The Kentucky Flag

IS PRINTED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

PIKE & HELMS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE—IN THE OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, ELEGANTLY OVER MARKET PLACE, MARKET STREET.

TERMS—THE "KENTUCKY FLAG" will be published Weekly, and furnished to subscribers at the low price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in six months; or, Three Dollars after the year expires.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

KENTUCKY FLAG.

"The free communication of Thoughts and Opinions is one of the invaluable rights of Man."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2. MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MAY 17, 1848. NO. 39.

DOCTOR NELSON.

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country. His residence is the house formerly occupied by Richard Henry Lee, Esq., on the corner of Front and Sutton streets, opposite the "Lee House;" his office on Sutton street, near his dwelling. May 3, 1848—3m.

New Lumber-Yard, Maysville.

THE subscriber has just purchased and is receiving at his Lumber Yard,

At the corner of Fourth and Plumb sts., rear of Jacobs' Row,

A large and well selected stock of the celebrated "Benton" Lumber, Boards and Scales, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public generally. He will keep constantly on hand every description of Lumber, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms as any in the City. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. W. FORMAN.

April 12, 1848—8t.

To Cabinet Makers.

WE have just received a large lot of Mahogany VENEERS, of every shade and quality, which we offer to Cabinet Makers as low as they can be bought in the West. We will be always supplied with Veneers, Varnish, Pumice, Sand Paper, and every other article in the Cabinet Makers line, on the most reasonable terms.

HUNTER & PHISTER,
No. 4 "Allen Buildings,"
Main street, "sign of the Saw."

Glassware! Glassware!!

20 DOZ. Double Concave Tumblers;
20 " Fluted Jelly do
50 " 6, 8 and 10 flints do
6 " Molasses Pitchers;
100 " assorted Molasses Cans;
6 " assorted Lanterns;
3 glass Lamp Chimneys;

Just received from Cincinnati and for sale wholesale and retail by JAMES PIERCE,
May 3 Market street.

Something New.

WE have received a few chests of Best Hyson Tea, Fine Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Black Tea, Fine Table Syrup, Green Tea, Rice, Starch, Fine Table Salt, Cedar Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Cordage, Fishing Tackle, Glass Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c., which we offer at the lowest cash price, or in exchange for country produce, at the sign of the Golden Mortar, Market street, Maysville, Ky.

May 3, '48—7 GEORGE W. FORMAN.

Elegant Dress Goods.

DREES & ALLEN have this day received, and are now opening, a large assortment of Dress Goods, to their former customers and the public generally, consisting in part of Fine Black Silks, Fancy Silks, Fancy Plaid Ribbons, Tissue Ribbons, Tissue Gauze Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Cambrics, Fancy Ginghams, &c., &c., which they will be pleased to show to their friends and customers, at the sign of the Golden Mortar, Market street, Maysville, Ky.

May 3, '48—7t.

Millard Cross Cut Saws,

WILLIAM BOWLES, Cutler, Sheffield, England, just received and for sale at the hardware house of

April 26 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Spanish Saddle Trees.

A LARGE lot of Duck & Kerms Head, a very superior article, at VERY LOW figures, at hardware house of

apl 26 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Miner & Cruttenden,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

"ALLEN'S BLOCK," opposite the warehouse of A. M. JANUARY, Esq., and next door to the Store of Messrs. REED & ALLEN,

OFFER to their friends, and all who wear

BOOTS & SHOES,

a very extensive assortment, comprising almost every variety usually found in the city, which they are selling at a very small advance from cost. Their facilities for the manufacture and purchase of Boots and Shoes are exceeded by none.

We are also selling, for CASH ONLY, to Dealers in the case or dozen, at less prices than such articles can be bought for in Cincinnati.

Grateful to the community for the very liber al patronage heretofore received, we are determined to merit a continuance of the same.

Maysville, April 26, 1848—8t.

LAW CARD.

Attorneys at Law, Maysville, Kentucky.

WILL practice Law in partnership in the Counties of Mason and Bracken, of Appeals. All business entrusted to them will receive their joint or prompt attention. Office removed to Hall Bill Jones No. 3, immediately adjoining Rosser's Co-Partnership Shop, on Second, between Market and Sutton streets. ap26-y.

Bank Accommodation Notes.

WE have just received, to order a full supply of One Hundred and Sixteen Days Notes, ready to be used in the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Those wanting please call. [ap 19] W. S. BROWN & CO.

A Splendid Stock of Watches & Jewelry.

THE subscriber would announce to this community, that he has received a very large and handsome addition to his stock, consisting in part of Gold and Silver Lever and Lepine Watches; Guard and Fob Chains; Breastpins, comprising all the new styles and patterns; Bracelets; Rosettes; Finger Gold Rings; Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver holders; Finger Rings of every variety; Gold Bracelets; Gurnelian and Coral; Gentlemen's Pins, Studs and Scarf Pins; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; a handsome stock of Watch Keys; new patterns Earrings, of every style and pattern; Silver Watch; Plated Ware, together with other articles too numerous to mention, making my stock complete, and equal to any in the West. In future my receipt of goods will be monthly, and will be announced on their arrival.

I am prepared at all times to repair every style of watches, on the shortest notice, and warrant time; to perform such repairs and manufacture of Jewelry in the neatest manner.

April 26—'46—4w. J. S. GILPIN.

Just Received,

30 BOXES Raisins,
25 drums Figs, for sale cheap, by
apl 26 J. M. CLARK, 24 street.

Baled Hay.

30 BALES Hay for sale.
apl 26 JNO. B. McILVAIN.

City Scrip.

$10,000 Maysville City Scrip will be received in payment for real estate in the city of Maysville, and guaranteed to pay 6 per cent and clear of all State Tax and insurance for five years. Capitalists wishing to make permanent investments are invited to call on

April 26, '48. JNO. B. McILVAIN.

White and Drab Beaver and Otter Hats.

A VERY superior article of White and Drab Beaver and Otter Hats, for sale at reduced prices, at the Hat and Cap Store on Sutton street, by [apl 26] JAMES WORMALD.

Nails.

100 KEGS Nails received and for sale low for cash, at the Hardware House of
HUNTER & PHISTER,
April 12 No. 1 Allen Building, Main street.

LUMBER!!

BY TELEGRAPH!

900,000 FEET OF BOARDS!

900,000 SHINGLES!

CHARLES PHISTER

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public that his SUPERIOR lot of Boards and Shingles has come at last, saved according to order, for this market, of the best timber in the State of New York. Of the excellency of his selection of Lumber he refers to the building men of this community. He will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction, and will sell as low as the lowest.

Office and Yard on 3d street, near the Court House.
CHARLES PHISTER.

April 19, 1848.

O YES! O YES!!

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

THOSE wishing to purchase Lumber, equal in point of quality to any in this or any other market between this and Louisville, will please call on M. A. Hutchins at his old yard near Mr. Moore's Foundry, in the upper part of the city of Maysville, where he is now yarding, in addition to his stock of seasoned boards, a large and general assortment of White Pine Lumber, selected expressly for this market, consisting of Shingles, 3/4 in., 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. and 2 in. plank. He also has on hand a supply of Locust Posts, and Poyles' Scantlings; all of which will be sold on terms that cannot fail to suit. [ap 19-6m.] M. A. HUTCHINS.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRES!

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 72, Walnut St., Philadelphia,

INSURES Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and property generally in the city or country, against loss or damage by fire either perpetually or for limited periods. Applications addressed to the Agent, personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

John Sergeant,	Adolphus Perkins,
William Lynch,	George Abbott,
Thomas Hopkins,	Patrick Brady,
John Welsh, Jr.,	John F. Lewis.

Francis D. Lanyier, Sec. Samuel C. Morton, Pres't.

JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.

apr19 No. 16, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

Franklin Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company,

At Louisville, Ky.,

JAMES TRABUE, *Pres't.*
D. S. CHAMBERS, *Sec'y.*

THIS long established Company, with the most ample means for the protection of its Policies, by its Agent, continues to insure property of every description, against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and Lakes.

Risks will be taken on the most favorable terms, and all claims will be liberally and promptly adjusted in this city.

JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.

april 19 No. 16, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

For the reputation of the above Company, I have the privilege of referring to H. B. HALL, Esq., of this city. JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.

More New Goods!

THE subscriber has just received another supply of fine Watches and Jewelry, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Gold and Silver Hunting Lever Watches;
Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Seals and Keys;
Silver with Ladies Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings and Miniature Settings;
A splendid stock of Brilliant Jewelry;
Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils and Pens;
Silver and Plated Suspender Buckles.

By this addition my assortment of Watches and Jewelry is complete, and a better selection of fine and desirable Jewelry, I am persuaded, has never before been exhibited in Maysville. The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

J. B. BOYD,
Maysville, May 3, 1848—4th. Market st.

For Rent.

I wish to rent one of my store rooms, near the lower end of the Market House. It is low story, with a good cellar.

April 19 JAMES HARRIS.

For Sale Cheap!

A LARGE lot of Sash, Locust posts and Scantling. CHARLES PHISTER.

April 19, 1848.

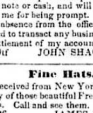
Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Tailoring establishment to No. 24, Front street, two doors east of Sutton, where he will continue to execute his work in the most approved and desirable style. SAMUEL M-KEE.

Maysville, April 19, 1848.

Herald and Eagle copy 3t, and charge McK.

Mayswille & Cincinnati Packet.



The new and splendid steam packet,
"BONE,"
G. MOLEN, MASTER,
Will leave Maysville every Monday, Wednesday and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and Cincinnati the alternate days, (excepting Sunday.)

April 19.

Drs. Shackleford & Phister,

WILL hereafter practice their profession in Maysville and vicinity in connection. They will be found at the same heretofore occupied by Dr. Shackleford. april 19

A Call.

I AM desirous of closing up my business to the date of the partnership with Dr. Phister, either by note or cash, and will thank those indebted to me for long standing accounts.

In my absence from the office, Dr. Phister is authorized to transact any business appertaining to the settlement of my accounts.

April 19tf JOHN SHACKLEFORD.

Fine Hats.

JUST received from New York, a fresh supply of those beautiful French Mule-skin Hats. Call and see them.

April 26 JAMES WORMALD.

Garden Hoes,

OF "TOWER" temper, received and for sale.

ALSO—Garden Rakes—at the Hardware House of [ap 19] HUNTER & PHISTER.

Family Flour,

VERY superior, just making, and for sale at $5 00@5 25 per bbl., with privilege to return if not satisfied.

April 5 JNO. D. STILLWELL.
City Mills, 3d street.

Sheep Shears.

A LARGE and choice lot, just received at the Hardware House of
april 19 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Pad Skins.

60 DOZ. assorted, received and for sale cheap, at the hardware house of
apr26 HUNTER & PHISTER.

The Thermometer at 88.

Ice Cream Season has arrived!!

JOHN BROSEE most respectfully informs his old friends, and the public generally, that his

Splendid Ice Cream Saloon,

Neatly and tastefully furnished, will be open THIS EVENING, for the reception of those who are disposed to indulge in this delightful refreshment. The Ladies will find him now, as heretofore, ready to wait upon them with alacrity. He invites you all to come frequently, and participate in the elegant pastime of social conversation over a bowl of this cooling and healthful beverage.

He has the honor to subscribe himself the public's very humble servant.

JOHN BROSEE.

N. B. Cakes, Candies, and Tropic of Fruits, always on hand, as accompaniments to the frozen nectar. Maysville, May 3, 1848.

Campbell, Metcalfe & Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Artus, Metcalfe & Co.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, under the above names, in the Cities of Cincinnati and Maysville, by leave to inform their friends and the public that they are provided with a large stock, embracing every variety of the Grocery line, and are now ready to fill any orders with which they may be favored.

Possessing all necessary facilities, and designing to keep one of the firm in the East and South to purchase stock, we shall be able to sell on as favorable terms as any House in the West.

Any Commission Business with which we may be entrusted, shall be faithfully attended to; and Goods purchased of us in Cincinnati, for shipment to the interior, via Maysville, Ky., shall be forwarded from the latter place free of commission, if consigned to our House there.

JAMES ARTUS,
E. F. METCALFE,
JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
RUFUS H. RANSON.

REFERENCES

Hewett, Lewis & Co., New York;
L. M. Trustman, Philadelphia;
Thos. Black & Co., Baltimore;
J. A. Hutchison & Co., Pittsburg;
Forsyth & Baker, Wheeling;
Frederick Brooks, Kanawha Salines, Va.;
A. M. January, Maysville, Ky.;
Hon. A. Beatty, Prospect Hill, Ky.;
Gov. T. Metcalfe, Forest Retreat, Ky.;
John B. Casey, Covington, Ky.;
H. D. Newcomb & Bro., Louisville, Ky.;
L. Lindsey, Frankfort, Ky.;
Shackleford & Bro., Paris, Ky.;
H. Bell, Lexington, Ky.;
Runyan & Kenne, Georgetown, Ky.;
Neff & Bro., " "
R. B. Parker, " Cincinnati, O.;
P. A. White & Co., " "
Hon. J. W. Fishback, Batavia, O.;
Pollock & Butler, Madison, Ind.;
Edward Browning, Indianapolis, Ind.;
Hon. Jacob Green, Mt. Vernon, Ind.;
J. M. Riley, St. Louis, Mo.;
Shaw, Hadden & Leach, New Orleans.

may 10, 1848.

CHARLES STORM,

Tobacco Commission Merchant,

No. 50 Water Street, NEW YORK,

HAVING engaged the services of Mr. Andrew C. Elliott, of the firm of Jackson & Elliott, Philadelphia, and Andrew C. Elliott & Co., New York,) whose experience in the Tobacco Trade entitles him to a general knowledge of the business, I hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who are disposed to entrust me with the sale of their leaf. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Leaf Tobacco.

Refer to Chas. Miner, Miller & Co., Ralph Mead & Co., Isaac A. Storm, Charles M. Connolly, New York.

May 3d, 1848.

Richelieu Diddmond Pointed GOLD PENS.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE. This pen is the result of a determination to give the public a first rate article at a moderate price. A trial will convince the most skeptical that "Richelieu's" pens are the best and cheapest Pens of the day. To make these pens entirely satisfactory, they should not only suit after a fair trial, they will be exchanged or the money returned.

The genuine article cannot be found at any other establishment but that of

W. S. BROWN & CO.,
Market street Maysville, Ky.,
Dealers in Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles; &c.

May 10, 1848.

Baldwin & Co's. Pianos.

RECEIVED this morning, the largest stock Baldwin & Co's. celebrated Pianos ever brought to this market. The lot is composed of all the various descriptions of Pianos commonly used in this country. And in order to dispose of them as soon as possible, we intend to sell for the lowest prices.

may 10 COBURN & REEDER.

Screws.

1,500 GROSS best American Wood Screws, which we offer our customers at our usual low prices.

may 10 COBURN & REEDER.

Fine Straw Hats.

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's fine Straw Hats, for sale at the Hat and Cap store on Sutton street, by

may 10 JAMES WORMALD.

Glazed Silk Caps.

JUST received from the East, a lot of fine Glazed Silk Caps, for sale at the Hat and Cap store on Sutton street, by

may 0 JAMES WORMALD.

New Arrangement.

THE firm of D. Clark & Co., was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of John Wolfenman, whose interest has been purchased by David Clark. The Steam Saw-Mill establishment will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CLARKE & CORWINE. It is necessary to have an immediate settlement of the business of the old firm, and all indebted are hereby notified to come forward and settle without delay.

DAVID CLARKE,
M. L. CORWINE,
JOHN WELLMAN

may 10

To the Public.

WE are now prepared to furnish dealers in Wrapping Paper, at as low prices as can be had at the Mills.

Just received 1000 reams Crown, Medium and Double Crown. RAGS taken in exchange at Mill prices. W. S. BROWN & CO.,

may 10 Booksellers.

Wheat Wanted.

I AM paying for A No 1, 95c. ℔ bushels.

JNO. D. STILLWELL.
City Mills, 3d street.

April 5

Shovels and Spades.

20 DOZ. Ames' Shovels and Spades just received at the Hardware House of
HUNTER & PHISTER.
May 3 No. 1 "Allen Building."

"We praise men for fighting," says a caustic writer, "and punish children for doing the same."

Communications.

For the Kentucky Flag.

SHARPSBURG, Bath Co., }
May 8th, 1848. }

Dear Sir:—Since my very hastily written communication to you of the 1st inst., on the subject of our difficulties as to our candidates for governor, in which I endeavored to show that there was a number of democrats in this region who could not approbate the course of those who were taking part in the controversy which most unfortunately divides our ranks, I have had the opportunity of consulting with, and more fully learning the opinions and feelings of many of our party, some of whom I had not talked with before on the subject. I find that my former statements are not only fully sustained; but that some of our friends—individuals to whose opinions from the station they occupy in the party, are entitled to not a little force—are of opinion that the determination of Col. Johnson to proclaim *himself* a candidate was, under all of the circumstances, extraordinary, and calculated to do more fatal *old Soldier*, in this one instance erred; *not* that they love *the good old man less*; but that they *love those old customs and usages more*, which, like all of the great fundamental principles of democracy, are founded in the immutable laws of nature.

I state this to show you that there are those amongst us, who, although they are warm friends of Col. Johnson, yet they are inclined to support the nominee upon principles and policy—a number of whom seem to think that you have possibly been innocently misled into the belief that all are for Col. Johnson up this way, by the statements of correspondents, and others —innocently made no doubt—as well as the silence of those who will not join in a controversy amongst ourselves, any further than simply to express their opinions with the reasons upon which they are founded. Some of the reasons assigned by those I speak of, in support of the view they take of the matter, are, that in pursuance of a custom "long established" and which "should not be changed" or disregarded "for light and transient causes," the people assembled in primary meetings, and chose delegates from amongst themselves as a convention to be held at Frankfort, the object of which was, amongst other things, to organize the party for the coming elections, and to ensure unity of action in order to bring all of our force to bear; that those delegates met in convention and adopted a resolution appointing a State Central Committee of five, &c.; that this Committee was clothed with *full power*, amongst other duties, to designate who should be the candidates for the offices, should the contingency arise to make it necessary; that the contingency did arise and the Committee made the appointment; that it was *not bound by any expression of the Convention* to take up any particular man; that the Committee being strictly democratic, it is but fair to presume that it would do nothing intentionally to injure the party, but would make the best selection possible, taking into consideration all of those matters touching the availability, as well as the democracy of the nominee; that although the Committee was *tardy* in its action, yet it did not *abuse* the trust reposed in it; that as long as it pursues the object of the trust, and acts in good faith, its acts are *morally binding upon the party* until the term of trust expires, else, say they, why appoint a State Central Committee at all! if its acts are of no more force than those of so many individuals of the party! The whole organization of the State may be thrown into confusion because of the want of union—or if the action of a portion of the party can supercede or set aside the acts of a regularly constituted committee, it will be vain and futile to appoint committees or to meet in convention—in short, to attempt to organize the party at all; the consequences of which would be most disastrous to us not only now but in all time to come, and prudence would dictate that we should have an eye to the future as well as the present. That they cannot but believe that the Committee, from their position, must understand the wishes and desires of a larger portion of the democratic party in the State, certainly as well as any other men; that they are inclined to give to the Committee the character of having acted in good faith, honestly desiring the success of democratic principles, and believing it was doing what was best for the party; that the nomination of Mr. Powell was as good as could be made under all of the circumstances; that if they are not misinformed he is a firm democrat, a *good speaker*, and able to maintain his cause *against any man upon the stump*, and that he will do so in a manner as to impress his hearers with a conviction of the truth of the principles which he advocates, and to *convince the wavering and lukewarm* (some of which are to be found in every community) of the justness of his cause, and bring them up to his support; that there were several names before the convention, for consideration with a view to the nomination, and if one had been selected by the Committee from amongst the rest, it might have given offence to the others. Besides, the same circumstances do not always prevail. A man may be an available candidate at one time and succeed; he may fail at another, and succeed at another. Under the circumstances as they presented themselves to the Committee it had to choose, and therefore it may have been quite proper to take a new man—one whose name was not before the convention. That Mr. Powell was not heretofore generally known, can be no objection; that Mr. Polk was not *generally* known until after his nomination, did not prevent his beating the "mill-boy of the slashes" out of sight; that he was nominated in May and keep down jealousies and heart-burnings, in part, amongst worthy but aspiring men.

These are some of the arguments used by democrats amongst us, who are men of weight and influence. They do not offer into controversy with any one, but calmly give their opinions with the reasons. They deeply regret the state of the party affairs. They would have went for either of the men single-handed, but that they would go for them now, I think extremely uncertain.

In a conversation with a worthy democrat of Montgomery county, who holds a station calculated to give him a general knowledge of such matters, I learned that sentiments similar to the foregoing, are entertained by many of our party in that county.

After considerable reflection, I am strongly inclined to believe that neither of the candidates, Col. Johnson or Mr. Powell, single-handed or by combination, *can elicit anything like a full democratic vote*, after all that has been said and done; and I further believe, that the side that will take the initiatory steps towards a reconciliation, will be entitled to the most honor and to the most praise, as showing a laudable willingness to yield personal feelings, opinions, and preferences for the good of the cause; and further, that in justice to *themselves* and to the *democratic party, both* the candidates ought to *withdraw from the canvass*, and leave the track entirely clear. That then, in order to insure unity of action throughout the State, the committee should either give notice to the delegates to the convention to state their preference in the manner intimated in my former letter to you, or said committee should, as soon as possible, select a man fresh from the people, and proclaim him our candidate.—Upon him we could and would unite, and looking back upon the dangers we have escaped, laugh at the folly of those that laughed at us when they imagined they saw the rock on which our noble bark would most inevitably split, and girding on the armour of democracy, unite under the banner, unfurled, and fight such a battle in old Kentucky; that in August next, we will raise a shout of victory that will echo from every valley, mountain and hill top throughout the State, and strike such terror and dismay into the whigs, as they will not dare to stand the battle, but to fall upon them and hide them, and singing "hark from the tombs," go into "the shades of retirement" without the liberty of choice.

"From, mind let us be,
Every rising our liberty,
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we will find."

These were the sentiments of our fathers of the revolution—let them not be forgotten.

With feelings of warm solicitude for the noble cause of democracy,

I remain, yours, &c.
AN AMERICAN.

Democratic Meetings.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Spencer county, held at the court-house in Taylorsville, on Monday, the 1st of May, 1848, (it being court day,) Col. Stillwell Heady was called to the chair, and Jonathan Davis was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That although we have the utmost confidence in the patriotism, integrity and qualifications of Col. Richard M. Johnson for any office in the gift of a free and generous people, we are assured that Lazarus W. Powell, Esq., of Henderson county, Ky., is the most available candidate for the high and responsible station of Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we consider Col. Richard M. Johnson, in declaring himself a candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth, has violated the rules adopted by the democratic convention held at Frankfort on the 15th of March last, in consequence of which, our prospect, however flattering it is for success, is likely to be defeated.

Resolved, That we consider the southern portion of this State has, heretofore, been overlooked and slighted respecting the selection of candidates for all offices, and we consider the central committee has made a judicious selection in the person of Lazarus W. Powell, Esq., as we consider him happily qualified to support and carry out the principles of the democratic party in this State.

Resolved, therefore, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to support our favorite candidate, Lazarus W. Powell, Esq., as the man fully able to cope and contend with the whig candidate, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, the candidate of the whig party in Kentucky.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the democratic editors in this Commonwealth, for the active part they have taken in nobly defending our cause, and that we request a publication of these proceedings in any and all the democratic newspapers of Kentucky.

Signed: Col. S. HEADY, *Ch'n.*
J. DAVIS, *Sec'ry.*

At a meeting of the democrats of Henry county, at Newcastle, Ky., on the 1st of May, (it being county court day) for the purpose of considering the nomination of L. W. Powell, Esq., of Henderson, as the democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. John P. Smith was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. B. Marshall, Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are deeply mortified with, and exceedingly regret, the confusion of our well-planned State organization in the presentation from our ranks of a plurality of candidates for the office of Governor of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That we are entirely satisfied that, in the plan of organization adopted by our recent State convention at Frankfort, the central committee at Louisville were fully empowered, in case of a vacancy on the gubernatorial ticket, and the contingency renders it their imperative duty to designate and present to the democratic party a suitable person to fill said vacancy.

Resolved, That we believe it was the sense of both the late conventions at the capitol, that the triumphs of our Green River brethren in the last congressional canvass, added to their long and cheerful submission and cordial support of our more northern favorites, fairly entitled that section to the first name on the ticket.

Resolved, That nothing but the most palpable fraud or glaring partiality or prejudice in the action of the central committee, could possibly justify the disorganizing and ruinous course of bringing forward an independent candidate; that it is incumbent upon those who base their dissenting position upon such alleged unfairness to propose, kindly and plainly, some speedy and practical method of appealing their complaint to the decision of the general democratic sentiment; and that in order to restore that unanimity so necessary to success, we would recommend to the central committee and the friends of the regular candidate, to accept any fair and reasonable offer of conciliation or mode of determination upon the justice of their action that may be proposed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Democrat, and that all the democratic editors in the State be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN P. SMITH, *Ch'n.*
J. B. MARSHALL, *Sec'ry.*

☞ Conversation between a democrat and a whig, *but not an ultra whig:*

Democrat—What do you think of a U. States Bank?

Whig—A United States Bank? It's an obsolete idea.

Dem.—Do you think it constitutional or expedient to establish one?

Whig—Oh, I don't care anything about the d——d thing. It's no use; but if the people ever want it, I shant object.

Dem.—Well, what about the tariff?

Whig—All—don't want the tariff attered—don't see what's to be gained by it. If the majority want it changed, let them change it. I care not a fig for these old issues; they are out of date.

Dem.—Well, what of the war. You believe it uprooked and unjust?

Whig—I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace."

Dem.—You believe with the majority of whig congressmen, BELL, THOMPSON, TWEEDY, and YOUNG, that the present war exists by the act of Mexico?

Whig—(Sighing and rolling up the whites of his eyes) "I look upon war at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity.

Dem.—Well, at any rate you know the war was unjust.

Whig—In the Mexican war our honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated."

Dem.—In treating with Mexico would you take indemnity in land?

Whig—*The principles* of our government, as well as its true *policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*." I emphasize conquest; for if we can obtain territory by purchase or by the consent of the people who inhabit it, all right; or if we are compelled to thrash Mexico, and teach her to behave herself, take half her territory or such a matter, we can't help it. We want the Bay of San Francisco. It would be valuable in our hands, and worth nothing in the hands of Mexico. In fact, we are opposed to a mere *conquest*, but manifest destiny will give us Mexico.—Hurrah! for Taylor! Clay can't come it. He has the whig with his thumb on his proboscis, and his little finger cutting divers and sundry curves, sloped, saying: "Catch a weasel asleep! We whigs know principles! We did that in 1844; don't come over this child again! Gen. Taylor knows a thing or two. He has no particular opinions—that's just what makes him a whig. *Principles*, indeed! blast 'em! They have been the death of us already."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.—A soldier in the British army, stationed in Ireland, a few weeks ago, was prohibited from attending the funeral of his wife. She died in childbed, and on receiving the melancholy intelligence he blew his brains out with his musket. English soldiers having Irish wives are not permitted to see them.

CANNIBALISM IN IRELAND.—At the late Galway Assizes, a man named John Connelly plead guilty to a charge of sheep stealing. The self-convicted criminal was sentenced to three months imprisonment and hard labor. Mr. Dopping, the resident magistrate, stated in open court that he knew, of his own knowledge, that the prisoner and his family were starving when the offence was committed—that one of his children had died; and he had been credibly informed that the mother *ate part of its legs and feet after its death! He had the body exhumed and its appearance corroborated the information fully.*

RETRENCHMENT IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The mail routes of the middle States have all been let, and the aggregate amount paid for them by the Post Office department is just *one hundred thousand dollars less* than it was last year. This is a saving of one out of seven hundred thousand dollars, or between 14 and 15 per cent of the whole amount.

IRISH REPUBLICAN UNION.—An assemblage of Irishmen, on Monday night week, says the Baltimore Sun, at Palmo's Opera House, New York, was largely attended, the building being unable to contain them. The process of enrollment and receiving subscriptions for the avowed purpose of sending men and arms to Ireland was continued—the collections being received in a crimson liberty cap, fixed on the end of a pike. The amount received was $165 67, making, with the sum already in hand, $346 67. In order that I. R. U. Society may proceed legally and unmolested to execute their purpose, they propose to appoint a committee, to forward to Congress a remonstrance against the Act now in force prohibiting the fitting out of any military armament against the dominions of any foreign State in time of peace. Among the speakers was an English Chartist, who said he had been three times imprisoned with Feargus O'Connor, for agitation. A fifer or drummer, lately from our glorious war-fields in Mexico, gallantly enrolled himself in the Brigade. Another society, termed the New York Irish Confederation, held a meeting of a similar character on Thursday evening week.

A bill has passed the Michigan Legislature, embracing the following provisions:

"It provides that a homestead consisting of any quantity of land, not exceeding 40 acres, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, to be selected by the recorded town plat, or incorporated city or village, and instead of a dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances owned and occupied by *any resident of this State*, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, or for any debt, or debts, growing out of or founded on contract, either express or implied, *made after the third of July, A. D. 1848.* It also provides that such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage, thereon lawfully obtained, or such mortgage, or other alienation of such land by mortgage or thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same. Any person owning, and occupying a house on leased land is entitled to the exemption also."

It passed the House by the decisive vote of 36 to 13, and the Senate by a vote of 12 to 4. So rolls the ball of the people's progress.

The lady of the Hon. R. P. CLARKE, died in Simpson county on Thursday last. Mr. C. who passed through this city a few days since on his way from Washington, did not reach home until the day following his wife's death.—*Lex. Courier of 1st May.*

TOBACCO TRADE.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser has the following item on this subject:

About 2,000 hhds. of Kentucky tobacco have been bought this week, chiefly by one house, at prices ranging from 4½ to 8½c. If these purchases have been made for export for Spain and France, as some pretend to say, or for speculation, we do not know, but we know that without return, and for that reason we have left the stock of this kind open in the estimate below. In Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore likewise, all the Kentucky tobacco has been bought. It is not likely that these purchases have been made for Spain or France as both *regies* always purchase new tobacco, and purchasers for export would have done better at New Orleans. Whether the French nation under a republican form of government will set the trade and manufactures of tobacco, cigars, &c., free, remains to be seen; and it is not likely that any house would speculate on such a prospect.—On the other hand, the purchases made are of a description which never pay partially for home consumption, the greater part consisting of a heavy shipping tobacco.

WASHINGTON'S SERVANT.—Altamont, the servant of Washington died at Washington, on the 22nd of last month. He was a colored man and lived to the age of 104. He was born in Virginia, of servitude and liberty. When the revolution broke out Altamont was given to Col. George Washington, by his nephew, and was with his young master in all the leading battles of the south, ending with the siege of Yorktown.

WORTH AND BUTLER.—That sterling and gallant democratic paper, the Rockbridge Union has hoisted the noble Worth and Butler flag, and is fighting nobly under its folds. We have mislaid the No. of the Union containing the excellent remarks of the editor on the occasion of announcing the name of Worth, we should take pleasure in inserting them.

The Clermont Co. Sun has also raised the same ticket to its mast-head. Worth and Butler may be considered prominent candidates; standing, as they do, first in the affections of democratic patriots of the high character of the Union, Sun, Kentucky Flag, and others that might be named.—*Cleveland Times.*

CURIOUS APPLE.—An apple has been produced near Ticonderago, having neither core or seeds, by the following method. The experiment is worth repeating, as it may lead to important results.—The top of a young tree was bent over and covered with earth which took root. The tree was then cut asunder, which stopped all connexion with the natural root of the tree, and by grafts which sprung from the top portion of the body, a regular top was formed, which produced this fine fruit—a beautiful red, good size, very pleasant table apple in the fall."

Communications.

For the Kentucky Flag:

Lewis Co., Ky., May 12th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—It is an old adage, that "where there is no counsel the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety!" Then if there is in existence to be had, though it be from a fool, let us not reject it. We Democrats, it seems, have placed ourselves in an awkward position, and how are we to extricate ourselves? I would say, it is very easy to be done, if we will only get it in the proper spirit and with the understanding. In the first place, I would ask, has Col. Johnson done wrong in allowing his name to be used by the people for the office of Governor? Secondly, did the Central Committee *obey* the known wishes of the convention, and of the people in general, when they *called forth Lazarus* from his slumbers? These are questions which solicit our serious consideration. If the Central Committee are not satisfied we can set them right, even, they may yet learn wisdom.

When it was determined by the grand committee to proclaim Col. Boyd their standard-bearer in the gubernatorial race, was it not proper, was it not incumbent on the committee that in case Boyd should not accept, Col. Johnson should be the nominee—or in other words, that he should be considered as an alternate to Col. Boyd? and that it was objected to by several, alleging that such a course would tend to mar the feelings of the old Hero, and that should Boyd refuse there would be no hope of even getting him to accept? It was even so, and consequently it was understood by the convention, as has heretofore been stated, that Col. Johnson was to be our man in case Boyd refused. Cannon difficulties yet be adjusted? Certainly they can if the Central Committee are not too much in work in the harness.

Col. Johnson, and, I believe, Mr. Powell also, will agree to the proposal submitted by "an American," and published in a previous number of the Flag, if the Central Committee will likewise accede. But I would further say, if the Central Committee are still of the opinion that Col. Johnson was not considered by the Committee as our standard bearer in case Mr. Boyd refused the nomination, they can ascertain the fact by hearing from each one of that Committee—and should it then be ascertained that Johnson is not their first choice, the noble hearted patriot will with pleasure acquiesce. Let them act without delay in this affair, and we will be—if the victory is ours. Unless something of the kind is done, we will at the polls in August next, meet with general rout, which will cover our arms with shame and disgrace. The Whigs I doubt not have been endeavoring to keep up and engender discord in our midst, if they have not forwarded ten promiscuous letters to Mr. Powell and the Central Committee justifying their course.

We should all be upon our guard lest we should be led into an ambuscade by our enemies and put to a disgraceful rout, when there will be no arm able to save.

Let us all unite—let us all be right, and let us all fight till we behold the sight of Mexicans in flight.

With much esteem, I subscribe myself, yours, &c., ADOLESCENT.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Flag:

DEAR SIR:—In justice to a distinguished gentleman—Cassius M. Clay—who has the misfortune to possess no friends the support or sympathy of a party press I entreat you to publish this, my protest against, and refutation of, the late malevolent and calumnious onslaught upon his reputation. Having been one of the illfated prisoners captured at Encarnacion, and near Capt. Clay during his converse with the Mexican officers, an imperative duty prompts me to notice the statements relative to the conduct of Capt. C. M. Clay after the capture of the twelve enumerated from a Mr. Davidson, that proper credence may be given to the groundless and splenatic imputations. He is charged with having chained relationship to Henry Clay, when threatened with death, which can only be considered as an indirect insinuation of timidity! [Heaven pity the man who *would* filch such a good name.] The prisoners were, as I was, astounded whilst reading the charge through the Louisville Journal, (by and with the advice and consent of Mr. Davidson,) and also to see the grossness with which the "sweet morsel" was devoured by the sympathetic and echoing press.

It is stated that, when being threatened with death, soon after the capture of Gaines' scouting company, Capt. Clay *begged* his life, and at the same time threatened vengeance, relying upon the fame of Henry Clay, whom he is said to have claimed as a kinsman.

As to the falsity of the assertion, I need only refer to the facts: That every previous account of the conduct of Captain Clay, immediately after the escape of Capt. Henrie, and whilst every prisoner was anticipating an immediate massacre, has awarded to him, for his *heroic defiance*, the most exalted eulogium; to the fact, that his words were ever uttered with pride by us during our captivity.—"*Kill me, & ill the officers, spare the men*"—to the fact, that the prisoners' statement, voluntarily published after our return to the United States, had remained undisputed until Capt. Clay refused to accor the promotion of the great "I AM" of Ashland; to the fact, that during the principal portion of the time Capt. Clay was addressing himself to Col. Tamboriné, Mr. Davidson, some twenty feet distant, (having been struck by a sabre,) was raving and writhing like a madman, and that ever after he was quiet, proximate, as we were, to the *pale-faced Clay*—he could not have understood the Captain's speech, (it having been delivered in Spanish,) as he, like the lion-hearted officers of Fort Brown, "*did not understand Spanish.*" Having two days previously received from the United States, Mr. Davidson was, probably, the only one who heard the bold language of our chieftain, and was incapable of translating it. Cassius stood alone and undaunted before the armed guard of bandits—already, in obedience to orders, preparing for slaughter, each awaiting a precedent (while their spears and sabres were leveled above the prostrate captives) to glut the fiend-like peculiarities of their natures—murdered weapons were near us to aid—murdered hearts, hidden beneath the hilt of "the men," alluding to the laws of humanity and honor, to the conditions of surrender, and to the kindness and hospitality of his countrymen to their prisoners. And when he perceived the Ex-Ex indescriminate massacre—a band being enforced—and commencing on him whose temerity had made the unsuspicious—threw his breast forward, his hand to his heart, and with an indignant look defying scowl upon his fiendish gazers, one eye only to eye with a disgusted Tamboriné, uttered that sentiment worthy a Hale or a Ney: "*Kill me, kill the officers—spare the men, they are innocent.*"

When the tirade of slander appeared in the Journal, Maj. Borland was referred to as evidence of its truth. Maj. B. has responded, that he heard *Mr. Davidson* once remark that Cassius M. Clay plead for his own life, and has appended an opinion that Mr. Davidson "would *scarcely be* guilty of—that termed by the model, falsehood. Falsehood now rests between Mr. Davidson and the entire corps of late prisoners—between him and his God. I plead, in the name of justice, a "cessation of hostilities," until the prisoners do substantiate their former written declarations, and until a new leaf of the biography of Mr. Davidson be read—even should Maj. Borland *scarcely* believe him capable of *deliberate falsehood!* Why had the misstatement remained so long unuttered? The cherished gratitude of the Encarnacion prisoners for the *personal* guardianship of their best friend, C. M. Clay, will prompt them to refute such calumnious assertions, ere injure his unblemished reputation. Is it a fallacious aspiration to the merited notoriety of Capt. Clay, or a desire to be noticed by that man rendered immortal by the utterance of that language, ignorantly *interpreted?* or an ebullition of envy, begat by the consciousness of Lilliputian inferiority? or is it a reckless determination to secure by *some* and *such* means a passport from obscurity, that has induced Mr. Davidson to conceive and bear such a compound of ingratitude and villification? The fame of the great villified cannot be tarnished by the slander of an idolizer, a charlatan, or a slave. When truth is stamped upon the page of history, and such traducers "sink to nothingness," then will the name of Cassius M. Clay be replete with brilliancy—then his fame rivalled only by its halo of glory!

"The great man never dies. They fall
We give him not the honor here that suits
His future immortality, and we have forgot,"

"Go on, good Cassius," "shine is a noble charge." With high esteem for those whom "no fortune's frowns can bend, or smiles exalt," I subscribe myself one of the late Encarnacion prisoners, and a friend to justice and to truth.

C. E. M.

MT. STERLING, May 12, 1848.

From the Cincinnati Daily Commercial.

THE SONG OF LIGHTNING.

BY G. W. CUTTER.

Could I embody and unbosom now,
That which is most within me—could I wreak
My thoughts upon expression, and thus throw
Soul, heart, mind, passions, feelings strong or weak,
All that I would have sought, and all I seek,
Bear, bear, feel, and yet breathe—into one word,
And that one word were Lightning, I would speak.—BYRON.

Away, away, through the sightless air—
Away, away, with the sightless air—
Away, away, through the sightless air—
Stretch forth your iron threads
For I would not soil my sandals fair,
With the dust you vainly tread;
Ay, rear it up on its million piers—
Let it circle the world around,
And the journey ye make in a hundred years
I'll clear at a single bound.

Though I cannot tell like the groaning cleve
The wave forever kissed and raved
To ferry over the boundless wave,
Or grind in the noisy mill;
Let him sing his giant strength and speed;
Why, a single shaft of mine
Would give that monster a flight, indeed,
To the depths of the ocean's brine.

No! no! I'm the spirit of light and love,
To my unseen hand 'tis given
To pencil the ambient clouds above,
And polish the stars of heaven.
I scatter the golden rays of fire
On the horizon far below,—
And deck the sky where stars expire,
With my red and dazzling glow.

The deepest recesses of the earth are mine—
I traverse its silent core;
Around me the starry diamonds shine,
And the sparkling fields of ore—
And oft I leap from my throne on high,
To the depths of the ocean's caves,
Where the fadeless forests of coral lie,
Far under the world of waves.

My being is like a lovely thought
That dwells in a sinless breast;
A tone of music that ne'er was caught—
A word that was ne'er expressed—
I dwell in the bright and burnished halls,
Where the curtain of gold and opal falls—
Where the fountains of sunlight play—
O'er the scenes of the dying day.

With a glance I cleave the sky in twain,
I light it with a glare,
Even fall the lashing drops of rain,
Through the darkly-curtained air;
The rock-built towers, the turrets grey,
The piles of a thousand years,
Have not the strength of potter's clay,
Before my glittering spears.

From the Alps' or the Andes' highest crag,
From the peaks of eternal snow,
Thy dazzling form I see, O my flag,
Gleam o'er the world below;
The earthquake heralds my coming power,
The avalanche bounds away,
And the howling storms, at midnight hour,
Proclaim my kingly sway.

Ye tremble when my legions come—
When my sparkling sword leaps out
O'er the hills that echo my thundering drum,
And rend, with my joyous shout!
Ye pall on the land or upon the seas,
Ye stand in your fear and affect,
To see me burn the stalwart trees,
Or shiver the stately mast.

The hieroglyphs of the Persian wall,
The letters of high command,
Where the prophet read the tyrant's fall,
Were traced with my burning hand;
And oft in the years that were—now then,
What angry heaven decreed—
But the scaled eyes of sinful men
Were all too blind to read.

At last the hour of light is here,
And kings no more shall blow
Nor the bigots crush, with craven fear,
The forward march of mind.
The words of truth and freedom's rays
Are from my pinions hurled,
And soon the sun of better days
Shall rise upon the world.

But away, away, through the sightless air—
Stretch forth your iron threads—
For I would not soil my sandals fair,
With the dust you vainly tread;
Ay, rear it up on its million piers—
Let it circle the world around,
And the journey ye make in a hundred years
I'll do it at a single bound.

BY THE TELEGRAPH!

Seven days Later from EUROPE!

Arrival of the Steam Ship

BRITTANNIA!

Highly Important Intelligence—Great Excitement in France—Ireland on the verge of War.

The Steamship Brittannia, with intelligence from Europe seven days later than previously received, reached Boston yesterday. The Telegraph having been deranged, the news was expressed, and consequently not received until this morning.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons passed the Security Bill by an overwhelming majority. Both Houses adjourned over for the Easter recess.

Meetings in favor of the Chartist movements had been held in almost every town of note. The Convention adjourned after appointing deputations to visit the provinces and adopting a petition to the Queen, praying the dismissal of her Ministers.—In some districts the middle classes have fraternized with them, and at Birmingham and Nottingham, meetings of merchants favorable to some points advocated by the Chartists had been held.

IRELAND.—Still continued in a state of great excitement, but open agitation, less fears were, however, entertained of outbreaks of the peasantry. The speakers at Conciliation Hall were moderate, and the Confederates were less warlike than heretofore.

Public demonstrations in support of the government had been held in various parts of the country.

The deplorable state of Ireland which was apparently on the verge of a civil war, continued to occupy the attention of all classes.

The difference between the Repealers headed by O'Connell, and the party led on by Mr. Mitchell, were greater every day.

The weekly rent had fallen off to £25 sterling and it was very evident that a numerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of the outrageous measures, and in every part of the country the people continued to supply themselves with arms.

FRANCE.—The grand National fete, to celebrate the fraternization of the Army and National Guards, took place at Paris on the 20th. The celebration was concluded by a Military demonstration, the like of which was never before witnessed.

The whole of the Military of Paris, consisting of 330,000 National and Mobile Guards, and 5,000 troops of the Line, marched around and through the Boulevards with fifty drums beating and colors flying. The procession occupied eight hours in passing. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and the most kindly feelings were manifested towards the troops, National Guards, and the Provisional Government. The demonstration tended to strengthen greatly the confidence of the moderate members of the Provisional Government.

A scheme having become known, by which the Prince de Joinville was to be preferred as President of the Republic, a decree would shortly appear banishing the whole Orleans Dynasty.

Lamartine had proposed an alliance offensive and defensive between the French and Swiss Republics.

On Sunday the 15th, Paris was again the scene of extraordinary commotion.

The people engaged by the authority of the Provisional government in the publication of some papers found at Guizot's Hotel, impeaching his political character, declared them to be forgeries; denounced Lamartine and the moderate members of the Provisional government, and sought to overthrow it to establish a new government, from which all but extreme Radical members of the Provisional government, were to be excluded. Ledru Rollin, possessing immense influence with the Communist party, was able to summon an immense concourse of people at the Champ de Mars, which he harangued in the most inflammatory manner.

The government was compelled to call on the National and Mobile guards and two regiments of the Line, in all nearly 200,000 men. Cannon were planted at the Hotel de Ville, and by the firm stand taken by the government, order was restored without resorting to more extreme measures. The moderate members of the government did not commit the mistake of the Girondists of '93, but caved the Capital by a bold resort to their military resources.

Blanqui and Cabel, the latter of the Provisional Government, are said to have been arrested. Several arrests of prominent Communists had also taken place.

"The Communists wear the red Rosette of the Mouta Guards and the moderate party, the tricolor of the Girondists.

Parties in Paris seem to be divided about the same as in the first revolution; but while the Communists are less sanguinary than the old Terrorists, the moderate party are more energetic, and much stronger than the Girondists of '85 and '93.

Matters in Paris have reached the critical point, one of those crisises when the fate of a Nation rests on the conduct of one great man. But while Providence preserves the life of Lamartine, there need be no fears of the issue.

The Decroats set fire to the village and castle of Nueva, containing 2,000 inhabitants, and forming a cordam around, the villagers were burned to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

In Saxony a frightful insurrection had been joined in, which the government was unable to put down.

In Alisca a complete insurrection of the Peasantry exists.

The whole Prussian troops had advanced into the Danish territory.

The negotiations for a loan between the Prussian government and the Rothschilds, totally failed.

The Sardinians defeated the Austrians at the bridge Goeto, and took 400 prisoners.

Verona was captured by the Piedmontese.

The Austrians defeated 12,000 Venetians at Monte Bello.

The King of Naples had proclaimed against Italy.

WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.—A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser, who has traveled in the counties of Macomb, Lapeer, Oakland, Genesee, Washtenaw, Jackson, and Calhoun, says: "There is at present every reason to anticipate a larger crop than Michigan has ever known before."

From the Louisville Democrat.

Constitutional Reform in Kentucky.

"All experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing forms of government to which they are accustomed."—Declaration of Independence.

The foregoing was affirmed as one of the self-evident truths on which our forefathers staked their all, when they declared themselves independent of English tyranny, and appealed to the God of Nature to witness the rectitude of their intentions. It is an affirmation founded on history and profound knowledge of human, the result of a great and useful principle in his nature—a principle that gives stability to his character and perpetuation to his acts. All republicans respect that important principle; and hence, in our States, we generally act slightly or considerately change the fundamental laws, the people have submitted to very great governmental evils, for many years.

But holding, as we do, the right of self government as the basis of our rights, we do not permit our respect for the institutions of the past to disqualify our minds from investigating, and, if need be, adopting the modifications or improvements of government which, in the present age, human knowledge and the power to exercise our civil and religious rights have conferred, are yet to confer on mankind. We should examine all, and adopt that which is good.

In our State, as well as in others, there are men who confine their minds to the observations of whatever may happen to themselves and immediate neighbors, and this alone they would have as the guide for all future generations. This alone they would make the standard of excellence, and hence the old plow is still preferred by some to the best modern improvement. Monarchy is a good government to those who know monarchy alone; and it is probable that, if men could again be cut off from intercourse with each other, so that each would become a distinct government, barbarism would in a few generations be the certain result. It is, then, the intercourse of man with man, of family with family, of neighborhood with neighborhood, of county with county, of state with state, of nation with nation, of continent with continent, and of age with age, and of the interchange of ideas and the results of physical exertion between each and all, that improve all in all conditions. Social intercourse, in its most extended sense, is the real cause of progress in government, or, if you please, "progressive democracy." Away, then, with the croaking of men in office against dangerous innovations, on the institutions of our ancestors—frightened with the bug-bears of timid minds, and hobgoblin pictures drawn by those same *office-holders*—frightful pictures of anarchy and revolution, to result from a change in our State constitution! Say those same official sentinels on the watch-tower of State, "Men are no longer honest and patriotic—they are governed by party spirit and a love of office!" "Tis strange, 'tis passing strange," that office-holders "during good behavior"—in other words, for life—should so promptly pass sentence of disqualification on their fellow men for love of office! If so, then the people cannot too soon relieve you of corrupting life-time estates. Better shorten your tenure of office—better throw you on your own merits; your deportment in the masses for re-election will purify you by urging you to exertion. Out of your own mouth the people will judge you. But remember, the mass of people are neither office-holders nor seekers of office. They are not, therefore, condemned by your rule.

In every age of the world, governments have been corrupt to some extent. This is owing to the nature of man, for he is imperfect, and therefore liable to err. It is impossible to have reformed laws, so much the incumbent of office will be intoxicated by power; or how much his agents *by him created*, will deceive him or abuse their trusts. It is for this very reason, that democratic institutions are disposed to shorten the tenure of office, and to hold in the hands of the people the less important as well as the highest appointments to power. Our constitution has remained unchanged for half a century, and, from the habits of thinking and acting on the laws that govern us, have become familiar to the mass of the people. The questions of finance, taxation, direct and indirect, internal improvements, education, life-offices, crime and its prevention and remedy, have all been more or less examined by a large number of the thinking community, who neither ask nor desire office. Who, then, with a mind uncramped by monarchical or aristocratic dreads and forebodings, will raise his voice against the right and duty of this generation to add to our constitution, good as it is in most of its provisions, the benefits of half a century's experience and improvement? It is confidently believed that no real objection is to be apprehended from any of our constitution, except by men in office, and those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government, or such as are in some way influenced by those classes of men. As to the cosmopolitan cant about the power of demagogues with the people, it is exceedingly ridiculous, and is very frequently uttered by the most designing demagogues themselves. It is a truth known to most well informed farmers and mechanics, that the uniform detail of history is but a narrative of the arts and flattery and vile cringing of courtiers to kings and queens and nobles, and the disgusting subserviency of the tools and hangers-on of those same courtiers—all to get office and its emoluments. Misrepresentation of facts, and falsehood devotion to the dear government and country, is the "burthen of their song." Why then single out the people alone, as incapable of withstanding the deceptions of demagogues, and parasites? The reasons are decidedly in favor of the whole community guarding better against *unworthy office-seekers*, (for this is the real name of both courtiers and demagogues,) than the few who hold the appointments. Examine the appointments of governors, judges, magistrates, &c., and the appointment of personal friends, relations, connections, and those capable of returning the favor, will satisfy any man of the fact. If the people elect magistrates, clerks, sheriffs, constables, &c., they will be beset by demagogues. Granted; and so they now are, and always will be, in the election of governor, legislators, and congressmen, &c. But they have to stand it, and they are also sometimes deceived, and always will be. But all but all elections therefore be abolished by the selection of a royal family, whom God will anoint and keep in all holiness? Anti-progress men, do not dodge this issue. It lies at the foundation of all your controversy with "progressive democracy." No, it is a slander on the commonsense of the people of this State, to affirm that they are not more capable of electing suitable men for all offices than a few magistrates whom they have elected. The people may be deceived, and so will be magistrates of every degree. Therefore, guard with strict penal laws and pecuniary forfeiture, every trust of power; and be sure to guard also by limiting the tenure of all offices. Put ballot in certain and speedy trial of impeachment before the masses, in which all delinquencies will be published. This is the only protection against monopoly of the administrative offices by petty oligarchies'in almost every county in the State.

Who, at all conversant with public affairs, does not know some instance of favoritism, from magistrates, who exercise appointing power, to their relatives or dependants? Begin with the highest, come down to the county magistrates and clerks—and you will be disgused with the many instances of offices conferred for private ends. Shall the public weal be thus prostituted? Are the yeomanry of Kentucky willing—unless they are insolent, when family faction (petty oligarchy) has not ceased to creep and crawl in county courts, but emboldened by success and impunity, now rears its impudent crest at the seat of government, and pollutes the sanctuary of our State, Kentucky, the unanimity with which you declared your intentions last August, is an earnest of reform. But the work is yet to be done. Guard against silent opposition.

CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION IN ITALLY.—A letter from Milan, in the London Times, says:—"I am convinced that the patriotic ardor of the women of Milan was the exciting cause of the Revolution, as their deceasation of the Austrians knew no bounds, and father, husband, son, or lover, were valued in proportion to their partaking of the sentiment." The immediate cause of the outbreak is thus stated by the same correspondent:

"I believe the audacity of a boy not more than 16 years old, was the immediate cause of the war at Milan. I have heard many explanations of the origin of the revolt; but I am now convinced that though a row might have taken place on many other grounds, it was the courage or insolence of the youth that set the people in motion, and produced the capture of the Austrian General O'Donnell, and the planting of the tri-color flag on the palace of the government. When the Milanese were made aware of the agitation at Vienna, by the publication of a telegraphic despatch, and of the promise given by the Emperor, that the liberty of the press and other constitutional favors would be granted at a period not later than the 31 of July, they flocked in great numbers to the Government House, in Borgo Monforte, near the bastions, and demanded the arms and formation of a National Guard. This was about noon on Saturday, the 18th March, and I believe the Podesta or Mayor of the city was either a party to the movement, or that he indirectly gave it his sanction. The Austrian troops, in the palace, alarmed at the violence of the crowd, fired one discharge, as some asserts, above the heads and not at the people—in fact no one was wounded—and an impression was made, which, had the discharge been repeated, would have sent the multitude to the right about; but, at the moment of wavering, the youth I allude to drew out a pistol and fired at the soldiery, exclaiming at the same moment, "Vive l'Italia." The shot and the cry had a magical effect: the crowd rushed forward, and in one moment the guard was overpowered. O'Donnell made a prisoner, and the tri-color banner planted on the balcony of the hotel."

The Hon. C. S. Moorehead writes from Washington City as follows:

"When I came on here I found that it had been decided that a soldier who started to Mexico and was honorably discharged before reaching the seat of war, was not entitled to bounty land. I contended against this construction, and wrote a letter to the Commissioner on the subject, with the request that he would lay it before the Secretary of War, and obtain his opinion on the point. This was done and the opinion of the Commissioner reversed, and on all that class of claims bounty land may now be obtained."

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S DEBT.—A good deal has been said about what the ex-monarch owns, but the following is all we have as to what he owes:

The Paris correspondent of the London Atlas says: "Louis Philippe has quitted the country, leaving behind him 25,000,000f of debt, his custom being to pay his creditors but once in five years. It is the third year only which is now clapsing."

A letter, dated Akron, Ohio, April 6th, thus speaks of the wheat crop in that vicinity: "The prospects of the coming wheat crop in the counties of Western Ohio never was at this season of the year more favorable than at this time. The remarks will apply to the counties of Summit, Portage, Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Columbiana and Carroll."

AN OLD VETERAN.—There is a printer now residing in Washington who has been setting type for 45 years. He was engaged in the last war, fought at the battle of North Point; assisted to establish the independence of Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, and Mexico, and hunted the Creek Indians in 1836. He is, according to the Saturday News, as active as ever. He beats the Pittsburg type.

WISCONSIN.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Madison on the 10th ult.—nearly all the counties being represented. The following ticket for State officers was adopted—Governor, Nelson Dewey—Lieut. Governor, John E. Holmes—Secretary of State, Thomas McHugh—Treasurer, Josiah C. Fairchild—Attorney General, Jas. S. Brown.

FLORIDA.—Gen. William Bailey has accepted the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of Florida.

From the Arkansas State Democrat.

Lands given away in Arkansas!

Attention Emigrants, and every body else!

Our readers will recollect that some time since, we published a letter by the Auditor of this State, relative to the lands offered as donations to actual settlers in Arkansas. Agreeably to our request, the press generally, throughout the Union, have very praiseworthily aided us in circulating what has already proved to so many, a very valuable item of information, and as much interest seems to be manifested all over the country, to learn the particulars in relation to these lands—the tenure by which they will be held by the grantees of the State—their various locations—character of soil—modes of obtaining title, &c., &c., we have thrown together below, a few facts in relation to these matters, for the purpose of assisting, as much as in our power, the dissemination of a correct knowledge of the munificent bounties which our State offers to those who may be desirous of making their homes within our borders.

The tenure which the State has in the lands she offers to donate, is acquired by Statutes enacted at various times, which provide in substance, that all lands which have been, and all which at any future period may be, once advertised and offered for sale by the Auditor, for the non-payment of taxes, shall not be re-advertised or offered at public sale; but the Auditor is empowered to dispose of them to purchasers, or to actual settlers, agreeably to certain rules, which, in substance, provided that the title of these lands may be acquired in the following manner:

By Purchase.—Any person, resident of this State, or a non-resident, by application to the Auditor, personally or thro' an agent, purchase from the State any number of tracts which have been forfeited as above stated, on payment of the arrearages of taxes and costs due, and the Auditor's fee for drawing the deed.—The amount of taxes remain unpaid, but the average cost of purchasing a tract of 160 acres, may be set down at about *fifteen dollars*. When thus paid for the purchaser *is not required to make any improvement*. All the title of the State to the lands so purchased, pass immediately divested of all contingencies, to the grantee, by a deed which the laws declare shall vest in him, his heirs or assigns, a good and valid title, both in law and equity, and shall be received in all courts of the State, as evidence of a good and valid title in such grantee, his heirs and assigns, and shall be evidence that all things required by law to be done, to make a good and valid sale, were done both by the Collector and the Auditor.

By Donation, donations of these lands are limited to 160 acres to any one person. Any person wishing to obtain a donation of any tract or tracts which together does not exceed in quantity 160 acres, may apply personally, or by agent, to the Auditor, designating the particular tracts for which a title is desired, who, upon the payment of his fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for drawing the deed, will execute a conveyance of the right of the State to the lands described, which is rendered indefeasible in the deed, by a compliance with the requisitions of the law, which in substance are as follows: The donee to file in the office of the Auditor, within eighteen months from the date of his deed, the certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or Township or Justice of the township in which the land is situated, setting forth, that *five acres* of the land donated to him, have been cleared, fenced, and placed in readiness for cultivation. When this certificate has been filed, the deed rests in the donee, in fee, to the same force and effect as that acquired by purchase, as mentioned above.

It is estimated that at the present time, Arkansas holds about a *half a million of* acres of land, subject to be disposed of as stated above. These lands are situated in almost every part of the State, embracing river bottoms, prairie, plain, and upland of every grade, so that purchasers or donees can make such locations, as their interest or fancy may prompt them to select.

Doubtless, many of those persons who are unacquainted with the history of these lands, may be surprised that such a vast amount of territory should be permitted to fall into the hands of the State authorities; and they perhaps argue that the most of it is utterly unfit for cultivation, else it would never have been permitted to go out of the possession of its original owners. In this conclusion they would fall into a grosser error. The mass of these lands are what are commonly known as "Military bounties," and entries made by non-resident speculators in companies or by individuals, for agricultural, mining, and manufacturing purposes. The whole mass thus together may be considered as valuable, as the same amount of land would be, were it selected in a single body in any portion of the State north of the Arkansas river. Many of the owners of these lands were capitalists residing in portions of the Union too remote for them to feel any great interest in so small investments so far off, and who have concluded that it was not a very promising speculation to pay taxes on their investments until the time should arrive when the General and State governments would cease to be their competitors in the land market in this State. Many others of the owners have died, and their heirs acting doubtless on the old maxim, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," have been so busily engaged attending to matters at home, that a few tracts of land in this "neck of woods," have been entirely overlooked. Most of the mining and manufacturing joint stock companies formed by the capitalists of the east and south, were in full blast (on paper,) in our State a few years since, have blown up, and all traces of their existence lost forever, except their *forfeited charters* in the list of private acts, and their *forfeited lands* in the *list* of the Auditor.

We are pleased to learn that many of these lands are already in process of rapid transition from their late wild state to profitable cultivation, and pleasant homes. Applications for these gratuities are continually reaching the Auditor from Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, in fact, there is not a single State in the Union for which there have been no inquiries made in relation to this subject. A gentleman arrived here a few days since, and procured documents for one hundred and thirty-six quarters sections in St. Francis county, for individuals now residing in and about Memphis, Tenn., who will immediately remove to our State, and take possession of their locations.

We commend this subject to the attention of the emigrating committees of the cities on the Atlantic seaboard in particular, and to all creation in general. We can accommodate a few millions of inhabitants without being crowded at all; and should our population ever get too dense for comfort, New Mexico and California will afford us plenty of room to stretch ourselves. Come along Freemen, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, and Frenchmen, and Honestmen. Come along!

Scraps and Scales.

A well at Mond-or is 2,000 feet deep. It is said to be the deepest in the whole world. The well of Greenville, Paris, is 1794 feet deep.

A man named Picer was recently found dead on a field at Ogden, N. Y., with a whiskey jug by his side.

At the present moment the English naval forces at Cork and the coast of Ireland, amount to 46 ships of all classes, mounting 378 guns, and above 2000 men, to keep the revolutionists in order.

The Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, is about being purchased by the Methodist Episcopalians. It was sold once to the Catholics, but a title could not be made.

A correspondent of the Commercial Journal, states that when he moved to Pittsburgh, in 1802, it had but one small Pig church, one small log house, a few poor fishermen huts, and one or two factory houses. It now contains 100 churches, 100 sabbath schools, 125 clergymen, and 100 lawyers. In forty six years, from a frontier post, fortified to protect the far west from Indian incursions, it has now become a great and central manufacturing and commercial city, having business almost literally with the world.

Fitz-Green Halleck has refused to receive the mean annuity granted to him by the late John Jacob Asior.

It is known that it has hitherto been impossible to send the electric fluid across telegraph wires when they were submerged, and that perseverings efforts have been made to obviate the difficulty. We learn that it has at last been done, Mr. J. J. Craven, having succeeded, after several experiments, in discovering a mode of coating the fluid through water, and that he has applied it with perfect success at the crossing of the Passaic river, on the New York and Philadelphia line. He is also about to apply it to crossing the Hudson at Jersey City.

A Piedmontese Jew is said to have begueathed by will a sum of three million francs to the Pope.

A single piece of china, before it is finished, passes through forty hands, from the man who pounds the flint, to the designer and colorer.

COMFORTS OF AN EDITOR.—If he does not fill his paper with news of importance whether there be any or not, it is condemned for not being what it purports to be—a *newspaper*.

If he does not fill at least one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting.

If a public nuisance should exist, notice of it would offend; and not to notice would be censured.

If he does not publish all the marriages and deaths that occur for twenty miles around, whether he hears of them or not, he is not fit for an editor.

If every paper does not contain a goodly portion of suicides, horrid murders, and melancholy accidents, it is a dull and unwelcome sheet.

If half the gloomy transactions that occur are recorded, it is spurned as a vehicle only of calamities.

If his paper contains advertisements, the people say he is mercenary; if it does not, the man of business will not patronize it.

If a dozen kind friends call on him while he is correcting his proof-sheet, and one error escapes detection, he is the greatest blockhead in the world.

The democrats of St. Louis have nominated James B. Bowlin, the present member, as their Representative in Congress.

A daring proclamation has been issued by the revolutionary youth of Havana, in which they invite the inhabitants of Cuba to assert their independence.

WASHINGTON'S LIBRARY.—Some days ago a paragraph began to circulate, alleging the sale of Washington's library to a Mr. Stephens for $5,000. Subsequently an authorized denial by Mrs. Jane C. Washington appeared. But now the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce reiterates the original paragraph, with the explanation that the books which have been sold are those bequeathed by Mr. Washington to Col. George C. Washington, of Maryland—three thousand volumes—and that they are destined for England. Many of the books were presentation copies, with the autographs of their authors.

That Long Line.—The last piece of poetry we have seen is from a laughing young wife to her husband:

Oh! lady hear thy lover sigh,
No truer heart there is than mine;
I read romances in your eye,
Then why not say at once, I've kept you waiting a long time and if you'll have patience I am got my wedding dress made, I'll be thine!

THE QUARTER DIME.—Senator Niles has introduced into the Senate a bill abolishing cents, as a coin, and substituting a new coin, valued 2½ cents.

It is said that a subject of the King of Prussia, a talented mechanic, being offered to emigrate to America, was arrested and brought before his monarch.

"Well, my good friend," said the King, "how can we persuade you to stay in Prussia?" "Most gracious sire, only by making Prussia what America is." He was allowed to emigrate.

The richest and best jokes of the season are the letters of Henry Clay and Santa Anna. The one consenting to be sacrificed a *fourth time* for the good of his country—the other bidding herself to the country for which he *almost* died, and announcing his intention to be an object for life. What unequalled specimens of self sacrificing devotion! Pure disinterestedness is not altogether extinct.

The Kentucky Flag.

EDITED BY SAMUEL PIKE.

SAMUEL PIKE AND JOHN M. HELMS, PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday.....May 17, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Wm. J. Worth, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Presidential Electors.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, ELIJAH HISE, of Logan, ROBT. N. WICKLIFFE, of Fayette.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st DISTRICT—ISAAC BURNETT.
2d DISTRICT—H. J. STITES.
3d DISTRICT—JAMES P. BATES.
4th DISTRICT—JAMES CHRISMAN.
5th DISTRICT—JAMES W. STONE.
6th DISTRICT—JOHN P. MARTIN.
7th DISTRICT—JAMES GUTHRIE.
8th DISTRICT—A. K. MARSHALL.
9th DISTRICT—JAMES W. MOORE.
10th DISTRICT—W. T. REID.

☞ The Editor, though able to be up, a portion of his time, is yet too feeble to attend to his duties. He hopes to be able to resume his post during the present week, and until that time, we must crave the indulgence of our readers. He will make up for lost time, when he shall have fairly recovered from his late severe attack.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Sunday night last, another unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the store of Mr. G. C. Fenderson, Market street, in this city.—The robber succeeded in effecting an entance into the store, but, as in the former instance became alarmed and fled without booty. It is said Mr. P. and another gentleman was in the store at the time, the former armed with a six barreled revolver, yet they suffered the scoundrel to take his leave.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—A communication will be found in to-days paper, from the pen of one of the Encarnacion prisoners, *defending* Capt. C. M. Clay against the ruthless attacks which have been made upon him by certain whigs and whig presses in the country. It is but right that the brave Cassius should have justice done his character; and our columns are therefore open for his defence, though, for the present, we decline taking any active part in the controversy. The article alluded to, we are informed, has been refused a place in a whig paper of this State.

Maysville and Cincinnati Packets.

When we consider the trouble and expense which the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors of this splendid line of Boats have incurred, for the comfort and convenience and accommodation of our citizens, we are astonished that there should be any amongst us, who would be so far unmindful of their duty, as to patronize other boats instead of those in our own trade; especially where such patronage can be given to our own boats without any inconvenience or loss to those desiring to ship or to take passage. We believe in a mutual reciprocity of *favors;* and if the gentlemanly proprietors of these Packets have taken every pains (as we know they have,) to merit public patronage, it is but just and right that every citizen of Maysville should contribute everything in his power towards sustaining them in the laudable enterprise. Let us always encourage Home Industry and Home Enterprise!

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS.—By J. T. Headly, Author of Napoleon and his Marshals, Washington and his Generals, &c. W. S. Brown & Co., of this city, have laid upon our table a neat little volume, bearing the above title, with which we are highly pleased, and commend it to the favorable notice of all those who desire to make themselves familiar with the Sacred Mountains, of which mention is so often made in the Holy Scriptures. No better book could be placed in the hands of children, if we except the Bible itself.

☞ We have received a letter from a friend at Pleasureville, Henry county, in which he expresses his deep regret at the difficulty under which the democratic party is now laboring, in having two candidates for Governor in the field. We do assure him that the friends of Colonel Johnson, in this section of the State are willing to abide by any compromise or arrangement which will be acceptable to, or meet the wishes of, the majority of the party throughout the *whole* State. They are not blinded by sectional prejudices, and if Mr. Powell, or any other man, can bring a greater strength to the party, they are willing to concede their personal preferences for the sake of unity of action and certainty of victory. We hope the present difficulty may be amicably arranged, to the satisfaction of the friends of both the candidates. We believe with our correspondent, that Kentucky is democratic, and that all we require is union and harmony to prove the fact at the polls next August.

That Taylor meeting on Monday.

The demonstration at the court house on Monday, in favor of old Buena Vista, was a rather more cordial affair than we had reason to anticipate. The meeting was large, and attended by many of the most substantial, talented, and influential members of the whig party. The resolutions were firm, unequivocal, and to the point—the speeches spirited, eloquent, and well received. Gen. Taylor's friends are no doubt in earnest, and will stand up to the position they are assuming before the public. The events of Monday do not seem to indicate that there is any *back out* in them.

To one like us, who have been accustomed to witness in the bearing of the whigs, and especially the leading men of that party, the utmost fealty and devotion at all times to the name and person of Mr. Clay, it did seem a little curious to hear Messrs. Waller, Chambers, and McClung questioning his modesty, depreciating his popularity, and denying his availability, as if heretofore he had never been held up by them as the most modest, popular and available man in creation. All this looks well—it augurs a better state of political morals among the whigs. They are becoming honest, independent, fearless. The scales have fallen from the eyes of many of them, and Mr. Clay is no longer, in their view, the incarnation of political purity, of unambitious modesty, and transcendant patriotism. They see him as the great body of the American people have seen him for many years—exacting with scrupulous rigor, the fealty of his party, and using his power and influence with the tyranny of a despot for his own selfish purposes—vain, uncompromising, ambitious. But "the sceptre has departed from Judah." Mr. Clay no longer holds in thraldom the whigs of this Union.

That the meeting on Monday was effective, is manifest from the irritation it produced among those who still cling to the skirt of the great embodiment, of whom many were present. Our neighbor of the Eagle squirmed under the infliction, like a crushed worm in the torture of dissolution—if such *small things* can be tortured. We advise him to take things more coolly—to imitate the philosophy and resignation of his great master, Mr. Clay, when he kissed the 3,000 snub-nosed women in New York. The dose was a bitter one, but he stood it without making a wry face or getting out of temper.

GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN.—Our thanks are due to Hon. J. THOMPSON, M. C., for a handsome pamphlet of 34 pages, being an brief Sketch of the life, Civil and Military, of John A. Quitman, Major General in the Army of the United States." It is an interesting Auto-Biography of that illustrious commander, and we prize it highly.

The Louisville Committee.

We have waited with some degree of patience, to see whether the Central Committee would make any advances towards a compromise and settlement of the difficulties in which, we sincerely believe, they have involved the party. As yet, not the slightest indication has been given by them, of any disposition to abate the stubborn and imperious position they have assumed. We earnestly desire a reconciliation—we will go as far to produce it as any man in the State; but the Central Committee should remember that there are thousands of others, aye, tens of thousands, who think as we do in reference to the action of the Committee, and that some respect is due to their opinions and wishes, if none is due to ours. These men are as true-hearted and loyal democrats as are to be found in the State —they are as devoted to the success of the party, and many of them have done as much and made as many sacrifices to promote that end, as the members of the Central Committee. If their wishes are to be disregarded—if their disposition to compromise and settle the unfortunate difficulty which exists, are to be spurned with indifference and contempt by the men of Louisville, under the miserably weak and mean pretence, that they were clothed with the power of the Convention to nominate, and the breach be continued and made permanent, then the responsibility rests upon the Committee. We tell them in all kindness, that if they maintain their position of studied superciliousness, and continue to spurn all attempts to settle the matter of difference, they will cause the ruin of our party, in Kentucky, and bring down upon their own heads the contempt of all true democrats. We ask you to adopt any of the suggestions which have been made, or if none of them are suitable in your opinion, propose others—show that you are disposed to compromise, that you have some little respect for the great body of the party who sustain Col. Johnson, and the way will be opened instantly for the adjustment of all difficulties. Persist in your position—continue to treat us with contempt—and the consequences be upon your own heads.

"The Friends of Ireland," in meeting at Charleston, S. C., on the 26th ult., resolved to aid her to establish her independence in every way not inconsistant with their obligations as American citizens, and authorized their president, (Edw. Magrath,) to communicate with the presiding officers of similar associations in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, and St. Louis, and other sections of the Union.

☞ The last number of the Campaign Flag announces that its Editor is *indisposed*. We have thought so ever since he commenced his crazy and disorganizing course in reference to the election of Governor, and should not be surprised to hear of his removal to the asylum at Lexington.—*Covington Union.*

"*Indisposed*" as we may have been, we have so far managed to preserve that sort of *equilibrium* which enables us to speak fearlessly and independently upon all questions in which the rights of the people are involved; and whenever we shall lose this equilibrium we shall for that we are in a situation as ridiculous and *almost* as deplorable as the Editor of the *Union*, in his many silly and foolish gyrations to "get upon the right track." He, of all others, is the last man who should talk of a "crazy and disorganizing course," in others. One who has been on *all sides*, in the present unfortunate controversy is better qualified to prate *nonsense* to the inmates of a Lunatic Asylum, than to discourse upon subjects of importance with men of sense; and we, therefore, advise the good people of Kenton to bespeak a place at Lexington, as soon as possible, for their demented Editor.

HON. RICHARD FRENCH.—Our thanks are respectfully tendered to the above named gentleman for a copy of the Report on Naval Affairs, on the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Railroad, accompanied with a beautiful skeleton Map of the same. Judge French has our thanks for *other favors*, also, which shall be more appropriately acknowledged, when health enables us to address him upon the subject.

PORTLE PLAINS, May 9, 1848.

MR. PIKE.—In the Flag of the 3d instant, I find a call over the signature of "Friends," on me to become a candidate for a seat in the Legislature. It is at all times a source of pleasure to receive such evidences of the confidence of my friends, but my private affairs forbid a compliance. I therefore most respectfully decline the call.

Respectfully yours,
E. LOGAN.

Great Fire in St. Louis.—Four Steamers Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.

A fire occurred last night about 2 A. M., at the city wharf, by which four steamers were destroyed. The steamer Mail, valued at $6,000, and insured for $3,400. The steamer Lightfoot, valued at $6,000, and insured for $4,000. The steamer Mary, valued at $20,000, and insured for $10,000. The steamer Missouri Mail, valued at $6,000, insured for $2,000.

The fire originated in the ladies cabin of the Mail. The Fire Companies from Cincinnati were on board the Mail at the time of the fire.

This is the second catastrophe of this character that has taken place at our wharf, and in both instances four boats have been destroyed.

I. O. of O. F.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., assembled on Wednesday last, and adjourned on Saturday. The following officers were elected:

M. W. G. M., J. W. PRUETT, Frankfort.
R. W. D. G. M., R. B. SMITH, Louisville.
R. W. G. W., G. W. JOHNSON, Shelbyville.
R. W. G. S., P. M JONES, Louisville.
R. W. G. T., J. M. STEVENS, Louisville.
REPRESENTATIVES TO G. L. U. S.—A. K. MARSHALL and WRIGHT MERRICK, of Lexington.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge is changed to the third Tuesday in July, and the semi-annual meeting to the third Tuesday in January of each year, in accordance with the direction of the G. L. U. S.

Electoral Votes.

The following table of the number of Electoral Votes to which each State will be entitled at the ensuing election, will be useful for reference during the campaign:

States that voted for Clay in 1844

Ohio,	23	Connecticut,	6
Tennessee,	13	Vermont,	6
Kentucky,	12	Rhode Island,	4
Massachusetts,	12	Delaware,	3
North Carolina,	11		
Maryland,	8	Total,	105
New Jersey,	7		

States that voted for Polk.

New York,	36	Missouri,	7
Pennsylvania,	26	Mississippi,	6
Virginia,	17	Louisiana,	6
Indiana,	12	New Hampshire,	6
Georgia,	10	Michigan,	5
South Carolina,	9	Arkansas,	3
Alabama,	9		
Illinois,	9	Total,	170
Maine,	9		

Total number of votes in 1844, 275

Iowa,	4	Wisconsin(prob)	5
Florida,	3		
Texas,	4		16

The total number of Electoral Votes at the ensuing election, if Wisconsin should be admitted, will probably be 291 —of which 146, will constitute a choice.

A RETIRING EDITOR.—The Boston Star has gone out for want of sufficient support. The editor on retiring takes occasion to moralize on newspaper publishing, &c. He says:

"Newspaper publishing is a game very like the famous game after pigs with soaped tails. Hundreds get a promising grip, and there is exulting hope, as their fingers clutch the saponaciously prepared pendicle of the poor pig; but just as they feel assured of a fast hold, the tail slips out, the pig is off, and the chagrined racer is prostrated upon his nose. There are, at this time, at least three other chasers after this soaped article, in the Boston Press; and we look to see them tumble as the Star now tumbles, in due time. It is the fate of the business—the fate and the folly of this particular part of the sport of life.

It is stated in the *Cincinnati Times*, that during the past year upwards of 300,000 barrels of whiskey have passed thro' the hands of dealers in that county, mostly in Cincinnati.

The fine steam saw mill of Mr. Skiles, near Bowling Green, Ky., situated at the terminus of the railroad on the river, was destroyed by fire on the 25th inst.

A Splendid Paper.

GENERAL WORTH.—The following paper was, on the 20th of March, submitted by General Worth to the Court Martial occupied with the case of General Scott:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

Having without reservation in my letter to the court, dated 14th instant, and for reasons therein stated, withdrawn my charges against General Scott, it is with feelings of deep regret that I find myself called upon again to allude to the subject; but the paper this day presented and read to this court, renders it mydutiy to do so. If I am misunderstood or misrepresented, here or elsewhere, in respect to the course I have felt it my duty to pursue, it is my misfortune. That course was the dictate of my own heart—its proprieties is confirmed by my own judgment.

I shall say nothing in relation to the appeal of Major General Scott for sympathy, or to the attitude of defiance he has thought proper to assume before this court—this is, at all times a matter of taste, and is alike the resort of the innocent and the guilty.

Not shall I remark upon the vile misrepresentations he has been pleased to level against his government, whose commissions he bears, and whose lawful decisions he is bound in duty and honor to respect; neither shall I allude to the origin of the difficulty between Major General Scott and myself—the facts of the case are before the public, and I am willing to abide the impartial judgment of my countrymen.

I now propose to set Major General Scott right, with regard to my participation in any malign influences towards him.

General Scott says, I have caused him "to be prejudged and punished at home, and then to be tried here, whilche, (meaning General Worth,) my junior has been pre-qualified and rewarded."

If General Scott means to say that the Government has "prejudged" and "punished" him, he either mistates or misunderstands its actions.

It will be seen by reference to the facts already before the public, that the General-in-Chief attempted to stifle my accusations, by shifting himself, by an exercise of power, from the position of an "accused" to the "prosecutor," which, if permitted, would be to establish a precedent of service most fatal to the rights of subordinate officers, and contrary to the articles of war.

I appealed to the government for protection against what I considered to be an imposition on the part of Major General Scott towards myself—as I had an unquestionable right to do—and for that I was arrested. The court has been ordered to investigate the facts in reference to the matter of my appeal. The usages and usages of the service, as well as the rights of the party concerned, required that Major General Scott should be suspended from command pending the investigation. Where, then, is to be found the "prejudgement" and "punishment" of his military opponent? Certainly not in the action of the government—and even if found there, wherein am I responsible for it? But if General Scott means that public opinion has "prejudged" and "punished" him, still less can I be held accountable for the decision of that tribunal—it judges men according to their acts. Public opinion is a severe but upright judge, before whom "the innocent have nothing to fear—the guilty nothing to hope."

As regards my own case, I have not been "pre-aquitted," nor have I been "rewarded."

The charges of Major General Scott against me have not been dismissed, nor do I desire that they should be. I am prepared to meet not only the specific charge preferred against me but also that "other probable matter" wherewith I have been menaced. But, as the charge preferred against me by Major General Scott was based upon my appeal to the government against the injustice of that officer towards myself, has suspended the accusations against me until those previously preferred by me shall have been disposed of.

In reference to the "reward" spoken of by Major General Scott, he can only mean my assignment to command, according to my brevet of Major General, by the United States. If correct in this conjecture, the allusion is most unfortunate: in respect to the President, by this act, only did in accordance with the law of what General Scott had done in violation of it nearly one year before—the propriety of which act on the part of General Scott, I at the time, repudiated.

General Scott has been pleased publicly to announce that at the end of this court he shall "be done with him (me) forever." Be it so; I have the consolation of knowing that the ties of friendship formed from intimacy, personal and professional association, and strengthened for thirty-five years by many reciprocities of kindness and obligation, have not been broken asunder by any act of mine.

Very respectfully submitted,
W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Mexico, March 18, 1848.

A TEARFUL CONFLICT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Liverpool Albion of a late date, says: "By the arrival of the Sydney mail we are informed of a most severe battle having taken place on the 4th of September, at the Fejee Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Albau and Rena, in which the latter were defeated, but accepted with a number of their adherents to Java harbor, about seven miles west of Rena Roads, where they intended to settel, all the habitations of Rena being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Albau. The number of slain on both sides amounted to upwards of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remained exposed, there. Fortunately for the missionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some distrance from their location."

☞ Resolutions of sympathy with the French people in their struggle for freedom, have been rejected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. All natural enough. In that state federalism seeks no disguises, but acts in accordance with its principles.

☞ In Marion county, Kentucky, on the 15th instant, two men named SANDERS and KETHART, followed WM. CLARK, who was returning from militia muster, and stabbed him so severely that he died soon after. One of the murderers was arrested, the other is at large.

Destructive Storm—Loss of Life.

On Friday morning last, about eight o'clock, a destructive storm passed over the west-north west part of the City, carrying a vast deal of property, throwing down the dwelling house of Mrs. Mitchell, a widow lady, and killing Mrs. M., and Mrs. Anderson, a daughter of Mrs. Mitchell. James Mitchell, a son of Mrs. M., was in the house near the house, and so severely injured by the falling timber of the building, that there are but little hopes of his recovery. The wife of Strother Mitchell, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, was in the house at the time it was blown down, but escaped without material injury. The overseer was on the porch, was much bruised and stunned, and when restored, was about thirty feet from the house. Nearly all the furniture and clothing in the house was carried off—every building on the place, except the spring house, was torn down, and all the negroes were more or less injured.—Bricks were carried from two to three hundred yards—shingles from six to seven miles, and the smokehouse of Mr. Mitchell which is said to weigh a thousand pounds, was carried twenty feet, and turned round. A wagon, standing in the yard loaded with corn, was carried off, and no part of it heard of since. Trees were taken up by the roots, others twist off, and nearly all the fencing blown down. The destruction to the place is great.

When Mrs. Mitchell was taken out of the ruins, she was badly burnt on the face, legs and arms, having fallen in the fire, and Mrs. Anderson's neck, arms, and legs were broken, and her body horribly bruised.

The dwelling house of Mr. Kemper, a short dista ce from Mrs. M.'s, was taken off to the second story, and so completely gutted in the first story as to render it utterly useless. Mr. K. was standing in front of the house when the storm came up, carried over the house, and dropped a short distance from it without sustaining any material injury. The storm commenced a short distance west of Mrs. Mitchell's, was about three hundred yards wi'e, and did no further injury after it passed over Mr. Kemper's.—*Mt. Sterling Whig.*

Atrocities in Yucatan.

The heart bleeds at the following recital of atrocities which have been committed in that distracted country. It is furnished by Don Jusio Sierra, the commissioner of Yucatan now in Washington—a gentleman of education, and a nephew of a distinguished Mexic an, who was formerly driven from his country on account of his liberal principles, took refuge in Texas, whose destiny he shared, and whose revolution he promoted:

Horrible atrocities committed by the savages in Yucatan.

During the siege of Valli lolid, the savage Indians proposed that c mmissioners should be sent out to treat for peace.—The parish priest of that city, a young ecclesiastic of unblemishe l conduct and well known worth, (Dr. Manuel Sierra O'Reilly, a brother of Don Jusio Sierra, the present commissioner of Yucatan at Washington,) was nominated for that purpose, together with the chief of the place, and two other respectable citizens. Dr. Sierra had acquired by his charity and benevolence, a wide-spread popularity with the Indians of the city and vicinity, and the most happy results were anticipated from the mission. Two days were passed in pacific conference with the savages; after which, they committed the unheard-of brutality of assassinating him and his colleagues in the church. Their lives were feloniously taken in reward for their (perhaps) indiscreet confidence in the integrity and honor of a race, whe alas! are too well known for their perfidy.

After the city of Vallidolid fell into the hands of these barbarians, there were found within its suburbs one hundred and seventy-seven women and children who had been left without means of escape.—They were all brought into an enclosure, or fenced lot, where, to the sound of music and obscene songs, the women were publicly violated; and, after prolonged torments, which lasted thirteen hours they were all slain.

The venerable curate of Guiun, who had been 53 years among the Indians—during the whole of which period his life had been devoted to their service—was forced from his bed, where he was prostrate by disease, and was dragged to the belfry of the church in which he had for many years ministered to their spiritual wants, where he was ignominiously hung to the bell-rope.

More than 20,000 men, women, and children, who were without any means of defence, have been assassinated in the frontier settlements and villages. The most horrid acts of atrocity have been committed by the relentless savages—and they have fulfilled in their character than those which attracted the wrath of a just and offending God against the accursed cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. *Such are the citizens, who,* as expressed by some of the public presses, are *vindicating their political rights* by an insurrectionary movement!!—*Union.*

Whig Speeches out west.

Mr. Lincoln, a whig member of Congress from Illinois, made a speech a short time since, against the war, and with the usual amount of abuse of our gallant officers and soldiers; a copy of which found its way into Wisconsin for an old customer, who returned it, with the following, written on a blank leaf, to Mr. L:

"The thing has found its way out here in Wisconsin. I dare not let my children read it, lest it should corrupt them: I dare not show it to my neighbors, lest they should suspect me of treason. What, then, can I do with it? I will send it back to the author. It may be of use to him; he may find some one *green* enough to give him credit for political honesty. He may find one so idle that he will read it, or as big a fool as I have been to waste his time in giving it all attention required."

☞ Mr. TOOMBS, a member of Congress from Georgia, does not accept the proffered mercy of Mr. CLAY. He is out in a long article in the Augusta *Chronicle*, the object of which is to demonstrate that the Kentuckian cannot be elected if nominated. The friends of Old Hal will, no doubt, console themselves by singing Hack from the TOOMBS *a Mephistopheles!*"

Hon. Edmund Burke.

This able and indefatigable officer, the head of the Patent Office, has prepared a number of interesting statistics, which he intends to insert with the appendix of his report of this year. We give one of his tables below:

Table exhibiting the population and property, real and personal, of each State and Territory in the United States, in 1847:

States and Territories.	Estimated population in round hundreds.	Total amount of property, real and personal, of each State at the Union.
		$400 per head
Maine,	600,000	$240,000,000
N. Hampshire,	300,000	120,000,000
Massachusetts,	850,000	340,000,000
Rhode Island,	130,000	52,000,000
Connecticut,	330,000	132,000,000
Vermont,	302,000	120,000,000
New York,	2,780,000	1,112,000,000
New Jersey,	416,000	166,000,000
Pennsylvania,	2,125,000	850,000,000
Delaware,	50,000	20,000,000
Maryland,	425,000	136,000,000
Virginia,	1,270,000	508,000,000
N. Carolina,	765,000	406,000,000
S. Carolina,	605,000	242,000,000
Georgia,	800,000	320,000,000
Alabama,	690,000	276,000,000
Mississippi,	640,000	256,000,000
Louisiana,	470,000	188,000,000
Tennessee,	950,000	380,000,000
Kentucky,	855,000	342,000,000
Ohio,	1,850,000	740,000,000
Indiana,	960,000	384,000,000
Illinois,	758,000	274,000,000
Missouri,	600,000	240,000,000
Arkansas,	152,000	60,000,000
Michigan,	360,000	148,000,000
Florida,	75,000	30,000,000
Wisconsin,	215,000	86,000,000
Iowa,	160,000	80,000,000
Texas,	140,000	56,000,000
Dis. of Columbia,	46,000	18,000,000
Oregon,	20,000	8,000,000
Total,	20,746,000	8,294,560,000

MARRIED.—On Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Edward Eells, Rev. THOMAS A. MILES, of Cincinnati, to MISS SALLIE, daughter of Wm. A. Menzies, Esq., of Richwood, Boone Co., Ky.

An Ordinance to Regulate the Storage of Hemp within the City.

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MAYSVILLE, That from and after the 1st day of September next, it shall be unlawful for any merchant or other person, to receive or store Hemp, in any house within the limits of the City, unless the house shall be a brick house, so constructed as to be fire-proof; provided, however, that other than fire-proof houses may be used for that purpose, where the same are situated at a distance of not less than thirty feet from any other house or building; if a brick, and sixty feet if a frame house.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, shall, after the said 1st day of September next, receive or store Hemp, in any house not fire-proof, or not situated at a distance not less than thirty feet from any other house or building, he or they, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for said offence, the sum of fifty dollars, and for each and every day said Hemp may remain in such house, the sum of five dollars, the said penalties to be enforced by the Mayor as other fines and forfeitures are enforced in his court.

Sec. 3. That all houses for the storage of Hemp in the city, shall be closed at sun set and remain closed until sun rise in the morning, and it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupier, of a house in which Hemp is stored, to permit any person other than a watchman, to enter while Hemp is stored therein, with lighted matches, or fire, or to leave the doors, or windows, or any other part of said house open during the night or open at other time than when the said house is being used to receive or discharge Hemp or other merchandise, and the owner, or occupier, of such house; or any other person offending against this section of this Ordinance, by permitting any of the prohibitions herein prohibited, or by entering said houses as above provided against, or by leaving the doors open during the night, shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, the sum of ten dollars, to be enforced by the Mayor, as other fines and penalties are enforced in his said court.

Sec. 4. That all Hemp now in store, or which shall be received for storage within the city, between the passage of this Ordinance, and the first day of September next, shall be kept in rooms set apart for that purpose, and the provisions of the 3d Section of this Ordinance, shall apply in every respect to such rooms, and any person, or persons, who shall be guilty of any of the offences of entering said rooms after sun set and before sun rise, or entering the same at any time with a light or matches, or fire, or who shall leave the doors, or windows, or other parts of said room open after night, or who shall permit the same to be used by others, shall be liable to the penalty imposed by said 3d Section of this Ordinance.

Sec. 5. That no house shall be deemed fire-proof within the meaning of this Ordinance, where any part of the wood work of said house is exposed so as to be liable to ignite from the outside, or from the burning of a contiguous building, or unless it has metal roof and parapet walls, or shall any house be deemed fire-proof, the walls of which are connected with, or so dependant upon, an adjoining house, as to be liable to fall in case of the burning of said adjoining house; and before any fire-proof house shall be used for the storage of hemp, the owner or occupier of the same shall first produce from the building committee of the Council for the time being, a certificate in writing that said house is fire-proof within the meaning of this Ordinance; and whenever any girder or other timber shall be let into the walls of a fire-proof house so as to destroy its fire-proof, the said house shall cease to be considered fire-proof within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Adopted in Council, May 12th, 1848.

E. COLLINS, Pres't.
JAMES A. LEE, City Clerk.
May 17, 1848—3t

W. S. CHEESE DEPOT.

50 Boxes Western Reserve Cheese, fresh from the Dairy, just received and for sale at Cincinnati prices, for Cash only.

I shall be receiving weekly supplies throughout the season.

CHAS. W. FRANKLIN.
May 17, '48. Sutton street.

Family Flour.

WE have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of Superior Family Flour, and will deliver on board the Packets as cheap as any house in the City, and warrant every barrel we sell. Orders respectfully solicited.

BISHOP, WELLS & CO.,
Near Steamboat Landing, Cincinnati, O.
May 17, 1848.

50 HALF BARRELS MOLASSES, a prime article, just received and for sale by

BISHOP, WELLS & CO.,
No. 8, E. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
May 17, 1848.

50 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco, various brands, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

BISHOP, WELLS & CO.,
No. 8, E. Front street, Cincinnati, O.
May 17.

WHITE LEAD.

60 KEGS Pure White Lead; 25 do No. 1, do do.
For sale low, by

BISHOP, WELLS & CO.,
No. 8, E. Front street, Cincinnati, O.
May 17, 1848.

Pad Skins.

60 DOZ. assorted, received and for sale cheap, at the hardware house of

HUNTER & FRISTER
apl29

The Markets.

Maysville Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JOHN P. DOBYNS.)

BUTTER, prime in tubs,	15	@ 20
COFFEE, Rio, Fork barrels,	80	
Whisky do	50	
Flour do	25	
Land kegs	25	
COTTON YARNS, assd Nos.	6, 7	@ 6
Batting,	10	
Candle-wick,	18	
CHEESE, West. Reserve,	7½	@ 8
Do. in boxes,	8	@ 8½
COFFEE, Java Gov't, ℔	12	@ 14
Rio,	12	@ 13
COAL, Afloat, bush,	6	
Youghiogheny, Yard	13	@ 14
Pomeroy,	7	@ 8
Wheeling,		8
Charcoal, fm wagon		14
CANDLES, Tallow, mould,		11
Pressed tallow,		11
Sperm,		40
BAGGING ℔ yd	13	@ 14
CASTINGS, Hollow ware, ℔		4
FLOUR, City Mills, bbl.	$4	@ $4
Rye, ℔ ℔		2
Buckwheat ℔ 100℔	$3	
Corn Meal, ℔ bush.	35	@ 40
FRUITS, Peaches, "	$2	@ 2½
GRAIN, Wheat, ℔ bush.	52	
Corn,	30	@ 50
Oats,	20	
Bran,	10	@ 12
GLASS, 10×12 window,	$4	@ $4½
8×10 "	4	
HEMP,	4	@ $4½
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	28	@ 35
Sugarhouse,	40	@ 45
NAILS & SPIKES—10d ℔ keg	$4	@ $4½
8d	4½	@ 4½
6d	4½	@ 5
Timcthy	5½	@ 5½
3d	5½	@ 6
PROVISIONS—Pork, sides,	5	
Bacon, hog round	5½	@ 5
RAGS, Western, ℔ cash,	2½	
SALT, Kanawha, ℔ bu in ½	30	@ 30½
SEED, Clover, fresh saw,	$5	@ $5
Timothy,	2	00 @ 3 00
Flax, "	80	
SUGAR—New Orleans,	4½	@ 5½
Loaf,	10	@ 12½
TEAS, Gunpowder, ℔ ℔	50	@ 70
TOBACCO, Mo. Cavendish,	$10	@ 20
Ky.	6	@ 14
TALLOW, Rendered,	6	

Prospectus

For publishing in Washington, D. C., during the approaching Presidential Canvass, a weekly paper, to be entitled

"THE CAMPAIGN:"

To be exclusively devoted to the advocacy and dissemination of democratic principles, and the support of the nominee for the Presidency, of the national democratic convention, which will convene at Baltimore in May next.

THE subscribers propose to commence, on the 16th of May, a campaign paper under the title above, and to continue the same, weekly, for the term of six months precisely, the presidential election, which is to take place in November next. The paper will be devoted exclusively to the discussion and advocacy of democratic principles and measures, and pledged to the support of the candidate who may be presented for the suffrages of the American people for the two highest offices in their gift, by the National Democratic Convention which will assemble in Baltimore in the month of May next.

The first number of the "Campaign" will contain the official vote of each county of every State in the last presidential canvass, and the last number will contain a corresponding one of the campaign of 1848. This arrangement will afford to our subscribers all the elements of calculation to decide on the complexion of the next Congress, and the result of the next election, as the probabilities of the result. In addition to which, we shall publish, from time to time, the returns of the latest general State elections which have already occurred, or may take place previous to November; so that the subscribers to the "Campaign" will have at hand a correct guide to their calculations, and advocacy of the principles of the democratic party.

It is deemed desirable that subscribers should have the paper entered previous to the 22d of May, (the day of the opening of the canvass,) so as to commence getting in their subscribers in those parts of the country where the latter of the third number

TERMS:

The Campaign will be edited by one of the best political writers in the country. It will be printed on a superior quality of paper, in the size of the "Daily Union," and folded in a convenient form for binding, at

ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.

Clubs will be furnished with 6 copies for $5
" " 13 " 10
" " 27 " 20

The last number of the "CAMPAIGN" will be published after the election, and will contain the official returns of the election in every State.

KITCHIE & HEISS.

Horse Stolen.

WAS stolen from the upper end of the Market House, in Maysville, on Monday night last, a DARK IRON GREY HORSE, about 16 hands high, seven or eight years old, with a scar on one of his arms, a scar, from a bite, on one side, and a small one on the other side, of his hamstrings—which not recollected. Any person taking up said horse, and delivering him to me in Lewis county, N. C., or Cincinnati, or furnishing any information so that I may get him again, shall be liberally rewarded for my trouble or expense by me.

S. C. WEST.
May 12, 1848—3t

Another New Arrival.

WE are receiving another splendid assortment of WALL PAPERS direct from Eastern manufactories. They have all been made within the last month, have been selected with great care, and are of the latest and most fashionable styles, which we now offer "Wholesale" in the Eastern cities. We have a much larger and better assortment than any other establishment in this city, and can and will sell at Eastern prices, when their stock to be met or bid, large or small. Our papers vary in price from 12½ cents to $1 50 per roll; good plain papers at 25 cents. Those wishing new, fashionable and cheap papers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

W. S. BROWN & CO.
May 17 Market street, Maysville.

Venetian Window Blinds,

OF different sizes and various colors, just received and for sale at Cincinnati prices, by

may 17 T. WOOD, Wall st.

Panama Hats.

THE subscriber has just received an invoice of superior Panama Hats, which he will sell at unusually low prices.

may 17 JAMES WORMALD.

A Rare chance for Bargains!!

OWING to our hearty sales in March we have found it necessary to make a SECOND STOCK IMPORTATION, which we will commence receiving early in May, and as we are desirous of reducing our present stock as low as possible to make room for NEW GOODS, we will offer greater inducements to buyers than can be had elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Such as GINGHAMS, LAWNS, BAREGES, SATINS, &c., will be sold lower than ever before offered in this market. We invite a call from the Ladies. Men's and boys' Summer wear, will be sold very cheap. In a word every thing we have in the house will be reduced so as to defy competition, and by the 10th of May, we will be in receipt of a stock of Goods, equal to any in the western country.

Apr 19 PEARCE & WALLINGFORD.

Removal.

NEW GOODS!!

REES & ALLEN,

HAVING removed to their new Store Room in Front Street, opposite A. M. January's Warehouse, (in same block buildings with Hunter & Pilster, Hardware Merchants, and Minger & Crittenden, Shoe Dealers,) respectfully beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large, new and desirable stock of **Fancy and Staple Goods**, suitable to the present and approaching season; comprising every article almost in the Dry Goods line.

Their stock of FRENCH JACONETS and LAWNS, SILK GOODS of every description, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, PRINTS, LINSEYS, Reps, &c., will bear comparison with Cincinnati, or any other market west of the mountains, either in PRICE, variety or quality. They are determined to sell AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH OR TO PRODUCE DEALERS, on the usual terms.

R. & A. have provided a large room for the express purpose of showing their CARPETS, and will think it no trouble to exhibit their stock of Carpets, whether they buy or not.

Maysville, April 26, 1848—2m.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all the Ledgers of the late firm are authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

JNO. A. COBURN,
H. R. LEEDER.

Maysville, April 26, 1848.

Coburn & Reeder.

RETURN their thanks to the friends and old customers of the old firm for their very liberal patronage, and will endeavor by every means to merit the continuance of their favors to the new firm. Our stock of **Hardware** is now good, and the assortment will be complete in a few days, especially call the attention of Merchants and Farmers to our stock of SCYTHES and SYTHES, just received for the use of the present season.

Maysville, April 26, 1848.

To our Debtors.

IT is absolutely necessary that all those indebted to the old firm should come forward and settle their notes and accounts. We are going on to settle up the old business, and delays in making payment under the present circumstances will answer our purpose. Those who do settle promptly will not wait for further notice about this matter, as we do not intend to give it.

COBURN & REEDER.

apl 26

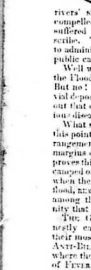
Engines! Engines!!

WE are now prepared at our Foundry and Machine Shop, in Maysville, to make and repair Engines, and all descriptions of Machinery necessary for either Saw or Flouring Mills, at the shortest notice, and at prices as low as the same description of work can be furnished in any establishment in the west. At all times on hand, Cook Stoves of various patterns and sizes, with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, Nail Rods, Nails, Spikes, &c., &c. Thankful for favors heretofore bestowed upon us, we solicit from a generous public a continuance of the same.

J. & B. JACOBS.

April 6, 1848

Western Bulletin, No. 2.



THE Great Flood of 1847 will be long remembered in many parts of the West.—The swollen streams seemed to know no bounds; but rising higher and higher carried dismay to the habitants. Merchants were obliged to remove their wares from low places and cold, east side, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line. In the nearest style, and upon the most reasonable terms; and where they will be happy to receive the calls of those desiring to purchase Monuments, Tombs, or Grave Stones put up in memory of departed relatives or friends; or who may wish to have any other description of Marble work handsomely executed.

Maysville, April 12, 1848—34-tf.

Hats, Hats, Hats!

THE Subscriber respectfully invites attention to his large stock of HATS, consisting of almost the different varieties now in use. In addition to those of his own manufacture, he is regularly receiving from New York and Philadelphia the best and most fashionable articles in his line, which enables him to offer his customers a better assortment to select from than can be found in any establishment within sixty miles of Maysville.

Maysville, April 12, '48. Sutton street.

New Millinery Goods.

EMBROIDERED and corded edged Ribbons;
Satin and Gauze embroidered do;
Black, white, pink, straw col'd and blue Crape;
Rose and silks and satins, for bonnets;
Fine French Outside Flowers;
do do Face do;
do do Wreaths;
Japanicas, Roses and Moss Buds;
Blond, Lace, and Thread Worked Veils;
Superior Kid Gloves;
Lace and Gimp Bonnets;
Aladdin and French Lace Bonnets;
Silk Stocks;
Blk Mode, Blk and Straw col'd Satin Wire.

A. F. POWER. Market Street.

Maysville, April 12, 1848—2m.

Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco.

B. J. HICKMAN,

Market Street, one door below Second,

WOULD inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has on hand a complete and large supply of

HAVANA CIGARS,

of various qualities and prices. Also, Principe Cazadors, and Cumone cigars. My

Half-Spanish,

are the best ever sold in this market, for the proof of which I refer to those who have bought of me. Merchants who have not yet tried them, will please call and examine for themselves.

I have at all times a good supply of Maccaboy Scotch and Rapper Snuffs. Also,

Missouri and Virginia Tobacco, of all of which I will sell at prices as low as any other house in this place or elsewhere.

N. B. All articles sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction.

April 12, 1848.—tf.

Fresh Groceries.

300 BAGS Prime Rio Coffee,
45 Hhds " Sugar;
50 Bbls Plantation Molasses;
20 Half bbls Sugar House Molasses,
20 do do Syrup; [rel. No's 1, 2 and 3,
120 Bbls. Halves, Quarters and in Kits Mackerel
5 " " Cod Fish,
25 Doz. painted Buckets;
10 Nests " Tubs;
60 Bbls Loaf Sugar; assorted No's;
25 " Crushed and Powdered Sugars;
100 Boxes, Halves and Quarters, Raisins;
55 Drums Figs;
4 Jars Prunes;
34 do Ginger Preserves; [rise in Juice;
48 do Peaches, Apricots, Prunes and Cherries
48 do do do and do in
24 Bottles Olives and Capers; [Brandy;
2 Boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli;
5 Kits Tongues and Sounds;
10 Bags Soft Almonds, best kind;
20 do Spice;
6 Tierces Rice;
Just received and for sale by

April 26, '48. CUTTER & GRAY.

Good Samaritan

IS still willing to administer to the wants of all that will give him a call, and as cheap as any house in the city. Just received.

1000 lbs. Eng. Super. Curb Soda;
1500 " Balt. Epsom Salts;
35 " Prime Pink Root;
50 " Gum Gamboge;
ALSO—Sugar Lead, pure Pearl Sugar, Silver Cochineal, British Lunar, Philadelphia Glue, Cream Tartar, Red Borax, Canary Seed, &c.

Remember the Herald Buildings No. 1,
Sign Good Samaritan.

may 3 J. W. JOHNSTON & SON.

POYNTZ & PEARCE,

Wholesale Grocers and Forwarding Merchants, Maysville, Ky.

HAVING just completed our Spring Stock, and being one of the largest and best selected which has ever been brought to this market; and having been purchased entirely for CASH, enables us to offer to punctual customers on time, or otherwise, at a very small advance. Knowing we are immediately in the vicinity of the city of Cincinnati, we are determined to let no purchaser pass who will call and look through our stock, take into consideration the risk, expense of Shipping, Drayage, Warehouse fees, &c. We warrant our goods, and if not represented by us, we are accountable. We are permanently located, and desire to build up a reputation that will sustain us.

64 Hhds. prime N. O. Sugar;
350 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
120 Bbls. N. O. Molasses, fresh and prime;
100 Half bbls. do;
50 Bbls. Sugar house, St. Louis refinery;
50 Half bbls. do do do;
10 Bbls. Golden Syrup, St. Louis Loaf Sugar refinery;
20 Half bbls. do do do;
25 Ten gal. kegs do. for family use;
40 Kegs Rifle Powder, best brand;
10 do Blasting do do do;
5000 Lbs. Lead;
50 Boxes Prime Tobacco, best brand;
50 Bbls. and boxes Loaf Sugar, dif't. Nos.
10 Boxes best Boston Soap;
25 Bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
30 do do 2 do;
20 do do 3 do;
12 Half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
50 do do do 2 do;
5 Casks fresh Rice;
20 Boxes Raisins;
10 Half do do;
2 Casks Saleratus;
4 Crocus Bags, very superior article;
300 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
50 Matts Cinnamon;
1 Hhd. best Dutch Madder;
Alum, and all other dye-stuffs usually sold;
A good stock of Liquors;
A general assortment of Spices; Pepper, Ginger, Spanish Whiting, Salts, &c., &c.

Just receiving at the wharf, a fresh supply of GUNPOWDER TEA, direct from Canton, in packages of various sizes, from six pounds up; all of which we warrant.

We have other large Receivables, Feathers, and Flaxseed, which we are desirous of filling immediately; and we will give the highest market price for these articles, as well as all other traffic usually taken in exchange for Groceries.

April 12, 1848.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING

IS here, and with it the subscriber is receiving a unusually large and complete stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

from the Eastern cities, which were purchased with great care, comprising every article usually to be found in any establishment in the place, or in the west. For the Ladies, Dress Goods of all kinds, and latest styles. Also, Men and Boys' Wear of every variety; Housekeeping Goods, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention and examination of those wishing to purchase; and will only further add, that they are all for sale at the lowest rates for cash, or to punctual dealers. Please call and examine.

ELY D. ANDERSON.

No. 18 Market street.

Maysville, April 5, 1848—33

Maysville Marble Factory.

KENT & STEWART,

Late of Portsmouth, Ohio,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Kentucky and Ohio, that they have located their establishment in the city of Maysville, on Sutton Street, between Front and Second, east side, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest style, and upon the most reasonable terms; and where they will be happy to receive the calls of those desiring to have monuments, Tombs, or Grave Stones put up in memory of departed relatives or friends; or who may wish to have any other description of Marble work handsomely executed.

Maysville, April 12, 1848—34-tf.

A. CROSBY,

REMOVED TO

Second st. between Market & Sutton sts

REVOLVING, Duelling, and other Pistols
Rifles and Shot Guns of every kind, a good assortment of Sporting Apparatus and Gun Maker's Materials.

☞ Agent for the King's Mill Rifle Powder.

Maysville, feo 9 ly

JOHN NOBLE. 1848. JOHN A. DUBLE.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NOBLE & DUBLE, Proprietors.

CORNER of Pearl and Walnut streets, in front of the Lafayette, Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Halls, two squares from the Steamboat Landing, and one square west of Main street.

march 15, 1848—20-4m.

BEVERLY HOUSE.

W. L. DUPUY,

LATE OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Maysville, Ky.

HAS now the occupancy of the above well known Hotel, at the corner of Market and Front streets. He will conduct the establishment in a style which will warrant him in expecting a share of public patronage. His charges will be moderate, his table bountiful, his bar will always be in attendance at the steamboat landing.

Maysville, Jan. 19, 1848.

MANSION HOUSE,

And General Stage & Steamboat Office,

(Corner of Main & St Clair sts.)

Frankfort, Ky.

N. SHIELDS, Proprietor.

THIS commodious and conveniently located HOTEL having been purchased, thoroughly repaired and refurnished by the present proprietor, is always open for the reception of visitors, to whom every attention will be paid which can contribute to their comfort and convenience.

January 19, 1848. 1y

PARKER'S HOTEL,

Second St., near Wall, Maysville, Ky.

THE undersigned, late of the Beverly House, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the commodious and well located TAVERN HOUSE on Second street, lately occupied by W. L. Dupuy.

The House has been thoroughly repaired and much improved in its internal arrangement, and the proprietor is prepared to give to those who may favor him with a call, a Kentucky welcome, and the best fare which the market affords.

His House is convenient to the Packet Landing, and his porters will be in readiness to convey his guests to and from the river, at all times.

March 8—29 W. B. PARKER.

NEW

BOARDING HOUSE.

JOHN G. PAYNE,

Late of Flemingsburg, Ky.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Maysville, and others, that he has just opened a **Boarding House**, on Front street, in the house formerly occupied by F. T. Hord, Esq., a few doors below the Lee House, where he will be happy to receive and accommodate all those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

Maysville, March 29, 1848—32tf

MILLER'S HOTEL,

Hig's st., nearly opposite the Courthouse,

Hillsborough, Ohio.

DAVID MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

HORSES, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly on hand to convey persons to any place they wish to go.

march 15

Grind Stones.

120 FEET superior quality Grindstones, just received and for sale by

april 5 JNO. B. McILVAIN.

CORN! CORN!!

I WISH to purchase **50,000 bushels** of good sound corn.

March 8, '48. W. S. PICKETT, Ag't.

Re-Established.

THE undersigned, in consequence of the late fire on Second Street, has taken the room formerly occupied by Newton Cooper, one door below Cutter and Gray's, on Sutton Street, and has just received a fresh supply of

Sugars;
Coffees;
Plantation Molasses;
Sugar-house Molasses;
Refined Syrup;
Mackerel, in bbls., halfs and quarters;
Leaf Sugar, assorted nos.;
Maysville Cotton Yarns;

All of which I offer on as good terms as any in the market.

☞ All kinds of produce received in exchange at market prices.

CHAS. W. FRANKLIN,

Maysville, April 12, 1848. Sutton Street.

White Lime and Cider Vinegar.

ON hand and for sale low by

april 5 A. T. WOOD, Wall st.

Kept on Hand,

CONSTANTLY, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES;

Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Green and Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Figs, Raisins, &c.

Almonds, and all other kinds of Nuts.

Best Chewing Tobacco, and Spanish, Half-Spanish and Common Cigars, best quality.

Bacon—A splendid lot of fine Hams and Shoulders warranted the best.

A superior article of Family Flour. All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as they can be bought of any House in the city.

JAMES HARRIS,

Market street.

april 19

50 KEGS Nails, assorted sizes, just received and for sale by

apl 19 ARTUS, METCALFE & CO.

FIRE & MORRIS

KEEP constantly on hand Hardware & Queensware, Bedts and Shoes, Hats and Caps. Their stock of Dry Goods is complete, and they offer them at very low prices, and intend to make it to the interest of the Farmers to deal with them, as they always have done.—Excellent that they have bought from four to five hundred tons Pig Iron, and paid the highest prices in cash; and about 8,000 bushels Wheat; 75 to 80 tons of hemp; upwards of 100 head of cattle, and from 4 to 5,000 bushels Corn, for which they paid the highest price.

Flemingsburg, p.5.] BISHOP & MORRIS.

Glass-Ware.

200 GROSS plat Flasks;
10 do quart Flasks;
5 do ½ pint Flasks;

Just received and for sale by

JAMES PIERCE,

mar29 Market street.

Steel Beads, Rings and Tassels.

JUST received and for sale, at the Hardware House of HUNTER & PHISTER,

mar29 No. 4 "Alien Buildings," Main st.

PAPER.

80 REAMS Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by

Feb. 2, 1848. J. B. M'ILVAIN.

BARLEY.

WISH to contract for 10,000 bushels Spring Barley, per year, for three years—to be related from seed furnished at my store.

For terms, apply to

CHARLES W. FRANKLIN,

Maysville, April 12, 1848. Sutton Street.

Clover, Hemp and Timothy Seeds

on hand and for sale by

march 8. CUTTER & GRAY.

Cutlery.

A LARGE addition to our previous heavy stock, received and for sale very cheap.

april 19. HUNTER & PHISTER.

Professional Cards.

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

Attorney at Law.

Office—*On 3d Street let. Market & Limestone.*

WILL continue the practice of his profession in the Courts of Mason and the surrounding counties; and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

February 2, 1848. n24-ly.

THOMAS Y. PAYNE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

MAY still be found at his office, on Market street, a few doors above the Beverly House; and will practice, as heretofore, in Mason and the surrounding counties, and in the Court of Appeals. [feb9

RICHARD H. STANTON

Attorney at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY:

WILL give assiduous attention to all business confided to him. Office in the room back of the Post Office, Second st. [feb9 ly

P. U. MAJOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the various Courts held in Franklin and Adjoining Counties; and any business which may be confided to him in any of the adjoining counties. Office on Saint Clair street, in the old Bank opposite J. Dudley's.

feb9 ly

V. & J. A. Monroe,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Henry, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts of Frankfort. Office on Saint street, next door to Keenon's book bindery.

January 19, 1848. 1y

☞ James A. Monroe, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Louisiana, will take the acknowledgment of deeds and proof of other writings to be recorded or used in those States.

Lawrence S. Trimble,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Paducah, Ky.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to his care, in Southwestern Kentucky, or Southern Illinois. Office—basement story of the Marshall House.

April 12, 1848—tf

EMERY WHITAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Maysleick, Ky.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Mason, and will attend strictly to all business confided to him. In all cases, when required, he will have the assistance of HENRY WALLER, Esq., of Maysville, without additional expense to his clients. March 15, 1848—30tf.

D. R. WEIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Gratton, Cuter Co. Ky.

WILL attend to the collection of claims in any part of Northern Kentucky or Western Virginia.

Refers to—L. C. & H. T. Pearce,
Cutter & Gray,
R. H. Stanton, Esq.
Hampton, Smith & Co., Pittsburgh

Maysville.

Grayson, Jan. 26, 1848.

FREDERICK RAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Orangeville, Bath County, Ky.* Will practice in the Counties of Bath, Montgomery, Fleming, Nicholas, Morgan, Bourbon and Carter.

Sept. 1, 1847. 2-ly.

S. M. Spindle & J. M. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office, Flemingsburg Kentucky.

WILL attend the courts of Fleming, Mason, Bath, Nicholas and Lewis. They hope by prompt and diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Flemingsburg, Ky, Dec. 8, '47. no15tf

Chloroform.

DR. J. TAYLOR, Dentist, has received and is daily using the CHLOROFORM, for the prevention of pain in his surgical operations. Those of the Medical Faculty who have tested its merits place it far above the Lethean.

☞ Office on Sutton st. adjoining the Bank.

jan29 tf

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. H. MARSHALL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to practice his profession in this City and vicinity, and has ever the satisfaction of being able any time to give the most satisfactory evidence of the excellence of his work, and the skill of his operations.

His Office is on Sutton Street, nearly opposite the Lee House.

N. B. Advice will be waited upon at any hour at their residence.

Nov. 24. 1847. no14tf.

Chloroform.

I HAVE just procured this new agent for the prevention of pain in Dental and Surgical operations. It is decidedly superior to the Lethean. It is very pleasant, and no injurious effects follow its inhalation.

I have also purchased the EXCLUSIVE right of Dr. John Allen's celebrated patent improvement in Dental Surgery, for restoring the contour of the face, or giving to **Hollow Cheeks** a natural fullness, for Mason, Fleming and Lewis counties.

All operations in my line neatly and promptly attended to, and without warranted. Office on Sutton street, nearly opposite the Lee House.

H. MARSHALL.

jan26tf Dental Surgeon.

DR. STOCKTON.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage he has received, and would remark, that from eight years experience, and a long attendance in the various charitable Institutions of the city of St. Louis, and a vigilant attention to business, and by never being absent except when necessarily so, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Office—over Hugh Barr's Hardware Store.

Sep. 1, 1847. 2-ly.

N. B. Diseases of the Eye particularly attended to.

Blanks! Blanks!

W. BROWN & CO., at their Book Store, on Market street, have received, and provided themselves with a general stock of Blanks, on good paper and appropriate forms, consisting of

Blank Deeds;
Bills of Lading;
Waggoner's Receipts;
Blank Bonds;
Warrants;
Executions, (first and second);
Replevin Bonds, &c. &c.

Al of which they offer on their usual accommodating terms. Remember

W. S. BROWN & CO.,

march 29 Market, near Front.

New Supply.

I HAVE just replenished my stock of Furniture and Stoves.

Furniture.

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Dress and Common Bureaus, Book Cases, Settees, Lounges, Cribs, Cradles, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c.

Stoves.

Imperial Air Tight, Combined Double Hearth Air Tight, Improved Premium, Elevated Oven, Lake Franklin, and Parlor Stoves, with a variety of other articles necessary to housekeepers, for sale low by [apl 5] A. T. WOOD.

Mens' Saddles,

JUST received and for sale, a fine lot, very cheap.

A. T. WOOD.

April 12, 1848.

BLANKS!

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Western Military Institute,

Georgetown, Kentucky.

Subject to the inspection of a Board of Visitors, appointed by the **Executive** the Adjutant General being ex-officio President of the Board.

FACULTY.

Incorporated "with all the powers, privileges and rights in conferring Literary Degrees and Honors, and granting Diplomas, which are exercised by the Literary and Scientific Faculty of any College in Kentucky."

T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., *General Superintendent.*
W. F. HOGE, A. M., *Joint Superintendent, and Professor of Natural Science.*
W. A. FOSKES, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.*
J. J. WECUS, A. M., *Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.*
R. H. FOSKES, *Professor of Law, Moral Science and Political Economy.*
J. G. BLAINE, A. B., *Tutor.*
J. R. SWIFT, A. M., *Principal of Preparatory Department.*
W. W. GAUNT, *Esq., Assistant.*

Educated at West Point.

THIS Institution will be carefully preserved from the control or domination of any particular sect or party, either in religion or politics.

The first year has closed with 136 students. The Third Session will be opened on the first Monday in July, and continue for five full days of July, 1848. The Academic year will hereafter commence on the 1st of September, and close on the 4th of July, with a Public Examination.

The Superintendent twice held the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Georgetown College; subsequently, that of Natural Science and Civil Engineering in Bacon College; and for years past, has filled the Principal of the Collegiate Institute noticed below.

Mr. HOFKINS was for 8 years Professor of Natural Philosophy in Cincinnati College, and for years in Yale College the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts. He has since had charge of the Norfolk Academy. The Faculty and Board of Trustees at Norfolk, speak of his ability, talent and fidelity, in unqualified terms.

Mr. FOSKES graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, and has been a Professor of Mathematics for the last five years (two years at the Virginia Military Institute, and three in this Institute, where he has been employed as an Engineer. The Superintendent and Visitors of the Institute recently gave him an *"eminently well qualified* for the Mathematical department."

Mr. WECUS graduated at the University of North Carolina, and for years past, has been Principal elected Professor of Languages in Jefferson College, Miss. He has testimonials besides, from Professor Olmsted, Professor Long, Gen. Quitman, and other eminent scholars.

Mr. FOSKES is a popular speaker, a chaste writer, and was for several years a member of the Pittsburg Bar.

Mr. BLAINE graduated No. 1, in a class of 33; and has the highest testimonials from eminent men, as to character and qualifications.

Mr. SWIFT is a graduate of Yale College, and has been teaching for 10 years with distinguished ability and success.

Mr. GAUNT has taught seven years in the City School of Lexington.

Terms.—Tuition is $30 to $40 per year, *in advance.* Boarding is $60 in the country, or $100 in town, per year—they either furnished. The Cadets wear a Uniform, of blue cloth at $3 50 per yard. They size six hours a day, in winter, and seven in the (pleasant weather.)

An additional building, two stories high, with 4 very large rooms, will be completed this spring.

Extract from the Catalogue.

Georgetown, January 12, 1848.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Georgetown, Ky.

THE 10th year has closed with 120 pupils. The next session will commence on the 1st Monday of March, under the Presidency of the subscriber, aided by his former experienced assistants, and will close on the 25th day of July, 1848.

This School is not connected with the Military Institute, which is conducted in different buildings, nearly half a mile distant.

Professor Hopkins Lectures here to the Senior Class of Young Ladies, every day, on a very fine Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, belonging to this School.

Professors Wyche and Swift attend to the classics, Latin, French and Mathematics, which are the Military Exercises, in which they take no part, are going on at the Institute.

T. F. JOHNSON, *Principal.*

Feb. 23, 1848—27-3m.

MAYSVILLE CUT ON MILLS,

HAVING purchased the Maysville Cotton Mill, of the late proprietor, R. H. LEE, Esq., we intend continuing to make the very best article of **Cotton Yarns, Batting, Cotton Wick, Carpet-chain, twine, &c.**, for this, as well as other markets, to be had at the old stand, on reasonable terms, as supplied by JOHN H. RICHESON, and will make it the interest of all dealers in any article made in our mill, to purchase of us; but determined to sell as low as any other establishment of the kind west of the mountains.

The business of the firm will be conducted under the firm of W. M. STILLWELL & CO., to whom all orders for Cotton Yarns, &c., may be addressed, and as well from any other business with the Establishment.

W. M. STILLWELL,
R. H. LEE,
C. SHULTZ,
THOS. MANNEN.

February 23, 1848—29tf.

Patent Poetry.

Just received and for sale by the Book Store, Goods from New York and Baltimore; And Goods from Philadelphia, too,
With every thing that's fine and new.

Come one, come all, and look to buy,
To suit you we will surely try;
And give you bargains, such as you
Nor your ancestors never knew.

Why will you labor, then, and fear,
And buy your goods so very dear?
When you can buy them there so cheap,
And the reward of your industry reap.

Goods there of every make and kind,
To suit the most fastidious mind;
And every thing that can entice,
Is offered at the lowest price.

No Store within the Western States
Can offer Goods so cheap as they!
Then why not one trial give—
You'll not repent it while you live.

Be not by sophistry controlled,
And men who have their pockets gold;
When bargains just to suit the buyers,
Can be obtained at WITTENMYE'S. [feb23

TO RENT.—I will rent my New Brick House on Front Street, to a good tenant, if application be made during the present week.

R. H. STANTON.

Nov. 9, 1847; nov2

HORSE COLLARS.

KEPT constantly on hand, best city made Horse Collars—manufactured for our sales.

HUNTER & PHISTER,

feb9 No. 4, "Alien Buildings," Main st.

Cheap Confectionaries & Fruits.

JOHN BROSER

HAS the pleasure to announce to all WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, that he keeps the CHEAPEST CONFECTIONARY in the city.

He has just received a fine lot of **Fresh Fruits**, such as Raisins, Figs, &c., &c., all of which, with his usual supply of CAKE, he offers on reasonable terms. Call and see.

Feb. 23, 1848.

Important News!

ALL persons owing us for Drugs, &c., for the year 1847, will confer a favor by settling up, as we must have money to pay those to whom we are indebted. J. W. JOHNSON & SON.

Maysville, April 12, 1848.

Juniata Nails.

100 KEGS just received and for sale by

COBURN, REEDER & HUSTON.

April 12

50 RMS. WRAPPING PAPER, assorted sizes. [dec28] J. B. M'ILVAIN.

Regular Portsmouth, Maysville, & Cincinnati Packets!

THE Fine STEAMER SCIOTO, R. KEPNER, Master, and NORTH AMERICA, J. M. CLARK, Master, will ply regularly between the above and all intermediate points, leaving Cincinnati and Portsmouth each day at 12 o'clock, M., (Sundays excepted.)

These boats are unsurpassed in speed and accommodations by any others on the Western waters, and will afford to persons residing Maysville in the evening an opportunity of a speedy passage either up or down. They will be in Maysville generally about 7 o'clock, A. M.

Dec. 8, 1847. no15tf.

NOT BY THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH!

But by the Line Steamer

FROM N. ORLEANS!

BISHOP & MORRIS,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

HAVE just received the following articles:
65 bbls. Prime New Orleans Sugar
235 sacks Rio Coffee
40 bbls. No. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Loaf Sugar
1000 lbs. Bacon do
65 bbls. Molasses; 80 ½ do
15 bbls. Sugarhouse Molasses
25 ½ bbls. do. 5 bbls. Golden Syrup
50 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Fish
15 kitts Mackerel; 4 tierces Rice
5 sacks Pepper; 4 do Spice

Flemingsburg, January 5, 1848.

THE BOYD HOUSE,

Steamboat Landing, Concord, Ky.

JOHN L. BOYD,

Respectfully informs the public that the above establishment has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests. Door open at all hours of the night. Bills moderate.

Dec. 15, 1846. no16ly

Cheese Factory.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE always on hand, and for sale by

W. S. PICKETT,

dec 14 [15] Market street.

Dried Peaches,

A VERY fine article, for sale by

W. S. PICKETT,

dec 4 Market street.

1000 DOZ. 500 spun Cotton; 900 gms. 6/90
1000 dos. 700 do; 900 do; 800 do; 800 do.
800 doz. 900 do; 400 lbs. Batting; 150 lbs. Double-wick—from R. H. Lee's Factory, on hand and for sale by

Flemingsburg, p5.] BISHOP & MORRIS.

Blue Grass and Timothy Seed.

25 BUSHELS Timothy Seed,
50 do. clean Blue Grass,
60 do. Stripped do. For sale by

Feb. 2, '48 tf. J. B M'ILVAIN.

Canton Tea Agency Revived.—I have now on hand, and will continue to keep all the different varieties of Canton Teas, at my store, on Market street, opposite the market house.

W. S. PICKETT.

Nov 17. no13tf

One Ounce of Precaution is worth Ten Pounds of Prevention.

Purify the blood, and prepare for Summer by medicating your system in a gentle manner.

Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

is universally acknowledged by those who have given it a fair trial (the only true test) to be the

Greatest Blessing and Boon

OF THE AGE!

THIS Extract is put up in QUART BOTTLES, is in every respect, a more powerful and superior to any sold. It cures without *sickening*, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates the impurities of the body, it is used successfully in the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. It differs so essentially, and is so vastly superior to all other patent remedies, that it is not permitted to offer the same to the public without some extraordinary ground under the weight of worthless nostrums, whose chief efficacy is concealed with a mysterious and unmeaning jargon. For sale only by W. S. BROWN & CO.,

At the New Cheap Book Store, Market st.,

march 8. Maysville, Ky.

TEA, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, brown Sugar, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

dec 14 W. S. PICKETT, Market st.

Botanical Medicines.

WE have just received a large assortment of *Botanical Medicines, Roots, Herbs, Barks, &c.*, and have made arrangements for their constant supply, and will warranted) of the best and purest, and labeled and put up in superior style. Our catalogue is now ready for distribution, and we will offer to that may be in want, to give us a call. Prices same as Cincinnati—come and see.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON.

march 1 Druggists, Main st.

Cheap Cheese.

200 PACKAGES, embracing every variety of cheese, just received, and for sale by

W. S. BROWN & CO.,

feb 16. Market st., Maysville, Ky.

(Herald copy.)

Sligo Iron.

I AM receiving from Pittsburgh a very large assortment of the above genuine JUNIATA IRON, which makes my stock very heavy and complete, and shall be happy to wait upon my friends and dealers generally in this branch of merchandize, promising them that all Iron sold by me will be warranted good, and at prices as low as any in the market. Also, a great variety of STEEL, viz: American Blister, English do., German Blister do., English, Spring Steel, Naylor & Co.'s refined Cast Steel, all sizes; round machinery Steel, &c. Also, Nails, Castings, and blacksmith's Tools.

JNO. H. RICHESON, Sutton st

Maysville, Jan. 19, 1848. 2m

A Challenge.

WE defy any house in this city, or west of the Alleghany mountains, to show a better, handsomer, and cheaper assortment of Wall Paper than we can. Give us a trial.

mar29] W. S. BROWN & CO., Market st.

Printing Paper.

BY an arrangement with the manufacturers, we are prepared to furnish Printing Paper of any description, Imperial, Royal, Super Medium, a good article, just received and for sale by [mar29] W. S. BROWN & CO.

Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THE Greatest Wonder and Blessing of the Age. 50 Bottles per day sold in the city of Cincinnati.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles, in superior manner, cheaper and more powerful than any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient. It is successfully used in Dropsy, Costiveness, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Bilious Colic, Piles, Gravel, Headache, Pains in the side, back, and joints, and Diseases arising from impurities of the Blood. For sale at the Book Store on Market Street.

W. S. BROWN.

Beware of this Cough—Let but the prelude to consumption. Use Howe's Hyperion, Hourhound and Liverwort Candy, a pleasant and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Phthisic, Whoopingcough, Croup, Spasms, Hives, Bronchitis, and General affections of the Chest and Lungs. For sale at the New Book Store.

Dec. 8, 1847. no 5tf.

Golden Syrup.

BARRELS Golden Syrup;
6 half barrels;
20 10 gallon kegs;

Just from the Refinery, and for sale cheap.

april 5 JNO. B. McILVAIN.

Family Flour.

A SUPERIOR article kept constantly on hand, and for sale by

A. T. WOOD,

march 1 Wall street.

Dr. Le Roy's

Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla

PILLS.

From the Lancet, August 23, 1845.

DR. LE ROY has most happily succeeded in combining Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla with other vegetable ingredients, so as to produce a medicine at once tonic, and purgative, the only perfect discovery of the kind ever made. Their great peculiar excellence, over that which distinguishes them from all other purgatives is that their operation is followed by no reaction. Their unrivalled purifying and purgative properties, for which they are indebted to the essence of Sarsaparilla, and other ingredients, being controlled by their highly tonic virtues, derived from the extract of Wild Cherry, they do not strain the digestive organs into action, as is the mode of operation with other cathartics, but on the contrary strengthen them into action. Thus all other purgative medicines produce more or less subsequent costiveness, and sluggishness of the gastric juice, while Dr. Le Roy's Pills leave a fine consistency of the system full of life and activity, and the bowels open and natural. "Hence," writes Dr. Cheesman, "they are the only active purgative which I can recommend with confidence, and without alarm, for they remove nothing but what ought to be removed, neither lack nor stasis—occasion no apathy or debilitation—and leave the system free, clean and vigorous."—But the great virtue of Dr. Le Roy's Pills—is, virtue which has spread their fame over two hemispheres, is their wonderful and almost miraculous—but truthful purification of the blood. They are not only tonic and purgative unrivalled, but are the most powerful blood purifiers. They at once arrest the formation of bad blood, by removing all impurities from the chyle, of which the blood is formed; and they effectually clean, by toning and strengthening the digestive organs, so as to be able to exclude from their mass of an healthy nature. Thus they not only purify the blood, strengthen the digestive organs, and regulate the bowels, but it is entirely free from every noxious property, is free from all Mercury, and is a safe, sure, and vigorous purgative.

The above article can be had at

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON'S

Drug Store, Maysville.

Dr. Le Roy's Pills.

EVERY VARIETY OF

Dry Goods.

WITHE married or single persons will be disappointed in finding the original celebrated Lucien Cyr'd, Lucien, some of the most valuable medicines now in use, at

J. W. JOHNSTON'S Drug Store.

March 8 Maysville.

Eye Sight.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

OCCUPY the spacious FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 56 CEDAR STREET (the whole of which is devoted to the exhibition and sale of Spectacles, &c.)

Their present stock consists of nearly

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,

Embracing some THOUSANDS of different patterns and colorings, and comprising every thing available in the line, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

All of which are offered for cash, or satisfactory credit, at the lowest prices.

PIECE OR PACKAGE.

New Styles are received almost every day, so many of them are got up for our own sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

☞ Printed lists of prices, corrected from day to day, with every variation in the market, are sent to the hands of buyers.

Merchants will be able to form some idea of the extent and variety of our assortment when they learn that the value of our usual stock of this ONE ARTICLE, is at times equal to the sales of the entire stock of dry goods usually kept by regular wholesale jobbers. This fact, together with the fact that our sales are made at the direction, instead of being divided among a vast variety of agents, are devoted wholly to one, will render the advantages of our house to offer to dealers perfectly obvious; and it shall be our care that none who visit our establishment shall meet with any disappointment.

Our assortment is complete at all seasons of the year.

LEE, JUDSON & CO.,

No. 56 CEDAR ST.

☞—B. F. LEE, formerly of the firm of B.

The Kentucky Flag.

IS PRINTED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

PIKE & HELMS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE—In the Old Council Chamber, directly over Market Place, Market Street.

TERMS—The "Kentucky Flag" will be published Weekly, and furnished to subscribers at the low price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in six months; or, Three Dollars after the year expires.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

THE KENTUCKY FLAG.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

"The free communication of Thoughts and Opinions is one of the invaluable rights of Man."

VOL. 2. MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1848. NO. 40.

DOCTOR NELSON.

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country. His residence is the house formerly occupied by Richard Henry Lee, Esq., on the corner of Front and Sutton streets, opposite the "Lee House;" his office on Sutton street, near his dwelling.
May 3, 1848.—3m.

New Lumber-Yard, Maysville.

THE subscriber has just purchased and is receiving at his Lumber Yard, *At the corner of Fourth and Plumb sts., rear of Jacobs' Row,*

A large and well selected stock of the celebrated "Fenton" Lumber, Boards and Shingles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public generally. He will keep constantly on hand every description of Lumber, which he offers as reasonable terms as any in the City. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. W. FORMAN.
April 12, 1848.—8t.

To Cabinet Makers.

WE have just received a large lot of Mahogany Veneers, of every shade and quality, which we offer to Cabinet Makers as low as the same can be bought in the West. We will be always supplied with Veneers, Varnish, Pumice, Sand Paper, and every other article in the Cabinet Maker line, on the most favorable terms.
HUNTER & PHISTER,
No. 4 "Allen Buildings,"
Main street, "sign of the Saw."

Glassware! Glassware!!

20 DOZ. Double Concave Tumblers;
20 " Soda and Julep do
500 " 6, 8 and 10 dishes do
6 " Molasses Pitchers;
150 " assorted Molasses Cans;
6 " assorted Lanterns;
5 gross Lamp Chimneys;
Just received and for sale wholesale and retail by JAMES PIERCE.
May 3 Market street.

Something New.

WE have just received a few thousand feet of Feather Edged Pine Weatherboarding—a new article in this market, and sawed of superior stuff.
ALSO,
A General Stock of Lumber, equal in quality, and quite as low as can be found elsewhere. Call at my Lumber Yard back of Jacob's Row.
May 3, '48.—7 GEORGE W. FORMAN.

Hill and Cross Cut Saws,

WILLIAM ROWLAND'S manufacture, just received and for sale at the hardware house of
April 26 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Spanish Saddle Trees.

A LARGE lot of Duck & Kersus Head, a very superior article, at VERY LOW figures, at hardware house of
apl26 HUNTER & PHISTER.

Minor & Cruttenden,

At their new stand No. 1,
"ALLEN'S ROW," opposite the warehouse of A. M. January, Esq., and next door to the Store of Messrs. Rees & Allen,
OFFER to their friends, and all who wear
BOOTS & SHOES,
a very extensive assortment, comprising almost every variety in their line current with fashion, if they are selling at a very small advance from cost. Their facilities for the manufacture and purchase of Boots and Shoes are unequaled by none.
We are also selling, for CASH ONLY, to Dealers by the case or dozen, at less prices than such articles can be bought for in Cincinnati.
Grateful to the community for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we are determined to merit a continuance of the same.
Maysville, April 26, 1848—$5.

HORD & CLARK,

Attorneys at Law, Maysville, Kentucky,

WILL practice Law in partnership in the Courts of Mason and Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to them will receive their point and prompt attention. Office removed to Herald Building, No. 5, immediately above John Brose's Confectionary Shop, on Second, between Market and Sutton streets. ap26—yn.

Glazed Silk Caps.

JUST received from the East, a lot of fine Glazed Silk Caps, for sale at the Hat and Cap store on Sutton street, by
may 10 JAMES WORMALD.

Baled Hay.

90 BALES Hay for sale,
apl 26 JNO. B. McILVAIN.

City Scrip.

$10,000 Maysville City Scrip will be received for real estate in the city of Maysville, and guaranteed to pay 6 per cent paid City and State Tax and assessments for years. Capitalists wishing to make permanent investments are invited to call on
April 25, '48. JNO. B. McILVAIN.

White and Drab

Beaver and Otter Hats.

A VERY superior article of White and Drab Beaver and Otter Hats, for sale at reduced prices, at the Hat and Cap Store on Sutton street.
[apl 26] JAMES WORMALD.

Nails.

100 KEGS Nails received and for sale low for cash, at the Hardware House of
HUNTER & PHISTER,
apl 26 No. 4 Allen Buildings, Main street.

To the Public.

WE are now prepared to furnish dealers in Wrapping Paper, at as low prices as can be had at the Mills.
Just received 1000 reams Crown, Medium and Double Crown. RAGS taken in exchange at Mill prices.
may 10 W. S. BROWN & CO.,
Booksellers.

Wheat Wanted.

I AM paying for A No. 1, 55c. ℔ bushels.
JNO. D. STILWELL,
April 5 City Mills, 3d street.

Shovels and Spades.

DOZ. Ames' Shovels and Spades just received at the Hardware House of
HUNTER & PHISTER,
May 3 No. 4 "Allen Buildings."

Screws.

1500 GROSS of American Wood Screws, which we offer our customers at our usual low prices.
may 10 COBURN & REEDER.

Fine Straw Hats.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Boy's fine Straw Hats, for sale at the Hat and Cap store on Sutton street, by
may 10 JAMES WORMALD.

New Arrangement.

THE firm of Clark & Co., was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of John Wolf, whose interest has been purchased by David Clark. The Steam Saw-Mill establishment will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CLARKE & CORWINE. It is necessary to have an immediate settlement of the business of the old firm, and all indebted are hereby notified to come forward and settle without delay.
DAVID CLARKE,
WM. CORWINE,
May 10 JOHN WELLMAN

LUMBER!! BY TELEGRAPH!

900,000 FEET OF BOARDS!

900,000 SHINGLES!

CHARLES PHISTER

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public that his Steamer lot of Boards and Shingles has come at last, sawed according to order, for this market, of the best timber in the State of New York. Of the excellency of his selection of Lumber he refers to the building men of this community. He will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction, and will sell as low as the lowest.
Office and Yard on 3d street, near the Court House. CHARLES PHISTER.
April 19, 1848.

O YES! O YES!!

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

THOSE wishing to purchase Lumber, equal in point of quality to any in this or any other market between this and Louisville, will please call on M. A. Hutchins at his old yard near Mr. Moore's Foundry, in the upper part of the city of Maysville, where he is now yarding, in addition to his stock of seasoned boards, a large and general assortment of White Pine Lumber, selected expressly for this market, consisting of Shingles, 3½ in. 1 in., 1½ in., 1¾ in. and 2 in. thick. He also has on hand a supply of Locust Posts, and Poplar Scantling, all of which will be sold on terms that cannot fail to suit. [ap 19-6w.] M. A. HUTCHINS.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRES!

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 72, Walnut St., Philadelphia,

INSURES Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and property generally in the city or country, against loss or damage by fire either perpetually or for limited periods. Applications addressed to the Agent, personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

John Sergeant,	Adolphus Perkins,
William Lynch,	George Abbott,
Thomas Allebone,	Patrick Brady,
John Welsh, Jr.,	John F. Lewis.

Francis D. Janvier, Sec. Sam'l C. Morton, *Pres't.*
JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.
apr19 No. 16, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

Franklin Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company,

At Louisville, Ky.

JAMES TRABUE, *Pres't.*
D. S. CHAMBERS, *Sec'y.*

THIS long established Company, with the most ample means for the protection of its Policies, by its Agent, continues to insure property of every description, against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and Lakes.

Risks will be taken on the most favorable terms, and all claims will be liberally and promptly adjusted in this city.
JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.
apr19. No. 16, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

For the reputation of the above Company, I have the privilege of referring to B. B. Hill, Esq., of this city. JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.

More New Goods!

THE subscriber has just received another supply of fine Watches and Jewelry, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Gold and Silver Hunting Lever Watches;
Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Seals and Keys;
New style Ladies Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings and Miniature Settings;
A splendid stock of Brilliant Jewelry;
Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils and Pens;
Silver and Plated Suspender Buckles;

By this addition my assortment of Watches and Jewelry is complete, and a better selection of fine and desirable Jewelry, I am persuaded, has never before been exhibited in Maysville. The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
J. B. BOYD,
Maysville, May 3, 1848—$3. Market st.

For Sale Cheap!

A LARGE lot of Sash, Locust posts and Scantling.
CHARLES PHISTER.
April 19, 1848.

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Tailoring establishment to No. 21, Front street, two doors east of Sutton, where he will continue to execute his work in the most approved and desirable style. SAMUEL McKEE.
Maysville, April 19, 1848.
Herald and Eagle copy 3t, and charge McK.

Maysville & Cincinnati Packet.

The new and splendid steam packet,
"BOONE,"
G. MOLEN, Master,
Will leave Maysville Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and Cincinnati the alternate days, (excepting Sunday.)
April 19

Drs. Shackleford & Phister,

WILL hereafter practice their profession in Maysville and vicinity in connection.—Their office is the same heretofore occupied by Dr. Shackleford. april 19

A Call.

I AM desirous of closing up my business to the date of the partnership with Dr. Phister, either by note or cash, and will thank those indebted to me for being prompt.

In my absence from the office, Dr. Phister is authorized to transact my business appertaining to the settlement of my accounts.
april 19tf JOHN SHACKLEFORD.

Fine Hats.

JUST received from New York, a fresh supply of those beautiful French Moleskin Hats. Call and see them.
April 26 JAMES WORMALD.

Garden Hoes,

OF "Trowell's" temper, received and for sale. Also—Garden Rakes—at the Hardware House of [ap 19] HUNTER & PHISTER.

Richlieu Diamond Pointed GOLD PENS.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE. This pen is the result of a determination to give the public a first rate article at a moderate price. A trial will convince the most skeptical that the "Richlieu's" are the best and cheapest Pens of the day. To make these pens entirely satisfactory, if they should not suit after a fair trial, they will be exchanged or the money returned.

The genuine article cannot be found at any other establishment than that of
W. S. BROWN & CO.,
Market street Maysville, Ky.,
Dealers in Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.
May 10, 1848.

50 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco, various brands, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest. BISHOP, WELLS & CO.,
No. 2, E. Front street, Cincinnati, O.
May 17.

Rates of Advertising.

For one square of twelve lines or less, three insertions,	$1
Each additional insertion,	25
Three months,	5 00
Six months,	5 00
One year,	10 00
For announcing a candidate,	1 00
For advertising a Will,	5 00

☞Merchants, Mechanics, and others, who may wish to advertise by the year, will have a liberal discount made from the above rates.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions, which they are to have, otherwise they will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

The Kentucky Flag.

FRIDAY,.....MAY 19, 1848.

The Maysville Eagle and the Wooster Bank.

The young *sage* who conducts the Eagle, still reiterates that the late Bank of Wooster was a "locofoco concern," and quotes the barefaced assertions of the Chillicothe Gazette, another whig paper as deeply steeped in falsehood and mendacity as the Eagle is in stupidity and ignorance. The article to which we allude appeared in the Eagle of the 4th inst., (if we are not mistaken,) and reads as follows:

"The Wooster Bank.—The editor of the *Flag*, in his paper of yesterday, denies that the exploded Wooster Bank is a Locofoco concern. Such a denial is in perfect keeping with his habitual recklessness as a partisan."

It should have claimed our notice at the time, but for the circumstance that we were confined to a bed of sickness; and we now await ourself of the earliest moment to *"read from the records"* such evidence as will show the conceited youth that "it is in perfect keeping with *his* habitual recklessness," to make assertions of the force of which he is either totally *ignorant*, or willfully disposed to put forth as TRUTH, well knowing them to be utterly *false*, in every particular. We fortunately have the "records" before us—the Journals of the two Houses of the Ohio Legislature; but finding the whole proof summed up in an able article in the Ohio Statesman, some time ago, we dropt it for the purpose of saving labor, which, in our present enfeebled state of health, is quite agreeable. The article which follows may be fully relied upon as correct in every particular; and we commend it to the perusal of every honest man, who is disposed to learn the truth, and compare it with the assertions of such *Lilliputian politicians* as the editor of the Maysville Eagle, and such others as are occasionally heard reiterating the base and infamous slander, that "the Bank of Wooster was a Locofoco concern."

The Bank of Wooster—who chartered it, and who voted against compelling its managers to be honest!

The federal party after upholding the Wooster Bank in all its violation of law and of honesty—after its Senators voting in a body to recharter it when heavy and serious charges were made against it of the basest and most contemptible swindling, now, since it has fulfilled the destiny the Statesman, and other democratic papers, for years past, predicted, now turn round and try to edge their consciences of the guilt, by adding falsehood to infamy in saying it was a *"locofoco"* bank. This charge has been sufficient to go the rounds of the federal press sufficiently long, and we now propose to give a little *'proof* from the record, in order to show up the authors of this slander.

When the Wooster Bank, in May, 1837, in league with the other banks, for the purpose of embarrassing the shaving insiration of Mr. Van Buren, suspended specie payments, and disregarded law and justice, it, and the others in the league, were denounced by the democratic press, and by democratic orators, as Wooster and the other banks, in their violation of honesty—in their setting law and justice at defiance, found "aid and comfort"—eulogists and defenders in the whig press, for an act, which should at once have made those concerned infamous, and should, had they been vastly dealt by, have blotted the banks themselves from existence. The federal orators lauded—the federal press praised, and federal legislators, not only in Ohio, but in other States, refused to punish bankers for this daring conspiracy.

The democratic legislature of 1841-'42, forced the Banks, under the penalty of immediately having their shaving shops closed, to pay their debts. This was made a party question in the legislature, and whiggery, true to its instinct—true to the Banks and ever false to the people, voted against it.

Those Banks that did not resume payment went down, and ceased to exist.—Unfortunately for the people, the Wooster Bank was not one of these—it resumed specie payments. During the session of 1843-'44, it applied, under an artful pretext, for rechartering. A Bill was introduced into the House, and was hurried through that body. The House was composed of a majority of whigs. In the Senate, at that time, there were men who took no banker's tenement as true—who examined for themselves, and viewed with suspicion all statements coming from a privileged class, who had been known to commit flagrant outrages of law. In that body, the democracy had a nominal majority of four—but on the currency question were in reality in a minority. Messrs. Miller, of Belmont, Armstrong, of Guernsey, Johnson, of Coshocton, and Lahm, of Stark, though elected as democrats, turned out to be Bank men in principle. Changing sides and going with the whigs, their secession made a difference of eight, and gave the Bankites a reliable majority in the Senate of four votes.

When the bill to amend the charter of the Wooster Bank went to the Senate, it was twice read, and then referred to the Currency committee, consisting of three members, Messrs. Hazeltine of Preble, Perkins of Lake, and Baldwin of Clinton—the first and last on the committee being democrats, and Mr. Perkins a leading whig.

On the 9th day of February, 1844, (see page 423 of the Senate Journal,) Mr. Hazeltine, from the majority of the currency committee, reported back the bill, and submitted a report against its passage, going into its corruption and its violations of law, and showing that it opened the door to further frauds, as reasons why it should not be passed. In case it was decided to pass, they prepared and reported sundry amendments, which they wished first engrafted upon the bill. Mr. Perkins (whig,) immediately submitted a counter report in writing, (see page 429, 430, 431, and 432, of the Journal,) in which he not only argued in favor of the passage of the bill, but in so many words informed the legislature that *"the exigencies of the case demand despatch,* and your committee recommend *direct action*, with as *little delay as practicable.*" That report will be found in the Senate Journals on the pages we have named, and it is signed with the name of William L. Perkins, a whig Senator from Lake.

In such hands, have been the whigs and their allies to pass the bill, that (as will be seen on page 429,) they refused to allow the amendments reported by Messrs. Hazeltine and Baldwin to be printed.

The same day, Mr. Eckley, a whig, moved to take up the bill, in order that it be read a third time, and it was carried, and the bill was taken up. The proceedings which follow, we extract from the Journal of the Senate:

"The question then recurred on agreeing to the first amendment of the majority of the standing committee on the currency, as follows: Add the following at the close of section 2:

"In relation to the liability for their deposites, and the individual liability of the directors and stockholders, shall be to the same extent and be enforced in the manner pointed out in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the act to amend the act entitled, 'an act to regulate banking in Ohio,' passed February 21, 1843, and the seventy-sixth section of the act entitled, 'an act to regulate banking in Ohio,' passed March 7, 1842.

"Upon which question Mr. Baldwin (democ) demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Aten, Baldwin, Disney, Franklin, Harris, Hazeltine, Johnson, of Perry, Jones, Kock, Louden, McCutchen, Parker, Watters, Wolcott, and (Bartley) Speaker—15. (All democrats.)

"Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnett, Barrere, Chambers, Crouse, Denny, Eckley, Fuller, Gabriel, Gregory, Jackson, Johnson, of Coshocton, Kelly, Lahm, Miller, Newton, Perkins, Ridgway, and Van Vorhes—19. (All whigs but Armstrong, Johnson of Coshocton, Lahm and Miller.)

"So the amendment was lost." (See page 435 of the Journal.)

Had this amendment been adopted, the individual liability principle would have been guarded against fraud, and it would have been effective. But this would not suit the Bankers, and every whig in the Senate, aided by four professed democrats, united in voting it down.

Again we quote from the Journal, page 437:

"The question then recurred on agreeing to the following amendment:

Sec. — That the said Bank of Wooster shall keep a plain, true and accurate list of the names of the stockholders, their residence, the amount of stock by each paid in and owned, posted up for public inspection, in some convenient place in the public banking room, and shall cause the same to be published in some newspaper, published in, and having general circulation in the county of Wayne, every three months.

"Upon which question,

"Mr. Baldwin demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted, yeas 15, nays 19."

So the amendment was lost. The vote on this amendment was precisely the same as that given above. Every vote in its favor was a democrat, while Mr. Denny, the editor of Corwin's home organ, at Lebanon, Col. Chambers, the federal Presidential elector in Muskingum, J. Ridgway, Jr., of this city, and every other whig, and the four Bank democrats, voting against it. The object of the amendment can be seen at a glance. It was to give to the public the names of the stockholders, that they might know how much their individual liability was worth.

Again on the same page, and following immediately after the vote above given, we find the following:

"The question then recurred on agreeing to the following amendment:

"Sec. That all transfers of stock in said Bank of Wooster, made with a view to defraud the creditors of said bank, or any other person shall be void; and if said bank shall become insolvent, or be found to have been insolvent within six calender months after any transfer of stock shall have been made, such transfer shall be so far void, that the person making it shall be liable in his individual capacity, as a stockholder of such bank, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if no such transfer had been made, as to all liabilities contracted and incurred while such person was a stockholder in said bank.

"Upon which question,

"Mr. Baldwin demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aten, Baldwin, Disney, Franklin, Harris, Hazeltine, Johnson of Perry, Jones, Kock, Louden, McCutchen, Parker, Watters, Wolcott, and (Bartley.) Speaker—15.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnett, Barrere, Denny, Chambers, Crouse, Eckley, Fuller, Gabriel, Gregory, Johnson of Coshocton, Jackson, Kelly, Lahm, Miller, Newton, Perkins, Ridgway and Van Vorhes—19."

So the amendment was lost. Again the same vote was had—again the federal party to a man rallied to the protection of the privileged Banker against the people, every democratic Senator voting for the amendment, which was intended to guard against fraudulent transfers of the stock, while every whig, aided by the four Bank Democrats, voted it down.

Following immediately after the above, and commencing on page 437 and ending on page 438 of the Journal, we find the following:

"The question then recurred on agreeing to the following amendment:

"Sec. — That if the said Bank shall make any loan or permit any of its officers, or any other person or firm, to become indebted to said bank in any manner, to a greater amount than is provided for in this act, or shall transport or sell any specie contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall be connected with any brokerage, contrary to the provisions of this act, any officer or officers consenting to a violation of either of the before-mentioned provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not more than five thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the Jail of the county, and fed on bread and water, only, not more than six nor less than one month, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Upon which question,

"Mr. Baldwin demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aten, Baldwin, Disney, Franklin, Harris, Hazeltine, Johnson of Perry, Jones, Kock, Louden, McCutchen, Parker, Watters, Wolcott, and (Bartley.) Speaker—15.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnett, Barrere, Chambers, Crouse, Denny, Eckley, Fuller, Gabriel, Gregory, Jackson, Johnson of Coshocton, Kelly, Lahm, Miller, Newton, Perkins, Ridgway, and Van Vorhes—19."

So the amendment was lost. The object of the amendment is easily seen.—Unless to preserve large loans to Bank Directors and Stockholders, and to protect them from selling their specie for the purpose of swindling the people. Whig Senators liked not the idea of punishing bank swindlers as other swindlers are punished, and hence we find that same party question made on this as on other amendments to the Wooster Bank bill—every vote in favor of the amendment being given by a democrat, while every whig, true to his party, voted against it, and aided by the four bank democrats, defeated the amendment.

Again, on page 439 of the Journal, we find the following:

"The question then recurred on agreeing to the following amendment of committee:

"Strike out House amendment by way of ryder, which is as follows:

"Provided that funds on deposite in Philadelphia, New York or Boston, subject to sight drafts by said bank, shall be deemed equivalent to gold and silver coin in the vaults thereof, so far as it regards the amount of circulation.

"Sec. — That the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, and the Bank of Xenia, shall be entitled to use, exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities granted to them by their respective charters, on the same conditions that the like privileges and immunities are hereby granted to the Bank of Wooster, and subject to the same qualifications and restrictions as are by this act imposed upon the said Bank of Wooster.

"Upon which question,

"Mr. Franklin demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Aten, Baldwin, Disney, Franklin, Harris, Hazeltine, Johnson of Perry, Jones, Koch, Louden, McCutchen, Parker, Watters, Wolcott and (Bartley.) Speaker—15.

"Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnett, Barrere, Chambers, Crouse, Denny, Eckley, Fuller, Gabriel, Gregory, Johnson of Coshocton, Jackson, Kelly, Lahm, Miller, Newton, Perkins, Ridgway, Updegraff, and Van Vorhes—20.

"Nays—Messrs. Aten, Baldwin, Disney, Franklin, Harris, Hazeltine, Johnson of Perry, Jones, Koch, Louden, McAnnelly, McCutchen, Parker, Watters, Wolcott, and (Bartley.) Speaker—16.

"So the bill passed."

Thus did the Wooster Bank get its charter amended—thus did that charter pass, which federalism now brands as a locofoco concern.

Federalism voted down every amendment proposed by democrats to make the bank safe, and the bankers honest. In a body, and as a party, they voted for the bill, and as we intimated a few days ago, they passed it under the previous question, and aided by Bank Democrats of Muskingum county, a leading whig who was the next winter made Speaker of the Senate—demanded and sustained for the purpose of gagging down and escaping a vote on Mr. Watters' amendment, introduced for the purpose of forcing the bank to refund money which it had swindled from the contractors on the Public Works while acting as a deposite bank for the State.

We have given the facts from the record—we have appealed to the journals of the Senate for our authority, and we have named the pages where these things can be found. In the face of the record evidence, whiggery asserts that it was chartered by democrats. We have devoted much time and space to this matter for the purpose of placing the brand of falsehood upon those calumniators. Be whig votes the bill was passed. It first passed the whig House of Representatives, and then by a union of four professed democrats, with all the whigs, it passed the Senate, and the people have been robbed and plundered by it.

From time to time we warned the people that the bank was unsafe, and for this we were abused—for this we were basely slandered, and our business attempted to be injured by the federal press, its aiders and abetters. These slanders are now put to rest; and we have shown that the charge that the Wooster Bank was chartered by democrats, is equally false and equally base.

Crowing before they were out of the Woods.

A spirited and exciting contest has just closed in our new sister State, Iowa, in the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction. The candidates were Mr. Benton, *democrat*, and Mr. Harlan, *whig*. The whig papers of that State were out in all their fanfaronade of boasting and crowing over what they asserted was a whig victory, in the election of Harlan, when the news from certain counties, hitherto not heard from, came in and spoiled the joy of the poor coons, by showing that Mr. Benton was duly elected.

Poor whiggies; they are now seeking some secret covert in which to hide from the sneers of the democracy and the frowns of their former coon friends!—They crowed before they were out of the woods, and their chagrin and mortification is now more than they can bear.—Iowa is democratic to the centre, and from the centre out! She is not to be brought under the trammels of whiggery, no way Federalism can fix it, and the old coon might as well give up that *"cart patch"* at once.

Doctors Differ.—Mr. Clay boasted to his friends in this city, a few weeks ago, that he would be able to carry New York by a majority of 30,000 votes.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, the organ of the whig party in Kentucky, says:

"If we rely on the disasters, or the want of unity in the ranks of the opposite party in the contest for the Presidency, we will be most signally defeated."

Thus we have it; but it should be borne in mind, always, that *"great* men will differ," and this must account for the vast error in judgment, either on the part of Mr. Clay, or the Commonwealth.—We concur in opinion with the latter.

Democratic Meeting in Nicholas.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Democrats of Nicholas County, at the Court House, on Monday the 15th day of May, 1848, Col. Henly Roberts was called to the Chair and William T. Berry appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas; in the month of February last, a very large meeting of the Democrats of this county passed a resolution recommending Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth—the same meeting appointed Delegates to the State Convention at Frankfort on the 15th of March, some of whom attended and supported the claims of Col. Johnson. His name was brought before that convention with the unanimous vote of all those present qualified for the office—he received the support of a respectable portion of the nominating Committee on that occasion, composed of delegates from various parts of the State. Mr. Boyd was nominated, and declined; and thereupon, Col. Johnson declared himself a candidate, and the Central Committee nominated Mr. Powell, whose name had not been previously mentioned in connexion with the office of Governor. There are two Democratic candidates for that office. We believe that Col. Johnson is still the favorite of the party in Northern Kentucky; and especially in Nicholas county. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the democrats of Nicholas county prefer Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, and would recommend and support L. W. Powell, Esq., for the office of Lieut. Governor.

Resolved, That harmony, good feeling, and united action are at all times necessary and desirable, and especially so in every political contest; and in this spirit we earnestly recommend and desire that the mutual friends of Col. Johnson and Mr. Powell, in the different counties throughout the State, speedily adopt measures by which to reconcile the claims of these two candidates, and induce one of them to withdraw from the canvass, so that we may have but one candidate in the field, under whose banner, (whether Johnson or Powell,) we can all harmoniously rally.

Resolved, That John Kincaid be nominated as the Democratic candidate for the House of Representative from the county of Nicholas.

[Mr. Kincaid being present, accepted the nomination.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Editor of the "Kentucky Yeoman" and to the Editor of the "Kentucky Flag."

The meeting then adjourned.

H. ROBERTS, *Ch'n.*

Wm. T. Berry, *Sec'y.*