VERNOR'S MESSAGE

OF THE SENATE.

to exercise the highest freemen. As the or atives of the people, you to deliberate on public se the best means to reeling, if any exist, should be discarded; and one object alone—the common welfare, ought to engress the undivided attention of all. However we may have differed, and still may differ, in many of our political opinions, we can all, without a sacrifice on the part, of any, meet on common ground to advance the great and leading interest of the country. And were any sacrifice secessary to the ettainment of this end, it is demanded by the occasion—by the host dictates of every heart, and by the pure strictions to be unde upon the alter of the ubble good. By exercising the proper sirif of conciliation, a harmony and union praction may be produced, that will conclude the control of the concept of the control of the contro

tive councils.

Under the profection of a kind Proviunes, our State during the past season has
nived unparalleled prespective. In eveper state, and the state during the past season has
nived unparalleled prespective. In eveene engaged, have had their exertions rearded, even beyond their most sanguine
niticipations of success. As a people, we
are been blessed with health, and highly
avered by an exemption from all the camitties that are sometimes permitted to
flict a nation. In all this, as well as in
flict a nation. In all this, as well as in
gresservation and enjoyments of our

The policy that gave rise to the system Improvement now in progress d by true wisdom, and has been by the high sanction of experiwas dictated by true windom, and has been confirmed by the high sanction of experience. Its advantages to all the interests of society—to every class of citizens, and to every section of the country, are so palpable, and have been so fully exemplified by its operations, wherever good roads have been completed, as not to require any further argument for their illustration. It is important that works of this description already commenced should be finished with all practicable dispatch. It should be done that the seathursy effects resulting from their that the order to first order to the confirmation of the control ciated by ew vigor infuse into the energies amounty, impelling public action ction that will promise a universal ce of the system, and a speedy yous effort impart its benefits to rtions of the State into which they

ance not seen yet extended.

The natural resources of Kentucky are abundant, they are found in the forfillty of her soil, in her mineral wealth, and in the answer tirring industry and enterprise of her inhabitants. These afford ample means for the furtherance of this great system that promises so fairly and unconditionally to place her upon an await feature. t promises so fairly and unconditionally place her upon an equal footing with most prosperous States in the Union: ment and furnish scope for a ive and profitable use of these Where a turnpike road here been commonced, and the public treasure has expended to advance its progress, no pecuniary profit can be especied to result from it until the work is finished; and consequently any disposition to hold back the necessary means to affect this object, weald be dictated by a false spirit of committee the necessary means to affect this object, weald be distanted by a false spirit of common. If appears to me that the suggestions of reason would direct us to develo our resources to the completion of those works already commenced, that we might be enabled to derive and, from the resources they may afford, towards the advancement of other enterprises of a similar character. To this end we should concentrate the enced, and the public treasure

he sum or and dollars, of which a red and fifty-nine thousand four red and fifty-nine thousand four dollars have been paid, leaving a down five hundred and this ir hundred dollars. State, sixty five the

or eighty-nine cents has been realized by sale of boats made by the State, and to hundred thousand dollars have been ad-need by the Banks of this State to the ord of Internal Improvements, under a transgement effected by the board with to banks, by which the latter agree to re-ire warrants of the Auto-

million tights hundred thousand dollars.

The Commissioners, under the actof the last session of the Legislature providing a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the loans for Internal Improvements, and for the final redemption of the principal of said loans, have organized a board, and adopted proper rules and regulations for receiving, disbursing and investing said fund. The creating of this fund was an important measure. It bids fair to furnish the State with a perimanent and was an important measure. It furnish the State with a permit constantly increasing source of constantly increasing source of revenue No part of it at any time should be applied to the ordinary expenditure of the Governto jear to it at any une should be applied to the object of the devera-ment. It would be giving it a direction contrary to jis original purpose—it ought to be left untouched, and the whole surplus, after effecting the objects immediate. It was to be a second t this subject. Actuated by a deep sense of its importance to the promotion of the best interest of the country, I-would urge respectfully the propriety of devoting to its increase and advancement every available means, the application of which in some other direction or to a different purpose, is not imperiously required by reasons and arguments that should not be discussed.

regarded.

The amount received during the pas The amount received during the past year by the Treasurer belonging to the sinking fund is sixty-two thousand four bundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-two cents, of which there has been expended towards the fulfilment of obligations chargestle to that fund, the sum of thirty-one thousand and fourteen dollars and thrity-one thousand four hundred and twenty nine dollars and forty four cents, which will be applied as contemplated by the law providing for its existence.

The public finances are but in as news.

the law providing for its existence.

The public finances are not an as prosperous a condition as I could desire them to be, and a considerable debt now exist against the public Treasury. The annual receipts into the Treasury have been greatly diminished, by the appropriation to other objects, of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands weat of the sales of the public lands weat of the research rived to the sales of the public lands weat of the sales of ee river, of the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and of the money ari sing from the distribution of the stock owned by the State, in the Bank of Ken owned by the State, in the Bank of Ken-tucky. It is true that these presenting sources of revenue should never have been relied on or even applied to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, but having been so used the effect produ-ed was to provent a timely resert to other resources of a more permanent ma-ture, and of a character better adapted to this number. ely resort to permanent na-

ture, use or this purpose.

During the year ending on the tenth of October, 1834, the proceeds of the sales of the lead west of the Tennessee river amounted to the sum of 38 thousand seven hundred and eight follows run de eighty contains the same period there was ats: during the same period there was d into the Treasury by the Bank of nucky, the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents, and by the Bank of the Common

PRINCIPLE INC. N.Y., PRIDAY MONTING, DECERBER 16, 1839.

The special control these binorded and provide in the provided of the provided of the provided and provided in the provided and provided and

ank of an additional Austror, as a more red by the immense quantity of business and fitty begaring the department.\

The duties belonging to the Secretary the duties belonging to the Secretary that the state of the duties and constant attention of the indirection and indi without this drawback, is entire too small; but charged with this incun brance, it becomes so glaringly inadequatent I have deemed it my duty to bring before you and recommend an increase salary as indispensably necessary

inadequate the best talents in the legal profession. It is easy to demonstrate their present inadequary, any lawyer of tolerable talents unguged in increase of his jabors, double the sum that a Circuit Country to enable

so, pertina wars or time kind where commenced, to remain in an unfinished condition, is injurious in a two-fold aspect. In the first place, the use of the capital already expended is fost to the capital already expended in fost to the country—and in the next, an apathy in the public mind in relation to their final success, is apt to be created by the very fact that their progress is tardy, and their ultimate accomplishment somewhat doubtful.

I have found it impracticable since I have been in office to make also of the fire per cent Bonds for Internal Improvements, on terms that I thought would mixed their fire per cent Bonds for Internal Improvements, on terms that I thought would mixed their fire per cent Bonds for Internal Improvements, on terms that I thought would mixed their sold of the state of the fire per cent Bonds for Internal Improvements, on the state of the state

to predominate. The best plan for the gen-crad diffusion swites for swatter for your deliberations, if it be decemed advisable for you deliberations, if it be decemed advisable for you, to eliberate in the your deliberations. It happets protect that a great size subject. It happet expected that a great size and the protection of the young that you have been decembered as counter realing from it, will manifest the mester seem of the your design of sections. It is true that a great many school are sentered over the country, and opportunis are sectored over the country, and opportunis time affords to a large majority of our child in the sentered over the country.

It is for

dobted by me, and that there was every reserved to the receive of the United States of the Semiles.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ENGINEER, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE RESOND BEST OF THE TWENTY-POLYTH CONGENS.

Follow-scillage of the Semile,

and House of Representatives:

Addressing to you the last annual message, I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is assured of the mental to the Congress of the United States, it is assured of the mental to the first the foot of the control has been of above the confidence with some or above to lease the confidence with some or above to the first the foot of the cancel during my administration by the Electron and Congress of the propose, to maintain same, and orstandish the sincere, constant armse, and orstandish confidence in the sincere of the propose, to maintain same, and orstandish confidence in the sincere of the propose, to maintain same, and orstandish confidence in the sincere of the propose, to maintain same, and orstandish confidence in the sincere of the propose, to maintain same, and orstandish confidence in the sincere of the propose of the sincere of the

thus. The claims of our citizens on Portugal are a me claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provisions for the pay-ment of them has been unfortunately delayed by frequent political changes in that king-dom.

The blessings of peace have not been secu-

by frequent political changes in that singdom.

The blessings of peace have not been secuty are on the strong, with the contry are on the strong, with the securion
of the burden's still imposed or of change.

The claims of the still imposed of Europe.

The claims of bombardenest of Europe.

The claims of bombardenest at Antwerp
and a research to the Government at
Holland and Belgium, and will be pressed, in
dose season, to estiment.

With Brazil, and all our neighbors of this
softiepent, we continue to maintain relations
of amity and cancord, extending our counments with themser far as the resources of
the people and the policy of their Governments will permit. The just and long studing claims of our citizens upon some of them,
are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehendlough tardity, acknowled cellents of hor struggle with
the irributed in the strong of the strong of

That the inlushitants of the United States should fool atrong proposacsions for the one party is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us into the great caution, lest it lead us into the great caution, lest it lead us and there are considerations connected with the possible result of this connected with the possible result of this connected with the possible result of this context between the two parties, of so much delicate and importance to the United States, that our clearacter requires that we should seither anticipate events nor attempt to control them.

neither anticipate events nor around.

The known desire of the Texiana to become a part of our system, although its gratication depends upon the reconcilement of various and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our creduct to misconstruction in the syste of the world. There are slrestly those who, indifferent to principalities. The property of the p uction in the syes of the words. Institute a sincesty those who, indifferent to principal assession of the words of the state of the same of the ward in indicates the ward in the same of the same and insideous policy. You will perturb the same of the same and insideous policy. You will perturb the same of the same of

the classing of the present session of Con-gress. Nothing has occurred to interrupt the good understanding that has long existed with the Barbary powers, nor to check the good will which is gradually growing up with the do-minions of the Government of the distinguish-ed Chief of the Ottoman Empire.

Information has been received at the De-partment of State, that a treaty with the Empire of Morecco has just been negotiated, which, I hope, will be received in time to be laid before the Senate previous to the close of the session.

beligners of the control in time to be liab before with a long, will be received in time to be liab before seed to be control to the close seed of the control of the seed of the long of

sufficient to meet these out standing and rature appropriations, there may be soon a necessity to use a portion of the funds deposited with the States.

The consequences apprehended, when the States.

The consequences apprehended, when the deposite act of the last session received a reluctant approval, have sent the state of the present apprehended by the state of the service of the General Government, if has been extensively spokes of as an act to give the money to the several States, and they have been advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without a due consideration of the obligation of the deposite act, and without a forecomment of the service of the

the equalty great one of promoting the un-necessary accumulation of public exenue.
No political maxim is better established then that which tells us that an improvident ex-penditure of money is the parented profliga-ery, and that up isophe can hope to prepresental their liberties who long acquiesces in a policy which tard free in south of the con-traction of the parented profliga-ty and the proper cannot be accom-tional to the profit of the pro-tonal cannot be accommended to their con-social and political improvement, it cannot be disguised that there is a lurking danger el-ready apparent in the neglect of this warning truth, and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy than one caiset, to went item, there are every probabilities of the propriate of the entropy of the warning truth, and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy than one caiset, to went item, there are every probability and there will continue to every probability and the consistent with the true objects of our Government. Should a surplus be permitted to accumu-late beyond the appropriations, it must be retained in the treasury as it now is, or dis-tributed among the people of the States. To retain in the Treasury, memployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, signists the genius of our free of the nation lock up in vanitae proposition to re-treasure being the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubles be employed, at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportuni-ty tempted ambition. For intrinuition to the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubles be employed, at some

crait to them, on the service as band of useless public officers public officers of the people is impracticable and unique in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and giving it to another. Such would be the unavoidable treated of a rule of equality (and none other is spoken of, or would be likely to be adopted) inamuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our sittens to the application of the contribution of the amount of the individual contributions of our sittens to the application of the contribution of the amount of the moving the contribution of the contribution.

In the more extended and injurious consequences lakely to result from policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distribution of the contribution. The contribution of the con

tice and bad pency.

And the same observations apply to the influence which is proluced by the steps necessary to collect, as well as destribute used in a revenue. About three-diffus of all the duties on imports are paid in the city of New York, but it is obvious that the means to pay those duties are drawn from every quarter of the Union. Every citizen is weary State, who purchases and consenue and titles which have middle the state of the transmission of the control of money or property withdrawn from other points and other States. Thus the wealth and boniness of every region from which these surplus funds proceed, must be to some extent injured, while that of the place where the finds are concentrated, and employed in Sanking, are proportionably extended. But both in making the transfer of the finds which are first necessary to pay the duties, and cellect the surplus—and in making the transfer of the finds are first necessary to pay the duties, and cellect the surplus—and in making the t necessary to pay the duties surplus—and in making the hich becomes necessary when ea for the distribution of that

A system liable to such objections can nover be supposed to have been sanctioned by the framers of the constitution, when they conferred on Congress the taxing power; and I feel persunded that a mature examination will satisfy every one that there are insurmountable difficulties in the operation of any plan which can be devised of collecting revenue for the purpose of distributing it. Congress is only authorized to levy txess "to pay the debts and previde for the common defence and general ucifure of the United States." There is no such provision as would authize Congress to collect together the property of the country, under the name of revenue, for the purpose of dividing it equally or uniqually among the States or the people.—I Indeed, it is not probable that such as ideal ever occurred to the States when they are disposed the constitution. But, however this Indepet the constitution. Indeed, it is not probable that such an use-ever occurred to the States when they a-dopted the constitution. But, however this may be, the only safe rule for us in in er-may be, the nowers granted to the Federal

years, have operated a partial change in my view upon this interesting subject, it is nevertheless regretted that the suggestions made by me inny annual message of 1820 and 1830, have been greatly mis-understood. At that time the great-arreggy les was begun equinist that latitudinarian construction of the constitution, which sutherizes the unlimited appropriation of the revenues of the Union to Internal limprovements within the States intending to travest in the hands, and place under the control, of the General Government, all the principle reads and cenals of the construction of State rights, and is degradation of State rights, and is degradation of State authority. At the same the confidence of the constitution of the manufacturing can be constituted to the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of

special an above production of special size of the content and globuscus and a second size of the content and globuscus and the production of the content of globuscus and globuscus and globuscus and globuscus and globuscus and globusc

Such was the origin of a national bank currency, and such the beginning of those difficulties which now appear in the excensive issues of the banks, incorporated by the various States.

Although it may not be possible, by any legislative means within our power, to change, at once the system, which has thus been introduced, and has received the acquiercence of all partions of the country, it is certainly our duty to do all that is consistent with our constitutional obligations in preventing the michies which are threatened by its undue extension. That the efforts of the fathers of our government to guard against i.b.y a

tronger degree to urge us to exert the trigilance in ceiling into action becessary to correct the evils g purp rom the unfortunate exercise, and its to be hoped that the the power, and its to be hoped that the op-porturity for effecting this great good, will be improved before the country witnesses new scenes of embarrassmeut and dis-

rest. "Arrhableness must ever be the charac-crisitic of a currency, of which the pre-ious metals are not the chief ingrediem, it which can be expanded or contracted eitheut regard to the principles that regu-sted the value of those metals as a stan-ard in the general trade of the world, within to tank issues consisted each a cur-rent properties." h a cur ency, and must ever do so until they are of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, which experience has proved to be inccessary, not only in this, but in all other tournmerial countries. Where those proportions are not infused into the circulation and do not control it, it is manifest that pritices must vary according to the tide of bank issues, and the value of stability of property must stand exposed to all the uncertainty which attends the administration of institutions that are constantly liable to the temptation of an interest distinct from that of the community in which they are the community in which they are

opportunity to satch the obts and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a sporious currency, which, as it appears to make money abound they are at first inclined to consider as a blessing. It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood, and is made to contribute to his advanuage. It ignot until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants. nécessaries of life become so deur that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages, that the wages rise, and gradually reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the products of their habor. When thus by the depreciation in consequence of the quantity of paper in circulation, wages as well as prices become expisian, it is soon found that the whole of fect of the Auditeration is a fariff on our home industry fur the benefit of the countries where gold and affect circulate, and home industry for the benefit of the countries where gold and giver circulate, and maintain sufformity is moderation in prices. It is then perceived that the enhancement of the price of land and labor produces a corresponding increase in the price of products until these products do not sustain a competition with similar ones in other countries; and thus both momentatived and agricultural productions cease to hear caportation from the country of the space of currency, because they cannot be sold for cost. This is—the process by which specie is banished by the paper of the banks. Their vaults are soon exhaused to pay for foreign commodities; the ed to pay for foreign commodities; the next step is a stoppage of specie payment; a total degredation of paper as a currency; unusual depression of prices; the ruin of debtors, and the accumulation of property

debtors, and the accumulation of property in the hands of creditors and cautious capitalists.

It was in view of these evils, together with the dangerous power wieided by the Bank of the United States, and its repugnance to our constitution, that I was induced to exert the power conferred upon me by the American people, to prevent the continuance of that institution. But, alt-though various changers to cur republicant. though various dangers to our republican re of that bank to extort from the communication Government renewal of its charter, its obvious that little has been accouplished, except a salurary change of public opinion towards residently the sound currency provided for in the constitution. As the acts of several of the States prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the auxiliary maximents of Congress at the last session forthidding their reception and the control of the satisfiary and the control of the satisfiary and the last session forthidding their reception. r payment on public account, the true or payments of the country has been advanced, and a larger portion of the precious meta striued into our circulating medium. These occasures will probably be followed by in due lime, by the ensciuent of State daws hanishing from circulation bank notes will higher denominations; and the object may be materially promoted by furthee acts of Congress, forbiding the employment, as official agenties, of such banks are continued in issue notes of low denominations, and throw limpediments in the way of the circulation of gold and aliver.

Representative in Congress, Hon. Ru FRENCH, for a copy of the annual me the President.

The Hon. WALKER REID, Judge of the Fleming Circuit Court, will hold a special term, on Thursday the 22d instant at this

It is our intention to present to our readers, such extracts from the proceedings of Con-gress and the Legislature of this Common-wealth, that are of a general or interesting nature, believing that nothing we could pub-lish would be more acceptable. Many of our subscribers are desirous of knowing at least

not from they are of the president has been for some time in a precarious situation. A letter received The progress of an expansion, or rather by a gentleman of this place, dated Washa depreciation of the currency, by excessive bank issues, is always attended by a loss to the laboring class. This proportion of the commuty have peither time nor opportunity to watch the obbs and flows of the condition had the condition of the commuty have peither time nor taken place.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1836.
This day commenced, at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, the second ses-

sion of the twenty-fourth Congress. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice Pressident of the United States, 32 Senators being present. Mr. Benton pre-sented the credentials of Messrs. Sevier and Fulton, Senators from Arkansas, and being sworn they took their seats.

The usual resolutions for appointing committees to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and to

A letter was laid before the Senate, from present. the Secretary of the Senate, resigning his office in that body.

After which Mr. Benton made a few omplimentary remarks, on the conduct of the late Secretary, expressing his extreme regret that that gentleman had found it ne-

Mr. Machin was temporarily appointed to fill the place of Mr. Lowrie the former

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, the roll being called, it appeared that 183 members answered to their

A quorum being formed the customary the two Houses were ready to receive any appointing Tuesday the 13th for the election communication which he might have to of a Senator of the United States.

After a few remarks from Messrs. I Mercar and Whittlesey the tuther consideration of the subject was postponed. On motion of Mr. Munn, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 6. mon the President of the United States. having reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would, at 12 o'clock make a communication to the two Houses.

The annual message of the President was then received and read, and on motion of Mr. Grundy 5000 copies of the message and 1500 copies of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Senate adjou

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday Dec. 6.
The message of the President havin nt having

On motion of Mr. Loyall, 15,000 copsage and accompanying documents, and 5000 copies of the mes-sage without the documents, were ordered to be printed.

On motion the House adjourned.

Kentucky Legislature.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1836.
On Motion of Mr Blackburn,

Resolved, That the several standing com-ittees of the Senate shall hereafter consist of five members, and no more.

The following standing committees were populated by the speaker of the Senate, viz: [The committees will be published next

Mr Morehead, having obtained leave, orted a bill to continue in force an act entitled, "an act to amend an act entitled, an act to appropriate the vacant lands in this Com-monwealth, east and north of the Tennessee river to the counties in which they lie, for bill was read and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Sundry bills were presented, among which was one to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention—referred. ferred.

Mr. Triplett moved the following resolu-

Resolved by the Senate and Hous presentatives, That the members of this House have heard with feelings of deep sensibility and regret, the death of John W Anderson, a member elect of this House from the county of Mason; as a testimony thereof, they will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

On motion of Mr Kincaid, the rules of the wait on the President &c. were-adopted. last session were adopted as the rules of the

Mr J B Crockett moved the following re-solutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep

regret, that this House has been informed of the death of George Morris, Esq. late a mem-elect of this body from the county of Chris-tian, whose usefulness we fully appreciate, and whose death we regard as a public cala-

Revolved. That as a testimony of our repeated for his memory, the members of this J. Suddelfs, for Complet.

House will wear crape upon the left arm for Bescare of the II

Monday, Dec. 5, 1836.
At 12 o'clock precisely the House of Representatives was called to order by the raised, to inquire what measures may be ex-

ate, and a committee of three was appointed, but the form the part of the House, to just the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President, and inform him that the properties of the second any the part of the House, to just the part of the means the security of the second and Daniel, were appointed and committee. This fellow is about five feet six including the part of the House, the part of the information he has decamped, and the second to make the part of the part of

Leave was granted to bring in the follow-

A bill to repeal an act entitled, change the present mode of summoning jurors nonwealth, and provide for their

A bill to repeal all laws and parts of laws

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
Petitions for various objects of a local nature

were presented to-day.

Numerous bills were presented, among which was one by Mr. Andrews, for further appropriations for the improvement of Lick-

ing river.
A resolution was moved by Mr. Perrin insome remarks of merited eulogy on the character of his deceased colleague, the some remarks of merited culcgy on the character of his deceased colleague, the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, he offered the following resolution:

Resoled usersimously, That the members of the Seaste, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone that the troops of the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone the Hon. Robert H. Goldstone

the Hon. Robert H. Golds-led, late a member thereof, fort, instead of presenting the poll-books of purning for him one month, their respective counties at the enumeration

of of the soutes for Fermions and Vice President, gave merely the results from written memorands at their possession. The Van Bursen papers are making a great outery as bout this matter, as if some stupendous fraud had been president did not been president of the polic in strange, that men can make themselves so vary ridections. The state of the polic in strange, that men can make themselves covery ridections. The state of the polic in strange, that men can make themselves covery ridections. The state of the polic in any error in the ammeniation, the Van Bernitt on the state of the policies of the policy of the state of inspecting the votes he each of the SS pool-books it would have been a thing unprecedented in this or any other State! And who does not know, that, if they half been so saily as to enter quest such and lead book-loss laber, they would have been detained at the capitol until after the meeting of the State Legislature !- Louisville Jour

It is stated in the Charleston Mercury of the 23d inst. that an arrangement has been entered into between the Post Office Department and the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, for the forwarding of the mail to Auguste, Columbia, New Orleans, &c. by the Rail Road.

MONEY MUST BE HAD.

MONEY MUST BE HAD.

THE undersigned remind all mobited to
the Kentucky Whig printing office
for subscription or otherwise, before the 16th
of October last, that they are expected to
pay up immediately. The debts and accounts
of the office previous to that time, are not in
a condition to allow any longer indulgence.
The next County Court will set on Monday the 26th ints. when we trust those lasting
accounts with the office who may come to
town, will not forget the printer. We wish
to close our accounts in the concern.

AVAN & ANDREWS.
Dec. 16, 1838.

9-tf.

ENTUCKY, set. Bath Greint Court
L. Camplin. and Elizabeth Perkins Administrator and Administratrix, of Isaac Perkins
deceased, Complainants. Against Mary Perkins administration of there Defendents.

In Chancery.

This day, camp the Complainants of the Perkins and Others Defendents.

In Chancery.

This day came the Complainant by Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Perkins, Abraham Perkins, John Perkins, Reuben Perkins, Elenbar Perkins, John Perkins, Alfred Perkins, Sally Perkins, Mary Perkins, Alfred Perkins Reuben, Mary Perkins Commonwealth, & they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreemably to law and the rules of this Court. It is therefore on motion of the complainants ordered that unless therein decreed accordingly, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be in in some authorised newspaper this commonwealth for two months succes

rely. A copy att.

J. A. TURNER, CPk, B. Co.

Beware of the Impostor!

House will wear crape upon the left arm for the space of thirty days.

It is law moved the following resolutions of Resolved, That a select committee be raised, to inquire what measures may be expected pedient, providing for the receipt and appropriation of that portion of the surplus revenue which may belong to the State of Kentucky, and that said committee report to the House of the House o

make to them.

A petition of C. Murray was presented by Mr. Whittlesey moved the usual order for the appointment of the standing committees.

A petition of C. Murray was presented by Mr. Tompkins, contesting the election of B. for this wolf in sheeps clothing, and all new papers friendly to moral honesty and the contesting the standing committees. papers friendly to moral honesty and the in-terests of society will do well to publish this FARIS.

otice. JAMES FAR Fleming county, Ky, Dec. 9, 1833.

STRAYED,

ROa the farm of the Widow Threl-keld, living on the waters of Johnson Creek two miles north of Elizaville, in the latter part of Cetober last A Sorrel Filley,

A Sorret Filley,
Two years old hast eyring, a white star in
her forehead, no other marks recollected; she
is well grown and quite likely, unbroke and
was in fine order when she went away. I
any person will give information so that I may
get her, or doliver her to me, I will compensate them well for their trouble and take
it as a garticular fawor.
ELIJAH THRELKELD.
Dec. 2, 1830. 7-45.

Dec. 2, 1836.

FOR RENT.

HE subscribers having again a cd themselves in the marcantil ness can announce to their friends a public, the arrival of a new and general ment.

de and Fancy Goods,

Staple and Fancy Goods,
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Stitable for the present and approaching
season, which they expect to offer on liberal
terra. They invite the attention of their
friends and the public la general, to call and
examine their goods, as they expect to offer
inducements to purchasers. Their assortment is now complete, consisting of
French, English, India, and
Anterican Goods.
All kinds of country produce will be taken
in exchange for goods for which liberal pricks
will be paid

will be paid

They tender their thanks for past patron

age and solicit a continuance of the same.

H. & R. M. BISHOP.

Elizaville, Oct. 28, 1836.

FIGURIAL FOR SALE.

The same a farm for sale, consisting of 130 of the manner of each person in full, and plenty of timber on it. It is situated on the head waters of 3III (freek, in Plening complete on the presence of the same of each person in full, and plenty of timber on it. It is situated on the head waters of 3III (freek, in Plening complete on the presence of the presence

June 3d. 1836.

TANNING.

HE undersigned has purchased the tanyard, house, &c. late till property of James Harrison, dec'd situated at the essend of Elemingsburg, where he has permanently located himself, and will carry on the Tanning and Currying

siness with regularity and perseverance, will give cash for hides and good tan bark.
All orders in his line shall be promptly

All orders in his line shall be promptly and carefully attended to. WILLIAM GAYLE. Nov. 4. 1836. 3-tf.

Fir. Daniel Netecomb.

Hit. Take notice, that on Saunday the 10th day of December next 1 shall take the depositions of Samuel Calahan and John Chrisman, at the office of Morton Green. Eq., in Elizaville, Fleming county, to be read in evidence in the Fleming circuit court, in the suit in chancery therein depending, in which I am complainant and yourself defendant; when and where you may attend if you think proper. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.
Fleming county, Nov. 11, 1836.

TAILORING.

the citizens of Flemingeburg and its vicinity that he has located himself at Flemingeburg where he intends to tarry on regularly the tailoring business. He promises to d despatch, and he solicits a

Me Dowell's; on Water S

JAMES H. THOMAS. Oct. 14, 1836,

CAMPDELLA & BUBLEY,

If AVING purchased the beautiful asa Restructor of goods, just imported by
G. M. Stockton, have opened and are ready
to sell very cheap. They mive their friends
and the community at large, to cell and examine for themselves—confident that the
quality of the goods will recommend them.
They have quench in the store room formerly occupied by Alexander & Stockton.
Flemingelying. April 14, 1830.

ESTRAY

TAKEY up by John Warren living four
miles state of Owingswille, Bath county,
a dark bay horse, fourteen and a half hands
high, three years old last egraps, with a blazeface, four white feet, and a knot on his right
hind leg. Appraised at \$50, before me this
12th day of September 1850.

Nov. 18, 1880. CAMPBELL & BUBLEY,

November 18, 1836.

Female Academy.

THE Fall and Winter Session of the Boarding shool under the care of the Subacriber, will commence on Ainday the 17th of October next. The Principal in this School hafe rected a new and commodious building, in which he expects to canduct a permanent Female School of the blate that in his school of the best qualification, Terms the same as the lest winter assisto.

SAMLY 4. GARRISON, Mason county, Sy., Sept. 21, 1830, 49c.

N. S. ANDREWS,

GENT of the Jacsington Fire, Joffe and

A Marine Insurance Company, is propered to make insurances upon buildings, farmiture, machinery, goods wares and Merchandins of every description in town are country
and to make all sinds of Jasanzance on every
description of property, transported by Jand
of water in the United States. The terms
of this reform well the found as liberal to any

celly to him. This is no directly to him. This is not only in the law, irregular and, manifing a tax upon the State in the first of the law, irregular and the state of the law, irregular and the state of the law har regulated and defined the law of the law har regulated and that laquiation must be conducted through the Agenta of Seambly regulating errors of the law of the la

P. DUDLEY, Adj'l. Gen'h. Oct., 1836. 21

Oct. 1836. 21

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit,
Schember term 1836, Winziks
S. Monuson, and others, Complainants, at
gainst Levr Rorens, and others Defendants,
In Chancery.
It appearing to the estifaction of the
court, that the defendants, James M. Roper,
A. Ball and Eliza his wife, Louisa Roper
and Mary Roper, are not inhabitants of this
commonwealth, & they having failed to enset
their appearance herein agreeably to law
and the ruise of this court on motion of
the complainants, It is ordered, that unless
they do appear on or before the first, day
of the next March term of this court, and
sawer the complainant's bill, the same will
sawer the complainant's bill, the same will

the court, and shawer there of the court, and shawer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them.

A copy aft.

T. DUDLEY, d. c; for L. D. STOCKTON, c, fc, c; Sept. 16, 1836.

McCung, p, qs

UTAPE c c.

McCling, p. q. a

TATE of Kentucky, Fleining Gieeik,
Scholler, September term, 1830; Serungar
T. Gavwoon, complainant sgrint Fraisers
Cavwoon, complainant sgrint Fraisers
Cavwoon, complainant sgrint Fraisers
Cavwoon, complainant sgrint Fraisers
Cavwoon, don't purpose, the control of the con

T. DUDLEY, d. c. for L. D. STOCK TON, cf. clest Throp, p. q.

Throp, p. q.

CEERY. What will such pitfat and column title, and defense the such pitfat and contemptible, and drough like as Billy Gorsuch and others have now to say for themselves at 8th siving given currency to the respect (from agree neare) that I mudered in yoldest son George Trotter Evans, and before time up in my still housely when that self seads son, in his proper person (6.2° not his phose Billy) has recently been in divers house so this vicinity and is now doing bushess in the store of Harrison Dainle, Beg., Nicholasville, Ky. This is in character with many other calumnics that I have been favored and blessed with. I would stavise all visit, grary to hereafter have the fluer of 600 deform their eyes, and to be continually thinking and assign "get the gone satan."

Now of Green county Ky.
Oct. 7, 1835.

Oct. 7, 1835.

** "Eagle" copy to the amount of one dollar and charge this office:

It the day of September 1856.

Nov. 18, 1836.

STRAYED,

INROM he farm of Lorenzo D Williams,

Interest of the farm of Lorenzo D Williams,

BLACK FILLY,

three years old last spring, fine limbs and
small. I will thank any person, and pay them
well for their trouble if they either let me pain to make their which durable as well as

Williams. JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

November 18, 1836.

Fennate Accademy.

THE Fall and Winter Session of the Barrings abool under the care of the forms.

Dr. J. M. Ca W OULD gratefully past patronage of hi OULD gratefully acknow past patronage of his friend set the impression that has got abitating quit the practice. He may notice, when not absent profession ready to attend all calls: Sept. 30, 1836.

flattering prospect.— st, the knowledge of ofitable management, and its profitable management it with great rapidity. A strik-of enterprise and domestic indus-A Service of the company of the comp importance. The exports from large and valuable and constant-Useful manufacture. eing rapidly is wealth and importance. The expo-ine Statis, are large and valuable and constant-juncreasing. Useful manufactures are not neglected, although it is desirable that more statestice, and more encouragement were be-stewed on them—so that the time may come when our nation, if not our State, will be able to furnish, without the aid of foreign supplies, whatever may be requisite for the convenience or comforts of life in plenty and shundaice. This is essential to our inde-pendence. As free people, we ought to be at le in every emergency, to rely upon our worn resourcers; and to be in a situation when-wer the crisis demands it, to surrender for-tien invocts without feeling its privation. By so doing, our independence is not only se-cored, but our means and our wealth are

see, but our means and on-kewise sugmented.

It is with unqualified gratification that I neve witnessed the gradual decline of aboli-ionism—that wild spirit of fanctions, that for a time shreatened so fearfully the quilty of every part of the country without and to the consequences. Whether it

to embrace a sure many distributed to the search are should be defined from the search and seek by the General Government, sectively of the Adjutant General, under the filty of the Adjutant General, under the filty of the Adjutant General, under the filty of the Adjutant General, under the filties of the State. I would especially and America.

The price will be two dollars to clube of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded from the filties of the State. I would especially in 1834, by the committee on Militia at the state of the second the second to uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying who seems

tive of any evil

find mist all times ready to communicate minormation in my possession, or which I procure, that will assist you to discharge we delicity and promptines wour duty to your stituents. Insed not tell you with what plot is the procure of every measure cilculated to have a tary influence on public sfiftin, or to advatch all the procure of t

Travels, Memoirs, &c. only chargeable with newspaper postage. 2d. Literary Reviews, Talos. Sketches, notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description. 3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal e-vents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount:

On no condition will a copy, ever be sent entitl the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledge or to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfillment of the contract can fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract car be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly is sued, and will contain in a year reading mat the equal in amount to two volume of Rees Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above Address, poet paid. ADAM WALDIE. 46 Carpenter street, Philidelphia.

TAILORING.

undersigned respectfully informs the lic, that he has catablished himself ove named business in the town of aburg, where he is and will at all

CELEBRATED TRIALS

Selected by a Member of the Philodelphia Bor.
Treason—Selltion—Witcheran—Robbery—Mutiny—Heresy—Lish—Murder—Firncy—Forgery, &c. &c.
THESE Treamzahle and desply interestming Trial have been collected [from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many resont cases furnished sexclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally

not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplic a striking deficiency in the library of th Lawyer, Physician, and general reader. To members of the Bar the publisher nec hardly recommend it, as they must know it

come paragram.

(E.) Where a healthy secretion or that cased, and produced an unpleasant dryness therein, as often cours in aged person.

(F.) Where the nerves are debtilgated, as in delicate breaks and others.

He has proof of the utilizery of his Medicians to cure descease, which proof he would take a pleasure in aboving to the afficted or their friends, by calling at his residence, corpor of Exeter and Salisbury streets, O. T.—timent of Keeter and Salisbury streets, O. T.—timent and forward the part is astroguisment and forward the part is astroguisment and forward the part is and the color of as in the color of a side of the color of the color of a side of the color of the c

setablished himself at secondary, where he will invested as a fixed by the secondary of the

(B.) Where there is a semation of fulnes in the Ear, and an insensibility of the Control of the

obtain copies by addressing him post-pairs,

Baltimore, July 14.

WILLIAM O. FANT:

BSSECTFULIX informs the peblic of the Fullisher, and will containing 80 pages each, and will be containing 80 pages each, and will be containing 80 pages the peblic of the Fullisher, and will contain, in all, over ready to accommodate all who may please to favor him with their sattraness. He will

Trans. One Bollar for the complete work

**The state of the state of the

Under the title of the PathARKEPHA Misson, will commence the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, writen by Miss Lealie, efficte of the splendid Annual, the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable conjustivations to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c., offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Lealie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILIN NEWSPAPER

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral to religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.
In addition te all of which the publishers In addition to all of which the publishers intred furnishing their natrons with a series of Engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five states of the Union, 4e. exhibiting the situation, 4c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, 4cc., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distance, 4c., forming a complete Allas for general useful information, handsomely executed, and each djeitnet map on a large quarte sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant. could warrant.

TERNS.

The Philadelphis Sauraly Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphis Mirro, being a quarto edition of the Sauraly Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on, the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz.—Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Map.)

(27 Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars. WOODWARD & CLARK,

of the Publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed.

Ternse.—One Dollar for the complete work or air copies for Five Dollars. Addres.

L. A. GODEY,

100 Walant Street, Philadelphio.

Notice.

**Li. those insoluted to McDowell and Campbell will call and settle, ass dissolution of their pattership has taken place. Circumstances make it necessary that settlements be used can'y.

McDOWELL & CAMPELL.

Sept. 30, 1836.

50-c.

**Sept. 2, 1836.

**Sept. 2, 1836.

**Sept. 2, 1836.

It is desirable that those students, who pro-pose to enter the Law School, should be pre-sent at the commencement of the exercises

J C WRIGHT, J S BENHAM, E D MANSFIELD.

July 7, 1836.

Notice.

White.

When partnership in the practice of law which has for some time heretofare existed between the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent. This course is taken as a matter of policy and interest arising from the circumstance of the death of our late friend Mr. Crawford.

L. W. ANDREWS. JOHN A. CAVAN. Oct. 21, 1836

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

O'THE KENTUCKY WHIG" will published weekly on an Imperial sheet, at be published weekly on an Imperial sheet, at two DOLLARS per annum if paid within the first three months, two first if paid after the expiration of three months and within

the expiration of three months and witton the year, or times not lars, payable at the end of the year.

No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid—unless with the consent of the publishers; and a failure to notify a disoublishers; and a failure to notify a dis-ance will always be regarded as

continuance will always be regarded in new engagement.

(**) Advertisements not exceeding a squ will be conspicuosly inserted rubur is for one dollar, and twenty-five cent square for every subsequent insertion.

Letters addressed to the editors on b

AGENTS. ing named gentlemen will to act as agents for "The K good enough to act as tacky Whig" in rece payments, &c.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stock Elizaville, Daniel ropier Plains, J. W. Stockwall.
Elizaville, Daniel Ficklin, jr.
Shorburne Mills, Join Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wiles Wood.
Cross Reads, Bath county, John M. Ris
Wyoning, John N. Lee.
Martha Mills, Robert C. Piene.
Hillsborough, E. H. Hmut.
Mayalich, Kuck & Senford.
Greeningshup Dr. A. Pob.