



BY W. T. CHAPMAN.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE FLEMINGSBURG KENTUCKIAN will be published weekly on an Imperial sheet, at two dollars per annum...

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AGENTS. Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell. Elizaville, Daniel Picklin, Jr.

From the Colonization Herald. GENERAL REMARKS ON LIBERIA. Sir:—According to your request I beg leave to submit the following remarks...

long as the Israelites continued obedient and submissive to the divine laws, they prospered; but were subjected to punishment on the neglect and infirmitates thereof...

Of the literary tastes and abilities of the colony, the Liberia Herald has for some years back afforded pretty fair specimens. The present editor is in a great measure a self-taught man...

It is described as a salubrious spot, and as being a most desirable military post. The Government have declared their intention to establish a fort on the Sabine pass...

Indeed the colonist once settled in Liberia, he will be unable to change his habits of thought and action, and by his pursuits, that he will be himself to be without any misgivings...

Aware of the importance of this consideration, Mr. M. says, the Government will not fail to persevere in the pulpit orator in Liberia feels that he occupies a high, novel and important station in relation to his country...

that education should keep pace with colonization, thereon hinging the success and safety of the attainment of this object...

The value and productiveness of the lands on our South Western National Boundary promise to become speedily developed by reason of the satisfactory results which have attended the explorations of the Sabine river.

SAVING RIVER.—Great misapprehensions have prevailed as to the real character and importance of this channel of navigation, once an obscure stream, but which has recently acquired no little consequence as the dividing line between the two republics.

The banks of the river are described as romantic in the extreme. Unlike the most of southern streams, they are of great elevation, while the summits are crowned with lofty pine trees.

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The resources of this district of Louisiana have never yet been developed in the smallest degree. Coal mines of great extent and richness exist on the banks of the river...

SINGULAR AND INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.—A respectable woman having left her child, an infant of two years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties...

THE SLANDERER. I hate the slanderer! I hate his poisonous breath, More deadly than the darts of death; I hate him for his hooded lies, His peace-destroying calumnies...

the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of elevation. A lady endeavored to dislodge the ambitious mite to come down; but she it shook its head and sat fast. She tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object.

POETRY.

THE WORLD.

Talk who will of his world as desert of thral, Yet—yet, there is bloom on its acid and gale; Tho' the choice of life hath its acid and gale; There are honey drops too for the taste.

And note also the shades of our lot, But the rich scintillations that brighten our way.

Those who look on mortality's ocean aright, Will not moan o'er each billow that rolls, But dwell on the glories, the beauties, the might.

How thankful is he, who remembers alone All the better, the dear, and the dark, Though the raven may scow with its wooing-ton.

Do we not hear the song of the lark! We may utter farewell when 'tis torture to part.

But in meeting the dear one again, Have we not rejoiced with wildness of heart, Which outbalances ages of pain!

Who hath not had moments so laden with bliss When the soul in its fulness of love Would waver, if bid to choose between this And the paradise promised above!

Though the eye may be dim'd by its grief, And the wit's the greatful will tell, And the whiten'd lip sigh forth its fear, Yet pensive indeed is that face where its gleam Is not oftener seen than the tear.

There are times when the storm-gust may rattle around, There are spots where the poison breath grows; Yet there are hours when nought else can be found.

But the south wind, the sunshine and rose! O happily rare is the portion that's ours, And strange is the path that we take, If there are not besides us a few precious flowers.

To soften the thorn and the brake, The wall of regret, the rude clashing of strife, The soul's harmony often may say; But I think we must wain in the discords of joy.

'Tis ourselves that oft awaken the joy, Earth is not all fair, yet it is not all gloom, And the voice of the greatful will tell, That He who'll slotted Flax, Heath, and the Tomb, Gave Hope, Health, and the Bride as well.

Should Fate do its worst, and my spirit oppress'd, O'er its own shattered happiness pine, Let me waken the joy in another's glad breast, And some pleasure must kindly in mine.

Then say not the world is a desert of thral, There is bloom, there is light on the waste; Though the chalice of life hath its acid and gale, There are honey drops too for the taste.

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From the Philadelphia Inq. May 18. Conflagration in Philadelphia. DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

The popular excitement growing out of the dedication of Pennsylvania Hall, and the attending circumstances, reached a fearful pitch yesterday. The tumult of the previous night was the theme of all tongues; a thousand extravagant stories were circulated, and the apprehension...

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MORE ELOQUENCE.—It was night—the lightning shook its fiery tresses through the sky—the thunders boomed through the heavens—the winds whistled through the caverns of the air, and hail fell like gems from an overburdened casket, when Eugene Sumner, with vengeance written on his brow—his horrid posture on his heart—and the instrument of destruction firmly grasped in his hands, stole forth like an assassin to kill Doug.

MORE YET.—It was the second day of May—the fleecy clouds of winter still hung upon the pillars of heaven—the mists of the sign board of peace, was tied to the venerable cliffs of ether—the rain was descending from the firmament with the impetuosity of an avalanche; the stars had hung out their fiery sockets to light up the dark and benighted pathway of the inhabitants of the Sandwhich Islands—when suddenly, from the face of the Sun, and a falling worm crasped out of the ground.

J. Q. ADAMS.—The other day a general smile passed over the faces of the members of the House, when the morning call was made, in consequence of Mr. Adams not being present. It was not the first time that he had not occurred since Mr. A. was first elected to Congress some five or six years ago. But egregiously had the name been called before the old gentlemen was seen coming up the avenue, and directly he was in his place.

Major Lewis, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, has the first chair ever made in Kentucky. It was constructed by Daniel Boon, and is of the old fashioned kind—made of split ash. On each arm there are marks which were made by the hardy old pioneer in repairing his gun when at the Nashville Museum. It is to be sent to the Nashville Museum.

A SUBTERRANEAN ROAD.—There has been recently discovered in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, a subterranean road beginning at Tamers, and supposed to take the direction towards Paris. It is about 1000 feet long, and descends to it by from 35 to 40 steps, still entire, and the passage is about five feet wide. A great number of the medals of the Emperors (in gold preservation) were found near the spot for long ago.

GETTING THE HANG OF IT.—A company of strolling play actors are advertised in the Ottawa, Ill. papers, to perform in the new building erected at that place for a jail. We have heard tell before about getting the hang of the barn; but we think this case more appropriate.

A CLEAN MAN.—At a meeting of the Hull town council, on Thursday, the 10th for the purpose of erecting and supporting a public bath, the subject of employing baths for the health and recreation of the town, Mr. Lidley one of that body said, in opposition to the measure, that he thought he looked as well as part of it, and said six years.—Hull Packet.

MONKEY LOVE.—At the new building erected for the monkeys in the Jardin des Plantes, a Paris paper says, "The visitors are highly amused with a loving couple to each other shown by a loving couple to each other and to a baby one, with which their union has been blessed! These displays are particularly striking after a temporary separation of the papa from his consort and child." On being re-admitted he embraces his companion, takes up a thousand notes, and bestows upon it a thousand caresses.

LOCKED JAW.—A remedy has been discovered for this dreadful affliction. It is nothing but the application of warm strong ley made from wood ashes. The cure is so simple, and so successful, that it is frequently used, and it is in the hands of every man to learn, in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfill with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of glory.

Dr. Beecher, in one of his lectures says "there is but one way of securing universal equality to man—and that is, to regard every man as a brother, and to love him as himself, and to be ready to do for him as he would do for you."—Greenfield (Mass.) Gaz.

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MR. MENEFEE'S SPEECH.

He did not see, he said, to debate upon the merits of the question; but on the first instance, to relieve it simply and in few words, from the false position in which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) had in the speech just delivered, sought to place it.

Sir, he said that was a most surprising speech. What does the gentleman mean? Does he intend menace? He must have so intended. Sir, does he forget that that ingredient has been so freely and indiscriminately employed in the same quarter since it now proceeds, that though he holds in its accustomed thunder, it no longer inspires terror; scarcely excites notice.

It is at length become, sir, a regular exhibition, which all expect, none regard. But, sir, whence this present volcanic eruption whose flame and smoke so suddenly smokes with grandeur and lightning of this man's meander? The cause that produces it is about as potent as the effect. What is it, sir?

The Government, by a series of financial disasters, which popular opinion ascribes a series of financial enormities of the Administration, has informed the House (which I know better), that the Treasury is in much exigency, and recommends the early adoption of measures for its relief. Well, sir, this House whose peculiar province it is to originate measures of this kind, is satisfied that such exigencies does exist; and, without distinction of parties, proclaims a readiness and determination to furnish the supplies required, and to proceed, at once, to the consideration of the most proper manner of raising them.

That they must be raised, in some manner, is admitted on all sides; the most appropriate manner of doing it is the only question. The Executive, sir, as it was his right today, has recommended the most appropriate, a loan of ten millions of dollars. The House is of the same opinion. The Executive, however, proposes an indirect loan, by an issue of Treasury notes.

Gentlemen in the opposition suggest a direct loan, in the ordinary form. They resist the loan which the President proposes on the ground that, in the view of the Constitution, it is no loan; that the proposed money are meant for circulation; that in paper money, are bills of credit; that in employing the credit of the government to raise money, Congress is limited by the Constitution to borrowing simply, no quantity of which exists in the proposed issues, which is hit the common notion of a creditor applying for payment, and the debtors for want of money, liquidates the debt by a note on time; and that for these and other insurmountable objections, that manner of raising supplies should not be resorted to. In all which I certainly agree. A plain man, who would do nothing very extraordinary in all this.

But, sir, what does the gentleman from South Carolina regard it? Why, sir, that gentleman looks not to these or any conceivable objections, designed not to meet them, assumes by definition that to give a note in discharge of a debt to borrow, is to scorn to deliberate, oversteps all obstacles, harkens to nothing, but leaps right at once by inspiration, and thunder-clad to the conclusion, that any party or any man of any party who dares to oppose or question the precise manner of raising supplies prescribed by the President, or to hesitate, one instant, upon a constitution, or expediency, or other grounds, are faithless to their duty, devoted to faction, and the foes of the independence of the country!

That to decline to pass this bill just as it is and just now, would present due example of lawlessness by this House, unavoidably resulting in the immediate overthrow of the Government; in anarchy; in the extermination of all corporations, and the dissolution of the bond of violence, of the edifice, the marble palaces, which they inhabit! And all this to be accomplished by the aroused loyalty of the nation!

Sir, is the dignity of this House best consulted by giving to such language a place amongst the habitual ravings of gentlemen, heard and forgotten as if giving vent to the rage which seems to possess it? Sir, for him to speak and so to speak, of examples of lawlessness, of attachment to constitution and laws, of loyalty, &c. Whose example? Whose loyalty? Whose example? Whose loyalty to what? Sir, within the memory of man, we have had examples of the respect due, and the respect paid, to the constitution and laws! We have examples of loyalty! Sir, these examples were memorable. The nation remembers them, and will. It remembers the part which the gentleman took in setting those examples.

Example of Loyalty!—Why, sir, on a constitutional doubt, incomparably more than that which exists to this measure, that gentleman, a few short years ago, showed himself not only willing that the government should suffer on any emergency by an omission on his part to act (the sin which he imputes to others) but ready and willing, and striving, in defiance of the law, and in subversion of the constitution, to dissolve, with an eternal dissolution, by violence and in blood, this precious Union. Are these the examples, and is this the loyalty whose imitation is invoked?

"The Government will stop!" exclaims the gentleman. Does he think so? I should be quite sorry if it did stop. Why should it stop? Who will stop it? Supplies, I understand, is all that is wanting. The House, on all sides, proposes to grant immediate supplies to the full extent required. Still the government will stop! Are we to understand from the Executive, by authority, through the gentleman whose presence I regret, but to his new ally the Executive, seems far to exceed his former loyalty to the Union, that the government will stop unless the House (Rhett) had in the speech just delivered, sought to place it.

CONGRESS.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR REPEALED.

The intelligence from Washington is truly gratifying. Mr. Clay's resolution as modified by Mr. Webster, repealing the specie circular, and prohibiting the issue of such circulars in future has passed both houses by overwhelming majorities, and thus has the administration been defeated—defeated both by the votes of its friends and one of its most prominent exercise of arbitrary power condemned in a manner not to be misunderstood. The day of retribution is at hand. The wakening of a virtuous people to a true sense of their danger and the departure of the eclipse of military glory and blind devotion to men without reference to their principles have brought down upon the Government calamity after calamity and defeat after defeat, until "who party" my exclaim most truly that "our sufferings are intolerable."

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On its final passage in the Senate, on Tuesday the 23rd ult. the yeas and nays being called the Senators voted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Clay of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Moulton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rivers, Robins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sewer, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tappan, Triggler, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Yeas—24. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Morris, Niles, Smith of Connecticut, Strange—9.

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THE GREAT CLAY MEETING IN NEW YORK. A larger or more enthusiastic meeting than that of the friends of Mr. CLAY held on the 29th ult. was never before witnessed in the city of New York. Rufus C. Verplank, president, assisted by one hundred Vice Presidents, and eleven Secretaries.

THE CONVENTION. The following appropriate and sensible remarks on the subject of the Convention, will be read with interest, because of their coming from that honest and patriotic class of individuals—the Farmers. They are from the Mayville Monitor.

Sir:—By those who oppose the calling of a Convention, it is contended that we had better submit to whatever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, than run the risk of increasing those imperfections by trusting it in the hands of the people. I am not one of those who doubt the intelligence or integrity of the people of this Commonwealth, who hold that the present age and generation is inferior to that under which the Constitution became a fact forty years since, since the present form of the Constitution was adopted, we are not now as competent to form a system of State government as we were then, it is only to say the common faculties of mankind, in a more degenerated state. To distrust our capacity in a matter, where we have had the advantages of experience to teach the evils as well as benefits of particular systems, is to aim a blow at every effort of industry. Suppose for a moment, we were to content ourselves with the reflection that there might result more evil than good from any particular change, what advancement would ever be made in improving the condition of man, either socially, politically or morally, under which he is ignorant of the spirit of the age. The human family are marching onward daily in a career of improvement. To halt while others progress, is to admit a deficiency either in capacity or inclination. It is not to believe the people of Kentucky are willing to lose the prospect of either failing.

It is admitted on all hands that there are defects in the Constitution which require alteration. It is not to consent to alter them in a way which has taught us the evils has also pointed out the remedies. Ignorance cannot be said to be the obstacle. What is it—not the want of virtue, surely! No man would willingly render worse the form of government under which he is to live, and, which by his conduct is to be regulated. Such an opinion is in direct conflict with every principle of human action. Every inclination is to ameliorate rather than render more severe the restraints of mankind. The experience of certain States has shown that alterations is usually they fail to take upon themselves the exercise of sovereignty which belongs to them. Such a feeling does not become men who claim the high prerogative of sovereignty, who have sworn to maintain the noble endowment and to exercise it. Our fathers were not afraid to surrender the articles of confederation for a more suitable form of government; nor were they deterred by vain timidity from ever banishing certain defects from this system, when experience had clearly pointed them out. Should we be less courageous than they, after the benefit of their wisdom and the lights of our own experience! Neither personal animosity, private right or happiness, were certain defects from this system, which have ever been made in the forms of the State or General Governments. Need we then apprehend that is altering the form of government in Kentucky, any of these natural rights will be reverts to ages unillumined by the glorious lights of civilization. A FARMER. Mason county, May 28, 1858.

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Sir:—By those who oppose the calling of a Convention, it is contended that we had better submit to whatever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, than run the risk of increasing those imperfections by trusting it in the hands of the people. I am not one of those who doubt the intelligence or integrity of the people of this Commonwealth, who hold that the present age and generation is inferior to that under which the Constitution became a fact forty years since, since the present form of the Constitution was adopted, we are not now as competent to form a system of State government as we were then, it is only to say the common faculties of mankind, in a more degenerated state. To distrust our capacity in a matter, where we have had the advantages of experience to teach the evils as well as benefits of particular systems, is to aim a blow at every effort of industry. Suppose for a moment, we were to content ourselves with the reflection that there might result more evil than good from any particular change, what advancement would ever be made in improving the condition of man, either socially, politically or morally, under which he is ignorant of the spirit of the age. The human family are marching onward daily in a career of improvement. To halt while others progress, is to admit a deficiency either in capacity or inclination. It is not to believe the people of Kentucky are willing to lose the prospect of either failing.

It is admitted on all hands that there are defects in the Constitution which require alteration. It is not to consent to alter them in a way which has taught us the evils has also pointed out the remedies. Ignorance cannot be said to be the obstacle. What is it—not the want of virtue, surely! No man would willingly render worse the form of government under which he is to live, and, which by his conduct is to be regulated. Such an opinion is in direct conflict with every principle of human action. Every inclination is to ameliorate rather than render more severe the restraints of mankind. The experience of certain States has shown that alterations is usually they fail to take upon themselves the exercise of sovereignty which belongs to them. Such a feeling does not become men who claim the high prerogative of sovereignty, who have sworn to maintain the noble endowment and to exercise it. Our fathers were not afraid to surrender the articles of confederation for a more suitable form of government; nor were they deterred by vain timidity from ever banishing certain defects from this system, when experience had clearly pointed them out. Should we be less courageous than they, after the benefit of their wisdom and the lights of our own experience! Neither personal animosity, private right or happiness, were certain defects from this system, which have ever been made in the forms of the State or General Governments. Need we then apprehend that is altering the form of government in Kentucky, any of these natural rights will be reverts to ages unillumined by the glorious lights of civilization. A FARMER. Mason county, May 28, 1858.

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The intelligence from Washington is truly gratifying. Mr. Clay's resolution as modified by Mr. Webster, repealing the specie circular, and prohibiting the issue of such circulars in future has passed both houses by overwhelming majorities, and thus has the administration been defeated—defeated both by the votes of its friends and one of its most prominent exercise of arbitrary power condemned in a manner not to be misunderstood. The day of retribution is at hand. The wakening of a virtuous people to a true sense of their danger and the departure of the eclipse of military glory and blind devotion to men without reference to their principles have brought down upon the Government calamity after calamity and defeat after defeat, until "who party" my exclaim most truly that "our sufferings are intolerable."

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THE RETURNING CAPTIVE?

THE MARKETS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—12 1/2 per bushel... Bacon—8 a 7 per lb... Coffee—104 per c... Eggs—64 cts per doz... Potatoes—75 per bushel...

Mayville May 30, 1838.

Bacon—Hams 6, 7, hog round 5 a 5 1/2... Butter—10 a 12... Corn—12 a 14... Wheat—10 a 11... Flour—10 a 12...

Louisville, May 28.

Cotton per pound 10 3/4... Sugar per pound 6 7/8... Molasses per gallon 33 3/4... Flour per barrel 51 7/25... Pork per cwt 10 1/2... Bacon per pound 6 8... Whiskey per gallon 34 3/5... Coffee per pound 12 1/4... Wheat per bushel 75... Corn per bushel 50... Potatoes per cwt 3 50... Hemp per cwt 6 8 1/4...

GREAT BARRACUE

AND CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH JULY, AT FOX SPRINGS, BY THE MANAGERS.

D. K. Stockton, T. L. Throop, F. A. Anderson, H. P. Marshall, Samuel Stockwell, Jr. O. P. Nute, John Danaldson, A. McGowan, L. Pearce, Basil Duke, John W. Stockwell, J. M. Paris, Samuel C. Pearce, A. De-Oliver, Robert C. Fant, G. M. Stockton, L. W. Anderson, Daniel Morgan, Wm. S. Botts, Y. G. Moss, Garrett Freeman, Lemuel Hunt, T. G. Spindle, N. S. Anderson, W. M. O. Fant, W. T. Chapman.

DR. H. J. MOFFETT.

HAVING returned from the West, commences his office in this city, and being thus situated, anticipating no other distant calls, expects to embark calmly and disinterestedly in the various functions and duties of his profession, being well equipped with tested and genuine medicines, counteragents, instruments, &c., for the successful management of all cases in the practice or range of common medicine—also, in that of operative surgery and chirotherapy. His office is immediately under the Printing office, and in connection with J. A. Cavan, Esq.; his residence being at Mr. J. Hedgcock's, near the Presbyterian church, at one of which places he may at all times be consulted, except on Wednesdays, when he is absent, he will be consulted with the sick. All orders in his department will have prompt attention; and as he expects to rise or fall in his professional character by his merit, will be particularly careful in every case where he may think there is a chance of aid, and which may be confided to his care; and wait the event of elevation or depression by the faithfullest he shall make in the opinion of his constituents, and thus faithful in his knowledge of the extensive surgery of Medicine, Surgery, and of Midwifery, in apposition with his considerable practice in the last two or three years, and success therewith, places himself before the people of Fleming county, occupying the position of a physician, and a respectable attitude of a Physician.

Shaving Compend.

L. W. GLENN'S Sapanaceous Shaving Compend, highly recommended to gentlemen who shave themselves, for its safety and softening lather, which will not irritate the face or irritate the skin. It is put up in small little jars, answering all the purposes of a shaving box, a single jar sometimes lasting a year—it is very pleasant and softens and softens the skin, curing those pimples and eruptions often arising from the use of bad soap or straggle razors. For sale by J. H. & W. CARPENTER, June 1, 1838.

FASHIONS.

Subscriber has just received the New York Spring and Summer Fashions for 1838. W. McDONALD, June 8, 1838.

Mayville and Cincinnati PACKET.

The New, Substantial and Fast Running Steam Boat RUBICON. H. IRELAND, Master. WILL regularly between the above ports, stopping for freight or passengers at any of the intermediate landings; commencing on Monday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Will leave Mayville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Leaving Cincinnati, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rubicon is the finest fine Arabian horse AMURATH, will continue at my stable adjoining the town of Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, where he has stood the two past seasons, and will be permitted to exercise at the reduced price of Ten Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, the money to be paid when the fact is ascertained, or the mare changes owner.

AMURATH.

AMURATH, Col. Samuel S. P. Risco, concerning a name Reform, lately brought to this State from South Carolina, I noticed the following statement:—“He (Reform) was a fine race at the Central Course, in the spring of 1833, beating fine horses, viz: Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who had beaten an Andil.” 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:—

SAILOR BOY.

WILL stand at the same place, and will be permitted to exercise at the reduced price of fifteen mares. Pasturage furnished gratis to mares from a distance. No liability for accidents or escapes. J. N. NEMPEE, April 6, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent, the farm on which he now resides, in Fleming county, and situated immediately on the Mayville and Lexington Turnpike Road, and adjoining the lands of John Wise and Samuel Swaid. Said farm contains 173 ACRES OF LAND, fifty of which are cleared and under fence, a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and a well furnished barn, with a good water and several never failing springs—and the entire farm is in first rate repair. The land is of good quality as any in that section of country. For terms, &c. apply to JAMES MCGUIRE, May 25, 1838.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 18th of October, a boy named Morgan McColl, aged 15 or 16 years, an indentured apprentice to the Farming Branch of the above, and will give a reward for the delivery of said boy, but no extra charges paid. Any person or persons harboring or protecting said boy, will have the law enforced against them. CHARLES NEALIS, Senr., May 18, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the whole and entire stock of Drugs, Medicines and Shop Goods, 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, and under the same name, and will be happy by their attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They will give to 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. & W. CARPENTER, May 11, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and opened their Spring supply of GOODS, which they are prepared to sell and examine previous to purchasing. We will give goods for every description of PRODUCE usually purchased in stores. J. H. & W. CARPENTER, May 4, 1838.

CLARKE AND RYAN Commission Merchants.

MAYVILLE, KY. PAY particular attention, (DAY or NIGHT) to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and to the safe custody of their care. It having been reported through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, that numerous best known to those who originate, but, in our opinion, not altogether correct, and in some instances altogether false, that we intended quitting business in this city. This, then, is to inform Merchants and others, that we are still in a pretty good case, and in every consideration to which we are alluded, we have no objection 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.

FAVORABLE TERMS.

AS they can be purchased in the country—subscribers are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing. We will give goods for every description of PRODUCE usually purchased in stores. J. H. & W. CARPENTER, May 4, 1838.

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ORANGE BOY.

THIS thorough bred and fine race horse, WILL stand the present season, 1838, at my stable, in Bath County, on Flat Creek, on the Ironworks road, eight miles north of Mountsterling and five miles east of Owingsville, and will serve masters on the following terms to wit: THIRTY DOLLARS if paid in the season—Thirty-Five if not—Fifty in full. One to be known as a person willing to insure, and trading the mare off before she is grown so be in foal, the insurance is due. Good and extensive blue grass pasture 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 L. 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 its appearance. ELI CURRIE, Feb. 23, 1838.

I am in a handbill lately published by Mr. Samuel F. Risco, concerning a name Reform, lately brought to this State from South Carolina, I noticed the following statement:—“He (Reform) was a fine race at the Central Course, in the spring of 1833, beating fine horses, viz: Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who had beaten an Andil.” 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 distancing. Floretta was drawn the third heat, and in the fourth heat, Orange Boy, 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 in many five races in the first heat, and that he had two wags to contend with the third heat, neither of which had won in either of the previous heats. It is very gratifying to me to hear of the arrival of “fine” horses in our State, when they are deserving of the title, but I think it is more to the credit of the public, the whole truth should be known. Paris C. March 23 1838.

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 a very extensive share of public favor. It has furnished for two dollars and a half, reprints of London books which cost three dollars in the original; reviews of a large amount of literary matter, of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news. The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who makes no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from “Waldie's” to “Brown's.”

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JOSEPH LEACH. J. P. DOBYNS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Iron and Nails. Commission and Forwarding Merchants. MAYSVILLE, KY. THE undersigned, have formed a partnership, 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, Edw'd & D. Grats, Philadelphia. Howard Williams, Richmond. L. M. Shreve, Esq., Louisville. Lee & Rees, Cincinsey & Shultz, J. Newman, Paris. Howard Williams, Richmond. T. G. Gaylord, Portsmouth. T. G. Baldridge, Cincinnati. Jan 6, 1838.

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NEW FASHIONABLE Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber, practical manufacturer, would respectfully inform the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Flemingsburg, in the new frame 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 heavier, castor, seal, 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 lower prices (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than they can be had elsewhere. A hat, sold by him will be warranted true proof, and to retain their shape and color. Feb. 3, 1837.

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

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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.

- Roh. Andrews Nancy R Lewis B. M. Woodson Morgan M. Barnes Mary Mark William Botis Curtis G Phillips Geo H Campbell Keedall Moss Joe Christy Penill McCarty Thomas Clarkson Col A S Morrow Jacob Barnes Edward D Maddox E. N. Ed Flemingsburg Kenr B Norwell J. H. Evans S. D. Early Francis Payne Wm. Penell Henry Fastholf Curtis G Phillips J B Fenley Wm C Penland J B Fleming Andrew Plank Chester H Fitch Joe Fulon R. Rhumans Ross Geo W. Phillip Ross Sarah Goddard Phillip Ross William E Gayle Joe Secrets William Shackelford Elizabeth H. Hamilton W Smith Geo G Scott J. H. Jones James Shockeyley N P Hall Doct J Taylor Hall & Phillips Nancy Taylor Absolom Hunt Joe Be. J. Perkins Benj's Hixon Jane Hutchinson Daulton Hudson Thos Hughes Sarah Irvin Alex Waldeck James Jones David Weyer Jeremiah Walker K. J. King L. J. Lightfoot Jno Young R. LEE, P. M. May 6, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED.

N addition to our former supply of Drugs and Medicines, Alcohol of first quality, Lardine, Castor Oil, Sperm Candles and Lamp oil, nine boxes and Vials and Fancy do, Maccabae and Scotch Snuff, first quality, R. Lush's genuine Fine-cut Tobacco, superior Diamond brand for smoking broken glass of Chinese ware, & 10 and 10 to 12 window glass, Universal plaster for the cure of corns on the feet, that disagreeable and troublesome complaint. J. H. & Wm. CARPENTER, May 18, 1838.

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.

NOTICE.

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.

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NOTICE.

E. GAYLE and JOS. MEANS, have placed in my hands, the Book, Receipts and Note, of the firm of Gayle and Means, of Flemingsburg, of their business debts. All bills 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 to present the said bills, and to receive of them, 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's Drug Store, and W. P. Boyd's Saddle shop.

THOS. THROOP.

Flemingsburg, Dec 22, 1837.

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, and promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and despatch, and he solicits a share of the public patronage.

TAILORING.

He has made arrangements to receive orders for all his various articles, and his shop is on one of west of Dr. J. F. McDowell's, on Water Street.

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