

# Frederick

W. T. CHAPMAN

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

## AGENTS.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.  
Elizaville, Daniel Picklin, Jr.  
Shourbark Mills, John Andrews.  
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.  
Helen, Wilson Wood.  
Cross Roads, Bath county, John M. Rice.  
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## POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

If the lover of poetry were to meet with such lines as the following, even amid the transient glare of the bonfire of Mrs. Hemans, he would pause to admire them for their singular beauty:

I KNOW THAT THY SPIRIT LOOKS RADIANTLY DOWN.

I know that thy spirit looks radiantly down From your beautiful orb of the least.

For a sound and a sigh have been set in my own.

That tell of the place of thy rest; For I gaze on the star that we talked of as oft As our glances heavenward rove.

When thy step was on earth, and thy bosom was soft.

With a sense of delight and of love.

The dreams, that were laid on thy shadow, Were pure as a feeling unborn,

And the tone of thy voice was as pleasant and low.

As a bird in a pleasant spring room; Such a heaven of purity dwelt in thy breast.

Such a world of bright thoughts in thy soul; That thought could have made thee more love, joy or bliss.

So bright was the beautiful whole.

But, now 'er thy breast in the hush of the tomb.

Are folded thy pale graceful arms.

While the midnight of death, like a garment of gloom.

Hangs 'er that bosom's young charms.

And pale, pale still is thy rosy lip now.

Its melody broken and gone.

And cold is the young heart whose sweet dreams break down.

Yet of summer, of summer alone.

Were the rise and the fall of thine eye-lids of snow.

Over thy blue orbs so mournfully meek.

And the delicate blush that would vanish and glow.

Thy light of thy transparent cheek.

And thy tresses all put from thy forehead away—

These, these on my memory rise.

As I gaze on thy bright orb whose beautiful eye.

Hails to thee often blast by thine eyes.

The blue-gerilled stars and the soft dimes say.

Divide thy fair spirit and mine.

Yet I look in my heart and a something is there.

That links it in feeling to thine.

The glow of the sunset, the voice of the breeze.

As it creeps itself on the ear.

Are dear to my bosom, for moments like these Are sacred to memory and to thee.

nine or ten years, undisturbed. She entered very young as a sailor before the mast, and has crossed the ocean in that capacity eight or nine times. For starting she was some time since confined in the New York State prison for two years—fifteen months of which time was passed in solitary confinement. While there, she steadily refused to accept of any pardon or commutation of sentence, and her determination to have the least effect upon her. The solitary confinement was resorted to for the purpose of breaking her determined spirit; but it was in vain. Lashings on the back, and every effort of punishment or work at a time, and various other punishments were resorted to, but she remained unmoved in her determination not to work, and was only relieved at times from this solitary imprisonment, in the direction of the physician, who frequently found nature yielding to severity, until the term of her imprisonment expired.

In our State prison, she is equally incorrigible. No punishment which has yet been inflicted, or kind persuasion which has been offered, can move her from her fixed resolution not to work while imprisoned. Under the severest punishment, she shows not the slightest sign of anger or emotion; and will strip to receive the lash with as much apparent unconcern as though she was going to bed—nor does she cringe under the stroke. Her determined perseverance is a source of much pain to the keeper, who cannot allow of any tampering, and has therefore to inflict such punishments as are necessary to the institution demand, in cases where prisoners refuse to work.

In stating she is some where about five feet eight inches, and as muscular as a pugilist. Her face is like the face of a man. It does not show any thing like a wicked spirit; but is settled, stern and thoughtful—never relaxing into a smile. She of course knows nothing of woman's work; she can handle a needle with no further dexterity than will enable her to sew a button on her pantaloons. She openly avows her determination to steal whenever she cannot find suitable employment in which to obtain a living. A year or two since she was in Baltimore, and being asked by some of the ministers of the law, changed her clothing for female attire, and remained for a few days on the Point, until she could safely venture out again.

She has her all in all, she is a singular and hardened creature, utterly setting at naught all the regulations of law, and following the bent of her warped disposition, regardless of the smiles or frowns of the whole world. She is an English woman by birth, and has inherited from her mother the same qualities of tenacity and published when she returns to her native country.—Baltimore Gazette.

A TALE THAT IS TRUE.—A short time since was invited by a friend to accompany him to the Hospital, to witness the operation that was to be performed that day. I consented—not that I wished to look upon the suffering man, but rather that I might have an opportunity of seeing an operation being conducted by a man of the skill of the afflicted. I seated myself by the side of my friend, while my eye wandered about the room, resting on knives, saws and other instruments which lay on the table before me, and finally to my imagination, the scene of anguish which those walls had witnessed, and exciting in my heart pity for those poor sufferers who were from day to day extended on that sheeted table. As I was meditating on these many things which had been done, the door opened, and upon a board was brought in a man extended with disease and worn out with pain. He was laid upon the table, and the instruments of amputation readily prepared. The chief difficulty lay in troubling him from the fact that the sufferer was so conscious of his situation, and desired the pain to be about to end. Perhaps, thought I, as I looked upon the mortified and despondent man, perhaps that was a father, who was to die and children dependent upon his misfortune, and friends to minister to his wants; but none are here—in it to bear his pains alone. The saw soon followed the knife, and soon the limb was taken off. As the man lay with the arteries cut, the doctor led me to inquire the cause of the disease, and my feelings were indelible when I was told—"while in a state of intoxication, for want of a better shelter, he slept in a room here, and from his bed he fell, and came with the sight, and rose to leave the room. The hand of my friend held me by the shoulder while he asked if I did not intend to see the whole operation. Is it not already done? I hastened from the spot, again to be in the open air, and relieve my ear and heart from the cries of the unfortunate man.

If I have listened unmoved to temperance lectures and temperance addresses, the eloquence of that place converted me. But the man who provided him with rum! I would that he were there, and if the groans of that suffering man be permitted to reach his ears, he would be permitted to have a thought from the dead.—Olive Branch.

DISSEMINATED OUTRAGE.—The Wheeling Gazette of April 30, says—"We cannot say how many persons are being sent to the penitentiary on the basis of a recent opinion of a most recently organized, which has just been related to us.—The steamer Ontario and Pioneer is coming up the river, came together about 1300 miles this side of Cincinnati. The former, in at-

tempting to pass the latter, as we learn, ran into her, without doing any material injury. A short time afterwards in attempting again to pass the "Ontario," in order to return the compliment, ran into the latter, striking her near the stern, mashing in her guards, and killing one man, a girl of about 12 years of age, and dangerously wounding two others, a lady and child. The pilot we understand, is named George Bell.

THE DEAD NAPOLEON.—The following account of the manner in which the body of Napoleon was made ready for the tomb, will be new, we suspect, to many of our readers, if not to all; at least we have never met with it before. It is copied by a London weekly paper from the Ceylon Chronicle, the editor of which latter journal vouches for its authenticity.

Sergeant Millington's Memorandum.—On Sunday the 6th of May, 1821, I was sent for while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for General Napoleon Buonaparte. On Monday the 7th, I was ordered to attend at Longwood House for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Buonaparte in the tin coffin, which was performed in the following manner, in presence of Generals Clarke and Monthlon, Medans Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon, Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Ruspoh, H. M. 20th regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Samuel Lee, private in the 20th regiment.

The body of the late General Napoleon Buonaparte, in dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat was laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat was a gold star and cross, and several pieces of medals of the same metal, and several pieces of various sizes and different value, were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid of cover of the same material, which was placed between the small parts of his body. His stomach was deposited in a silver jar in which there were spirits, which was also put into the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork and spoon, and a silver cup, were also deposited in the coffin. Subsequent to placing the body of the General in the coffin, the lid of the coffin, being lined with white silk and stuffed with white cotton, was put in its place, and I soldered it on the coffin enclosing the late General Napoleon Buonaparte and all the above mentioned articles. This tin coffin, with its contents, was then enclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were enclosed in a lead coffin, which made in all three coffins.—A. Clarke, Millington, Sergeant St. Helens, Artillery.

OUTRAGES.—Some very extraordinary outrages took place a few days ago on board the steamboat Pawnee, Capt. Danic on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis. There were a number of German emigrants on board, among whom was a deaf and dumb girl. The cook, a free black, named Thomas Turvin, took certain unwarrantable liberties with this girl and boasted of his success. She was subsequently missing, and her father, after searching for her, found her locked up with the crew in the stove-room. The cook at first denied that she was there, and refused to unlock the door, but the door was at length opened and the girl found secreted behind the rear of the stove.

This occurred about 10 o'clock at night. There was of course great excitement among the deck passengers, and, on the following morning, several of them complained of the cook's conduct to the captain and demanded his arrest. The captain, however, declined complying with their demand, but informed them that the cook should be safely guarded and tried in St. Louis, and, if guilty, punished according to law. Soon afterwards, the cook being nearly asphyxiated by the fumes of the stove, the captain ordered the cook, bound him hand and foot, and carried him to the bow, where, at a general cry of "throw him overboard," he was cast into the river. The captain, hearing the shout and seeing the cook struggling in the water, ordered the engine to be instantly stopped, and, at the same moment, some men from the deck ran up on a yawl, and rescued the man, but the negro was drowned.

Several of the persons engaged in the commission of the deed were identified, and the captain put a strict watch upon the boat, with the view of having the perpetrators arrested and tried in St. Louis. Some of them, however, effected their escape. One individual, named Draft, was lodged in jail at St. Louis and discharged on Monday last after an examination of several witnesses. Great excitement prevailed in Louisiana upon the occasion, and it was openly threatened that the prisoner, if committed, should be rescued.—Louis Journal.

On the 18th inst., Capt. Alfred O. Powell, of the Steam Boat Patrick Henry, was stabbed several times by the owner of a wood-yard near Manchester, Mississippi. The difficulty arose from a refusal of the owner to sell the wood at the price offered by the captain, who was a resident of Augusta in that State.—Id.

LOVE REVENGE.—The New York Whig gives a remarkable account of a love affair between a member of the New York Leg-

islature and the chambermaid of the hotel where he boarded. She is 22 years of age, beautiful and amiable. The legislator was smitten at first sight and proposed to accompany her to the theatre. She advised her to accept the invitation; which she did. At the theatre, the worthy legislator proposed matrimony. The maid refused; giving excellent reasons. She said, his daughters were educated and she was not; she was poor he wealthy—he would be subjected to the ridicule of his friends, and he would not be seen in public. A few days after the affair was proposed, and was again refused. Widowers are persevering fellows, and a third time the member was at her feet. He could not resist her unassuming grace, and soft allurements. He now offered to furnish her with a house, and to give her a consular friendship. He did so—she consulted many of his brother members—stated his wretched condition, and was advised to leave Albany immediately. Notwithstanding all this, she returned to the fair chambermaid—the reluctantly consented to the marriage, and she and he were to have been married on Thursday night last.

The Corporation of the City of Charleston has appropriated \$10,000 to be applied to the immediate relief of the indigent sufferers by the late Arc.

Result of folly.—On Sunday last several young men were assembled at a public house at Saugerties, when a wager was made by one of them, named J. Delaw, who was employed at the Ulster Iron Works, that he could drink the entire contents of one of the decanters, which was a pint and a half brandy. He swallowed the liquor and several glasses more after it, but he very soon fell senseless to the ground. An antiseptic was made to draw blood from his arm, which was unsuccessful, and he was given up for dead, and buried on the following day. Before the burial, it appears blood oozed from the incision in the arm, and the fact becoming noised, about the village, there was on Saturday a considerable commotion there, owing to the belief of many that the unfortunate victim of folly had been buried alive, and that he had merely swooned instead of dying from the effect of the terrible draught he had so foolishly swallowed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Seventeen spacious buildings, especially erected for the purpose, are occupied by the public schools of this city, each affording accommodation for about seven hundred pupils. Besides these, sixty primary schools, under female teachers, are taught in rented rooms in different sections of the district. The total number of children in these schools is about seventeen thousand, and the average cost to the public for each child is \$1.75 cents for the year.

The Legislature of Michigan have passed an act directing the State of that State to resume specie payments June 16.

SINGULAR AFFAIR IN WARREN STREET.—A very strange circumstance occurred in Warren street, near the corner of Broadway, a few days ago, which excited much remark in the neighborhood, and which, we should think, would have convinced that the attention of the public to the eyes; but we understand, it has been passed off as a mere accident, and but for its reaching our ears, would never have been alluded to. In the house in question resided a young lady of some personal attractions; and on the morning of Sunday the 14th she was found dead in her bed, with marks of violence about her throat; the circumstances attendant upon this catastrophe are said to indicate the impossibility of her death being attributable of her own act. On Sunday or Monday evening, the body was removed from the house, but for what purpose, has not been ascertained.—N. Y. Eve. Her.

A Visit of mercy.—Mrs. Theller and youngest child, a little girl about twelve months old arrived here from Detroit on Sunday afternoon on her way to Toronto, for the purpose of seeing her husband and youngest child, who was confined in bed by a severe illness which she could not be made known at Washington. Mrs. T. communicated the object of her mission to several gentlemen of the village—but there being no conveyance from this place to Toronto that would enable her to reach that city before the time specified for the departure of her husband, the inhabitants of the place, whose charity and benevolence no one will question, raised about \$60 and chartered the steamboat Onida at an expense of \$40, to convey her over—and she left about four o'clock on Monday morning.

We cannot conclude our remarks on these human deeds noticing the liberality of the religious societies and their pastors. At the solicitation of several gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Murray delivered an appropriate and impassioned discourse which deeply affected his numerous and highly respectable congregation, at the Episcopal church, after which a collection amounting to \$42 was taken up for Mrs. T. At the Methodist meeting also, through the agency of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, and other gentlemen present, a collection was made which amounted to about \$15. Here we see all various difference of opinion which divide mankind with respect to the partitioning of the bread mantle of charity by united efforts in a work of humanity.

Heartless conduct if true.—The Captain of the steamboat Peru, near by the Oroonok when she exploded, is reported in the New Orleans Bulletin, to have evinced the utmost indifference in affording relief to the sufferers. He passed them by and refused, though urged by the cries of those on shore and on board, to stop or pay the least heed to them! And to place this brutality in a more odious point of view, it is added to the honor of two boats and the eternal disgrace of this, that after assistance was obtained from the steamer New Albany, the Peru returned, and without offering an assistant hand, obtained all the passengers she could and proceeded on her way.

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INTOLERANCE.—Before the Sandwich Islands are populated by whites, we shall probably hear of a religious war in that savage group, instigated by the intolerance of missionaries. In Nov. 1833, two French catholic priests landed at Oahite, found themselves the victim to persecution from their reverend brother and English missionary, Mr. Pritchard, who by his influence with the savages, violently seized them in the house of Murehaut, the American consul, who had generously given them shelter, and sent them on board of a schooner to be carried out of the islands. Another catholic missionary was not allowed to land at Honolulu at all. Calvinism is declared to be the root of these persecutions. The very island to which the missionaries were exiled in Gambier's whose flourishing condition is imputed to the exertions of the catholic priesthood there. Our files of the Sandwich Island Gazette, edited by an American, speak out openly against the missionary experiment of converting the islands to religion. Either the cause is hopeless, or the means are not effect it out of the right sort.—New York Star.

We observe in the list of lecturers before the London Mechanics' Institution, that Friday the 16th March was set down to B. Thacher, of this City. The subject of his lectures was Self-Reliance. We find, also, in the London Morning Chronicle, a defence of the American States against the aspersions of O'Connell on the slavery question, signed "A Bostonian," evidently from the pen of Mr. Thacher. Boston Atlas.

A good man.—The editor of the "Herald of Haines," says that "the honest old man" who has been convicted that it is not as most men suppose—a perverted, but a perceiving institution, an engine of oppression, and a curse to all mankind"—hence he will publish his paper without money and without price.

Driving Robbery and attempt to Murder.—Mr. Freeman Gates was robbed of a considerable amount of money last night about half past ten o'clock in the lower part of the city, a few rods below the Frankfort Tavern. A person in that vicinity heard the cry of money, being convinced that the spot from whence it emanated, and found him upon the ground almost senseless. His hat was cut through, and a large gash in his head. The bosom of his shirt was cut, probably for the purpose of getting his money, which was secured by a strap. The robbery being committed in the flesh, Mr. Gates will probably recover from the injuries.

We learned the following circumstances last evening. Mr. Gates had been at Cincinnati. While there he made some purchases, and it became known that he had considerable money. He had that place on Columbus and while there, saw an individual whom he had been in the habit of meeting frequently at Cincinnati. From that place he left for Detroit, and met the same man there. From thence he came to Buffalo, and met him again. The suspicions of Mr. Gates were then excited.

He engaged his passage on board a packet boat for this city; but as he soon after learned that his pursuer was coming upon the same boat, he left it and went on board of another, and arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He has no doubt that the man who knocked him down, was the person he had so often met and attempted to avoid. Mr. G. recollects seeing a large Bowie knife in his possession. The money which the villain obtained was in \$100 bills on the United States Bank.—Rochester Ad.

Droll Story of a Fox.—Some years ago a fox was kept at the Talbot Inn, Shrewsbury, and employed in a wheel to turn the jacks; but after a while Reynard gave his keepers the slip, and regained his native fields. This very fox was afterwards pursued by the hounds, but running into the town he sprang over a half-door, which opened into a kitchen, jumped into the wheel, resumed his former occupation, and saved his life. This, though very amusing is absolutely true.

The Wetumpka Sentinel announces the marriage (in Tallahassee, Ala.) of Mr. Darling Bond to Miss Margaret Price, a child 10 years of age.

A Valuable Cow.—The following advertisement appeared in the Eastern Sentinel in Tallahassee, Ala.: "For Sale.—A cow, superior, residing near the Wind Gap, offers for sale two milk cows, one of which has a calf by her, four legs and a pleasure wagon." Beat that if you can, farmer Porter, with your two calves, and your importation of stock.

A Drunkard was shot for a Husband.—A Boston paper says that by a law of the State of Maine, which will go into operation this month, it is provided that a divorce from the bands of matrimony may be decreed, in case either of the parties is or shall become a common drunkard, and so continue for the space of three years.

Shocking.—We learn by a gentleman who passed through Aven yesterday, that a house was destroyed by fire in West Bloomfield the evening previous, and that two valuable collections were consumed with it. He did not learn names of particulars.

Rochester Demo. Striking at the Root.—There was a meeting at Worcester, Mass. a few evenings since, of those who are in the habit of making free use of ardent spirits, at which a committee of five was appointed, to draw up a petition for the repeal of the laws which importation of all intoxicating liquors, and also the distillation of it in the country.

FLORIDA.—The Globe states that reports have been received at the War Department, stating that Aligator, one of the most active and warlike of the hostiles, had surrendered at Fort Bainger on the 4th of April. He was found, with 88 of his people, among whom was John Cowars and 27 blacks, to the southwest of Okcechoke. Aligator was to return to his party, and by means of rum collected from the soldiers, to concentrate them at Pass creek. It is confidently expected that Cochochee, with a small party, can be prevailed on by Aligator to come in also.

In addition to the above, it is also learned that 45 Indians, 17 of whom are warriors, were recently captured by a detachment of regular troops and Tennessee volunteers, under Lieutenant R. Anderson, 3rd Artillery, and are now at Fort Snedden. General the Jump at the last decisive, (18th April), at Tampa Bay.

INFORMATION TO PENSIONERS.—The editors of the National Intelligencer having advised that the Pension Agency, in consideration of Pensioners, requesting information concerning the forms used under regulations for obtaining payment of pensions in arrears, have received from him in return a communication to follow, from A. K. Parris, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury, which follows: "The following is the substance:—The writer says that no new forms are required under the act of April last; the only regulations being to follow the form as heretofore prescribed. Where the payment is to be made to an Attorney, he must make oath as prescribed in the circular of June, 1833, that the power was not given him by reason of the death of the subject, from A. K. Parris, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury, which notification the Pension Agency have been requested to forward forthwith. Where a portion of the pension has been so-called for eight months and a portion not, that part only which has so remained uncalled for during eight months will be paid by the accounting office of the Treasury. Application for the residue must be made to the Pension office where the pension is paid."—Baltimore American.











