Flemingsburg Kentuckian.

BY W. T. CHAPMAN. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1838. New Series. Vol. 1.—No. 29

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

☞ "THE FLEMINGSBURG KENTUCKIAN" 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.

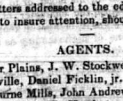
No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid—unless with the consent of the publisher; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will always be regarded as a new engagement.

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

Letters addressed to the editor on business, to insure attention, should be *post paid*.

AGENTS.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.
Elizaville, Daniel Ficklin, jr.
Sherburne Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wilson Wood.
Cross Roads, Bath county, John M. Rice.
Wyoming, John N. Lee.
Martha Mills, Robert C. Fant
Hillsborough, E. H. Hunt.
Maysliick, Kirk & Sanford.
Westliberty, Morgan Co., D. P. Mosely
Owningsville, Bath Co., J. W. Barnes



POETRY.

How beautifully does THOMSON, the poet of the 'Seasons,' describe a spring morning:—

"The meek-eyed morn, mother of dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled east,
Blue through the dusk the smoky currents skim;
And from the bladed field, the fearful hare
Limps awkward, while, long the forest g'ade
The wild deer trip, and, often turning, gaze
At early passenger. Music awakes
The native voice of undissembled joy,
And thick around the woodland hymns arise!
Rous'd by the cock, the soon-clad shepherd leaves
His mossy cottage, where with peace he dwells,
And from the crowded fold, in order drives
His flock, to taste the verdure of the morn."

From the Dublin University Magazine.

SONNET.—ON LAWRENCE PORTRAIT OF LADY PEEL.

BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, LL. D.

A face of saddest beauty. Pale as death
And placid—as the ocean, when the wind
Sleeps gently on its bosom—when no breath
Ruffles its calmness, and the mighty deep
Is hushed and stirless as a child in sleep.
On that proud brow there is the seal of mind;
In those dark eyes lie lightnings which would blind,
If tamed not into meekness; proudly fair
That swan-like neck, round which the clusing hair—
Dark as the night—is twining. Yet even there,
Beneath that mournful glance I deem that care,
(For shadows are *will* dim the bright'st scene,)
Struggles to be still, & strives to seem serene!

From the Baltimore Monument.

FALSE PRIDE.

It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride could not be made like theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as any other vice; for such I held it to be, at least one description of it. Where it is a weakness it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife and extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it was a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community.—Like intemperance it is assuming the shape of a national calamity, and merits the severe reflection of every reformer. Thousands who have gone forth as armed knights upon a crusade against manifest evils, have, in themselves, been slaves to this insidious enemy! Self-love may prompt a man to do a good action, but false pride has never; it is incompatible with its nature. In our own country, its chief mischief consists in making poor a degradation, thus striking at the foundation of our prosperous condition as a people. There never was an age, perhaps, where so much scheming was resorted to, to avoid hard work; no period that could exhibit so many Jerry Diddlers above stairs and below, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation, as the present. The rich man of to-day, is the Lazarus of to-morrow! Fortunes are staken upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. Cities are created by fandemonest! In the morning all eyes are cast upon the master spirit of enterprise, and the evening finds him a disgraced man within the walls of a prison.

Ingenuity itself is thunderstruck at the countless methods adopted to obtain *soft hands*. Why does this disposition so extensively prevail! Certainly not for the security of happiness, for it is fruitful with poignant anxiety—not for health for it frequently enervates and destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, says no man ought to want in this country, who can buy a hatchet and fell a tree: consequently, the remark being true, it cannot be from necessity! False pride whispers 'it is not genteel to work.' How painfully is this illustrated.

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic! very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic! more seldom still. But does not the more fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes! Why is this! is the yard stick more honorable than the jack plane! the goose quill more dignified than the type! Look back twenty or fifty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, at the present time rolling in wealth or spending his annual income of some three thousand dollars per annum in manufacturing *ladies* of his daughters! Does he teach them the usual rudiments of housewifery! Very rarely. Is it because the healthful exercise of domestic duties is disgraceful! Oh no! False pride says 'it would be ungenteel for ladies to work'—as if it would tarnish the fair and delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself.

How supremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable—would feel insulted, if asked if they had ever made a loaf of bread or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate, 'about good society,' 'mixed company,' and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll round, and the thrifty but imprudent parent dies; and then comes the scramble for some ten or twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune appear when apportioned to numerous heirs. The daughters must of course marry gentlemen, for pride dictates it: and the gentlemen must of course squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one iota to the general, substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be a doubt but what honest labor is becoming daily more and more stigmatized! and what follows! A grovelling imitation from the cellar to the garret! A spirit of extravagance in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the same rapid march that it has commenced, and it will be a stigma to earn your 'bread by the sweat of your brow.' Infect the country—the farmer with the same poison that flows through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico: more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest attitude of transient glory, but like a brilliant phenomena that illuminates the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment and as is the case with Spain, sink into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centred in the earth, and we behold in it the strides of internal improvement—the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill, and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind in their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and indolence does not more retard its usefulness than false pride does to make it into disrepute—just as the turning a single valve makes powerless the mightiest engine.

From the New York Star.

STEAM SHIP SIRIUS AND GREAT WESTERN.

SPLENDID SIGHT FROM THE BATTERY.

Yesterday was a day of unusual joy and excitement in this city, it being almost universally considered as the beginning of a new era in the history of Atlantic navigation. The steam ship Sirius having arrived Sunday night, thousands assembled to see her as soon as the news spread about the city; she was anchored but a short distance from the Castle, and the crowds upon the Battery had a fair view of her from that promenade. The sun shone with unusual clearness, and the weather was as fine as could be wished.

The Sirius sailed from Cork on the evening of the 4th instant, and made the Highlands of New York at six o'clock, P. M. on the 22d,—thus making the passage in 16 days, and having on board 47 passengers. During the day, her sides were thronged by small boats filled with passengers to view this fine vessel from the old world, as curiosity seemed to be highly delighted with thieving of the stranger over the deep! It was announced about one o'clock, by telegraph, that the steamer Great Western was off the Hook, when additional thousands poured down Broadway, and the Battery at 2 P. M. presented a most brilliant appearance. The crowd resembled one of the leading of the Nation's Guest, "La Fayette," and there was an increase of it in numbers till 4 P. M.

The smoke of the Great Western was seen in the horizon ascending in black volumes long before her hull was visible. The ship, however, soon came in sight, and as she passed Bedlow's Island, received a salute from the Fort of 26 guns. She approached the Battery through a fleet of row boats and small craft sprinkled over the surface, and was cheered apparently by every one. She soon ranged along side the Castle, sailed round the Sirius, which vessel gave her a salute—when the crowd from the wharves, Castle, boats, &c., gave her three hearty cheers, which was returned by those on board. She then pursued her course up the East River and came to anchor near Pike Street. This successful experiment, and this new era of steam packets between this and England, gave life and joy to all.

Tonage, 1320 tons; best berths, 150; berths for crew, 26; do. for engineers, firemen and officers, 40; 2 engines by Maudsley & Field, 400 horse power, 200 each; diameter of cylinder, 73½ inches; length of stroke, 7 feet; coal stowage, 600 tons, or enough for 40 tons per diem, for 20 days.

The whole sum expended on this splendid ship does not amount to less than 50,000., of which 21,373l. 15s. 10d. has been expended for ship-building, 12,500l. for the engines, about 1000l. for the fittings up, furniture and paintings of the grand saloon, and the remainder for rigging, equipments, stores, and coals.

The Great Western left Kingroad, Bristol, 2 o'clock, April 7th, and here she was 2 o'clock, April the 23d, in only 16 days,—thus bringing England nearer to us than many parts of our own country. This has been done in a season of the year, not of summer sunshine, but of gales, storms, sleet and hail,—and thus the *experiment* of steam navigation across the Atlantic is no longer an experiment, but a plain matter of fact. The thing has been done triumphantly. Dr. Lardner may reason as philosophically as he pleases, of its impossibility, but here are the ships! It is a great event then, we declare it. It is a new era. Though an ocean parts us, we are linked now with our father land.

People of the same origin and of the same tongue, being parted no longer, but united in a common brotherhood. We hope the event will be celebrated. It is worthy of a festival. Too much cannot be said about it. To the brave commanders in these exploring expeditions, too much praise cannot be awarded—and of the experiment, as one of trade and commerce, too much encouragement cannot be given. Let us have a national jubilee thereupon, and then go on and build steam ships ourselves, as soon as we buy the keels or get the machinery.

The New York Express says—"The Sirius is a beautiful model—700 tons—320 horse power—schooner rigged. Notwithstanding she had very rough weather, she came over with perfect safety. Passengers are delighted with her performance.

Her boilers were supplied the whole way with fresh water, by means of a distilling apparatus, which converted the salt into fresh water. The distilling worms, (small copper tubes,) measure, as is reported to us, near four miles.

From Miss Martineau's Retrospect of Western Travel.

The Supreme Court at Washington.—At some moments this court presents a singular spectacle. I have watched the assemblage while the Chief Justice was delivering a judgment;—the three judges on either hand gazing more like learners than associates.—Webster standing firm as a rock, his large, deep set eyes wide awake, his lips compressed, and his countenance in that intense stillness which instantly fixes the eye of the stranger;—Clay leaning against the desk in an attitude whose grace contrasts strangely with the slovenly make of his dress, his snuff box for the moment unopened in his hand, his small grey eye and placid half smile conveying an expression of pleasure which redeems his face from its usual unaccountable commonness;—the Attorney General, with his fingers playing among his papers, his quick black eye and thin tremulous lips for once fixed, his small face, pale with thought, contrasting remarkably with the other two;—these men, absorbed in what they are listening to, thinking neither of themselves nor of each other, while they are watched by the groups of idlers and listeners around them, the newspaper corps, the stragglers from the far West, the gay ladies in their waving plumes, and the members of either House that have stopped in to listen—all these have I seen at one moment constitute one silent assemblage, while the mild voice of the aged Chief Justice sounded through the Court.

SELF-MADE MEN.

BY GOV. EVERETT.

West, the famous painter, was the son of a Quaker in Philadelphia; he was too poor at the beginning of his career, to purchase canvas and colors, and he rose eventually to be the first artist in Europe; and President of the Royal Academy in London. Count Rumford was the son of a farmer in Woburn; he never had the advantage of College education, but used to walk down to Cambridge, to hear the lectures on natural philosophy. He became one of the most eminent philosophers in Europe, founded the Royal Institution in London, and had the merit of bringing forward Sir Humphrey Davy, as lecturer on chemistry in that establishment.

Robert Fulton was a portrait painter in Pennsylvania, without friends or fortune. By his successful labor in perfecting the steam navigation, he made himself one of the greatest benefactors of man. Whitney, the son of a Massachusetts farmer, was a mechanist. His cotton gin, according to Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court of the United States, trebled the value of all the cotton lands at the South, and has had an incalculable influence on the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the world.

Are any of my young friends ready to exclaim, "I never can become thus distinguished *if I try!*" No one can tell what he can accomplish until he first makes the trial. It is the want of perseverance, combined with indolence, and often with absolute laziness, that keeps thousands in ignorance who might be wise.

COLONIZATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The following statements of a correspondent of the N. York Observer concerning the Colonization cause in Mississippi, are most interesting.

NATCHEZ, 16th March, 1838.

Mr. EDITOR.—Presuming it will not be uninteresting to your readers to learn something of colonization movements in this section of the Union, I send you an account of a meeting on that subject.—The eighth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, was held on the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. It was a meeting of unusual interest, and has given an impulse to colnization, in this city and state which will be felt. A respectable audience attended, and in the absence of the president. Dr. Stephen Duncan, the chair was taken by Dr. John Ker, a Vice President. The meeting was opened with Prayer by Rev. Mr. Paige of the Protestant Episcopal church of this city.

The Annual report was read by Rev R. S. Finley, the agent of the Society.—The report set forth, principally the doings of the Society during the past year. The following are a few of the facts embraced in it: The Society has been from its commencement auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, until about two years since, when an indepedent orgaization was resolved upon for the planting a colony on the western coast of Africa, with special reference to the removal thither of the free people of color of this state. A large territory has been purchased in about five degrees north latitude, (south of the other American Colonies,) bordering on the Sinoe river, a large and navigable stream, and has been named "MISSISSIPPI IN AFRICA." A town has been laid out on the side of the Sinoe called GREENVILLE," where a settlement was commenced in Nov. 1836, by a company of acclimated persons from the Colony of Monrovia. In May last, the schooner Oriental sailed from New Orleans for this colony, having on board Rev. J. F. C. FINLEY as Govenor, and Dr. J. D. BLODGETT as Lieutenant Govenor and Colonial Physician and carrying out supplies for the colonists. They arrived in July last, and found every thing ready for their reception—the settlement has been commenced under very favorable auspices. A second expediton destined to this colony is now fitting out at New Orleans, to sail in a few days, with thirty four emigrants of excellent character from this state, twenty seven of whom have been emancipated by one planter, Mr. Anketol, who is now in New Orleans with them, purchasing supplies for their outfit. Mr. A. has been for some time past *preparing* his slaves for their freedom, and the consequence shows that it has not been a useless preparation. He has employed, during the past year, a pious young man to instruct them in the principles of the Christain religion, and his labors have been attended with encouraging results. These comprise all his slaves. Of the remaining seven emigrants, three were emancipated in this county, and four are free negroes from this city. They go out in the fine brig Mail, of 180 tons burthen, which has been purchased in part by this Society, and is run as a regular packet between the United States and the American colonies on the African coast. The Society has received into its treasury during the year just closed, $14,000 from this county alone. The whole amount I do not know. At the close of the meeting a subscription of several hundred dollars was taken up. The Society is greatly indebted for its success thus far in the enterprise it has undertaken to the efficient zeal of their agent Mr. Finley. It is expected that the report will be published.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Finley stated that the late Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, had left to the Colonization Society, by will his entire estate, supposed to be worth at least $400,000, and had about 170 slave who were to be emancipated, and the proceeds of the estate to be applied to their benefit in their removal and settlement in Africa, under the direction of the Colonization Society.

It is also stated, that the Louisiana Col. Society have recently purchased a territory in Africa, where they intend soon commence a colony for the free blacks of that State.

A fierce encounter occurred in Natchez on the 20th inst., between Col. Nicholas, of that place, and Mr. Bowie, of another part of Mississippi, growing of a previous difficulty between Nichols and the brother of Bowie. Twodays before the encounter Bowie arrived at Natchez and from the time of his arrival proclaimed his intention to fight Nichols. At length, Nichols, informed that Bowie stood in the porch of a hotel, made a step from the hotel, door into the porch, with his pistol cocked in his hand and snapped at him. Bowie drew and made an ineffectual fire just as Nichols retired into the house. Advancing upon Nichols without being able to draw another weapon, Nichols beat him very severely over the head with his pistol, which was a large one. In the scuffle Nichols threw Bowie. The latter got his right arm around the neck of the former, pressing him closely to him, and at the same time drawing with his left arm a Bowie knife, with which he inflicted several severe gashes on the back and neck of his antagonist. Nichols cried out that he was a murdered man, and they were separated. Neither was mortally wounded. Bowie cut his own hand and arms severely.

Louisville Journal

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BABOON. Flocks of baboons are known to infest the gardens' in the suburbs of Calcutta.—A native woman of Soorah left a child on a bed in her compound, be neared with oil (a native practic,) and went away a minute or two. No sooner had she left the place, than a large baboon jumped from a tree close by, and taking the infant in his embraced ran up the tree again. The cries of the child immediately brought the mother to the spot, with many others. It was plain the child was well treated by the baboon, for he handled it with much kindness. Some plantain being placed under the tree the baboon came down and secured the fruit, but did not let go his hold on the child although the people hid themselves. Soon it grew less sceptial, and placing the child on terra firma, ate another plantain At this moment the people appeared and shouted, thinking to terrify the the monkey from his charge; but the animal was not to be so caught. It seized the child again and leaped from one tree to another, and so on pursued by the people screaming and shouting for a quarter of an hour or more. The baboon was then observed to leap over a tree without its victim; this was alarming for none could guess what had become of the child, until they heard its cries. It was then found, uninjuried, embedded in the rotten trunk of the tree the baboon was seen last on.—[Panbury's Oriental Herald.

A gentleman in Alabama was poisened a few days ago by a kind of bark, which he mistook for that of the slippery elm.—He "barked up the wrong tree," as our friend of the United States Gazette once remarked upon a somewhat similar occasion.

A few days ago, there was a most savage fist-fight between a Tory editor of Hagerstown, Md., and a member of the Md. Legislature one of the 19 notorious recusants'. The editor struck the recusant upon the spectacles knocking a fragment of them into the ball of his eye, and then, by way of finishing the work which he had so well begun, thrust his finger into the eye and actually tore it from the socket. The editor calls himself a conservative, but we think that his operations upon the recusant fairly entitle him to be considered a *destructive*.

The comparative quantity of Sugar, Tea, &c., consumed in England and France is nearly as follows: Sugar, four pounds in England to one in France; Tea, one hundred to one; Coffee, eight to twenty; Tobacco, sixteen to seven; Wine, six gallons in England to seven hundred in France; spirituous liquors, twenty eight to five; beer, four hundred and twenty-nine millions of gallons in England against one hundred and fifty millions in France.

Falls of St. Marie.—The Legislature of Michigan have passed the bill authorising the construction of a ship canal around these falls.

A man named Thomas, Post Master at Broad Mountain, (Pa.) was arrested a few days since, charged with opening letters and purloining money. He was brought to Philadelphia for trial, and is now confirmed in Moyamensing Prison.—*Philad. Herald.*

The Boston Courier states that Dunham the Cashier, was not sentenced as was expected. His previous character is represented as irreproachable. Nothing but incapacity to perform his duties is charged on him although a case of technical perjury is certainly made out. The mention to quash the indictment against the twelve directors of the Lafayette Bank was argued. It was sustained by the fact that no offence punishable by the law has been committed nor if committed, could the defendants be indicted jointly.

Breach marriage Promise.—Miss Abigail Ann McGary, of Schoharie Co. has recovered at the Circuit Court just closed at Cattskill, $1200 of Mr. Lawrence Bradon, Greene Co. for a breach of marriage promise. The parties are highly respectable, but the evidence, according to the Cattskill Messenger, was much of it too *obscene* for publication. This is one way of subserving morals.

Several boats made of cast iron, fixed upon cradles, were carried up the city rail road on Saturday. We understood that they were constructed for canal boats and rail road cars.—*Phlad. U. S. Gaz.*

The Buffalo Com. Advertiser of the 17th says, that a report was brought the evening before, that Gov. Arthur and Capt, Drew had been shot at Toronto.

Small Pox among the Indians.—The Green Bay Democrat says that "the small pox is raging to a considerable extent among the Menomonee Indians. Between 40 and 50 have died within the last four weeks. Their condition is said to be miserable in the extreme."

The Ohio Statesman mentions an instance of a successful attempt to cultivate the Coffee plant in that State.

The Rail-road between Richmond and Petersburg will be finished and in operation by the 15th June next.

National Convention.—The Boston Atlas states that the 1st Monday in December 1839, has been finally agreed upon by a convention of the Whig members of Congress, for holding the Whig National Convention.

The estimated amount of American Stocks held in Europe, is one hundred and ten millions of dollars.

The Board of Directors of the Planter's Bank, Nashville, Tenn., have determined to issue Post Notes, payable at the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, twelve months after date, to the amount of $500,000.

The Collector of the Port of New York has been instructed to receive the notes of all specie paying Banks in the city of New York, which do not issue notes under the denomination of $5.

In response to a requisition of General Scott, the Governor of Tennessee has called into service one regiment of 10 companies, and one battullion of 5 companies, to serve in aiding the removal of the Cherokee Indians.

Stage Accidents.—We learn from the Gazette, that the Georgetown and Lexington stage upset on Sunday morning last, and injuried Mr. Ficklin, who was a passenger. On Monday the Lexington and Winchester stage upset injuring four passengers. On the same day the stage for Versailles, upset in Mulberry street, none of the passengers, however were injuried.

Lexington Intelligence.

THE AMERICAN SHIP CAPTAIN.—It becomes our duty, at times, as chroniclers of passing events, to record occurrences tending to depreciate the human character, it is doubly gratifying often to have it in our power to relate circumstances that elevate and illume it. The statement, given below, of the noble conduct of Capt. Wm. Perry, of the ship Commerce, of this port, must excite a thrill of pleasure in the bosom of every friend of the distressed. Capt. P. it will be recollected by many of our readers, a number of years since, commanded a schooner called the Eliza Ann, from a northern port, lumber loaded, bound to Charleston, which sprung a leak on the passage. A vessel fell in with her and offered to take off the crew. The gallant Captain would not abandon his craft, while a hope of saving her remained, and refused to accept the kind offer of his brother commander. His mate, and several of the seamen, however, left him, and arrived at this port, announcing that the abandoned vessel was in a hopeless state—but a few days intervened, however, before the old and shattered Eliza Ann, made her appearance, and landed her cargo in safety. The lady of the Captain was on board the schooner at the time, and no entreaties could induce the better half of this gallant son of Neptune to leave her side, but with a courage which should have shamed the cravens who dared not do what woman would, she firmly declared that she would stand by her husband and his ship, sink or swim. There was a lady passenger on board the E. A. at the same time, and if our memory serves us right, she remained with Mrs. Perry, rather than leave her to go on board the other vessel, alone. The Insurance office complimented Captain P. at the time for his conduct.—*Charleston Gaz.*

From the Massillon Gazette.

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVE.

War has been reckoned a glorious trade. There is a "pride, and pomp, and circumstances" about it, extremely captivating to the young and ardent, who have only had the opportunity of seeing it in its holiday dress. Could it always exhibit itself in pageantry and parade, it would be indeed, a glorious, if not useful, art; but there is an under current of misery in its action and results never seen by the romantic, that strips from it its adventitious tinsel, and presents it naked, the fruitful parent of pain and degradation. The victorious general, surrounded by gaily decorated staff, with a highly disciplined and tastefully uniformed line of soldiers in his front, presents a different aspect from that which must have met the eye when surveying the carnage on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

Our citizens, yesterday morning, were introduced to the acquaintance of John Wood, a man whose tale of sorrow could not fail of interesting the heart, however callous, or however prone to incredulity.—A meagre sketch can only be given now. The simple history of his misfortunes may hereafter be presented to the world—and, if given with a master hand, will command the interest, and enlist the sympathy of the American public, when the mawkish productions of fiction, which now cumber our bookstores and insult our taste shall have become despised and forgotton.

In the war of 1812 *John Wood*, now fifty years old, was a young and industrious farmer in Bracken county, Kentucky He was the husband of a young and interesting woman and the father of two infant children. He was living in happiness on a farm, which he had earned by his industry, when the gallant captain Butler, who afterwards fell at the capture of the British batteries, at Fort Meigs, raised his flag and solicited the hardy Kentuckians of Bracken county, to enrol themselves among the defenders of their country.—John Wood was one of the number. He suffered all the privations to which the chivalric army of the north-west was exposed, during the disastrous campaign which resulted in the defeat of Winchester at the River Raisin. By good fortune, escaped the tomahawk of the savage allies of Great Britain, and was sent, a prisoner of war, to Quebec. He was next, with other American prisoners, despatched in a transport to Plymouth, in England. From Plymouth, accompanied by a crowd of fellow prisoners, he was about to be transferred to Dartmoor—that well remembered scene of British cruelty and British cowardice—when he found an opportunity to elude his guards and make his escape.—He wandered through the country, stealing through byways, until he found himself at Bristol. Hunger compelled him to enter a grocery, the head quarters of a British press gang. Here he was pressed, and despite his protestations that he was a citizen of the United States, and a fugitive prisoner of war, facts which might have been easily proven by reference to the military authorities at Plymouth, he was hurried on board of his Majesty's frigate Sea Horse, then the flag ship of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, and compelled to bear arms against his countrymen.

On board the Sea Horse were several other Americans, who like Wood, had fallen victims to the British system of impressment. They determined on desertion, and when lying in the Port of St. Johns, they succeeded in securing a boat, during an extremely dark night, and attempted to reach the eastern coast of Maine. They were instantly pursued, and were obliged to desert their boat, on the shore of New Brunswick, and seek safety in the woods. After wandering about for two days, exhausted with cold, and hunger and fatigue, they were apprehended by a party of British soldiers and again transferred to the Sea Horse. The punishment that followed this act of desertion was inflicted with all that ingenious refinement of cruelty for which the British navy is so celebrated.

The Sea Horse, attached to the squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was shortly afterwards ordered into the Chesapeake, and took an active part in the robbing, burning, and murdering of the defenceless inhabitants of the coast. Mr. Wood and the impressed Americans were never permitted to leave their vessel.—He was on board on the night when Sir Peter Parker met his fate on shore. A few days subsequent to this event, he in company with seven other impressed Americans, attempted an escape, in broad daylight, by boldly jumping into a boat along side, and pulling rapidly for the shore. One of the number was shot by the sentinel on duty. The others reached the beach, but were apprehended, immediately on landing, by a party of marauders belonging to the Sea Horse.

By order of Admiral Cockburn, they were sent in irons to Nova Scotia, where, after undergoing the formality of a mock trial, they were sentenced to be shot.—The sentence however, was commuted to *service for life* in His Britannic majesty's navy, in the East Indies. They were accordingly shipped to England, and thence, with a regiment of newly levied recruits, despatched to Calcutta. For twenty-one years, Mr. Wood served as a private soldier in the East India service, and eighteen months since, when broken down in spirit and in constitution, he was permitted to leave the army and sail for England. Destitute and heart broken, he reached London stated his case to the United States Consul, and by him was furnished with the means of reaching N. York. He left N. York in January, and wended his weary pilgrimage towards the home of his childhood.

It is now twenty-six years since he left his wife and children in Kentucky, and not one syllable has he heard, relative to their situation, since the moment of their separation. The citizens here forced a few dollars upon him, for, poor and decrepid as he is, he still possesses all the pride of a Kentuckian, and sent him on his way in the stage to Wellsville, from which town he intends to embark on a steam boat for Agusta, in Kentucky.

Fancy cannot help asking—what now is that home to which the war broken wanderer is returning? Will the wife of his youth be ready, in the fidelity of her early love, to hail the restoration of her long husband? Or, will her duty and affections be given to another? Or, will she be reposing beneath the clods of the valley!—And his children! If living, they must have long since entered upon the busy scenes of life. Will they take the weary pilgrim to their homes and to their bosoms? A thousand overpowering emotions must rush upon the old man's heart, as his weary footstep approaches the spot that was once his home? Fancy cannot fill the picture. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" support the aged wanderer, in that eventful moment, which is soon to witness, either the extacy of his happiness or the utter desolation of his hopes.

From the Franklin Farmer.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRANKFORT, April 16, 1838.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in pursuance of adjournment. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read by the Recording Secretary, the President, Hon. Chilton Allan, presented an address to the Society, which, on motion of Mr. John Lewis, was ordered to be published in the Franklin Farmer.

Mr. Tho. B. Stevenson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft and present a memorial to the next General Assembly, praying an adequate annual appropriation, to be expended under the direction of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in such manner as may be deemed by the Legislature, best calculated to promote and improve the Agriculture of the State.

Which resolution was adopted; and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, to execute the duty it imposes, viz: Hon. J. T. Morehead, John Lewis, Dr. C. J. Blackburn and Tho. B. Stevenson.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the President was requested to appoint committees, instructed to furnish on behalf of the Society, essays on the best modes of breeding, rearing and feeding cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules, and the best breeds of each; also committees to ascertain the best modes of cultivating corn, small grain, grasses, hemp, tobacco, roots, &c.; on the best modes of fencing; on the means of improving the horticulture of the State; on the implements of husbandry; on domestic and moral economy; on the dairy, &c.; which several committees are instructed to ascertain all the improvements which have been made and which are susceptible in their departments; to give a statement of the various breeds of animals now existing in Kentucky; and they are to report the same at any time during the year, through the columns of the Franklin Farmer, or at farthest at the next annual meeting of the Society. The President was further requested to appoint committees to investigate other subjects and make reports in like manner, which might be deemed useful to the agricultural public.

[The several committees, required by this resolution, will be announced as soon as appointed.]

On motion, the President was requested to accompany the announcement of the committees, with a circular address, appealing to the patriotism and public spirit of all the intelligent friends of agriculture in Kentucky, to aid in the labor of this Society.

Governor Morehead moved the following resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted, viz:

Resolved, That each member present, be held pledged to furnish at least one essay for publication in the Franklin Farmer, under his own proper signature, on some useful agricultural subject; and that the absent members also, be requested to do likewise.

On motion of Mr. R. W. Scott,

Resolved, That this Society, having learned that a bill has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, providing for a depository of useful seeds, plants, &c., received from foreign countries, and for the gratuitous distribution of the same, request our Senators and Representatives to aid in the passage of said bill.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Franklin Farmer, and that all the papers in Kentucky, friendly to the object of the Society, be requested also to copy them. And then the Society adjourned.

CHILTON ALLAN, *Pres't.*

R. W. SCOTT, *Rec. Sec'y.*

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—We are happy to perceive, at length, a gleam of light through the gloom and mist which have hovered over the relations between the United States and Mexico.

The danger of immediate hostile demonstrations on either side has passed away.—Upon this change in the prospect before us we have a right to congratulate our readers.

A message was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, transmitting a report, in partial compliance with a resolution of that body, calling for such farther information as the President might be disposed to communicate from our relations with Mexico. The documents which make part of this report being in the hands of the Committee of Foreign Relations, we cannot now obtain a copy to publish them at large. We have glanced an eye over them, however, and we learn from them that a direct proposition has been made by the Government of Mexico to refer the differences between that Republic and the United States to the arbitration of a third power, and that the offer *has been accepted* by the President of the United States.

Nat. Intelligencer.

As far back as the 20th December last, it appears, M. Martinez, the Mexican Minister to the United States; communicated official information of the law passed by the General Congress of Mexico on the 20th of May last, authorizing the President of that Republic to submit the differences between it and this Government to the arbitration of any friendly power.

Very recently, under date of New Orleans, April 7, M. Martinez has addressed an official letter to Mr. Secretary Forsyth, declaring the readiness of the Executive of Mexico to carry that law into full effect, and assuring our Government that his Government "will with pleasure, and with the utmost "good faith, submit to the decision of the "power which may be chosen by common "accord." To this frank and friendly offer the Mexican Minister adds for his Government, that "it is always disposed to a definitive and formal settlement, by means of "which new difficulties between the two na"tions may be avoided, and the differences "which have disturbed their harmony may be "redressed."

To this letter Mr. Forsyth replies, in a despatch, from which we transcribe the following essential and important passage:

"I have had the honor to receive and have "laid before the President your note of the "7th instant, proposing a reference to a third "power of the reclamations of the Government of the United States and the Mexican "Republic. I am directed to acquaint you in "reply that whatever may be the anxiety of "this Government to obtain satisfaction for "wrongs inflicted upon its citizens, it appre"ciates too highly those principles of philan"throphy to which you allude, to be desirous "of proceeding to extremities when they can "be honorably avoided, and without doing in"justice to those whose interests it is bound "to protect. Your proposition, which you "have transmitted on the first article of the law "of the Mexican Congress of the 20th of "May, a copy of which was communicated "with your note to this Department of the "23d of December last, which is in these "words: [Here follows, in Spanish, a copy "of the article alluded to,] is consequently "accepted, and I will be ready to enter with "you into the negotiation of a convention, "upon the basis of that article, for the pur"pose of arranging the particulars of the ar"bitration, whenever you shall present your"self clothed with competent powers. The "posture of the relations between the two "countries makes it proper that this should be "done immediately as the President will not "feel himself authorized to recommend any "suspension of the action of Congress, to "whom this whole subject has been referred, "before a convention of arbitration has been "concluded between the two Governments."

It is highly gratifying to observe the zealous exertions made by the newspaper press throughout the country in behalf of Education. We boast the exalted appellation of a self governed people, and admit that the only durable basis of our free institutions is the possession of knowledge on the part of the mass of the people, and yet, humiliating as the confession is, we must in candor say that the systems of public education existing among some of the king-governed nations are infinitely better than any thing of the kind that is possessed by some of our States. There, monarchs find that to make their thrones secure they must instruct their subjects, and possess themselves of their fidelity through the medium of their intelligence. Here the people, claiming to be the source of all power, and to exercise sovereignty through those who may be selected to do their bidding, fail to acquire for themselves the knowledge without which power becomes an instrument to carry into effect the behests of passion. As we remarked above, the press is endeavoring to correct this evil, and has, we are happy to think, done much towards effecting the end, but there is still wanting the hearty concurrence on the part of the community which can alone crown these exertions with perfect and entire success. Let the friends of Education bestir themselves, and step forward zealously to carry out the policy indicated by the press, the conductors of which, let their zeal be what it may, are but individuals whose exertions unaided by public opinion will be comparatively unavailing.—*Balt. American.*

From the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

Reply to the letter of E. C. Delavan, Esq., to the Queen of England, accompanying a present, to her Majesty, of Mr. Sargent's temperance tales.

By a late packet the following has been received by Mr. Delavan, in reply to his letter published in our October number. The value of the reciprocal communication will be perceived by such as consider that in Europe an individual moves a nation. If this youthful female, elevated to the providence of God to the throne of Britain, could by this or any other incident be induced to blot out the plague-spot of drunkenness from her dominions, what prosperity would she impart to the millions sitting at her feet; what a diadem of glory would she secure to herself in the eyes of all future generations.

E. C. Delavan, Esq. Ballston Centre, Sar. Co. State of N. York.

St. James' Palace, Jan. 8, 1838.

SIR:—I have had the honor to submit your letter to her majesty, and have sincere pleasure in being able to inform you that the Queen has very graciously been pleased to acquiesce in the request therein expressed, and to accept of the four small volumes of Temperance Tales which accompanied it.—Her majesty at the same time was pleased to command me to convey to you the expression of the entire satisfaction of this mark of your attention.

The subject indeed would not fail to create great interest. The efforts which are now making, both in America and in this country, for the suppression of the besetting sin of intemperance, cannot but meet with her majesty's approbation; and I think it will be gratifying to you to know that those passages in your letter which relate to your residence in England, and the effects likely to be produced here by an abandonment of this pernicious vice, are fully appreciated; and more particularly that passage which assures her majesty that "your fervent prayer is, that England, the land of our fathers, may experience her full share of the benefit of this great reformation." I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. GLOVER,
Her Majesty's Librarian.

POTATOES.—Many farmers from an idea that potatoes if planted early will not keep through the winter, delay putting them in until late in May and the beginning of June, but from experience we can state, that the idea is without being well grounded. Last year we planted one crop of potatoes on the 4th of April, and those which we have left are as sound as they were the day they were dug. There is another notion that prevents early planting, that we think without force: We allude to the impression that prevails, that potatoes when early planted become pithy. This so far as our experience goes is not the case. By getting them in in good season, they have time to grow and to become mellow and ripened before the time for taking them up arrives in the fall, and will, in nine cases out of ten, yield a great many more than when their time of planting is delayed.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Soaking Corn to Feed Horses.—A gentleman who resides in Baltimore county, and who is one of the most successful farmers in our vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least one-third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses. His plan is this: He has two hogheads placed in his cellar, where they are secure from freezing. These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked he commences feeding, giving to his horses but two-thirds the usual quantity allowed. As one of these hogsheads becomes empty, he refills it; and by the time the other is empty the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way, the cobs become so softened that the horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one-third more to his stock of feed. He assures me, that his horses eat the cobs with avidity, keep in good order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our informant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing, compared with the great saving effected.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

QUAKER ECONOMY.—A judge, on a journey, fell in company with a Quaker. "Sir," said the judge, "how is it that you Quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets!"

Quaker.—"By and by I will tell thee."

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern.—The judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the Quaker to drink; but he refused, saying 'I have no need.' The judge then called for two quarts of oats for his horse, and the Quaker for four for his.

Quaker.—Now I will tell thee: we drink no spiritous the taverns. How much didst thou pay for thy bitters!

Judge—Sixpence.

Quaker—How much for thy oats!

J.—Sixpence.

Q.—My oats cost me sixpence; and what good did thy bitters do thee!

J.—They procured an appetite.

Q.—Abstinence gives me an appetite.—Thus you see that we spend no more than thou, and our horses are fat. But I have not done with thee yet. I see silver buckles on thy shoes; how much did they cost?

J.—Nine dollars.

Q.—How long hast thou had them!

J.—Eight years.

Q.—Do they answer any better service than my strings!

J.—No.

Q.—With nine dollars we should have bought five stock; and at the expiration of five years we should have had fifteen head of cattle. Here thou seest we can have money in our pockets. Instead of wearing silver on our shoes, we have leather strings.

Christopher Columbus.—We copy from a Paris paper the following paragraph, which appears to settle authentically the question of the birth place of Columbus.

GENOA, Feb. 22.

Until now the birth place of Christopher Columbus has been exactly known. While the biographers of this illustrious navigator all agree on the point that he was born in the state of Genoa, they differ as to the precise locality of his birth place. According to some authorities he was born in the village of Cogoro, to others at Cugureto or at Cuccaro in Monferat. Now all doubts on this subject are removed.—M. Isnardi, a distinguished Piedmontese archologist, has just discovered in the archives of Genoa, the authentic proof that Christopher Columbus was born at Colegnetto, in the republic of Genoa. This document is a letter written by the government of this state, dated November 7th, 1586, to their Abassador Doria, at Madrid, which contains the following passage:—"Christoper Columbus, of Colognetto, an illustrious man, as you must know, since you are in Spain, has, as we are informed, ordered in his will, that there shall be built at Genoa, a house which shall bear his name, and that an income shall be established for the preservation of this building," &c. &c.

Frauds in the Custom House.—It is currently reported that for some time past, a regular system of defrauding the revenue by importing high priced cloths at the duties on cheap cloths. This required collusion on the part of the officer in the Custom House charged with selecting the packages to be examined, and is supposed to be done in this wise:

A. B. imports ten packages, numbered from 1 to 10—No. 1 and 10 containing cheap cloths—the intermediate ones high priced cloths. The Custom House officer directs according to arrangement, Nos. 1 and 10 to be examined; and they being found of the qualities specified, the whole invoice is passed; and thus, cloths worth 5 or $6 per yard were entered at the duties of cloths worth only $1,25.

The suspected importers are said to have fled, and the recent resignation of Mr Campbell, soon after his promotion to the Deputy Collectorship by the new Collector, seems to fix upon him suspicion of being implicated in these fradulent transactions.

It is hardly necessary to add, that neither the present Collector, nor his predecessor, are in any way compromited by these frauds.—*New York Amer.*

Fatal Casualty.—The Galena Democrat of the 1st states, that on the Saturday previous, four Englishmen in ascending Fever River in a skiff, were upset, by which accident three of them were drowned. The bodies of two were subsequently found an inquest was held, but verdict not reported. They are said to have been all intoxicated before they started, and bottles of whiskey were found in the pockets of the two taken from the water. "If thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—DEVIL.

NOTICE.

W. E. GAYLE and JOS. MEANS, have placed in my hands, the *Books, Accounts* and *Notes*, of the firm of Gayle and Means, with a view of having their business closed. All those indebted to them for leather or beef, are requested to call and settle by payment or note, as speedily as possible—the parties having instructed me pre-emptorily, to place in the hands of officers, the claims against those who do not comply with this call at a very early day.—Their books, &c., will be found at my office, Main Cross street, East side, between Mc Dowell and Thomas' Drug Store, and W. P. Boyd's Saddler shop.

THOS. CROOP.

Flemingsburg, Dec. 22, 1837. 9—tf

NOTICE.

MR. George Barker, Francis F. Barker and William T. Craig, please take notice, that I shall apply at the next May term of the Fleming County Court, to have three Commissioners appointed to convey to me as the assignee of Archibald McLain, all the interest of Jno. and Whitfield Craig, and Arthur Fox's heirs, in and to a certain tract or tracts of land, within the bounds of Perkins' Patent, as described in an agreement dated 15th March, 1815, between the said Jno. and Whitfield Craig, and Arthur Fox's heirs; and the claimants under said Perkins' Pent. When and where you may attend if you see proper.

ROBERT LYTLE, *Assignee of Arch'd McLain.*

Jan. 26, 1838. 14-3m

THE FINE HORSE

TWOLETON, JR.

(A Colt of old Tuoleton of Virginia,)

WILL stand the present season in Flemingsburg, at the stable of Mr. C. V. Anderson. Those wishing to improve their stock will find it to their interest to avail themselves of this opportunity, at least, to call and examine for themselves, before they make engagements. I have no hesitation in saying that in point of blood he has as many valuable crosses as any horse in Kentucky, as for form and appearance, I will only say gentlemen judge for yourselves. Owing to the derangements of our currency, &c. this valuable horse will be permitted to stand very low. For pedigree, &c. see bills.

JOHN N. PROCTOR.

April 13, 1838. 25-3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of their Drugs and Medicines, are desirous of having the books of the concern closed as soon as possible; therefore all those indebted, will please come forward immediately and close their accounts either by note or cash.

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

April 27, 1838. 27-tf

SALE OF

TANYARD.

I WILL sell at *Public Sale* to the highest bidder, the

TANYARD & DWELLING HOUSE,

lately purchased by me of William E. Gayle, on Monday 21st of May. The property is valuable, and well situate. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—They shall be liberal.

L. W. ANDREWS.

April 27, 1838. 27-d

SIR FRETFUL.

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

PETERSBURG, 15th October, 1831.

I certify the brown horse, *Sir Fretful*, was sired by Arab, his dam by Virginian, his g. dam by Old Sir Archer. She was known by the name of Rarity; and was run many races. She was also the full sister of Stockholder, the most popular horse of Tennessee.

JAS. J. HARRISON.

For the present he will say no more to his friends and others, engaged in farming like himself, than he desires, and is determined to stand him lower than any horse of similar qualities is stood in Kentucky. For particulars as to terms, &c., see bills in due time.

PAUL M. WILLIAMS.

March 16, 1838. 21-tf

COMBINATION of literary talent: Mrs. Hale and Miss Leslie. The Lady's Book, having a larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical in America. A colored plate of the fashions in every number, Important announcement.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangment by which the Lady's Book and Lady's American Magazine, were united, and to be edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, it is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with Miss Leslie, author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain a plate of superbly colored fashions.

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favors he has received from his kind friends the public. From among the many female writers of America, perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that Mrs. Sigourney, the Hemans of America, and Gnreeville ellen, are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to shew what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each number also contains two pages of fashionable music—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Goodhue, Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. McKenzie, L. L. D., B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Mells, Greenville Mellen, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, R. T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, Mrs Embury, Mrs. Climan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs Woodnell, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.—The terms of the Lady's Book are Three dollars per annum, or two copies for Five dollars, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY.

Literary Rooms, Chesnut Street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The novels of the celebrated D'Israeli, Godey's edition. Vivian Grey, Contarini Fleming, Rise of Iskander, the Young Duke, Wondrous Tale of Alroy, Henrietta Temple, Venetia, Price of the whole work Three Dollars. The Lady's Book and *D'Israeli'* Novels will be sent entire for five dollars, in advance, postage paid.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the purpose of remitting, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels	$5
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels	$5
Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels	$5
Bulwer's and Marryat's Novels, 17,	$5
Lady's Book and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials,	$5
Bulwer's or Marryat's Novels and Celebrated Trials,	$5
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels,	$5
Marryat's and D'Israeli's Novels	$5

☞ Money, current in the respective states in which subscribers reside, will be taken at par for old or new subscriptions.

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, May 11, 1838.

The Rev. G. W. Maretty, will preach in the Methodist Chapel in this place, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, *A. M.*

☞ A PROTRACTED MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the Chapel in this place, commencing on the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Several Ministers from the adjoining counties are expected.

☞ A three days meeting will be held in the Union Meeting House in the vicinity of Capt. Joseph Secrests', commencing on Saturday before the third Sunday in May.

We are authorised to announce L. W. Anderson, Esq. as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

We are requested to say that W. W. Blair, Esq. is a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

How extremely ridiculous is the attempt of the enemies of republican equality, to make the question of reforming our Constitution a party question; i. e. a question to be decided not according to its real merits or the important bearing it may have upon the future happiness and prosperity of our State, but to have its decision suited to the narrow-minded policy of self-interested partisans. In their adherence to party, principles are overlooked, patriotismis forgotten, and many blinded by party feling go forward headlong under their acustomed leaders without once inquiring he motives by which these men are actuated. Prejudices are to be excited in oner to disparage the cause of reform. Reason and argument are not the weapons t be used in this contest. Riding upon se tide of party, they think to take advatage of the flowing, and carry their selfis and unpatriotic points by stirring up prtisan feeling. It is by this means tha men are misleud, and brought to oppose ameasure which should receive their hearts warmest approval.

Mr. Patton, of Va., has issued an address to hisfomer constituents, in which he animadverts very freely upon some of the measurs of the late and present administrations. We invite particular attention to he following paragraph from his address

"If I may assume the privilege of admonition—which I hope you will excuse, in consideration of my sincere and zealous anxiety for the welfare of those who have so long and so generously confided in me—let me beg of you, never to put your trust in the fidelity or virtue of any politician, whose chief claim to your support is placed, not on the soundness of his principles, but on his professions of devotion to a party."

How far it is applicable to certain Kentucky politicians we leave for others to determine.

FIRES.

We regret to learn that the Steam Grist and Saw Mill, of Col. Wm. K. McCord of this county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

The Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Brent, Hart, & Co. of Nicholas county, was consumed on the 30th ult.

A Hemp House containing several tons of hemp, was destroyed by fire, in Bourbon county, a short time since.

A very extensive fire, destroying nearly, or quite, one half of the town, broke out in Paducah, Ky. a few days ago. It is said to have been the work of incendiaries, and several persons have been taken up and committed upon suspicion.

An entire square of buildings was destroyed in Mobile on the 25th ult.

It will be perceived from the account published in another column, that a very extensive fire occurred in Charleston on the 29th.

The Whigs having carried the city of Albany by a majority of *six hundred*. Not a Whig of Van Buren is left. The average Whig majority in the Wards is as follows.

1st Ward	217
2d "	41
3d "	196
4th "	98
5th "	65

United States and Mexico.—It gives us pleasure to have it in our power to state that a direct proposition has been made by Mexico, and accepted by the President of the United States, to refer the differences between the two Governments, to the arbitration of a third Power; and that the hope of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, is confidently indulged. Every good man and patriot will rejoice at this.

It is singular, how little feeling the people have, in reality, for that notable bird of theirs called the "public goose." It once was not want to be thus. A good and faithful servant ever watchful of his master's interest, proposed to inspire into the cause of the enormous calls made upon his master's "corn crib," and the empty state of the same, since the employment of new servants, during the last eight or nine years, while the same corn crib under the management of former good old fashioned, faithful and honest servants, it was full to overflowing, and the demands upon it comparatively small. But he was unceremoniously ordered to be silent.

Missouri Election.—The returns from fifteen counties have an aggregate Whig gain of 2000 votes. There is very little doubt of the success of *Messrs.* Prentiss and Word.

The Maysville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky has commenced issuing small notes.

The Ohio river is unusually high.

Worden Pope, Esq. one of the oldest and most valuable citizens of Louisville, died in that city on the 20th inst. The Gazette says, his funeral was the largest ever witnessed in that city. "Many were there who had known him in early manhood; some who had even spent the youth time of life with him. The advanced and the noviciated in life's misteries, all pressed forward, to do the sad office and offer up this tribute of respect to the good man that is gone. The wealthy and the poor were there—for he had known no difference, in the friendly counsel he bestowed, or in the dispensation of his benevolence.

New York still going ahead.—We learn from the New York city papers, that a new company is to be formed immediately, for the purpose of establishing a line of steam packet ships between New York and Liverpool. It is to be called the American Steam Navigation Company, and to commence with a capital of $1,000,000. Two ships are to be built as soon as possible.

Georgia Central Railroad.—The rail road between Macon and Savannah, is under contract for eighty miles—twenty five miles only are finished, and traveled by the loco motives, and sixty five are graded. The number of laborers employed upon it exceeds 500, and the progress of the road s rapid.

France.—General Cass, our Minister at Paris, has commenced a correspondence with Count Molé, in relation to a letter emanating from Martin du Nord, minister of commerce, in which that statesman says, that, on account of the feelings and unsettled state of this country, nothing is safe. This has induced many of the French merchants to abstain from sending out goods to this country, which they were before disposed to do. General Cass is disposed to have the matter fully explained. Count Molé has replied, but General Cass considers that reply extremely unsatisfactory.

Incombustible Clothing.—A London Journal says that a solution of phosphoric acid has the power of rendering linen, muslin, &c., incombustible. This has been fully demonstrated at the Royal Institution on a late occasion, to the satisfaction of a numerous audience. It is of importance that this fact should be made generally known. Phosphoric acid may be obtained by burning a piece of phosphorus in a bottle, in which it will be collected in the form of a white powder, which is readily soluble in water.

France and Mexico.—Vera Cruz papers have been received at New York to the 31st of March. The Supreme Government have received from the French Minister his Government's final demands for redress, viz: "that the Mexicans should pay $600,000 for claims, and $55,000 to the families of five Frenchmen who had been shot by order of the authorities, and that the Government should cashier two judges at Mexico, one at Puebla, and Governor commandant at Tampico. If these terms were not complied with by the 15th of April, hostilities were to commence."

Mail Robber Taken.—The Philadelphia Herald, of Tuesday says: "A man who calls himself John Barber, was arrested yesterday morning by Willis H. Blaney, one of the High Constables of the city, charged with having shot the Driver of the United States' mail near Mobile, Alabama, some time since. He was taken before Mayor Swift, and committed for further hearing. Mr. Blaney has been on the track out for Barber ever since the robbery, and least length succeeded in arresting him."

Botanic Medicine.—The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law restricting Botanic Practice, and the Botanic Practitioners are placed upon equal footing with the Regular Faculty. This is the ninth State which in a few years have repeal so much of their medical laws as deprived the Botanic Physicians the privilege of collection for services rendered.—*New Haven Herald.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

	1838.			1837.	
	Con.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Accomac	0	2	0	2	0
Albemarle	0	2	0	2	0
Amelia	0	1	0	0	1
Amherst	0	1	0	0	1
Alleghany	0	0	1	0	1
Augusta	0	2	0	2	0
Bedford	0	2	0	2	0
Brunswick	0	1	1	0	2
Buckingham	0	2	0	0	2
Botteteourt	1	1	0	0	2
Brook	0	0	1	0	1
Campbell	0	2	0	0	2
Caroline	0	1	0	1	0
Charles & N K'nt	0	1	0	0	1
Charlotte	0	1	0	1	0
Chesterfield	0	0	1	0	1
Culpepper	0	1	0	0	1
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	1
Dinwiddie	0	0	1	0	1
E. City & Warw'k	0	1	0	1	1
Fauquier	0	2	0	2	0
Fluvana	0	0	1	0	1
Franklin	0	2	0	0	2
Fairfax	0	1	0	0	1
Frederick	1	1	0	0	2
Gloucester	0	0	1	1	0
Greensville	0	1	0	0	1
Greenbriar	0	1	0	1	0
Halifax	0	0	2	0	2
Hampshire	1	1	0	1	1
Hanover	0	0	1	0	1
Henrico	0	1	0	1	0
Isle of Wight	0	0	1	0	1
Jefferson	0	2	0	1	1
King William	0	0	1	0	1
King George	0	1	0	1	0
King and Queen	0	0	1	0	1
Louisa	1	0	0	0	1
Loudoun	0	3	0	3	0
Lunenburg	0	0	0	0	1
Lancaster & Rich	0	1	0	0	1
Matthews & Mid	0	0	1	0	1
Madison	1	0	0	0	1
Mecklenburg	0	1	1	0	2
Marshall	0	1	0	1	0
Nelson	0	0	1	0	1
Nansemond	0	1	0	1	0
Norfolk county	0	2	0	2	0
Norfolk borough	0	1	0	1	0
Nottoway	0	0	1	0	1
Northumberland	0	0	1	0	1
Northampton	0	1	0	1	0
Ohio	0	1	0	1	0
Orange	0	0	1	0	1
Powhatan	0	1	0	0	1
Princess Anne	0	1	0	0	1
Prince George	0	0	1	0	1
Petersburg	0	1	0	1	0
Prince William	0	0	1	0	1
Prince Edward	1	0	0	0	1
Pittsylvania	0	2	0	2	0
Rockbridge	0	2	0	1	1
Rockingham	0	0	2	0	2
Rappahanock	0	1	0	1	0
Richmond City	0	1	0	1	0
Southampton	0	1	0	0	1
Spotsylvania	1	0	0	0	1
Stafford	0	0	1	1	0
Sussex	0	0	1	0	1
Surry [burg	0	0	1	0	1
York & Williams-	0	1	0	1	0
	7	58	27	36	56

From the Charleston Patriot, April 29.

DESTRUCTIVE AND AWFUL CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIVES.

The alarm of fire was given between Sand 9 o'clock last evening, the wind blowing fresh from the South West. Before the citizens assembled in adequate numbers to work the Engines and the apparatus was provided for blowing up Houses, sufficient time elapsed to envelope in flames the Wooden two story house at the North-West corner of King and Bresford streets, in the occupation of Mrs Babson, and a small Wooden Tenement adjoining, occupied by a Fruiterer, a free colored woman. It quickly communicated to the dwelling occupied by Mr. Summons as a paint shop, on the opposite corner of Beresford and King street, but was arrested at the house in the occupation of Mr. Ladavezze, the 2d door from the S. W. corner of Beresford and King streets.

Streets running North and South.

On King street from the 2d door below Beresford street, all the houses are burnt on the Western side to Society street—on the Eastern side from opposite Beresford to Society street. On Meeting st. western side from the New Theatre to the corner of Society st.—the east side from the Ice House to Society st. On Anson st on the Western side from the Sugar Refinery to the St. Stephen's Chapel—on the Eastern side from opposite the Sugar Refinery to Laurens street. On east Bay street, west side from the South corner of Mussell streets, to the two doors North of Society street—on the East side from opposite Hasell street to Society street. From the House on the West side occupied by Dr. Porcher, at the corner of Cumberland street to the Market street—on the East side three Brick Houses belonging to Wm. Aiken, Esq. extending to Market street.

Streets running East and West.

On Beresford street North and South side, two blocks. Swinton's Lane, North and South side two blocks. Market street west of King street, both sides, all with the exception of two houses. Market street to the east of Meeting, all the buildings on both sides, and on the streets including the New Meeting street, down to Church street to Benjain street, all the houses on both sides to St. Philips street, all the houses on both sides including the Roman Catholic Chapel and the Hewbrew Synagogue and the Methodist church, called Trinity, with the exception on the north in the occupation of John Stoney, Esq. West side of King, both sides nearly to St. Philip's—on the East side all the houses on both sides to East Bay, including the Methodist Protestant Church. Society street, all the buildings on the south side from King st. to East Bay, on the north side all save one.

In Maiden Lane, two houses were burnt, being all there was in the lane.

While the conflagration was raging at its height a fresh alarm was given, and fire was found to proceed from a building called Norton's Mill, on Gadsden's Wharf which was burnt down, without however, doing other damage. The fire was arrested by all quarters at 12 o'clock, *M.* having burned for fifteen hours unremittingly.

The amount insured at Charleston is about $1,200,000, which it is supposed the offices here will be able to pay about 60 per cent—a considerable amount on goods is insured in New York.

But the most melancholy part of our duty remains to be performed—to wit, the record of the loss of valuable lives. Among those who perished from want of caution in blowing up houses was Col. C. J. Steedman, long known in our community for his valuable qualities. Capt. Duff, of the ship Herald, Messrs. Frederick Schnierle, and J. S. Peirt. Among those seriously injured by explosions were Messrs. J. D. Brown and *M.* Torley. Messrs. Steedman and Torley received their hurts while blowing up a house on East Bay opposite Hasell street. Messrs. Schnierle and J. S. Peirt, while in the house at the corner of King and Liberty streets. Several blacks were killed from the same cause, one a black fellow, who was in the above house, and a mulatto boy named William, belonging to Mrs. Mitnsell, who was literally blown to pieces.

It is a subject of lasting regret that buildings, both public and private, which were ornamental or useful to the city should have been involved in this wide spread destruction. Among these the New Hotel, erected at an immense expense, is to be enumerated, and what is a remarkable circumstance, is that the new fire proof stores lately built on Pearl street, were only slightly injured, while the buildings on every side of them were burnt. The Roman Catholic Chapel and Hebrew Synagogue were next buildings.

And among the private structures consumed, which the enterprize of their proprietors has lately erected, the large and elegant fire proof stores of Messrs. Moffett & Calder, corner of King and Hassel streets and those recently built by Messrs. Miller, Ripley & Co., were most conspicuous The theatre narrowly escaped destruction, the cornices having taken fire.

The flames were visible at 20 miles distance from the city.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of the loss in any but imperfect data. We think, however, that it cannot be less than between two and three millions of dollars, and the number of buildings destroyed at one thousand.

Appointments by the Governor.

John M. Bacon to be Police Judge for the town of Frankfort, in the room of Col. John Woods, deceased.

Ambrose W. Dudley, Quarter Master General of the state of Kentucky in the place of Colonel John Woods, deceared.

Hon. James T Morehead to be President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in the room of the Hon. Chilton Allan, resigned.

Fulton at home and abroad.—The National Gazette concludes an article with the following just and pertinent observation:

"In England, Fulton would have been raised to a peerage. Here, he died in poverty; and when the heirs apply to Congress for dues, not gifts, exertions are made to deprive him of the empty fame he enjoyed."

We hope the Senate of the United States, where the matter now rests, will view the matter in the same just light as that in which our neighbor has placed.—*U S Gaz.*

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Tremont, was towed into this port on Saturday last by the Tempest and Swiss Boy, having collapsed a flue a few miles below Cape Girardeau, and strange to tell, not a person on board was injured.—*St. Louis Bulletin, April 23.*

The New Orleans Picayune says, that a man choked with an apple, will find immediate relief by swallowing a pumpkin.

DIED—At the residence of Gen. Lee, in Mason county, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Margaret Lee, consort of Mr. Edward P. Lee, aged 23 years.

WOOL CARDING.

WE are now prepared to card wool of every description in the neatest manner, and at short notice. The cards will be superintended by *Mr.* Samuel McCawley, who has an interest in the factory and has been engaged in the business for 20 years and from his long experience as a carder and machinist, we feel better assured that we can card as well in it can be done in any factory in the state. We pledge ourselves that every attention will be given to satisfy those who may patronize us. Sperm oil and lard will be furnished at a moderate price to those who prefer it. Our patrons are requested to prepare their wool free of burs, and send it as early as convenient. Our prices will be 6 and 10 cents per lb.

P. S. We are also prepared to dress wool Linsey Flannel, and yarns of different shades. BEAN, STOCKWELL, & Co.

Flemingsburg, May 11, 1838. 29-d.

THE MARKETS.

Louisville, April 28.

		From	To
Cotton	*per pound*	10	12
Sugar	*per pound*	6	7½
Molasses	*per gallon*	35	37
Flour	*per barrel*	5½	6
Pork	*per "*	10	14
Bacon	*per pound dull*	5½	7½
Lard	*per pound "*	5	6
Whiskey	*per gallon*	34	35
Coffee	*per pound*	12½	14½
Wheat	*per bushel*	75	
Corn	*per bushel*	00	43
Bagging	*per yard*	18	20
Rope	*per pound*	7	8
Tobacco	*per cwt.*	3 50	6 87½
Hemp	*per cwt. dar rol*	$4	5

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP as a *Stray*, by Alexander Newman, living near Martha Mills, on Fleming creek, one

BAY MARE,

two years old, 14 hands high, snip on the nose, a small star in the forehead, black legs, mane and tail—no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to $30, by Thomas and Henry Dunn, before me, this 5th day of May, 1838.

HENRY WEBSTER, J. P.

May 11, 1838. 29-c

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the whole and entire stock of *Drugs, Medicine and Shop Furniture, &c.* of McDowell and Thomas, of Flemingsburg, wish to inform their friends and the public generally, that they design and intend to continue the above business in the same house heretofore occupied for that purpose, and hope, by their attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They will keep for the present in their employ, A. E. Ballard, to help superintend and manage the concerns of the establishment.

DR. JAMES H. CARPENTER & WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Firm of J. H. & Wm. CARPENTER.

May 11, 1838. 29-zz

THOMAS THROOP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his office to the frame building on the east side of Main Cross street, opposite the store of N. S. & L. W. Andrews, where he will always be found, unless necessarily absent. In addition to the Courts of Fleming, he will regularly attend those of the Circuits of Mason, Bath and Nicholas: and will endeavor to discharge faithfully his duty to those who may entrust any business of his profession to his care.

Flemingsburg, May 11, 1838. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and opened their

Spring supply of GOODS,

which together with their former stock, makes their assortment equal to any in the county; which they are determined to sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

as they can be purchased in the country.—Purchasers are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing. We will give goods for every description of PRODUCE usually purchased in stores.

N. S. & L. W. ANDREWS.

Flemingsburg, May 4, 1838. 28-c

CLARKE AND RYAN

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

PAY particular attention, (BY ON ASSIGNMENT,) *to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, Wares and Merchandize of every description, entrusted to their care.*

It having been reported through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from motives best known to those with whom it originated, but, in our opinion, not altogether *pure*, and *most certainly*, not, to our benefit, that we intended quitting business in this city. This, then, is to inform Merchants and others, that we are *still* in a pretty good tide of successful operation, and with a good stock of the various articles in our line, on hand, which we offer on as good terms as any house in the place. We hope *still* to receive a portion of that support hitherto extended towards us.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, April 28, 1838. 28-c

SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of the Flemingsburg Academy, have procured the services of the Rev. HUGH MAINE, as a Teacher. The school will be opened for the admission of scholars on Monday the 21st of May. The Trustees assure the public that Mr. Maine is well qualified to teach in all the various branches of study usually taught, English, Latin, Greek, French, &c. They solicit for him the patronage of the public. Parents and guardians will be able to obtain suitable boarding on reasonable terms in town.

D. K. STOCKTON, *Pres. B. T.*

April 27, 1838. 27-tf

AMURATH.

HAVING purchased Col. Samuel G. Thompson's interest in the fine Arabian horse AMURATH, he will continue to stay stable adjoining the town of Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, where he has stood the two past seasons, and will be prepared to serve mares at the reduced price of Ten Dollars to insure a foal to be in foal, the money to be paid when the fact is ascertained, or the mare changed owners.

TAILOR BOY.

WILL stand at the same place, and will be permitted to serve ten or fifteen mares. Pasturage furnished gratis to mares from a distance. No liability for accidents or escapes.

J. N. MENIFEE.

April 6, 1838. 24-t

ORANGE BOY.

THIS thoroughbred and fine race horse will stand the present season, 1838, at my stable, in Bath County, on Flat Creek, on the Iron-works road, eight miles north of Mountsterling and five miles east of Owingsville, and will serve mares on the following terms to wit: THIRTY DOLLARS if paid in the season—Thirty-Five out—Fifty to insure—One to the groom. Any person putting by the insurance and trading the mare off before she is known to be in foal, the insurance is due. Good and extensive blue grass pasturage gratis for mares from a distance, and every reasonable attention paid, but I will not be responsible for accidents, should any happen. Any person wishing to send their mares before folding, can have separate lots for their mares. The season has commenced and will end the first of July.

THOMAS I. YOUNG.

ORANGE BOY'S colts are uncommonly promising, large and of fine form (none of them will be more than a year old the ensuing spring) and if they should fail to make fine race horses, I can only say that there is no possibility of forming a correct opinion of a colt by his blood and appearance.

ELI CURRENT.

Feb. 23, 1838.

P. S. In a handbill lately published by Mr. Samuel F. Rice, concerning a horse named Reform, lately brought to this State from South Carolina, I noticed the following statement:—"He (Reform) won a fine race at the Central Course, in the spring of 1833, beating five horses, viz: Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who beat easily the famed racers, Medoc and Anvil." In reply to this, I herewith present an extract from the American Turf Register, Vol. 5, No. 2, page 99, speaking of the same race, as follows:—

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

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

It is ever gratifying to me to hear of the arrival of "fine" horses in our State, when they are deserving of the title, but I think in justice to myself and the public, the whole truth should be known.

March 23 1838. *Paris Cit.*

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of LOOKING GLASSES, No. 27 Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices, *and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate; and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Nov. 17, 1837.

NEW FASHIONABLE HAT

Manufactory.

THE subscriber, practical hat manufacturer, would respectfully inform the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Flemingsburg, in the brick plain building on the corner of Main Cross and Water streets, and directly opposite the Flemingsburg Hotel. His stock consists principally of gentlemen's and youth's beaver, castor, wool, common, and silk hats, all of his own manufacture and in the most *fashionable* style. Every description of hats manufactured at the shortest notice, and will be *sold at lowest prices* (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than they can be had elsewhere.

All hats sold by him will be warranted water proof, and to retain their shape and color.

ROBERT HALL.

Feb. 3, 1837. 18-f

To Masons and Carpenters.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 21st inst. for the construction of a

Brick Meeting-House,

40 by 55 feet in the clear, in the town of Mount Carmel. It is intended that the work be immediately commenced after that time. For a detail of the plan of the building, apply to Pepper and Bell, Mount Carmel.

March 9, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned having returned home to Flemingsburg, intends to practice the practice of Law. His office will be kept up stairs above the late post office, where he may be found or at his residence near town, unless absent on *Judicial* business. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

THOMPSON WARD.

Feb. 2, 1838. 16-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of their Drugs and Medicines, are desirous of having the books of the concern closed as soon as possible; therefore all those indebted, will please come forward immediately and close their accounts either by note or cash.

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

April 27, 1838. 27-tf

JOSEPH LEACH. J. P. DOBYNS.

LEACH & DOBYNS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Iron and Nails.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,

in this city and have taken the house formerly occupied by Gaylord & Co., where they are prepared to receive, store, sell and forward every description of

MERCHANDIZE.

We tender our services to the public, with the assurance, that every attention will be given to promote the interest of those entrusting business to our care. We will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of Groceries, Iron and Nails, which we will sell at fair market prices.

JOSEPH LEACH,
J. P. DOBYNS,

REFER TO

Edw'd & D. Gratz, G. M. & R. Justice, } *Philadelphia.*
Lewis Hutchison, *Philadelphia.*
Higgins, Cochran & Co., Rainey & Ferguson, } *Lexington.*
L. L. Shrere, Esq., *Louisville.*
Lee & Rees, Clenesy & Shultz, } *Maysville.*
J. Newman, *Paris.*
Howard Williams, *Richmond.*
T. G. Gaylord, *Portsmouth.*
J. R. Baldridge. *Cincinnati.*

Jan. 6, 1838. 12-c

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BARKER, Francis T. Barker, and William T. Craig—Take notice, that I shall apply to the Fleming County Court at its next July term thereof, to have three Commissioners appointed by said court, to convey to me, as assignee of Jesse Gray's widow and heirs, all the interest of John and Whitefield Craig, and Arthur Fox's heirs, in a certain parcel of land, lying in the third survey of John Craig, of 66 ½ acres in said county; and within the bounds of Perkins' survey, in Fleming county, Kentucky; being the same sold to said Isaac Craig, by said Craigs and Fox, and the same mentioned in an article of agreement between said heirs, by their attorney in fact, Wm. P. Fleming, and the claimants of land within the boundaries of Perkins' patent—when and where you may attend if you see fit.

JAMES GRAY.

March 30, 1838. 23-c

The Fine Horse,

SINGLETON.

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

DANIEL MORGAN.

March 2, 1838. 19-tf

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Flemingsburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Flemingsburg, where he intends carrying on regularly the above business. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, durability and despatch, and solicits particularly a share of public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the latest fashions from Philadelphia. His shop is on Main Cross street, one door above Wilson P. Boyd's Saddler shop.

N. B. Samuel Wayne, Esq., who is so well known here as a first rate cutter, is Foreman in his shop.

☞ The fashions for the Spring & Summer of 1838, have just been received.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

March 23, 1838. 20-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY mutual consent, we the undersigned have this day dissolved partnership, and the establishment will hereafter be carried on by Johnston Ross.

J. H. MILLER,
JOHNSTON ROSS.

Mt. Carmel, Feb. 12, 1838.

I RETURN my thanks to the public for their past favors, and hope by keeping on hand a constant supply of the best and most fashionable styles of FURNITURE, I may receive a liberal patronage hereafter.

JOHNSTON ROSS.

Mt. Carmel, Feb. 12, 1838. 18-3t

MONEY WANTED.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, are respectfully asked to call and settle their accounts by

CASH OR NOTE,

as longer indulgence will not be given.

JAMES DUDLEY.

Dec. 22, 1837. 9-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

RE-OPENED,

Corner of Sutton and Front Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened this well known establishment in the City of MAYSVILLE, and from its commodious arrangement and convenient position, he hopes to receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. His house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and opposite the Stage Office. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all its furniture and properties are new.

With the vigilant attention of an experienced bar-keeper, faithful servants, and all the delicacies which our fruitful country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of his travelling guests, and the accommodation of his boarders.

ROBERT L. NELSON.

Maysville, Dec. 2, 1837. 8-c

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Flemingsburg, on the 1st day of April, 1838, and if not taken out before the 1st day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.
Robt Andrews
B.
Ely Berry
M Barnes
William Botts
C.
Geo H Campbell
Jos Christy
Thos B Clarkson
Jackson Cummins
E.
Ed Flemingsburg
Jno H Evans
S D Early
F.
Henry Fasthoff
J B Fenley
J B Fleming
Chester H Fitch
Jno Fulton
G.
Jos Goddard
Sarah D Gayle
William E Gayle
H.
Thos Harris
Elisha Hart
Jos Harry
N P Hall
Hall & Phillips
Absolem Hunt
Jas or Benj Hopkins
Benj'n Hixon
Jane Hutchinson
Daulton Hudnut
Thos Hughes
I—J.
Sarah Irvin
James Jones
Will Jones
K.—Jno King
L.—Jno Lightfoot
Geo Watson
Nancy R Lewis
M.
Woodsen Morgan
Mary Mark
Thos Miller 2
Mary Mills
Kendall Moss
Felix McCarty
Col A S Morrow
Edward D Maddox
N.
R Norwell 5
P.
Francis Payne
Martin Pernell
Curtis G Philips
Wm C Pendleton
Andrew Plank
R.
Rhuhama Ross
Geo Ross
Phillip Ross
S.
Jos Secrets
William Shackelford
Hardin W Smith
G C Scott
James Shockley
T.
Doct J Taylor
Nancy Taylor
W
Jos Wyatt
Jno A Willson
S D Williams
Nancy Walker
Samuel Walker
Alex Waldeck
David Wever
Jeremiah Walker
Y.
Jno Young
R. R. LEE, *P. M.*

April 6, 1838. 93d

TAILORING.

THE undersigned grateful for past favors respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and its vicinity that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and despatch, and he solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has made arrangements to receive regularly the latest Philadelphia Fashions.

His shop is one door west of Dr. J. E McDowell's; on Water Street.

☞ *The fashions for the Spring & Summer of 1838, have just been received.*

JAMES H. THOMAS.

Mar. 23, 1838. 22

NOTICE.

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

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS,

have been placed in the hands of W. T. CHAPMAN, for collection, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Those knowing themselves indebted, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement.

W. H. SMITH.

Dec. 8, 1837. 7-tf

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., on the 20th or 21st of August, a boy named

Lewis Morgan,

aged 12 or 13 years, an indented apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Owingsville, but no extra charges paid. Any person or persons harbouring or protecting said boy, will have the law enforced against them.

JOHN C. DAUGHERTY.

Owingsville, September 1, 1837. 45-c

FIDDLER WHIP,

WILL stand the present season at the Martha Mills, and will serve mares at his old and very reduced prices. Those wishing to patronize him will do well to call and see him. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

April 13, 1838.

TOBACCO.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

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

LEACH & DOBYNS.

February 7, 1838.

The Native Bred Race Horse,

BUCK-ELK,

WILL stand the present season (commencing on the 1st of April and ending the 15th of July,) at the farm of Joseph C. Belt, deceased, near Flemingsburg. For particulars, see bills.

L. TOLLE.

March 23, 1838.

PERFORMANCES.

MAY, 1830, over the Association Course, at Lexington, two mile heats, BUCK-ELK, four years old, in two heats, beat Dr. Warfields' Rowena, by Sumpter, out of Lady Grey, and Mr. Blackburn's colt by Whip—Same month at Newport, two mile heats, he beat in two heats, Mr. Stipp's Transport, by Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Shy's Stockholder. September following, at Harrodsburg, two mile heats, he beat Mr. Devenport's Stockholder, at one heat. Same month, at Richmond, three mile heats, he beat, in three heats, Dr. Warfields' Tartar, and General Kennedy's King William by Potomac. October, at Lexington, three mile heats, he beat in two heats, Mr. Devenport's famous Gazelle, and Mr. Shy's Brown Mary by Sumpter. In this race, he displayed a striking superiority, betraying little distress, notwithstanding the heaviness of the course, when Gazelle was disabled from starting for the second heat, and Brown Mary was "no where" at the close of it. Same month, at Louisville, four mile heats, he ran second to Trumpator, beating Indian Chief by Napoleon, and Col. Buford's Raleigh, by Tiger. It was this race which secured Trumpator's reputation and subsequent success as a Stallion. I trust I shall not be charged with an unworthy design to undervalue his merit, when I express the opinion confidently entertained by me, that Buck-Elk was, on that occasion, able to have beaten him. The course was slippery beyond example; the fine cupped feet of Trumpator enabled him to hold firmly, whilst Buck with feet not so well adapted to the state of the course, was much embarrassed and curtailed in his speed. In the second heat, when within three hundred yards of home, Trumpator having the track, was borne out so far, that it invited an effort on the part of the rider of Buck to pass on the inside; Trumpator reining in thwarted the attempt, and Buck pulling out with much loss at a time so critical, again challenged for the heat, and in despite of his being improperly pressed to the outer edge of the course, came within two feet of winning it. Trumpator declined a proposition to run a third heat for $500. September, 1830, at Cynthiana, three mile heats, Buck-Elk won without an effort. Same month at Washington, four mile heats, he beat Mr. Shy's Lazarus, by Sumpter, in two heats. October following, over the Association Course at Lexington, he was beaten four mile heats, being twice distanced; running three heats, the winner being won in four heats, by Margaret by Sumpter. Same month at Louisville, race four mile heats, he was beaten, being ruled off after running three heats, the race being won in four heats, by Susan Hix. September, 1831, at Richmond, he was beaten, three mile heats, by Mary Jane, by Bertrand, he beating Susan Hix. October following, he was beaten at Lexington, four mile heats, Huntress winning. At Montgomery, Ohio, he was beaten, three mile heats, through accident. He did not run for the first heat; the second he won with ease, and was winning the third with equal ease, when the stirrup breaking, the saddle turned upon his side. This was his last race.

Proprietors of horses, every ready to excuse defeat, have drawn so largely on the public credulity, that it is with some reluctance I hazard the opinion that Buck-Elk's miscarriages were, with scarcely an exception, to be ascribed to his running unkindly. His disposition to stop when ahead, and at particular points of the course, was a matter of general notoriety. He evinced this temper in his maiden race; running so unkindly and so irregularly down the stretch at the close of the second heat, that it was with much difficulty that he was made to beat a quite inferior horse. The race of four heats, won by Margaret, at Lexington, and the race of four heats, won by Susan Hix, at Louisville, would surely have resulted differently, if Buck-Elk, from singular caprice, had not spurned to maintain the advantage which he was ever able to command; and at the moment when victory seemed certain, paused in his career, as if in contempt of its laurel.

The field at Lexington was a strong one; the pride of each stable was in the list; Almanzor, Margaret, Susan Hix, Jackson and Buck-Elk; yet, such was the reputation of Buck, that he was freely backed against the field.

This was a race of intense interest. Susan Hix won the first heat, Jackson almost contesting it with her, in a brush at the outcome. The second heat Susan made severe running from the stand; Buck-Elk roused in pursuit, was soon at the side of his fair rival, and at the utmost rate to which her high spirit couldimpel her, they ran three miles and a half, when Susan sunk, overcome by the contest, and Buck at an easy stride, resigned her to those behind him. Almanzor, who had been restrained far behind during the animated struggle, the moment that Susan gave it up, made an impetuous dash, came up with Buck going at an easy rate, and entered the stretch ahead; Buck roused for the rally header by the clamor of an intensely excited field, challenged his unconscious competitor, regained the lead, when capriciously wavering, he lost it almost at the goal. After a keen scrutiny into the condition of the field, Buck became decidedly the favorite, appearing unhurt, whilst Almanzor and Susan betrayed the utmost distress. The horses were summoned to the stand for a third heat. Buck-Elk and Margaret, neither having won a heat, were under the necessity of winning this or being ruled off. This was an unmanning struggle of various hopes, each alternately in the lead, and scarcely at any time more than a length in the back stretch on the fourth round, Buck had shot ahead of the track, Margaret at his heels, this position was maintained around the course, and down the stretch, he evidently able to win, when arriving at the point where he had before wavered, he again displayed this perversity of temper, and gave up the heat and with it the race. At Louisville, Lady Jackson, celebrated for her speed, found none so hardy as to contest her claim to the first heat, save Buck; she with all foot, was fairly and decisively beaten by him, being some lengths behind at the distance stand, when he stopped and permitted her to pass him. Buck could not again be induced to run during this race, at times even sinking to a trot. At the October meeting, Buck-Elk made his last appearance, at the Association course, carrying 114 pounds; he was beaten in the race won by Huntress. The first heat he ran in the reserve, Huntress winning it at her ease, Mary Jane proving wholly unable to press her. The second heat Buck ran locked with Huntress, maintaining an unremitting press at his utmost speed until they entered upon the fourth mile, when he entirely stopped, having ruptured the tendon of one fore leg. After passing the stand and entering on the fourth mile, Buck passed Huntress, and her friends were made to tremble for the result; had no failure occurred in his leg, there is no doubt that he would have maintained his press without flinching to the end, and that it would have been the best heat of four miles ever run over that course.

JOHN E. SHROPSHIRE.

NERVE CORDIAL.

NO class of Diseases with which the human family is afflicted causes so much mental suffering as that denominated Nervous. Some of its symtoms are lowness or dejection of spirits, great despondency, apprehensions of evil, without cause, a dread of danger from any unusual feeling, ever so trifling, wakefulness or disturbed sleep.

Accompanying these are flatulency in the stomach and bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains in the head and other parts of the body, indigestion, cold hands and feet, debility, lassitude, palpitations, &c. In short, it is tended with such a long train of symptoms that it would fill a sheet to enumerate them; as there is no function or part of the body that does not suffer its turn by its tyrany. Nor is it satisfied with the misery it causes in wakeful hours, but frequently the sufferer's mind is harassed with fearful forebodings and frightful images while in sleep. This disease is not unfrequently mistaken for dyspepsia.

THE NERVE CORDIAL,

A sovereign remedy for this afflicting malady may be had at the Drug Store of

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

Flemingsburg, Ky.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH, STAMMERING, LISPING, &c.—*Extracts from testimonials, &c.*

From the U. S. Gazette, Sept. 7th, 1837.

I was afflicted with Stammering from early youth, and having applied to Mr. N. No. 4t. N. 8th street, Philadelphia, for relief, I can now speak and read with ease and fluency.

GEORGE W. CORNER, Baltimore, Md.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The author of the communication below we have known for about six years, and the astonishing cure performed is an evidence of the ability of the teacher.—[EDITORS.]

I believe there is now a way opened by which every stammerer may be perfectly cured. I have made use of other systems, but found little or no benefit until I applied to this gentleman. Having been an inveterate stammerer himself, he has taken up the cure of stammering purely from sympathetic and benevolent feeling. Gratitude will arise from every stammerer who places himself under his care.

Y.

From the U. S. Gazette.

The success which has attended this Institution is remarkable—many have already testified to their happy relief—duty as well as gratitude binds me to testify to my own happy relief from a difficulty of utterance under which I suffered for more than ten years.—This gentleman, (Mr. N.) is devoting his time and property exclusively to this great object, for the benefit of the afflicted.

ROBT. SALTER 36, S 3 st. Phila.

From the Public Ledger.

Messrs. Editors—Without solicitation from any quarter, I beg leave to make, from a conviction of duty, the following statement in your columns:

I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Newton for about six years, and know him to be a gentleman of strict veracity, of a retiring, amiable, and benevolent disposition, possessing a competent, correct, and unblemished character. He has numerous friends in Virginia, New England, New York, and Cincinnati, who cherish for him much respect and esteem. Having been afflicted with stammering himself, he was naturally led to pity his fellow sufferers, and labor for their relief, which he has done successfully.

I. M. ALLEN,
21 South Fourth street.

Many other satisfactory testimonials and references can be given.

This Institution is still in successful operation on purely benevolent principles.

For admission, testimonials of good moral character will be required. Persons at a distance will please write previous to visiting the Institution, specifying their age, length of time afflicted, &c. Communications (post paid) addressed to D. FISK NEWTON, No. 41 north 8th street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

P. S. Periodicals friendly to the afflicted will please insert the above.

L. DORSEY STOCKTON, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Flemingsburg, Kentucky

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Fleming and the adjoining counties in the practice of his profession. Any business entrusted to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. He may at all times be found at the office of the Fleming county Court.

Oct. 28, 1836. 9-tf

ECLAT TAVERN,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mrs. Judith Goddard,

[Late of the Washington Hotel,]

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the traveling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the EAGLE TAVERN, (formerly in the occupancy of John T. Langborne and more recently kept by John Dudley,) where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may be disposed to favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment she makes *no promises*, but referring to the *past*, ventures to assure all who may visit her house that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her BAR will be supplied with the choicest WINES and LIQUORS.

Maysville, Oct. 18, 1837. 1-c

LARGE MAPS,

OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plats in the general Land Office, Washington by E. Gillman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

FAYETTEVILLE, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published, (and secured the copy right according to law,) the above maps which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in the possession of the land officers relative to courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations land districts, &c. and will be found accurately precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars; or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be sent Price two dollars; or three copies of either will be sent by the mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made for travelling agents; or any who buy to sell again.

Editors of newspapers, any wher who will give the above advertisment, (including this notice) one or two incertings, shall recieve by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

Oct, 21, 1837.

PROSPECTUS *of the "Flemingsburg Kentuckian," successor of the Kentucky Whig.*

The subscriber, having become sole proprietor of the printing establishment in the town of Flemingsburg, will issue thereform the 27th inst. a sheet bearing the above title. In taking upon himself the arduous duties of Editor he is fully sensible of the numerous difficulties he must necessarily encounter, and it is not without some distrust of his capabilities that he engages alone in the publication of a public journal. Young as he is, he is not without some experience, and he relies much on the indulgence and liberality of a generous people.

The Kentuckian will be devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Education, Politics, and Foreign and Domestic News, and on each of these subjects, will constantly be furnished the earliest intelligence and the best information within the reach of the Editor.

The politics of the Editor is perhaps too well known by the patrons of the "Whig" to need repetition here, but for the information of those who are not subscribers to that paper, it may, perhaps, be necessary to say that a liberal course will be pursued towards all parties, and that the politics of the Kentuckian shall be as unobjectionable as the condition of the country will admit. Odious personalities or scurility will never find place in its columns. It will never resort to indecent abuse to those who differ from us in opinion, and attacks upon private character will be care fully excluded.

No effort will be spared by the proprietor to make the Kentuckian worthy of the confidence and support of the community by which he is surrounded. The wants of the people shall be consulted and a paper suited to their tastes supplied. A patronage commensurate to the exertions made to please is confidently hoped for. As this will be the only paper printed in this congressional district, it is expected that our friends in this and the adjoining counties, will make some exertions to obtain its subscribers.

The terms of the paper will be Two Dollars per annum, if paid within the first three months; Two Dollars and Fifty cents if paid before the expiration of six months, and Three Dollars will invariably be charged if payment be delayed until the end of the year. W. T. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully asked to call and settle their accounts by CASH or Note, as longer indulgence cannot be expected.

JOHN & HAZEL WEAR.

Jan. 12, 1838. 12-tf

PROSPECTUS. *New Series of the* LITERARY OMNIBUS; *furnishing books by mail, at newspaper prices!!* Waldie's Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favor. It has furnished for *two dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there *over fifty-seven dollars! in addition* to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign

The original proprietor, having devoted his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its character than issuing it from another office and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

Brown's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper and large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing novels, travels, memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary reviews, tales, sketches, notices of books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be *two dollars* per annum to clubs of *five* individuals. To clubs of *two* individuals, *two dollars and a half*, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, *three dollars*. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideraton to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the new series commenced on the fifth of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

Postmasters and agents or periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

Editors of newspapers wh receive this number, by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for twelve months.

Address, post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN,

No 50 North Fourth st. Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS of the FRANKLIN FARMER, an Agricultural paper published weekly by F. D. PETTIT, in Frankfort, Kentucky. This publication has now been in existence near six months. The publisher, relying wholly upon the utility and character of such a paper in Kentucky, as used no exertions to increase its circulation, confident, if well conducted, that it would enjoy a liberal patronage, and on the other hand, if not meeting the wants of the Kentucky farmer, it would meet with merited neglect. He has never made an importunate appeal to the public for their support, and he never will make one. He is content to let the paper speak for itself; to let its utility plead its own cause; and if it silently woris its way to prosperity, he will be gratifies that the patronage it receives, will rest upon the acknowledgment of its devotion to the public interests. The success of the paper already, has far exceeded his expectations; and as many distant friends have written for the prospectus, in sending this forth, he relies upon the spirited exertions of those who have seen and approve the paper, to make its character known in order to increase its subscription. If every one who now takes the paper, would but secure one additional subscriber, its circulation and usefulness would thus at once be doubled; *and more than this*, would be an easy task for every one.

While the past course of the paper will indicate its future character, the publisher risks nothing in promising that it will still prove more useful and interesting. The number of its original contributors is fast increasing; and being the organ of the KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, it will contain all its important reports and premium essays; embracing a vast amount of matter, of the greatest importance to the interests of the farmers, breeders, graziers and feeders of Kentucky. While it will develope the general principles of the science of agriculture, applicable every where, it will be devoted to the peculiar agricultural wants of Kentucky. And when it is remembered that this State is the oldest in the west, and more deeply engaged in agricultural pursuits; and moreover, being the acknowledged head-quarters of the Mississippi Valley with respect to the breeding of blooded stock of all descriptions, this paper will be found an important acquisition to the farmers of the whole valley. The pedigrees of all the blooded horses and cattle of Kentucky, are published in the papers; and in this respect, it will annually prove a valuable stud and herd book, to say nothing of the vast amount of agricultural matter it will present.

The officers of the State and County Agricultural Societies, could greatly facilitate the circulation of the work, by annually introducing the subject at their meetings and fairs; and one influential farmer, on a court day, by spending a leisure hour, could add annually to its subscription. In places where we have no recognized agent, such gentlemen would, no doubt, be pleased to act. It is left to the yeomanry of Kentucky whether a paper devoted exclusively to their interests and the only one of the same character in the State, shall be liberally sustained; and the publisher feels that such an appeal is made to a discerning and enterprising people.

TERMS.—The FRANKLIN FARMER is published every Saturday, on a fine Royal Sheet, in quarto form, containing an annual volume of 416 pages, at $2 in advance.

Frankfort, Ky. Feb. 17, 1838.

HANDBILLS, Cards, &c. &c. neatly printed at the office of the Flemingsburg Kentuckian.