

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY. Who is Gen Harrison? The son of one of the heroes of the Revolution...

During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General Officer...

Whose voice is this vindicting the old General? Whose accents are these raised in defence of the people's candidate?

It is the voice of a braving patriot, seeking to gratify, under the cloak of patriotism, his factious hostilities to the "powerful office hunting monster, pending to a great end, that he may obtain at some future period—the recompense of the reward?"

Not, Kentuckians! It is not the idle vapouring of the one—not the fawning sycophancy of the other. It is the voice of the true patriot...

But the times are changed. The people have seen, and learned, and loved him. They have declared, that he has been long enough in retirement, and that the time has at length come, when his well-tried devotion to them and their interests should be rewarded with the noblest return...

Such is the man, under whose banners you will struggle for deliverance from the gripes of a New York Regency on the first Monday in November...

You have placed Francis Granger, of New York, on the same ticket with the man, who was elected to the office of Governor, through your delegates assembled at Lexington on the 19th of last April...

Francis Granger is an enemy of abolition and abolitionists. He has denounced them as incendiaries—firebrands, whose head-long course would plunge the country into universal anarchy and confusion...

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23rd of December, 1835. On the occasion of his being presented, Mr. Granger said the following words, addressing himself to the speaker: "Sir, I hold the abolitionists of the North in no higher respect, than do the gentlemen from South Carolina, or any other section of the country..."

Mr. Granger even questioned the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. In allusion to such interference, he says: "Differing as I do from many of my constituents, I have never entertained but one opinion, and that is, that even if the constitutional right exists, which I doubt strongly, there is no question of policy existing, which should call for legislation on the subject."

Can Col. Johnson or any of his supporters use stronger language than this in denouncing the fanatics, who, unless speedily put down by the strong arm of law, or the combined might of popular indignation, will continue to inflict a curse on the public mind, I give up the question.

I could furnish other proofs of the falsity of this charge against Mr. Granger. There is enough here, however, to convince every honest and reflecting man of its entire destitution of truth. Consider, the length of time more positively known to me. I have already trespassed too long on the public attention. I would solicit attention to the harsh effusions I have hitherto indulged in, as may hereafter throw out for their reflection. Of one thing they may be assured, whatever be their merit...

Important discovery.—Most of the important discoveries in arts and sciences have originated in the course of casual observations, leading to consequent experiments. Various attempts have been made with various success to prevent the evils arising from the sparks being emitted from locomotive or steam engines, and even large premiums have been offered to show that devices might be contrived. But it appears that the essays were based upon a wrong principle, in endeavoring to prevent the emission of sparks from the chimneys, instead of procuring their extinguishment whether emitted or not.

Mr. Gabriel niter, a planter near Decatur, in this State, being the proprietor of a steam boiler, and the inventor of the hurricane or upper deck of a steamboat, during the time that sparks were emitted freely on all sides, observed that those which passed over the escape pipe, became extinguished and fell. On this hint he made experiments, and has beyond doubt succeeded in his object, by the process of burning wood for every species of engine—simple, by conveying the escape or superabundant steam by pipe, or otherwise into the chimneys, at a convenient distance from the boilers or fire. The sparks are instantly extinguished by the vapor alone, and in the state, being the same as when condensed in an aqueous form. It has succeeded in every trial made on the engines used in ginning his cotton, and in making his sugar, and has taken out a patent for his invention.

The principle and discovery are applicable to high and low pressure engines, to steamboats, to locomotives or rail roads, or to steam engines however used.—New Orleans Standard.

From the Richmond Whig. SURVEY THE BATTLE FIELD. In the ranks of every party, there are cravens and cowards, who shrink at the first blast, and waver under the first rude shock of an adversary. To such as these we have no objection to being numbered as deserters. There is a middle class, the character of the contest and show them that it is not that is endangered. Let disponding Whigs cast their eyes around them, and they will find that although the centre phalanx (Pennsylvania) has faltered and fainter by the way, the body of the contest is yet safe, and a glorious triumph yet awaits the brave and the resolute.

What real cause is their for doubt or despondency? Is not the field ours? Costly your legions, and you will find all safe. Your banner yet streams in pride and security. Victors is within your grasp. Be it your especial aim, Virginians, to be the first on the watch tower, the last in the ditch. The eyes of your brethren everywhere is upon you. Your example is the beacon light to thousands. From every quarter you have invitations to your chivalry and valor in the field. There calls be in vain! In the shade of former days gone! Is victory's thrill over? Does the throbs of freedom no longer animate your bosoms?

We shall not doubt your courage or your good cheer, but we do doubt your resolution to be in a better cause. In the elections which have already taken place, there is much to encourage and but little to dishearten.

The corruptionists, so lately trembling under the apprehension of impending justice, revived by the recent news from the deluded and duped Pennsylvania, again raise their heads, and pour forth the song of triumph, as they have raised at the late election, one State, (Pennsylvania), which they always claimed; by a less majority than they ever claimed; and by the clamor which they raise to keep their spirits up, one would suppose they had carried the General Election, at which, in the next month, they may be likely to meet the vote of that very State. On the other hand, they have lost, irrecoverably, one of our great States (Ohio) which, only another short week ago, was positively and unqualifiedly claimed by their highest authority, as certain for them.

We invoke the opponents of the present man, in every part of the country, to be firm, faithful and fearless in the discharge of their duty as good citizens. Instead of looking down into the abyss beneath their feet, let them look aloft, with some confidence in themselves, but a great deal more in the beneficence of a wise Providence.

Hitherto, what they have not suffered themselves to be betrayed into a childish exultation by the almost ludicrous success of their opponents at their defeats, let them not be depressed by results such as those in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which were foreseen by most of the able men, who do not suffer their wishes to outrun their judgment.

With the proper resolution, and combined exertions, the defeat of the spoilsmen is demonstrably within the power of their opponents, with or without Pennsylvania, which, in every case, is willing to be a doubtful. With this allowance, however, instead of wincing and fretting because we have not carried every doubtful State, let us again cast up our account of probabilities, judged by the elections as far as they have progressed, and be ruled by the demonstration of facts, rather than by the querulous utterance of which is calculated to unnerve the arm of our friends, and encourage the presumption of our antagonists.

How, then, now stands our account current of calculations, founded upon elections which have taken place this fall? Here it is: FOR MR. VAN BUREN. Five. Illinois. Four. Missouri. Three. Arkansas. Four. Rhode Island. Ten. Maine. Eight. New Jersey. Thirty.

IN ALL SIXTY-FOUR AGAINST MR. VAN BUREN. Five. Louisiana. Fifteen. Alabama. Fifteen. North Carolina. Fifteen. Kentucky. Nine. Indiana. Seven. Maryland. Seven. Vermont. Twenty.

In all eighty-nine New Jersey and Pennsylvania—we should be very sorry to believe that they have bagged either one or the other—and we still stand twenty-five electoral votes. And as for the remaining ten States, the chances are at least equal in our favor. Look aloft, then, we say, and throw to the winds all vain regrets and needless apprehensions!

The Good Spirit.—There is a noble spirit abroad: anti-slavery and Whig, and all other opposers to the election of Mr. Van Buren, are rallying to the rescue of the constitution. The apathy or distaste exhibited in the eastern part of the State, at the late election, has produced a sensibility to public interests, that is working wonders. There is no fault finding; the differences, if any, are, for the present forgotten—and those who think they have personal or party grievances to settle, have postponed the reckoning until they can do it in the midst of those friendly feelings that victory causes.

The Lebanon (Pennsylvania) Courier says: "As it is, in the aggregate vote for Congressmen, there will be found but a small majority, if any, in favor of the Van Buren candidates. Every person knows that General Harrison is much stronger in every part of the State than the Congressional candidates were; and the result in November will show, we have no doubt, that the Vanities are rather premature in their exultations. The tables may be turned upon them, and their joy changed into sorrow."

And this language is held to us in private letters from almost every county in the State, and every anti-Van Buren man looks to himself—sure that his vote is deposited—and the Harrison ticket will be elected by 15,000 majority.—U. S. Gaz.

The People's Ticket. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, WM. H. HARRISON, Ohio. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. York.

Electors for the State at large. HENRY DANIEL, PHILIP TRIPLETT, DAVID S. FATTON, EDWARD RUMSEY, RICHARD A. BUCKNER, BURR HARRISON, MARTIN BEATY, CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, THO. P. WILSON, WM. K. WALL, BENJAMIN WICKLIFFE, THOMAS METCALFE, MARTIN P. MARSHALL, JAMES F. BALLENGER, ROBERT P. LETCHER.

To the RESOLVE!—Once more we call upon the whigs to "up and do." We are on the eve of a battle in which every true patriot will not fail to take an active part. On next Monday our presidential election commences, and upon the result of that and the two succeeding days may depend the fate of the empire. Liberty, virtue and patriotism call loudly upon the voters to repair to the polls and defeat the machinations of a corrupt faction, whose regard for the welfare of the country is always subservient to their schemes of self aggrandisement and self interest.

Again we say repair to the polls and let your voices be heard manfully proclaiming your well grounded preference for the gallant and patriotic HARRISON, and the able and virtuous GRANGER. Come up boldly to the defence of these worthy patriots, whose character will be a sure guarantee, if elected, for that reformation which our government now so much needs; and assist your country in putting down the gang of office holders and office seekers who trample upon your rights as freemen, in their eager pursuit of the spoils of victory.

Be on your guard fellow-citizens, the Van Burens, no doubt, on the days of the election, will put forth all sorts of slanders and falsehoods upon your candidates, Gen. Harrison and Francis Granger.—Believe them not—be not deceived by them,—you may be sure they are electioneering tricks gotten up for the occasion. You are well aware of the recklessness of the Van Buren party, and they will deceive you if they can. Be firm then at the polls and do your duty as we have appointed, and who have served their country honorably and faithfully. Whilst your fellow citizens in other States are flocking to their standard and support, will you desert them? No, no, you never will. Eternally your influence to induce your neighbors and friends to devote the three days of the election solely to the cause of the country.—There exists no doubt in our mind that the whigs can and we trust will, in the coming contest, forever practise corruption and misrule.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election returns from this State, we readily admit, are not so favorable as we anticipated. We, however believe, the Vanites are rather premature in their exultations. The "tables may be turned upon them and their joy changed into sorrow." The whigs of this State have entered the contest with the proper spirit—the apathy which exhibited itself at the late election has been thrown aside, and they go to work like firm conscious of their rights and resolved to maintain them.—The election takes place to-day, and we have assurance that the importance of the struggle is duly appreciated, and that every whig will act as though the liberties of his country were entrusted to his special keeping.

On Friday the 26th ult. the young whigs of Fleming had a meeting to organize themselves for effective exertion at and previous to the coming election. The meeting, we are informed, (for we were not present ourselves) was well attended, and if we should judge from the spirited proceedings with which we are favored, they are fully awake to the importance of the crisis and of their own duties. We insert their proceedings that they may tell for themselves that piping is not slumbering at her post.

Oct. 26th, 1836. In consequence of a short and imperfect notice a meeting of the young whigs of Fleming was held this evening at Dr. Anderson's room in Flemingburg. W. P. Boyd Esq. was called to the chair, and J. M. Campbell appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, its object was formally explained by L. Doney Section Esq. who offered for consideration the following resolutions which after some pertinent remarks by W. S. Bots Esq. were unanimously adopted without dissent, as expressive of the opinions and feelings of those present.

1. Resolved, That we take the deepest interest in the event of the next Presidential election, and as whigs and friends of the free institutions of our country, anxious for their perpetuation, we will use every exertion in our power to promote and advance the cause of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER.

2. Resolved, That we have every confidence in the patriotism, ability and integrity of W. H. HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER, and we recommend them to the people of Fleming county, as in every way deserving of their suffrages for the two highest offices within the gift of a free and grateful people.

3. Resolved, That we hail with emotions of pleasure and exultation, the united and concerted efforts of the Whigs of Kentucky, to maintain the character of their native State and to resist the efforts now making to give the electoral vote of Kentucky in favor of Van Buren and Johnson.

4. Resolved, That we have every reason to rejoice at the result of the fall elections in the neighboring States, and at the prospect which is held forth, that at the presidential election in November, the doom of misrule, corruption and tyranny will be pronounced, and our constitution rescued from the hands of those who have so long polluted it.

5. Resolved, That in recommending W. H. HARRISON, to the voters of Fleming county, we recognize in him the friend and champion of the people.—One who through all his life has been connected with them, and in every situation has given them satisfaction.—One who has supported his country in every difficulty and gone with her through every trial.—Who excursive in the halls of Congress as an able Executive magistrate of the N. W. Territory; whether as the representative of his country at a foreign court or the leader of her armies in the day of battle, has always been the firm, tried and faithful patriot, of unswerving honor and untarnished fame.

6. Resolved, That Martin Van Buren has no claims on the people of Kentucky for their suffrages. We know of nothing connected with his private character or his political career which can entitle him to their regard or gratitude. He is an alien in feeling and an enemy in practice; his public acts and his professed principles alike proclaim him a hypocrite and an enemy of the people, and his conduct in whatever situation he has been placed, calls down upon him from every friend of his country a just abhorrence.

7. Resolved, That in recommending F. GRANGER to the voters of Fleming county, we recognize in him, (in the language of HENRY CLAY, Kentucky's favorite son,) the statesman of "high character, great ability, and mainly and uniformly correct opinion"—the friend of the Free and the friend of his native country; and that we despise the efforts of Richard M. Johnson and his adherents to render him odious to the people of Kentucky, by striving to produce an impression on their minds, that he is an abolitionist and the originator of abolitionists.

8. Resolved, That we view the conduct of Richard M. Johnson, in his late electioneering tour through the mountainous portions of Kentucky, as in the highest degree disgraceful to a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. One who can descend so low as to revile and slander his opponent when he is distant and far away, and circulate false and injurious reports against him, is wholly unworthy any office of confidence at our hands.

9. Resolved, That we consider the present as a crisis in the affairs of our country, and that we deem it the duty of every Freeman to use his utmost endeavors in the approaching election to bring to the polls all those who are lukewarm and backward, or who from other causes may be unable or unwilling to attend.

10. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves in the spirit of the foregoing resolution, to do every thing in our power which may be fairly and honorably done, to bring to the polls at the coming election, the whole vote of Fleming county.

11. Resolved, That though we were not included in the challenge given by the county of Shelby to several of her sister counties in Kentucky, to meet her in the contest for the "Patriot's price" on the first Monday in November, we will nevertheless place ourselves by her side, and are determined that we will not be blindfold in the race. Being thus adopted, W. S. Bots offered the following which was adopted. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed on behalf of the young whigs of Fleming, to draft an address to the whigs of Fleming on the importance of the approaching election, and that said committee have power to appoint sub-committees, whose duty it shall be to use all honorable exertions to

promote the election of Harrison and Granger. The blank in the foregoing was then filled by the following names: L. D. Anderson, J. M. Campbell, L. Doney, Section, W. O. Batts, J. P. Gandy, G. M. Stockton, W. F. Ott, E. D. Stockton, then offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavors to make the whig majority in Fleming county, at least six hundred.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Kentucky whig be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting in the next number of their paper. On motion of Mr. Bots they then adjourned. W. P. BOYD, Sec'y.

Ohio.—Gen. Vance the whig candidate for Governor in Ohio has received a majority of 6,225 votes. The majority for the Legislative and Congressional candidates is still larger. Mr. Erving's re-election to the Senate of the United States is thus made certain.

Important from Porto Rico.—The N. Y. Express says that the Spanish Constitution of 1812 was declared throughout the Island of Porto Rico at the time the brig Alpine left the Island. The declaration created great joy among the inhabitants. The buildings were illuminated. All was quiet. Balt. American.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.—We are indebted to Capt. Townsend of the ship Empress, arrived yesterday morning, from Malaga, which port he left on the 26th ult. for the following interesting intelligence: "I was on board the Empress at Malaga on the 23d ult. when I witnessed, announcing the complete defeat of the Carlist army, consisting of 14,000 men under the command of General Gomez, (by the Queen's General Alava) with the loss of several hundred killed and 3,000 prisoners.

The engagement took place on the 21st Sept. but the name of the place is not given. We also learn from Captain Townsend that the above news was confirmed by an extra Courier from Madrid; who arrived a few hours before the Empress sailed. Great rejoicings in Malaga on account of the victory.—N. Y. Her. Adv.

SPECIAL DRAFTS AND PASSES.—Mr. Van Buren, with a view of carrying out the project stated in his letter to Sherrod Williams, viz: to repeal the distribution law, is now using the treasury to agitate the currency, by causing floating transfer drafts, issued at Malaga on the 23d ult. from Madrid, announcing the complete defeat of the Carlist army, consisting of 14,000 men under the command of General Gomez, (by the Queen's General Alava) with the loss of several hundred killed and 3,000 prisoners.

Gen. Harrison in 1812.—It is 23 years ago on the 26th of this month, since "Southwark Hall was brilliantly illuminated and superbly decorated with appropriate transparencies," and their tables crowded with guests, the consideration of which was not due to a special dinner in honor of the recent victories of PERRY and HARRISON.—Poor Perry! he has gone to the jaws appointed for all his living; but Harrison—yet lives to receive the reward of valor and patriotism.

It was at the dinner at Southwark Hall in October, 1813—23 years there was a more enthusiastic and patriotic company. The officers who presided at the Hall on that joyous occasion, have most of them deceased to the silent tomb. Among those who yet live, are Col. John Thompson, and Dr. Joel B. Sutherland. They were the "Patriot's price" at the Baltimore festival. They were not of the "Peace Party"; they did not, like Martin Van Buren, declare the war to be just and unnecessary.—They did not, like Martin Van Buren, oppose the re-election of James Madison!!! No man! Thompson and Sutherland were at the Baltimore festival, and consequently opposed to Martin Van Buren, and in favor of Harrison. I cannot doubt but the mass of Democrats of 1813 will now unite upon Harrison, and oppose Van Buren, as he opposed them in the late war. DEMOCRAT OF 1812. Southwark, Oct. 18, 1836.

U. S. Gazette. The legislature of Tennessee has been convened by the Governor, and assembled at Nashville on the 3d instant. The object of this special session is to take into consideration the expediency of an Act authorizing the proper functionaries of the State to receive the Tennessee portion of the surplus revenue of the United States. The Legislature will, we dare say, decide without much difficulty, in favor of the "whig" position.—N. Y. Gaz. &c.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS GRANGER.

Electors for the State at large.

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GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, a Virginian by birth; The son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; The friend of Washington, Jefferson and Madison...

From the Kenosha Banner.

POLITICAL RACE COURSE.—UNION TRACK.

The fall races over this celebrated course will shortly "come off." Some thoroughbred horses have already entered for the event.

First on the list is the hot-blooded city bred jockey Kinderhook. He is in the best of health...

He was formerly under the training of the celebrated jockey before named, Old Hickory, but having kicked him on several occasions...

He comes upon the turf in the finest style imaginable, head and tail right up, and more of at the top of the drum, like an army with banners.

"He is built like a castle," and of the very best Virginia stock. He has a head and neck as there. The favorite jockey the hotel, T. Ritchie, is said to have lost his accustomed confidence and appetite, both usual things for him.

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These remarkable and deeply interesting trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private libraries of this country afford.

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

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should be protected by their money.

The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages each.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only about 79 small doctumino pages.

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Stereotyping of Books, Pamphlets, Bank Checks, Notes, Circulars, &c. &c. Stereotype blocks made from the press and set in standing. Presses and Type for sale cheap.

Type received in exchange at nine cents per pound. Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1836.

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THE HISTORY and topography of the United States of North America, from the earliest times to the present.

Political and Biographical History, Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology and Botany, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.

Laws, Manners, Customs and Religion, with a Topographical description of the Cities, Towns, Seaports, Public Edifices, Canals, &c. &c.

With additions and corrections by Samuel R. Hinton, Esq. and published by Robert B. Baltimore, Md.

The work will be printed in two volumes, quarto, and completed in twenty parts; each part containing two quarto steel engravings.

Eighteen parts are already issued, and the great enthusiasm which prevails where the work has been introduced, to obtain copies of it, is a fair criterion of its merits.

The publishers are in possession of notices from several literary gentlemen of high standing in this country, expressive of their commendation of the work.

Also—can be had in order from the publisher, KEENE'S GEOGRAPHY, and SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WARRIOR, complete, either bound or in parts to suit subscribers. JOHN BIRCH, Agent.

Aug. 24, 1836. THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER: Or Curious and Anecdotic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

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DEPARTMENT TO THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE.

The exercise of this department will be resumed on the first Monday in November next, and continue for six months.

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

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

Most Courts and examinations will be frequent.

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

The price of tickets for all the exercises will be \$20 for a single Professor, \$15 in each case payable in advance. The price of board in Cincinnati ranges from \$2 to \$5. Office students can be accommodated at the offices of either of the professors, but this is not necessary.

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

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

J. C. WRIGHT, T. WALKER, J. S. BENNETT, E. D. MANSFIELD, July 7, 1836.

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