

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 CONGRESSMAN'S DISTRICTS, DAVID S. FATTON, EDWARD RUMSEY, RICHARD A. BUCKNER, BURR HARRISON, MARTIN BEATTY, CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, W. H. P. WILSON, WM. K. WALL, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, THOMAS METCALFE, MARTIN P. MARSHALL, JOHN BATES, ROBERT P. LETCHER.

The office of the Kentucky Whig will be removed to-morrow, to the room above the store rooms recently occupied by Sindle and Stockwell, on Main cross street.

As the conductors of a plain journal, professing to take a part in the political struggles of the time, it seems to be required of us to lay before our readers all the information we can obtain in relation to the character and qualifications of the candidates for the two highest offices in our country. And having a preference ourselves for two of these over the others, and believing that our preference is founded on rational and prudent considerations, we shall the more readily comply with the requisition upon us. In addition to the matter we shall publish from other sources, we propose, in the present and some subsequent numbers of the Whig, to give our own views of these candidates; and we ask the respectful and candid consideration of all the old Jackson party, who have no direct personal and pecuniary interest in supporting any one candidate over another; but who in casting their votes will be governed by honest motives, however mistaken may be their views.

Political feuds and party rancor have long existed in our country that the prejudices of a great number in all parties have become so fixed as to be apparently inviolable by the force of any arguments that could be addressed to them; yet there are many whose minds are entirely open to conviction. The masses by which we are to judge of the fitness of a candidate for office are his acts and declarations. Both moral and political conduct should be examined; for we hold that he who is morally dishonest never will be politically honest; and he who is morally honest never can be politically dishonest.

We shall first take a slight view of some of the political acts of Mr. Van Buren. The first information we have of Mr. Van Buren's political acts was that in relation to the right of suffrage and in relation to the late war. Mr. Van Buren was then in the New York Legislature. And we are informed that he voted for a proposition to restrict the right of voting to those who had property to the value of \$250. In this true I have been roundly asserted in the most respectable New York papers, and we have not seen it contradicted. We therefore take it to be true. It would seem then, that Mr. Van Buren, at the year 1811 or 12, voted for a property qualification to entitle to the right of suffrage. But that is not democratical doctrine. The democrats have always contended for the right of suffrage to be extended to every white male citizen over the age of twenty years. Well then it must follow that Mr. Van Buren when he gave that vote was not a democrat. If he has changed his views and opinions upon that subject since that vote was cast we are unapprised of it. But a friend at our elbow whispers in our ears, that the principle above stated, which was held by the democrats of the old school, is not necessary to constitute a "democrat" of the present day. Very well, admit that. We are aware that there are all principles of the new democracy are all extracted from the ground, all absorbing, and engulfing over-swell-ers. And that it is held by some that what was true yesterday may be error to-day. But this is not the kind of democracy that will suit the great body of the people.

We next notice the opposition of Mr. Van Buren to the war against Great Britain. Upon what could his opposition to the war be founded? Will it be answered, not the ground of policy? What kind of policy could justify a brave, patriotic citizen of the United States in submitting any longer to the outrageous and frequent aggression of the haughty Britons? Remonstrance and argument had long been exhausted in vain. Forbearance had long been practiced that any further exercise of it would have been a de-

generated submission to an impudent invader of the national rights. Mr. Van Buren could not have been ignorant of the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States and her citizens for many years previous to the declaration of war. The opponents of the war were then regarded as members of the Federal party; if therefore Mr. Van Buren was then in that party he was not a democrat. Well, but it is said he is not a democrat. If so we suppose he is one of the new school.

From all the information we have been able to get of him, we are bound to believe him an office seeker; and if he ever had any settled principles he has always sacrificed them for the sake of popularity. When this was a thought unpopular in New York we find him opposed to it; but when the people became enlightened on the subject, and of course applauded the act of Government in declaring war, we find Mr. Van Buren its advocate and approver. This we suppose is evidence of his democracy.

Mr. Van Buren has always been remarkable for the adroitness with which he can shift his principles and policy to suit emergencies. He watches with the utmost diligence every fluctuation of the popular current, and with a tact and facility peculiar to himself, slides into the stream and is carried along by it, while some are silly enough to imagine that he is directing the popular current. By the fact of his always keeping on the strong side, and by his affability of manners, he has acquired a degree of moonshine popularity that to a superficial observer seems to give him a weight and importance which his merit never could command. We trust we shall not do him injustice; wherever we can discover, or his friends will point out, any thing in his favor, we shall freely set it down to his credit; and indeed what we design now is to make out a fair account with Mr. Van Buren and his country, and then leave it to the public to see upon which side the balance lies.

THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

It has now nearly reached the end of its second volume. The length of time it has endured under the heaviest and most discouraging circumstances that are ever likely to interpose an obstruction to its continuation, are deemed by its proprietors and conductors all sufficient to inspire confidence. We say no more therefore any it cannot succeed. We say again that this paper can succeed, unless the present limited subscription list be derelict to nothingness. We apprehend no danger of this however. It is yet small it is true, but it is gradually increasing, and we most confidently calculate upon a gradual but certain increase until the office will be well worth the attention of its proprietors. We again say to those doubting despairing souls who never believe that any thing can be done until they see it actually performed.—None of your misgivings in relation to the Whig, its existence was never designed to be ephemeral; its foundation is built upon a rock; and it will only be when that rock shall moulder into dust that the superstructure now building upon it shall be overthrown. Having put our hands to the plough we are determined never to look back. The Flag is nailed to the wall. Remember that!

In to-days number will be found another prospectus, to which we earnestly invite attention: Again do we call upon our friends for aid, and we invoke them not to relax their efforts until the goal be obtained. Let nothing induce you to believe that the subject is not of sufficient importance to demand your continued efforts. To every reflecting, observing and sensible individual the importance in a moral, commercial and political point of view, of sustaining a well conducted newspaper in Flemingsburg, must be obvious and striking.

Let no one suppose that pecuniary interest alone governs us in this matter. If we were to regard that principle alone we should at once abandon the press, unless it could be vastly more profitable than it has been heretofore. Our design has been to establish the press. And we have determined, that so far as our power extends, IT SHALL BE DONE.

The terms of the Whig will be as stated in our prospectus published in this number. Those therefore who wish to pay for the Whig with \$2.00, must do so on or before the receipt of the first number of the year of their subscription. We are compelled to make this arrangement in order to meet the greatly increased expense of the office.

A VISIT, AND A DISMISS.—Col. Richard M. Johnson said his friends here, the visit he promised them some time ago. And what's more he made a speech. We had not the pleasure of hearing the Colonel's speech ourselves, and not having heard it we cannot say any thing of its merits from our own knowledge; we can readily form an opinion however from here any evidence, and from our knowledge of the man. If his friends will furnish us with a copy it will give us pleasure to publish it.

The Colonel was treated, we are told, with a very good dinner.

It is to us something new under the sun to hear of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, electioneering by making stump speeches.

We wonder if the noble candidate will follow the Colonel's example? Perhaps Mr. Van Buren will. He do we shall be glad to see and hear him at Flemingsburg, if he is the chateaucal mode of promulgating it. We are told was allowed by the Colonel's speech. We are informed that the Col. said his speech over again last Monday at Owsingville. He may perhaps improve on it in the upper counties, where we suppose he is going.

Are any of our readers informed of the conduct of the Ohio Legislature at its last session in appointing its representatives? Some of them we know are not, and we will proceed now to inform them. This was so arranged that a majority of Van Buren men can be obtained in the Legislature although there may be a majority of the people of 20,000 against Van Buren.

And this was done as follows: Nearly all the counties that gave Jackson majorities at the preceding election, were given an increased number of representatives; while the other counties opposed to Jackson although in many cases having a greater number of voters were given a less number of representatives.

Take the following as an example.—The following six counties will be recognized at once, as having been represented by the Whig Members,—mark their population and the number of representatives assigned them.

Table with 3 columns: Counties, No. of Voters, Repres. Rows include Knox, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Perry, Preble, Morgan, Clinton, Holmes, Coshocton, Monroe.

The following counties have uniformly been represented by Jackson Members, and are relied upon as being Van Buren.

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This shows the length the party will go to secure the dominion. The Van party effected the above arrangement for the purpose of keeping a Van Buren Senator in the U. S. Senate, as well as for the purpose of carrying their designs into effect in relation to their State officers.

The term of Mr. Ewing will expire on the 4th of March next, when that honorable and talented gentleman will in consequence of the above arrangement be succeeded by a Van-Buren man.

The Baltimore Chronical informs us that the recent Senatorial elections of Maryland had turned out 19 Van Buren and 21 Whig Senatorial electors. This we are very well assured is not a fair indication of the politics of the State. Maryland if fairly tested would turn out two to one against Van Buren. As has always been the case more or less, at the late elections the opponents of Van Buren have been shamefully supine and negligent. There is no danger however that Maryland will not go for Harrison. That State has a majority against Van Buren of not less than 10,000 votes.

Bank of Zanesville.—It having been rumored that the recent failure of the Rathbun would materially affect the credit of this Bank, the Zanesville Republican of the 27th ult. makes a statement in which it says:—We can assure the public that they have nothing to fear from any transactions between the Rathbuns, and the Bank of this place.—The Bank is perfectly solvent, well managed, and ready to discharge any and all demands against them.

Appointments.—T. HARTY CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania, and ALFRED BALCH, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the President Commissioners under a resolution passed at the late session of Congress, to inquire into the causes of the recent hostilities of the Creeks and the frauds alleged to have been committed in the transfer of their land reservations under the treaty of 1812. JOHN M. WEBB, Esq., of Baltimore county, Md., has been appointed Secretary to the commission.

It is hard to be against old Customs. The man that contends against wind and tide needs nerve and muscle, for his task is a hard one. But he that battles with customs established by our fathers should at the outset be sure his cause is good. When we see a citizen mount the stump, harangue the crowd, and solicit the suffrages of the people, we feel inclined (although custom has established a precedent) to censure the practice as one derogatory to the candidate, (for it is immodest to praise one self; it is acting the part of the demagogue to attempt to influence the minds of the people by a fascinating address, a pleasant story or a hearty shake by the hand and a kind enquiry after the man's wife and children, for whom, except so far as a vote is concerned, you care no more than you do for your dog.) It is insulting the good sense of the voters (if they did but see it) for the practice literally says to them, you have not sense to canvass the merits of the candidates; but that you will vote for the one that flatters best, and gives the best dinners and most of them, in fine, you will sell your vote to the best bidder. But as we have observed, custom has made it a law that State and County officers should in this manner slip into office and although there is something in the practice incompatible with the just dignity of man, which militates much against good moral sense. Yet for customs sake we are willing to swallow that pill and admit the practice.

But it is presuming too far upon good nature, it is insulting the dignity of a great Nation beyond bearing, it is establishing a wrong, and lid lately unheard of precedent, for a candidate for the second office in the gift of a free American people to so far forget the dignity of his station as to travel the country deliver or attempt to deliver political speeches, to abuse the patience of an audience for half an hour in disgusting praise of himself, to worry with a story about an old dray horse and soldiers claims, and finally (after "begging the question" in the strictest sense of the term) apologize and attribute to travelling the poorness of a speech which was indeed poor (although assisted by a most excellent prompter) sit down and rest from the mountain labors without having produced even a mouse.

We were there plenty to attest that the above is a true state of the transaction, we should not have considered it possible to presume upon the credulity of the public sufficiently to gain credence for a farce like this. We can say little for a man who has spent thirty years in Congress, and is still not able to produce a speech for which a candidate for the most insignificant office would not have been hissed off the stage. Some say he did well not to abuse the other candidates. We think he showed some sense there. He had heard probably that "those that live in glass houses should not throw stones."

From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 22. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. By an arrival from Vera Cruz on Saturday evening, it was learned that General Taylor, with his forces of the United States of Mexico, to the 20th of July, inclusively. As we predicted domestic commotions have begun and are now agitating that republic. The liberal party or federalists (i. e. those opposed to centralism) are making rapid advances; they have made a bold stand in the present moment, they have restored the government to its former features; but whether their force was insufficient to obtain the success they calculated upon, or whether the government anticipated their designs and frustrated them by timely organization we cannot tell; however, they were completely routed at Esla in the engagement which took place between 900 government troops under the command of Col. Miguel Acevedo.

From Camalzo an official despatch of bulletin appears in the Diario of the 24th —which states that the federal party had 100 men killed, 228 taken prisoners; and that the chief of the United States revolutionists, Andreas Castaneda, brother-in-law of the late Gen. Taylor, and a foreigner named Lapredelli captain of artillery. The remainder of their force were entirely routed. The loss on the part of the government were 3 killed and 6 wounded.

The day succeeding this engagement, Acevedo, Castaneda, Ramirez, and Lopez were shot, a council of war had been held upon the other officers but the result has not yet transpired.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21. Arrangements are making to give Gen. Harrison, now at the Springs, a public dinner, at Stanton, Virginia. He is expected to visit Frederickburg, and we wish he could be prevailed upon to visit the Atlantic cities and return home by way of the Lakes. He would be received every where with the greatest cordiality by his fellow citizens, and no where with more enthusiasm than by the farmers of Pennsylvania, by whom he is known to be a hero in the field of Agriculture, as well as in the field of War.

The Case Stated.—Mr. Van Buren, the "poor man's candidate for the Presidency," rides in his English coach, which cost 2,000 dollars, with English servants in it; and is said to be worth a million of dollars! General Harrison is a man who, after thirty years of public service, in cabinet and field, finds himself in very moderate circumstances, if not actually poor, and like a poor man, gains an honest livelihood for himself and his family by his pen, and is said to be worth a million of dollars! Accounts from Spain represent that the Queen's cause is not in a very satisfactory position, either in Madrid or at the theatre of war.

Double Entry.—Mr. Timms, said a wag, how do you keep your books? "Oh, by Double Entry." "Double Entry, how's that?" "Oh, I say enough I make one entry and my partner makes another."

"Stop my Paper."—The Editors of the National Intelligencer on one and the same day received two letters, one with "stop my paper, because I don't like your Texas notion," and the other, "send me your paper," because I do.

Primary Election.—The following letters from Gen. Taylor, dated Aug. 5, explain the rumor of the arrest of President Belmont:— "A Col. Millard undertook to arrest the President which produced a prodigious sensation—the people rose in arms to oppose him, and he gave it up. Gen. Rusk will have the Colonel arrested, and he no doubt will lose his commission." Millard is from New York. Austin is confidently spoken of as President.

The person who died by the name of Bart was undoubtedly Mr. Bartow, of Albany. He left about \$9000 in some person's hands in New Orleans.

The way the Pigeon Post Office gets along in Europe is a caution to bootmakers. The society of Ponce de Granado despatched 56 pigeons on a Sunday from Paris, the first of which arrived at Antwerp in 3 hours and 40 minutes; the others came shortly after. A second departure was to take place the next Sunday, at 6 in the morning from the Place de La Fayette. These new aerial travellers belong to the Society des Aérostatiers.

While the eastern and southern papers are complaining of the scantiness of their crops, we in Michigan are rejoicing in the plenty of ours. The harvest, so far as we know, is abundant. It is a source of pleasure—and the contraband readers it still more so—to see our farmers gathering in full barns of ample stores.—Detroit Journal.

We regret to have to announce the death of Capt. Leonard Gates, of the 1st Regt. Artillery U. S. Army, at Micanopy, East Florida, on the 7th inst. Capt. Gates was a graduate of West Point, and has left a widow and five children, who were solely dependent on his pay.

Harrison at Home.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, writing from Ohio, says that "the South part of the State where Gen. HARRISON lives, Mr. Van Buren's vote may not be so great as Gen. Jackson's." May not be, quotha! Harrison will carry the State by 10,000 majority.—The Van Burenites, however, have found out, at last, that old Tippecawoo is strong at home.

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The Courier has received the Columbia (Texas) Telegraph of August 21st. From this, and from the correspondent of the Courier at Galveston, we learn that the people are much occupied with the approaching election, and that the opinion is generally given in favor of the Presidency, Messrs Henry Smith and Branch T. Archer, are also spoken of. The following candidates for the offices are named in the Telegraph:— M. D. Lamm, for the office of Governor; J. J. Jones, Representative for the county of Brazoria. MOSLEY PARKER, Representative for the county of Austin. HENRY WILSON, Senator for the District of Harrisburg and Liberty.

W. H. JACK, Esq., having become a candidate for Congress has resigned his office of Secretary of State. The following letter from Gen. Austin to a friend which he handed us for publication, from which it will be seen that he, (General Austin,) is not being the people as a candidate for President.

CONCEJUA, Aug. 5th, 1856. Dear Sir, I have been nominated by many persons whose opinions I am bound to respect, as a candidate for the office of President of Texas, at the September elections. Influenced by the great governing principle which has regulated my actions since I came to Texas, fifteen years ago, which is, forever to stay in my country in any capacity in which the people might think proper to employ me, I shall not decline the highly responsible and difficult one of President, should the majority of my fellow citizens elect me. My labors and exertions to settle this country and promote its welfare are well known. My object has been the general good, and the permanent liberty and prosperity of Texas. As a clear conscience, that I have been honest and sincere in my attentions, and shall continue to be so, whether I am acting as a private citizen, or as a public officer. In the event of my being proclaimed the President, ordering the election, that the people are requested to say whether they are in favor or not of annexing Texas to the United States. On this point, I shall consider myself bound to do as the majority of the people say. As a citizen, however, I am free to say that I am in favor of annexation, and will do all in my power to effect it with the least possible delay.

Respectfully, your S. F. AUSTIN. To W. H. JACK, Esq., being interrogated by an elector in a series of questions, published in the Telegraph, as to his opinions on the disposition of Santa Anna, the doctrine of Aggravation, and the propriety of annexing Texas to the United States, sends in his reply a letter which he addresses to President Belmont, dated May 27th, in which he declares that the person of Santa Anna ought not to be surrendered—that his professions are false, and that he is a villain and a scoundrel to the human family. "That his life is a tissue of perjury, treachery and perfidy. The letter thus concludes:—"Justice, when he upped sword, stands ready to strike the culprit, while mercy instead of raising her imploring hands to invoke your pardon, admits that clemency to him, would be the most savage barbarity to the whole human family, and yet, this man, in the pursuit of his ambition, will create this man, who is guilty of the violation of every law, both human and divine; this man, whose hands are still striking in the blood of our slaughtered countrymen; this man is to be liberated, turned loose upon the world, to seek for other opportunities to glut his cannibal thirst!"

Forbid it, justice; forbid it, mercy; forbid it, Almighty God! "Yet he is willing to admit that if Texas were to be annexed to the United States, why should we be given him, and that as the other powers were his groveling instruments, they should be kept for exchange. With respect to an agrarian division of land he is firmly opposed to it, and thinks that his proposition is false, and that his friends are so much should not have their titles mortgaged or invalidated even if they own twenty leagues of territory. He is for a "voluntary donation" to that gallant band who served the country in the pursuit of his Madison without success. He is also warmly in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States. He is finally in favor of adopting the constitution as it now stands, and opposed to leaving it upon to amendments.

State Zinc and Amine.—These prisoners it appears, were still at Columbia July 29th. Their fate is uncertain. They may be spared the letter from Galveston says, but the tide of opinion is more against them than it was. The friends of the Mexican cause being concentrated at Matamoras to invade Texas, the belief is they have scattered and disbanded in various directions.

Rascally Estro.—A fresh imported Frenchman at New Orleans, was lately introduced into a boarding house there, representing himself to be an artist—a painter of portraits. Monsieur started his business, and on the first and second trials at his art was highly praised and admired for his skill. He proposed to paint the portrait of his Majesty without charge, and was actually executed her and her three daughters in a group, in exquisite style. The mother and daughters were highly delighted with the picture, and were of course as highly pleased with Monsieur Desmarce. They introduced him to all their friends, and he was quite a favorite with the family. This was not the case for five months, when Monsieur suddenly embarked for New York, in debt to his landlady about 70 dollars, for board, and leaving not only the mother, but two of the daughters in such an unenviable situation for unburied women. He had apparently promised his land-

