corks
Lobelia inflata Hair, flesh, and Paint brushes
Pink root
Buchu Folia Tooth brushes & tooth powders
Senna, Alexandria and India Tooth ache drops
Iodine Godfrey's cordial
Ising glass, Russia and America Bateman's drops
Cough drops
Lapis calaminaris *Cholera medicine*
Liquorice in ball, fined and rad ESSENCES, cloves & spear mint
Mace and Cloves
Cinnamon and nutmegs " cinnamon
Magnesia calcined " burgamont
do Henry's do " lemon
do carb: in lumps " lavender
Manna, flake large " sassafras & pennyroyal
" small & sorts " peppermint
Pitch burgundy
Perkins' Blister cloth Thompson's eye water in boxes Indelible ink, Perkin's
do adhesive plaster Ink powder, black and red
do adhesive plaster cloth Medicamentum or Harlem oil
Roboran's imperial plaster British oil
Diachylum do do Opodeldoc
Genuine Sticking salve Swain's panacea Judkin's ointment
OILS, almonds & annis-seed Parkers' do
" seed Potter's catholicon,
" amber rec: Dr. Bloodgood's Elixir of health
" burgamot & cajiput
" cinnamon & caraway Laudanum & paregoric
" cloves & cubeb in bottles or in vials
" croton & castor Powders
" fennel & juniper Saratogo, Seidlitz soda
" lavender & lemon and Dover's
" Origanum and olives PILLS, Anderson's
" pennyroyal and Baum's & Bartlett's
black pepper " Lee's, Crumbraker's, Eell's
" rosemary & spermaceti " HYGEIAN,
" terebinthina " Cook's & Wilkins'
" peppermint
" spearmint & lard
" rhue & nutmegs Preston's salts
" wine and sabina Delby's Carminitive
" spike Castile and white ba soap
Hydrate of potassa Shaving soap
Elaterium
Morphia sulp: acetate

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

Extract of liverwort Cheested kali
" of pink root Oil of cantharides
" of sarsaparilla Aromatic spirits cam phor
" of Bochu Eye water
" of Barks do
" of sarsaparilla Solution of kreosote
cubebs and co-pavia Pure 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 Cochineal, Asphaltum, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Black Lead, Prussian Blue No. 1, Indigo Madder, Alum, Copperas, Spanish Annetto, Cums Copal and Shellac, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil.

Surgical Instruments, &c. Syringes quart-pint, and half pint, male and female P. do. Bougies 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 months, Tincture, 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 colors, 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.

NOTICE!

I 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.

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

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber will give employment to three Journeymen at Boot and Shoe making, to whom he will give liberal wages and constant employment. Being greatly in need of them, would wish immediate application.

Wm. T. HALL.

Flemingsburg, August 5, 1836—3w.

DOCTORS

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

Flemingsburg, Dec. 27, 1834.

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

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 he east fork of Cobben creek in Lewis county, 25 acres cleared, a mill seat and arge 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.

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 headwaters 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. Herd, in Maysville, or myself on the premises.

WILLIAM MILLER.

June 3d. 1836.

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.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the last June term of the Fleming Circuit Court, directing the sale of the real estate of the late Judge William P. Roper deceased, I, as commissioner under said decree, shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on Saturday the 3d day of September next,—a tract of Land adjoining the town of Flemingsburg containing forty nine acres, three quarters and twenty poles. Also sundry out Lots in said town, containing about Twenty three acres, upon which are erected a large and commodious brick dwelling House, good Stables, Barn, Negro houses, &c. Also in lots Nos. 79. 95. and 96.—The whole to be sold on a credit of one and two years, of equal instalments, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchasers.

The above described property is handsomely improved, and has every convenience necessary to make it a very desirable residence.

L. D. STOCKTON, *Commissioner.*

July 29, 1836. 41-4w

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 complainant'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. 36-2m

Coleman, p. q.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, sct. June term, 1836. Daniel Paxton, *Complainant.* Against John M. Jones, & 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 ru es 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 complainant'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.

August 26, 1836. 45-2m

Throp, 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. 36-2m

Throop, 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. 36-2m

Throop, 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. 36-2m

Throop, 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. 36-2m

Throop, 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. 36-2m

Throop, 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. 36-2m

Throop, 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. 36-2m

Throop, p. q.

KENTUCKY, Bath Circuit Court, July term, 1836. John Clark, &c. *Complainants.* Against Samuel Bedell's Administrator, &c. *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

This day came the Complainant by Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant William Bedell is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court; It is therefore on motion of the complainants ordered that unless he does appear here on or before the first day of the next Term, and file his answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters therein decreed accordingly, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this commonwealth for two months successively. *A copy att.* J. A. TURNER, Ct'k, by
Jno. A. TURNER, Jr., D. C.

August 12, 1836. 42-2m

Notice is Hereby Given:

THAT on the 13th day of September 1836, we will attend at the house of James Ragland, sen. in Bath county, Kentucky, and will proceed with the surveyor of said county and with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bath for that purpose to procession and remark the two following tracts of land situate, lying and being in the county of Bath and on the waters of Slate Creek, one of one hundred and seventy nine and a half acres, and deeded to Rhoda Ragland, wife of James Ragland, sen., and the other tract, containing one hundred and thirty five and a half acres, and deeded to Magdalen Carter, wife of Joseph Carter, sen.: Each tract entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Rane Chastain, also to procession and remark the lines and corners of each individual claiming under said claims so as to ascertain and establish the corners and boundaries of each individual tract within said claim. And we will at the same time and place proceed to take the deposition of Edward Parker and others to perpetuate testimony and establish the lines and corners of said survey in pursuance of the several acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, and will adjourn from place to place and day to day, or time to time, until the business is completed. When and where all persons considering themselves interested may attend,

JAMES RAGLAND, sen.
JOSEPH CARTER, sen.

Aug. 12, 1836. 43-4w

DR. A. C. VINT.

WOULD most respectfully tender his Professional services to the citizens of Fleming county.

Dr. Vint is a Graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland; having received his public education there, and in the Royal college of Surgeons, Dublin. In which places he for more than two years daily witnessed the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons of Great Britain, in their public Hospitals. So that from the opportunities he has enjoyed, as well as from the success that has ever followed his practice, during a period of 6 years residence in various parts of the United States, will be trusted when known, prove him deserving of a share of public favor; Dr. Vint will devote a very particular attention to that class of diseases, called Chronic (or of long continuance,) amongst which he has had considerable experience,

He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the house of Mr. James Farris, about one mile N. E. of Hillsborough, and 200 rods from the road leading from there to the Poplar Plains, and Flemingsburg.

Locust, May 13, 1836.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike road Company, at Flemingsburg on the 5th day of August 1836. It was Resolved, That the Stockholders do on or before the 15th day of September next, pay the sum of $2 on each share of Stock he or she may have subscribed in the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike road Company, that those who have subscribed upon the books opened at Lewisburg pay to Isaac Lewis. Those who have subscribed on the books on Sherburn Mills, pay to Jno. Andrews. Those who have subscribed upon the books opened at Sharpsburg pay to Doctor Barnes. Those who have subscribed upon the books at Mt. Sterling pay to B. F. Thomas. Those who have subscribed upon the books at Flemingsburg pay to Jno. Danaldson, Treasurer.

THOS. PORTER, *Pres'n.*

August 12, 1836. 43

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

☞ "THE KENTUCKY WHIG" will be published weekly on an Imperial 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.
Flizasville, Daniel Picklin, jr.
Sherburne Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wilson Wood.
Cross Roads, Bath county, John T. Rice.
Wyoming, John W. Lee.
Martha Mills, Robert C. Fant
Hillsborough, E. H. Hunt.
Mayslick, Kirt & Sanford.
Greensburg, Dr. A. Belt.