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BY W. T. CHAPMAN. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1838. New Series. Vol. I.—No. 37

From the Paris Citizen.

To the People of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The period is rapid approaching, when we shall be called upon by our country to exercise one of the most inestimable privileges that belongs to a free people. You are aware that an act was passed by our last Legislature, to authorize the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth to be taken, as to the propriety and expediency of calling a convention for the purpose of amending our State Constitution; by the operation of which act, it becomes the duty of every free citizen to give his decision upon this momentous subject by his vote, at the two next succeeding August elections. Are you prepared to render this important decision? Important, I say to us but incomparably more so to our children and numerous succeeding generations!

To bring this subject to the notice, and present it fairly to the view of my fellow citizens of this State, for their calm and dispassionate consideration and decision, is the object of this communication.

As, however, they may desire to know something of this individual, who thus presents himself before them with the tender of his friendly admonitions and advice, on a subject of such vast importance, I feel it my duty to gratify that desire. I am a citizen and a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. I am by profession a farmer, and have no other means of supporting my family. I occupy a middle station in society, being neither very rich nor very poor. I have lived within a few years of half a century. And though a friend to morality, piety and religion, I have never attached myself to any denomination of religious professors. I entertain a fixed belief in the existence, and rejoice in the omnipotence, of an Overruling Providence, of infinite goodness, who delights in justice as he does in mercy; and frowns upon injustice and oppression, and all manner of wickedness. And as a rule by which to govern my conduct through life, I adoire, yea, I love the Christian precept that direct us to do unto others, as we would have them do unto us. I hold no office; I seek none.

With this brief account of myself, I proceed with the subject in contemplation. And first, I will inquire, what are the grievances that we have a right to complain of in the administration of justice between citizen and citizen as the results of defects, in the general provisions of our present constitution? To this general inquiry, an answer will be returned; that our constitution, has some minor defects, which might be remedied, by a convention; but, we are afraid, that if a convention should be called, that convention might, in endeavoring to remedy minor evils, bring upon us, greater ones. And what does this indicate? Is it not an admission that we are afraid to trust ourselves, with the framing of a constitution, by which we are ourselves, to be governed? In other words, is it not an indirect acknowledgement, that we, the freemen of Kentucky, are in our own opinions, incapable of self-government? If the people who framed our present constitution, had been equally jealous and distrustful of each other, that constitution would never have been made; for it was not their first effort at constitution making. Our first constitution was so imperfect, and its defects in a few years became so manifest, as to render it almost insupportable; a convention was called, it was therefore amended, and thus we have our present constitution.

Whether the defects, of the *general provisions* of our constitution, are of a tendency so grievous as to make it worth the time and trouble it would cost to amend it, I am not disposed to decide. But here another very grave inquiry presents itself to the mind of every reflecting man of the community. Does our constitution authorize the existence of any evil of a serious and distinct character, that is calculated to endanger the peace, safety, and happiness of posterity; against which it is our incumbent duty as fathers and patriots to guard with all possible vigilence and foresight? To this inquiry you will answer that there is an evil, a great one, a grievance, a sad one, the consequences of which are of a character so dreadful, that it spreads a gloom over all our prospects, whenever we suffer ourselves to think upon the melancholy subject. And does the constitution of our State authorize, or even recognize, the existence of an evil so enormous, that the bare contemplation of it, causes you uneasiness? Yes, you will answer, our constitution authorizes this evil, which like an inward ulcer, is constantly gnawing upon the very vitals of our State. I ask you then, is there no hope, that time will gradually eradicate this evil, and free the institutions of our country of all its dirful consequences? You answer no; you have no such hope, the evil is of such a nature, that it increases as time rolls on, and in proportion to its increase, it weakens our means of overcoming it. It enfeebles our bodies. It paralizes all our faculties. It creates invidious distinctions between our citizens. It causes the more wealthy to look with contempt on their poorer neighbors; and the poorer class, to look with jealousy, envy, and distrust upon the more wealthy. It arrays one portion of our population against the other. It does not strengthen us by a unity of interests, but weakens us by division. It creates a grand division of our population; it is the cause of idleness and effeminacy on the one part, and recklessness, deception and discontent on the other. It wears out our soil, lays waste our land, and depopulates our country. It drives from our limits the hardy yeomen of our State; our only means of defence in time of danger, and supplies their place with a population, that weakens our means of defence, in proportion to their numbers. In a few years more we shall be rendered unable either to resist a foreign foe, or our still more to be dreaded, internal enemy. In fine, it is an evil which cannot be justified either upon the grounds of the present policy, or the future safety of our country.

Alas! if there be no mistake in what you say, the evil is truly an alarming one. The frightful picture which you have drawn of the monster that is now sucking the life's blood of this hitherto happy people, has awakened me to a sense of our real situation! And the manly freedom with which you have disclosed these startling facts, has so far served to remove the scales from my eyes, that I can now plainly see the brink of the precipice upon which we are standing. We now all see that we shall have to face the enemy. And we can look forward to no period when we can engage in the contest with better prospects of success than the present. We know that now we are the strongest, but we know also that time is rapidly increasing in strength. It is time therefore, that we should all freely commune together, and while we have it in our power, calmly concert a plan for his ultimate overthrow. Oh Slavery! thou bane of ancient Republics! We have traced thee by thy blood-stained trail, and by the desolation, misery and ruin that thou hast spread in many of thy former haunts! Thou deceitful fiend! We found thee here. We nursed thee tenderly. We looked upon thee as a friend; but thou hast become our worst, our bitterest enemy. My countrymen have you looked upon this gloomy picture! Have you viewed it in all its dismal deformity! Have any of its features been too highly colored! Does it not rather fall short of portraying the horrid reality!

Then I conjure you to reflect well upon this momentous subject. I appeal to your patriotism! I appeal to your love of justice. But above all, I appeal to the interest you feel for your own welfare, and the future safety, happiness and prosperity of your children, and your children's children. Now is the time to reflect; the time for action is near at hand. There is danger in delay!

Yes, you are ready to say, our imaginations are often visited by these melancholy reflections. They engage our serious thoughts by day; and they haunt us in our dreams by night. We see the evil; we feel the evil; we dread the evil. We look upon its disastrous consequences, with the same terror and the same certainty that we do upon death. And like death, we have hitherto in our hopes placed their arrival at a distance. But we now begin to feel, that their approach is near. We see it in the fanatic abolitionism of the north; and in the reckless nullification of the South. On either side, we know by the smoke and dust that fill the atmosphere, that a storm is gathering, which threatens to burst with all its horrors, upon this ill-fated land. We would therefore gladly, gladly would we free ourselves and our country of an evil fraught with so much mischief. We would gladly avert the impending danger and threatened ruin, but we know not how to go about it.

Well friends, "come now, let us reason together." In a multitude of council there is wisdom. We know that our black population in their present condition is our greatest evil; and we feel assured that it would not remedy the evil, to emancipate and turn them loose amongst us. The very thought of such a course, is at war with all our habits, and irreconcileable to all our feelings. Many, very many of us, are willing and ready at any time, to surrender our claims to them as our property, whenever they can be removed to a country, where they and we, would be equally out of the way of each other. But if they are to remain here, we are of opinion, that we can place them in no situation, in which they would be better *contented*, and better *provided* for than they are now. Still we can but deplore this lamentable fact, that they are rapidly gaining upon the whites; increasing more than thirty-nine per centum, while the whites increase only nineteen per centum. A few years more will give to them the advantage in numbers that they have already in hardy, robust constitutions, and we have reason to believe that as soon as their numbers equal ours, if not sooner, a desperate struggle will be made to free themselves from bondage. It is true, as we believe and devoutly hope, that the greater portion of the present generation need to apprehend, but little danger from a servile insurrection.—Yet we are pained with the contemplation, of the awful calamities that await, and which, we are entailing upon our children, when we remember that only sixty-two years have elapsed since the declaration of our independence, and behold the immense gain of our black population over that of the whites in the slaveholding region of the United States and particularly our own State, and when we consider that according to the same ratio of increase, the next sixty-two years will give to the blacks an advantage in numbers of near 5,000,000, if some timely steps shall not be taken by the States to check that increase. We can but look forward with horror to the time when our fields are either to be fertilized by the blood of our own offspring, or abolitionism, with all its abominations, will be forced upon our country as our only alternative for self-preservation. Every candid man must admit that slavery had its origin in sin, though this sin may not lie at our door as a people, and however irreconcilable the proposition may be to the reason of some. Yet our own country presents at least one instance wherein the sins of the fathers may be visited on their children to the third and fourth generation: the fears and premonitions of which have already driven from our most fertile regions, a large portion of our most valuable population to increase the strength, the wealth and importance of our younger sisters, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. And many of us who yet remain here, have come to the determination that if we cannot succeed in banishing the evil from our State, that evil shall banish us and our children.

Courage friends. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." All is not lost that is in danger. Government may be likened to a human body, subject to many diseases, most of which may be either prevented or cured, if the proper caution is observed, and timely treatment administered by skillful physicians. And although clouds may overspread our firmament, and storms may threaten sudden and inevitable ruin; yet how often do we see the sun shine harmless over our devoted heads, realizing to none of their awful forebodings; but dispensing in their stead, calm and sunshine, with a healthful and refreshing atmosphere!

Yea, kind Fortune sometimes *frowns* her favors down,
From amidst the clouds and storms, that rage around.

Take courage then! We have never had any difficulties to encounter which we have not been able to overcome. The means of accomplishing every object for the good of the human family are always placed within their control; and it is sinful in us to charge Divine Wisdom with the infliction of calamities and misfortunes that our own selfishness and imprudence may have brought upon ourselves. We have never heretofore felt the same urgent necessity for immediate action on this subject that we now feel.

Neither therefore has the same opportunity ever been presented since the adoption of our present constitution. The acknowledged importance of the subject, and the lively interest that is now every where felt throughout the State, have for a number of successive years brought it before our Legislature, with a popularity regularly increasing with discussion and reflection. The Legislature have at length done their part. The subject is therefore now fairly and constitutionally before the sovereign people for their serious consideration and decision. It is not only their constitutional right, but also their solemn duty to posterity to decide, and to act with a special regard to their future safety and happiness.

The path of duty now lies before us. All its ways are ways of pleasantness, and, it is the path of peace. It is the path of justice. It is the path of safety. Then why shall we hesitate! Let us say to the evil, go hence; we will give you time to adjust all your accounts, and prepare for your final departure; but depart you must; you shall depart!

We can now clearly see our way; it has already been travelled by our older sisters, New York and Pennsylvania. They long since adopted a system of gradual emancipation. We will profit by their example, and improve their plan. Let us adopt their system of GRADUAL EMANCIPATION, AND CONNECT WITH IT THAT OF COLONIZATION. Let us call a convention of our wisest and best men. Let that convention fix upon some future day, after which all blacks that may be born shall be free at a certain age, to be fixed also by the convention. And if no better plan can be devised by the convention, let these blacks be hired until their wages will amount to a sum sufficient to defray the cost of transportation, and one year's support. Let them be removed to the continent of Africa, a wide and extensive country, that lies open to receive them; the land of their fathers; where already a portion of their brethren have formed a colony; have already organized a government, and are inviting them to come; and with extended arms are waiting to give them welcome; a country where their creator had placed them; and one every way suited to their nature; a country where they will be permitted to enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen, dispensing all the blessings of civilization amongst their hitherto uncivilized brethren; where they will be enabled to repose in perfect safety under their own vine and their own fig tree, with no one to make them afraid; where they will no longer look upon the white people of this country as their enemies, but as their best friends, with whom they will find it their interest as it will be their inclination, to cultivate the most perfect good will and lasting friendship. Then they and we will each have cause to rejoice in our timely separation.—We shall have rid our country of its most miscarvious evil and its greatest curse; and they will have regained their country and their liberty, with all its attendant blessings.

Then again I ask why do we hesitate! We feel that the plan is practicable, and we anticipate with pleasure its most beneficial effects upon all classes of our population. It is the plan which has been recommended by our most intelligent and patriotic statesmen and citizens. The plan which has been pointed out by justice, wisdom and policy, and the only one that seems to meet with general favor. It is admitted on all sides, that slavery is an evil of a very alarming character; and one that carries devastation and misery in its march. It is therefore the interest of all, and it is the duty of all to unite in their efforts gradually, but effectually to banish it from our country. It is believed that this desirable object can never be accomplished, except by a convention. And it is believed that a majority of the thinking class of our citizens will vote for a convention for the single consideration that it will present to the State an opportunity of ridding itself in a constitutional way of its greatest evil.

I am myself *an owner of slaves*, and their number exceeds *double* that of my white family, and I freely confess that so far as I am individually concerned, all other contemplated amedments to our constitution weight as but straws, when compared with the desire and necessity that I feel for the accomplishment of this single object.

I do believe that the State is now ripe for the change that I have been speaking of. Many of our citizens, who own the greatest number of slaves, will find by experience and reflection that their situation is by no means one to be envied; and will therefore be by prompted motives of self interest and self defence to vote against a convention. While those who own but few or none, being equally interested in the future welfare of their country, and their children and equally entitled to all immunities of citizenship will go for a convention from principles of justice and the public good.

Fellow citizens—"I speak unto you as unto wise men."

I ask you, where is the policy of sustaining that provision in our constitution which is calculated to banish from our country that class of our population which constitutes our only fortress of strength and bulwark of defence, in time of danger, to make way for another class that weakens our means of defence in proportion to their numbers? Again. If "God is no respecter of persons," can He upon the principles of Divine justice, look with complacency upon the attempt of one portion of his human creatures to fasten upon another portion the chains of perpetual slavery? Let us lay aside all selfishness! Let our practice be according to our professions. Let us do even unto others that which we would have others do unto us! Then let us all go forward calmly and quietly, but independently, at the next August election, vote for for a convention.—Let no one stay at home and flatter himself that the measure will succeed without his aid! Let us remember that a majority, not of those who may actually vote, but of all the freemen in the State entitled to a vote, is required to authorize the call of a convention; and also that this majority is required at two successive elections. If therefore the measure shall receive the sanction of a majority of all the freemen of the State, at our next August election, there will will be no convention unless the same thing is repeated at the August following. So that every citizen will have twelve months to reflect upon the propriety of his first vote; and if he thinks proper to change that vote, he has the right to do so at the succeeding election, and thereby place his veto upon the call of a convention, which however would only have the effect to throw us back a few years in our progress; and we should then have all our work to do over again with increased excitement. For none of us need flatter ourselves that this matter is ever to rest until something shall be done to remove the evil which has now become so manifest and so prejudicial to all our interests and all our hopes.

I repeat, then let let us all go for a convention. And when the proper time arrives let us select our wisest and best men, members of that convention. Let the congregated wisdom of the State in convention assembled, proceed to revise and amend our constitution; and after having rendered it as perfect as practicable, let it be submitted to the soverign people for their approval or rejection, and let them decide by their votes whether they will adopt the constitution thus to be amended, or retain the old one as it now is. By pursuing this course, we shall have every thing to gain and nothing to lose. By this course we shall have rendered Kentucky one of the most desirable spots on the face of the globe; "the land of the free and the home of the brave." By this course we shall have made our own homes of our children, and we shall feel that we are entitled to the lasting gratitude of both our white and black population, and generations of each, "yet unborn, will rise up and call us blessed." By this course we shall have the consolation to believe, that we have each been instrumental in the hands of Providence, in effecting the emancipation of our unfortunate fellow men, from the miseries of slavery, without injustice to any of our own citizens; and at the same time shall have rendered indiscribably more desirable the condition of our children and our country. And last, though not least, we shall be enable to lie down in our graves with the cheering approbation of our own consciences, and the approving smiles of Heaven. Then, once more I say, fellow citizens, as we are equally interested in the future welfare of our children and our country, let us all, all go forward as a band of brothers, and peacably, calmly, and firmly vote for a

CONVENTION.

P. S. It will be seen that I have given to this communication a suit of homespun, and it would be going out of my line as a farmer, to give it any other. But if editors of newspapers, scholars, and critics, shall not like it in its present garb, they are at liberty to dress it up to their own liking, and will confer a favor on the writer and the country by presenting it to the public in more tasteful attire. It treats of a subject of incalculable importance to the future destiny of our beloved country, and a subject upon which all classes, all parties and all denominations can unite without any show of inconsistency. Patriots and Statesmen Christains and Philanthropists, Parents and Children, all can unite in a common cause.

Finally, as it seems to be generally admitted that the evil of which we have been speaking is of a tendency so dangerous, that the very salvation of the country requires some step to be taken for its ultimate removal, and as perhaps no plan can be devised to which objections cannot be made, is it not the duty of all to unite in support of that plan which is most likely to meet with general approbation? If therefore there be those amongst us who are disposed to find fault with the plan proposed, we call upon them in the name of our country, and in a spirit of conciliation and friendship to point out a better one. By doing so, they will meet our hearty co-operation—they will be rewarded by the unceasing gratitude of posterity and their names will go down to future ages as their country's greatest benefactors.

SNAKE CHARMER.—Upon the brute creation as well as upon man, music has a wonderful influence. Most of our readers doubtless remember the anecdote of the fiddler who was chased by an enraged bull, and only escaped death by placing himself against a tree, and playing a lively air. While the music continued, the bull was docile as a kitten, and seemed to listen in rapt astonishment; but the moment the fiddler stopped, he became as furious as ever and sprang towards him with the intention of tossing him in the air. He had no remedy but to fiddle away to his attentive listener until the owner discovered his situation, and drove off the persevering animal. In the bible there are several passages which allude to the commonly received opinion in the East, that serpents are capable of being rendered docile by certain charms or incantations. The most remarkable of these texts is that of the 58th Psalm, where the wicked are compared to the 'deaf adder that stoppeth her ear, and will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely,' and that of the 8th chapter of Jeremiah—'I will send serpents and cockatrices among you, which will not be charmed.'

In India at the present day, the serpent charmers are a well known division of the numerous castes of jugglers, that are found in every district. They extract the teeth of the serpents to render them harmless and then carry them about for exhibition. The principal feature in this exhibition is the power which music has upon them, making them dance at the will of the exhibitors. The following description of the catching and mysterious training of serpents in the east is curious. The narrator says he heard the story from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity at Madras.

'One morning, as I sat at breakfast, I heard a loud noise and shouting amongst my plankeen bearers. On inquiry I learned that they had seen a large hooded snake (Cobra Capella) and were trying to kill it. I immediately went out and, saw the snake climbing up a very high green mound, whence it escaped into a hole in an old wall of an ancient fortification: the men were armed with their sticks, which they always carry in their hands, and had attempted in vain to kill the reptile, which had eluded their pursuit, and in his hole had coiled himself up secure; whilst we could see his bright eyes shining. I had often desired to ascertain the truth of the report, as to the effect of music upon snakes: I therefore inquired for a snake-catcher. I was told there was nothing of the kind in the village; but after a little inquiry I heard there was one in a village distant three miles. I accordingly sent for him, keeping a strict watch over the snake, which never attempted to escape, whilst we his enemies were in sight. About an hour elapsed when my messenger returned, bringing a snake catcher. This man wore no covering on his person, excepting a small piece of cloth round his loins; he had in his hands two baskets, one containing tame snakes—one empty; these and his musical pipe were the only things he had with him. I made the snake-catcher leave his two baskets on the ground at some distance, while he ascended the mound with his pipe alone. He began to play: at the sound of music the snake came gradually and slowly out of his hole. When he was entirely within reach, the snake catcher seized him dexterously by the tail, and held him thus at arm's length; whilst the snake enraged, darted his head in all directions—but in vain: thus suspended, he has not the power to round himself so as to seize hold of his tormentor. He exhausted himself in vain exertions; when the snake-catcher descended the bank, dropped him into the empty basket, and closed the lid: he then began to play, and after a short time, raising the lid of the basket, the snake darted about wildly, and attempted to escape; the lid was shut down again quickly, the music always playing. This was repeated two or three times; and in a very short interval, the lid being raised, the snake sat on his tail, opened his hood, and danced quite as quietly as the tame snakes in the other basket; nor did he again attempt an escape. This, having witnessed with my own eyes, I can assert as a fact—*Balt. Vis.*

TRUE LOVE.—They know little of this passion who deem it the offspring of sighs and protestations, of oaths and tears, of prayers and entreaties, and all the small artillery of courtship. These are but the husbandry which calls forth the common produce of common soils; the needful aliment of that great principle of nature, which alike people our cities and our plains, our rivers and the air we breath. In many a heart, where it has never been awakened, lies the subtle essence, which when touched by a kindred essence, starts at once into giant life. And how manifold are the channels through which that kindred essence works itself a passage to the sleeping mischief! A word, a look, a tone of the voice, one pressure of the hand—'tho' a hundred and hundred have preceded it—a simple 'good night,' or a parting 'God bless you!' from lips that have pronounced the former for months, shall, in a predestined moment, be like the spark that falls upon the nitrous heap, followed by instant combustion. And then, what a revolution is effected. The eye sees not—the ear hears not—the mind perceives not, as they have been wont. A new being is created—the past is obliterated: nothing seems to remain of what was; and the very identity of the object, by whom this disarming of all the faculties has been produced, is destroyed. We strive, in vain, to recall the mere man or woman we have known, in the lover or mistress we now adore. Spell-bound in the fascination, enthralled in the idolatry of the suddenly awakened passions, we discover wisdom, wit, beauty, eloquence, grace, charms, benignity and loveliness, where hitherto we beheld them not, or, at the most, had only dim and visionary glimpses of their possible existence. Picture to yourself the block of rough and shapeless marble, before the magic touches of a Canova, a Chantry, or a Flaxman, have chipped and chiselled away the superfluous rubbish that conceals the living Venus, or the speaking statesman, and you have the best comparison I can imagine of that transformation which the idol of the human heart undergoes, at the moment when the heart creats its idol.

Metropolitan.

The Editor of the *Cincinnati Daily News* says that Mr. Parnell, a very clever lecturer on the science of Phrenology, is enlightening the good people of St. Louis, Mo., on this interesting branch of study. The News man says he had his bumps examined a long time ago. Probably his mother was a phrenologist and perform her researches with a *fine tooth comb.*—*St. Lawrence Republican.*

O, get out! your suppositions make our hair stand. We well remember that our mother used to examine our head, but that our mother used to examine our head, but that was long before the science of Phrenology was thought of. We consider that the editor of the Republican (is it you, Frank?) has been guilty of a singular anachronism. Let him forbear such *lousy* allusions.—*Cin. News.*

Rival of Porter.—A Missouri Giant named James Slocum, 7 feet high, is mentioned in a western paper.

Two more deaths from descending a well.—Mr. Dupree, a planter in Hempstead co. Arkansas, and his negro, were both killed by descending a well to clean it out, without first using the precaution of a lighted candle.

Cure for Consumption.—Take chloride of lime dissolved in hot water, add a little vineger to it, and inhale the gaseous perfume by dipping in a rag and applying it to the nose or any other convenient way.

For the Kentuckian.

L. W. Andrews, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I had so arranged matters as to support you at the coming election. But sir, late reports have thrown two or three items in the way which will have to be compromised before I can support you.

I am told by several persons that heard you deliver your canvassing harangue at the Mouth of Plate, that you are entirely opposed to a convention, and that you intend to kill it on its first coming up before the people; and thus deprive them of the opportunity of reflecting and meditating upon the subject for another year, least by so doing, they might become so unanimous as to carry the convention against your will. This, sir, is illiberal and anti-republican, and the more especially as the law bringing that subject before the people is a perfect *humbug*, an *insulting mockery*; and like all other aristocratic measures, *designed to cheat and defraud* the people out of their rights and liberties. It has been reserved for improved aristocracy in the 19th century, to convert a *dead republican* into a *living aristocrat*. For sir, instead of opening two polls, one for and one against a convention, and letting the majority prevail, this swindling ordinance has taken a one-sided position, and with a characteristic despotic modesty it claims all the legal voters in the State that dont come to the polls. These sagacious swindlers well knew that *indolence, old age, sickness, death* and a thousand other contingencies, would prevent hundreds, nay, thousands, from coming to the polls; and by taking a silent negative position, they might with some plausibility claim all the above as being opposed to a convention. By this arbitrary measure, sir, you convert all those reformers, who are prevented by indolence, old age, sickness, death or other contingencies, from going to the polls, into opposers of reform. Our ancestors considered a living dog better than a dead lion; but the improved aristocracy of the 19th century, prefers a dead republican to a living one, and this too, for the best of all reasons; for they well know that the dead republican will not appear at the polls against them—and they steal a march on him in his absence, and set him down as having come over to their side; and by this manner they make a dead republican kill a living one; who appears at the polls against them. If this is not swindling the people out of their liberties, I know not what is or can be so. And if this swindling ordinance has adopted the language of the Constitution on this point, does it not prove beyond controversy the necessity of reforming that instrument in this item? Or, if it has received its deformity from the legislature, will our talented lawyer, should he be elected, use his influence to get this swindling ordinance so amended as to open two polls one for and one against a convention, at the August election in 1839? If sir, you will do this, and in the mean time vote at the ensuing election to sustain the subject of a convention before the people for another year—and should you at that period, vote against a convention, you may nevertheless, consider two of the items above alluded to as being thus compromised.

A third item for compromise, is sir, your substitute for the power or jurisdiction the county courts have over the county *levies, poor, roads, &c.* I understand your substitute is to strip the court of the above powers, and lay off the counties into more or less districts, and let the people elect three Commissioners in each district. Said Commissioners to form a board, to whom shall be given the task of regulating the county levies, seeing to the poor, roads, &c. This at first view seems to have something plausible in it, but it wont bare acquaintance. It is like a harlot arrayed in virgin's apparel; its delusions are momentary—it is nothing less nor more than creating and paying two sets of officers to do the same duties.

The Sheriffalty was entailed upon the magistrates as a compensation for services rendered in their court capacity. It is now proposed to strip them of these services; but still retain their compensation. What else is this but creating legions of county pensioners! One is almost tempted to think that our talented lawyer candidate, had copied his substitute from the established church of England, where all christian denominations have to pay a tenth of the produce of all their labor to support the King's church; and after that they may pay just what they please to support their own churches. Just so with this substitute; the people must first support a set of aristocratic sinecures, and after that they must support a set of republican officers to do the same duties that formerly belonged to our self-created aristocratic officers, who are now by this substitute, converted into county pensioners. It may be doubted whether this amendment of our talented lawyer's would not create more useless officers than has been created by any one amendment that has taken place in the District of Columbia for eight or ten years past. But as I presume our talented friend will not be over-zealous in pushing his substitute; I will now propose the terms on which I will compromise this item. Amend the Constitution so as to empower the people to elect their magistrates for a limited time, and continue their present jurisdiction, and sell out the clerk's, sheriff's and constable's offices—and thus raise a county fund, out of which to pay our magistrates for services rendered in their court capacity, either by the day or otherwise.

Now sir if you will accept of this or something equivalent to it, as an amendment to your substitute, you may then consider the third item arranged. And permit me to say, sir, that if you can bring the temper of your metal up to these three points; I shall have but little doubt that against August, 1839, you will discover that our present Constitution is the legitimate offspring of aristocratic principles. It deprives the citizens of their natural rights, and throws too much of the burth as of government on the poorer classes of society, making the poor man who is not worth $50, pay as much pole tax and perform as many road duties as his neighbor worth $5,000.

Sir, it will take *ten* amendments to our present Constitution to make it consistent with the popular christian belief, and genuine republicanism. Sir, if I have effected the compromises as above hinted—I then wish you success in your present career. But if otherwise, I will not say what I wish you, except it be to believe in a convention, and be baptized into republicanism, and saved from the evils of aristocracy.

REFORMER.

For the Kentuckian.

From the Scrap Book of a Wanderer.

Conversation turning on a young man formerly of great promise, now given to drink; my fellow traveller remarked, "it is ever so with men of genius." I heard it with surprise, but several assenting he went on to say "their mental powers are so vigorous that the common routine of life cannot furnish them employment." Logic profound, argument conclusive! Have we arrived at the acme of perfection in the fine arts? Has the last goal been won in the fields of literature! Has nature's laboratory been exhausted, and discoveries and improvements in the sciences perfected! Has the last means of rendering man happy been tried? And can no new string be touched in praise of him whom angels adore? If so, there may be some excuse for thus debasing their minds. But if any of these things remain undone, is there not room for the greatest genius to exert all his powers, clear and unvitiated by the fumes of stimulating draughts!

My friend cited Byron as one whose genius was brightened by the use of stimulants. But how grating is the croakings of his gin inspired muse, "Maid of Athens ere we part," and to the full symphonius strains of Chield Horald, written ere he learnt that men of genius should soak it in alcohol to preserve it! And what a different strain does his muse again take after he enlists in the cause of bleeding Greece!

Burns too, would take his glass. Can you measure the distance between him and Milton! What was Milton's vice! Sure no genius ever soared to more dazzling heights. Had Burns been as spotless as him, he might have been a rival; but loaded with brandy the wings of poesy could not sustain him in such aerial heights.

A host of names will doubtless arise in the minds of all who have shunned the bowl as though it contained the juice of hemlock, and yet were transcendant light-houses to guide future stragglers of the seas of poesy and literature.

But such logic is contrary to the analogy of God's creation, for in no place have we seen such a superabundance of any quality given to any part of creation as to cause its destruction. Does the pine that outstrips the rest of the wood in growth, and stands in proud pre-eminence, die from exuberance of sap! We have to account for every talent we receive; and condemnation shall overtake him that buries his. It is then impossible to receive more than can be usefully employed, unless the laws of nature are contradictory.

COMES.

Mr. Editor: I have understood that you believed I came out opposed to a Convention. I embrace this opportunity of correcting you. I am, and have been for years, in fa or of calling a Convention. I wish you therefore to correct your error. I am, dear sir, your friend and humble servant. JOHN BRAIN.

June 23d, 1838.

SUB-TREASURY BILL REJECTED,

AND ITS RECONSIDERATION REFUSED.

Washington, June 25, 1838.

The Sub-Treasury Bill is disposed of at last! The House of Representatives has this evening put its veto upon it by a majority of 14. Mr. Garland's motion to strike out the enacting clause, was carried by a vote of 122 ayes to 86 nays, and being reported to the House in this shape, the previous question was applied, and the question then recurring on ordering the original bill to be engrossed, it was negatived by a vote of 111 ayes to 125 noes. This is a rapid sketch of the result and now for the details. The early part of the day was spent in presenting petitions, resolutions, &c. in spite of the remonstrance of Mr. Bell, who, urging the paramount interest of the Sub-Treasury Bill and the importance of speedy action on it, moved to have it taken up. This was refused, but it was finally agreed to, that it should be taken up after the recess, Mr. Bell expressing a hope that it would be got out of Committee this evening.

On the bill being taken up at half past three after the recess, Mr. Rhett of S. C. got the floor and spoke in its support till half past five o'clock, in the course of which an animated talk ensued between him, and Mr. Adams, and also another with Mr. Prentiss of Miss., both being of a purely party bearing. No sooner had Mr. Rhett taken his seat than a universal shout of "question" convinced the general desire to stop all further talking, and come to close action on the bill. It appearing that no member had the hardihood to defy this unequivocal demand, with more speechifying, the chair put the question on Mr. Garland's (of Va.) motion to strike out the enacting clause—and it was carried by a vote of 122 ayes to 86 noes, producing a sensation throughout the House, such as was displayed on the vote concerning the Mississippi election.

The Committee then rising, the bill was reported thus decapitated to the House, and the Speaker having taken the chair, Sherrod Williams called for the previous question, which was sustained. The question was upon concurring with the Committee in striking out the enacting clause. On motion of Mr. Wise, a call of the House ensued. Many of the absentees being of course locked out, and arriving while the excuses for absence were being received by the Chair, they resorted to the galleries, exchanging jokes with their co-asses below, or lounged about the lobbies, trying to force an entrance through the windows. It was finally agreed to let them in, when to the amusement of every one, the principal doorkeeper had gone off with the key, and those outside could not get an ingress.

It was then finally found that only two members were absent, Messrs. Jackson of Ga. and Bruyer of New York.

A motion to suspend further proceedings on the call, being successful, another roar of "question!" ensued. Mr. Cushman demanded the previous question, which being sustained, the Chair answered that the main question would be on ordering the original bill to be engrossed, thus cutting off Garland's amendment (so called) adopted by the Committee. The Chair now put the main question, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The greatest excitement now filled the House as the decisive moment approached, and the Speaker having with great solemnity commanded the members to observe silence during the vote, the clerk confinenced his task.

It was strange to see the commotion and excitement that a moment before pervaded that assembly, subside so suddenly, and be succeeded by the most perfect stillness, which was only broken by the monotonous voice of the clerk, the various tones in which the members' responses were given, and the scratching of pens as most of them marked down the votes, while now and then a slight laugh would go round as some of the rougher ones rattled out their ayes and noes with a pointed emphasis that indicated their feelings. To add more to this exciting scene, just as the clerk had nearly got through the list, a discharge of artillery verberated thr'o the hall, it being the last guns fired in honor of the close of the procession of Masons who have celebrated St. John's Day here. This unexpected salvo, I dare say, was considered ominous by both parties.

At last the result of the vote was announced by the Chair as being 111 ayes and 125 noes:—so the bill was not ordered to engrossment by a majority of 14. The announcement was received calmly by the members, because the result was foreseen, but the galleries not being so informed, gave vent to a clapping of hands and stamping of feet, that showed plainly how uncertain and anxious they had been as to the result.

The bill, as it now stands, is dead. Tomorrow it is said that Mr. Foster of N. Y., will move a reconsideration of the vote, but the majority, (14) against the bill; renders any material change in the vote on it quite hopeless.

June 26.—Mr. Foster moved to reconsider the vote by which, on last evening, the above bill had been rejected by a vote of 125 to 111. He observed that he did not move a reconsideration because he had changed his views, but because he was fully aware that the mere defeat of the bill would give no relief to the country. He therefore wished a reconsideration merely to enable the bill from the Senate on the same subject to be engrafted or substituted in its stead, as he was sure the pecuniary affairs of the country required some action to afford relief and restore order.

There being no objection, the motion to reconsider was entertained.

Mr. Briggs moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. Mallory, who after giving an explanation of his vote, renewed the motion to lay on the table.

After some debate of a desultory character, Mr. Sherrod Williams prevailed on Mr. Mallory to withdraw the motion to lay on the table, and he then moved the previous question.

A call of the House was then ordered and proceeded in for some time, until a motion prevailed suspending all further proceedings.

The previous question was temporarily withdrawn to allow

Mr. Thomas to give an explanation. He said he should vote against the reconsideration, as it was evident the bill could not become a law during the present session. He thought the best way would be to leave it as it was until after members had been home and learnt the will of their constituents.—(Cries of "that's right," "agreed," "well done.")

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question being ordered on the motion to reconsider, it was decided in the negative. Ayes 21, noes 205. So the vote was not reconsidered.

A TALL MAN CAUGHT IN A "TALL" SCRAPE.—A personage of rather tall dimensions, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, and toilette which was characterised by a somewhat foreign physiognomy, approaching to the John Bull order, while lounging on the sunny side of Broadway one day last week, became so excited by the hot rays of Phœbus, and the beauty of Venusses that were perambulating the pave, and especially by one damsel, that he put on his locomotive tacks and set forward in full chase of the "fair ladye."—"Milford Anglais was soon discovered by the keen-eyed daughter of America, who did not know that our great promenade was "forbidden ground" to modest lasses, who have been in the constant habit from time immemorial of sauntering there in perfect nonchalence and unscorted. Not dreaming that the influx of foreign scum into our cities make that great avenue almost as common as the Horse Market of Paris, or the Sheep Pens of London, or Circassian Bazaar or Constantinople. She did not consider that foreigners, ignorant of our unsophisticated American habits, could not imagine that an unattended lady might be respectable, for they had taken Paris as their meridian. To them is left to learn a lesson of American spunk that can correct imported insolence. The lady being unremittingly pursued for a long distance, at length became fatigued, and fled to one of those moving asylums for the wretched, called omnibusses. All however, to no purpose. In pops my *gentleman* also; after a short lapse, out jumps my lady, and follows close her pursuer—dogs her through divers streets, and finally she flies in dispair to her husband's counting room. The Animal, mad with fanaticism, rushed in. The husband now appears in the drama, and though a short man, was full of spirit, and ready to do the thing needful. He accordingly very leisurely fastens the door, and tells the intruder to prepare for punishment. Fisticuffs are restored to; the tall man was levelled to the floor. A good cowhide is now provided, and with the men in the establishment to assist, the offender received on his back a tremendous castigation, such as will last him to the latest hour of life. On his knees he prayed forgiveness, offered bribes, all to no purpose. Cut!thwack! lash! crack! went the cowhide—roared aloud, long and deep, "Milford Anglais." In rushed the neighbors; the injuried husband explained. "Put it on, then?" cried the universal voice and "Spare not."—At last drops of blood start through the white pants—humanity interposes, and the poor devil is sent adrift. He has we learn, embarked for home, and proposes to write down America as "the most vulgarest of vulgar of the countries vot can be found in the vide vorld."

New Militia Law.—The bill reported by the committee on the militia of the House of Representatives, proposing material alterations in the present system, excites much attention. The law of 1792 requires every able bodied white male citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45, to perform military duty. The present bill limits the ages between 20 and 40. The reasons that induced the committee to assume the age 21, were, that the power to exact the services of minors were extremely questionable, and that their services in time of peace was not required.—Limiting the age to 40, was not considered proper, upon the ground that the increase of the population, would make it entirely too unwieldy; and also would release a portion from a burden not required by the country at the present time. They classify the militia into the active and general militia. The active militia to be composed of a tenth part of the whole number the remainder to form the general militia. The active militia are to be selected from the whole body of the militia by the States, the whole control being with the States, so that ample justice may be done to all interested.. It is claimed that on this plan, the Government will have at all times a certain portion of militia to take the field in her defence, in a state of discipline equal to regulars; also that it will be a most effectual argument against the increase of a standing army. The bill requires the active militia to be encamped for six consecutive days annually, to improve in practical military science. The tour of duty is fixed at 9 months. The active militia will amount to about 250,000 men, not inferior in drill to the regular army, and ready to take the field at a moment's warning. The bill asks an appropriation of ten millions of dollars.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Most of our readers are perhaps aware, that a beautiful and accomplished young actress, Miss Louisa Missouri Miller, half sister of Miss Clifton, made a successful debut in New York a few months ago and became a great favorite. On the 28 h ult. on account of alleged ill treatment on the part of her mother, who has been for many years the keeper of a brothel, she was taken away under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Justice Bloodgood was appointed her guardian, who placed her at the house of a Mr. Warren. Here the old woman and her myrmidons still pursued and persecuted her, until, with the consent of her guardian, she sought protection in the house of Mr. Hamblin. Her mother and brother, Nelson H Miller, then published a horribly abusive article in relation to her in a title paper, "The Polyanthos," got up for the purpose. The article was kept from her for some days, but she at length saw it, went into hysterics, and died on the 16th inst. of inflamation of the brain. A Coroner's Jury was called, and their verdict was—"that the deceased Miss Miller, came to her death by inflamation of the brain caused by great mental excitement, *induced jointly by the violent conduct of her mother and the publication of an abusive article in the Polyanthos.*" The circumstances have created, as might be expected, an immense excitement in New York.

After the death of the young lady, her brother, Nelson H. Miller, went to Hamblin's house, and, in the presence of several gentlemen, gave him notice that he would kill him in less than 24 hours. He then went away and returned in about an hour with a loaded pistol, which, however was taken from him by an officer. He was taken to the Police Office and committed.—*Lou. Jour.*

The following letter to the Editors of the Spirit of the Times, gives the particulars of a duel at Holiday sburg, Pa. which for violence and destruction of property exceeds any thing ever witnessed in that part of the country. It occurred on the 19 h ult.

"I commenced raining last night about 11 o'clock and continued to pour an uninterrupted torrent until about 4, when the waters of Janati were found to be rising with fearful rapidity. The arches of the viaduct were soon found insufficient to allow the passage of the flood, & the whole of Gaysport was soon under water, the turnpike presenting a continued sheet of water, with the rail road for its bank, for a half a mile. The water continued to rise until it was 4 or 5 feet deep in the lower stories, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety up stairs. Mr. Barrack, wife and two children and servant girl attempted to escape. Mrs. B. and children were drowned, and Mr. B. and the girl narrowly escaped, being rescued, the former by Patrick Smith and another, the latter by J. C. Betes, at the imminent hazard of their own lives; Mr. Jos. Kemp, of the Pilot Line, also narrowly escaped drowning. Other lives are said to have been lost, but no bodies have been recovered since those of Mrs. Barrack and two children.

The waves had now risen to the top of the viaduct and were flowing completely over the railroad below it The store of Messrs Culberston and Chambers, standing between the bridge and viaduct, was carried entirely away; nothing being left of it but the floor which lodged on the top of the viaduct.

The waves at length forced breaches in the Railroad between the viaduct and weight scales, through which the waters now forced their way, carrying with them one of Dougherty's tripple boats, which was standing on the road, and now lies high and dry in a neighboring field. This additional outlet lowered the waters at the viaduct and on the railroad below.—About 6 o'clock the waters began to fall, and disclose the damage they had been doing.

The rail road is washed away in some places entirely to the original soil, the stone blocks hanging to the rail; in other places the earth and stone are washed around the blocks. There are four breaches in the canal between this and Franklin, and it will take some weeks to place it in order for business again. The turnpike bridges are carried away, and from all parts of the country on the branches of the Juniata we hear of saw mills swept off, crops destroyed, fences carried away, and gardens demolished.

Gaysport, and the bottom from thence the Frankstown, present a scene of destruction pitiable to look upon.

Several canal boats are lying in the woods at the dry dock two houses are swept away families barely escaping with their lives. The feeder to the canal is also swept off. in short, a few hours has destroyed what will take the labor of hundreds of hands many days to restore.

Charles Hughes had his house, furniture brickyard, 150 cords of wood, and all his spring work carried off, barely saving his family. An estimate of the whole amount of loss cannot yet be made.

New York fashions.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—"As an item of fashionable news, I may add that the young ladies begin to come into the streets beating their hoops, all flowered over with ribbands—Of course, the followers of New York fashions, every where, will begin to get their hoops ready.

"He died as the fool dyeth."—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Saturday last, states, that "On Sunday last, a man named Nicholas S. Thompson, and who recently worked at Mount Holly, New Jersey, went to Pemberton, and after drinking a quantity of beer, wagered that he could eat 15 plates of oysters, and rinse down each with a "smaller," which beastly and drunken feat he accomplished. But nature was not to be thus over-taxed. In an hour after he was a corpse."

Suicide.—The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 15th, says:—We have just learnt from private correspondence, the particulars of another case of melancholy suicide. A highly respectable and wealthy gentleman of the name of Coleman, residing in Madison county, Miss., a few miles from Livingston, put a period to his existence on the 3d inst. He left his house early in the morning on a hunting excursion as he remarked, and when a few hundred yards from his residence, blew his brains out with his gun, pulling the trigger with his toe. There is no cause assigned for this rash deed. He has left a family to mourn his loss.

Homicide.—Two men, Edwin Riley and Thomas Ferguson, an Irishmen Scotchman, stone masons by trade, were bidders for a piece of work on the Rail Road near Madison, Ia. The latter was successful. On Wednesday last, they got into a quarrel which resulted in the death of Ferguson, who received several wounds in various parts of the body.—*Lou. Gaz.*

It is a fact, no less indisputable than startling, that a greater, amount of money has been expended by the Government during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's Presidency *then during the year* 1814 *when we were at war with Great Britain!!!*

Lou Jour.

Cure for the Cholera, Diarrhœa, and the sweat guard against mortification.—In cases of cholera and diarrhœa, the oil of hemlock is said to be almost a sure cure, taken in doses of from 5 to 10 drops, depending upon the strength of the oil and violence of the attack, to be repeated according to the nature of the case, till all pain is relieved. In cases of bruises or danger of mortification, it is be externally applied frequently, says a friend who sits by our side—one who has had great experience.—*Evansville Jour.*

Florida present.—The ship Harbinger, which sailed lately from Apalachicola, for Liviepool, took out a living aligator and rattle snake, as a present to her majesty Queen Victoria. They were a present from an old buck and widower by the name of Carr.

Hook, the mail robber, who effected his escape from the jail at Columbus Ohio, the 10th instant, after a violent struggle with the jailer, has been retaken and returned to prison.

DR. H. J. MOFFETT,

HAVING returned from the West, congratulates himself, that he is now permanently settled in Flemingsburg, and being thus situated, anticipating no other distant calls, expects to embark calmly and deliberately in the various functions and offices of his profession, being well equipped with tested and genuine *Medicines*, counter agents, instruments, &c., for the successful management of all cases in the practice or range of common medicine—also, in that of operative surgery and obstetrics. His office is immediately under the Printing office, and in conjunction with J. A. Cavan, Esq.; his residence with Mr. J. Hedgecock, near the Presbyterian church, at one of which places he may at all times be consulted, except when with the sick. All orders in his department will have prompt attention; and as he expects to rise or fall in his professional character by his merit, will with pleasure, receive any case where he may think there a chance of aid, and which may be confided to his care; and wait the event of elevation or depression by the faithful effort he shall make in the opinions of his constituents—and thus faithful in his knowledge of the extensive sciences of *Medicine, Surgery*, and of *Midwifery*, in apposition with his considerable practice in the last two or three years and success therewith, places himself before the people of Fleming county, occupying the responsible and solemn attitude of a Physician.

June 1, 1838. 32-zz

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby informs the public that he has in his school an experienced Assistant; and is now ready to accept of thirty or forty scholars in addition to his present number.

TERMS.

English reading, Grammar Writing & Arithmatic.	Per session of 5 months, 8.00
Geography, & Globes.	$10,00.
Latin Greek French & Mathematics.	$12.50

HUGH MAYNE.

Flemingsburg June 27 1838. 36-tf

FOX SPRINGS.

THE subscriber, who has the management of these *Celebrated Waters*, deems it only necessary to say, his best exertions will be in requisition to render his company agreeable and healthy.

W. E. GAYLE.

May 25, 1838 31-tf

FRAUD.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for, or buying an assignment of a note, executed by me to Charles Buckley, on the 2d or 3d of May, and due 25th December next, for Eighty Dollars, as the same was obtained by fraud, and the consideration has wholly failed.

WM. SURRENCY.

May 1, 1838. 30-c

NOTICE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully asked to call and settle their accounts by CASH or Note, as longer indulgence cannot be expected.

JOHN & HAZEL WEAR

Jan. 12, 1838 12-tf

L. DORSEY STOCKTON, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Flemingsburg, Kentucky

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Fleming and the adjoining counties in the practice of his profession. Any business entrusted to him will be faithfully and promtly attended to. He may at all times be found at the office of the Fleming county court.

Oct. 28, 1836 2-tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of their Drugs and Medicines, are desirous of having the books of the concern closed as soon as possible; therefore all those indebted, will please come forward immediately and close their accounts either by note or cash.

McDOWELL & THOMAS.

April 27, 1838. 27-tf

Michaux's Freckle Wash,

A COMPLETE remedy for freckles, pimples, tan, sunburn, morphew redness of the face, and other obstinate cutaneous affections. It may be used with perfect safety and with certain success—it has been used to great advantage in the cure of tetter For sale at the Drug Store of

J. H. & Wm. CARPENTER.

June 1, 1838. 32-zz

FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received the New York Spring and Summer Fashions for 1838.

W. McDONALD.

June 6, 1838. 33-zz

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday, July 6, 1838.

Reader, examine attentively the article, on the first page of to-day's paper, signed "Convention."

We hope our correspondents "Reformer" and "Comes" will continue their favors.

☞ We are requested to state, that HENRY D. BURGESS, Esq. will address the people, ON THE PROPRIETY OF CALLING A CONVENTION, at the following times and places, viz:

At Mr. Wise's on Saturday	the 14th	inst.
Elizaville Tuesday	17	"
James Taylor's Store	18	"
Poplar Plains Thursday	19	"
James Markwell's Friday	20	"
James Hunt's Saturday	21	"

And will be pleased to see as many as can conveniently attend, on each day, at 3 o'clock.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL DEFEATED. From extracts in another column, it will be perceived, that the fate of the Sub-Treasury, was decided in the House of Representatives on the 25th ult. On the question of engrossing for a third reading the vote stood, yeas 111, and nays 125, being a majority of 14 against it. An attempt was made on the morning of the 26th to reconsider, but the question was lost by a vote of 21 to 105. The question is now finally settled, and we congratulate our readers on an event so auspicious to the prosperity of the country. This measure was looked upon, by every true friend of the country, as one calculated to prolong and increase the difficulties under which we have been laboring for the last twelve months; and the idea of yielding up the revenue of the country into the hands of the Government, as something distinct and unconnected with the interests of the people, and aimed at the prostration of the institutions of the country. To office-holders and expectants who looked to the success of this measure for the consummation of the principle, that «to the victors belong the spoils," there may be subject of regret, but we are confident that the whole country besides will rejoice at this triumph of patriotism and Public Virtue.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH.—A very large and highly respectable number of the citizens of this county, met at the House of Capt. W. E. GAYLE, to celebrate the 62th day of our National Independence. The Declaration of the Congress of 1776, was read by L. W. ANDREWS, Esq.. prefaced by a few pertinent remarks, and J. E. SHEPARD, Esq. delivered an appropriate and eloquent Oration on the occasion.—After which the company sat down to a sumptuous and splendid dinner, prepared in the Captain's best style. There were no toast drank—nothing occurred to mar the general good will that prevailed.

WORKING-MEN'S CELEBRATION.—A dinner for the *Working-Men* of this place and vicinity, was served up at the house of Mrs. Caldwell's on the 4th, in a manner which could not easily be excelled.—Peace and good order prevailed throughout

Some 24 or 25 families passed through Otsego, New York, for the west. They have made immense sacrifices of property in leaving the place of their nativity, but they hope to receive a full recompense for their misfortunes, in the enjoyment of civil liberty, in the «land of the free and the home of the brave"

LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder storm on Saturday last, the house of Judge Seth Botts, in the vicinity of this place was struck by lightning. A young lady was the only person injured. But restoratives being resorted to, she was enabled to go about in a few hours afterwards. This is the second time, within our own knowledge, that the Judge's house has been stricken by lightning.

An Editor in Boston has procured Gum elastic paper to print on. It bids fair to become in general use. Our neighbor of the Whig Advocate, however, need'nt trouble himself to get any of it, as his paper is sufficiently *«stretchy»* without it.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A very destructive fire occurred at New Orleans on the 18th ult. which destroyed the following houses with their contents: Drug Store of Morgan & Co; Glass and China Ware Store of W. M. Sergeant & Co; saddlery establishment of Jas. Magee & Co; Glass and China Ware Store of Henderson and Gains; Hardware store of Whitinger and Slack; together with extensive warehouses, filled with goods, in the rear of each of these stores. The loss is estimated at $300,000, of which a considerable part was insured. The loss of Mr. Paulding, the owner of the buildings, is said to be $40,000.

The County Surveyor, accompanied by the Commisioners appointed for that purpose, have commenced laying the County off into School Districts. The advocates of the Common School System, will confer a special favor on the Surveyor, by obtaining all the information possible as to the number of children over seven and under seventeen in their respective neighborhoods.

CORRECTION.—It will be perceived, from a communication on the opposite page over the signature of Capt. Brain, that we were mistaken in saying that that gentleman was opposed to a Convention. There is however a considerable difference between this statement of the Captain's and that of some of his respected neighbors, This we leave with themselves to settle. We cheerfully publish the Captain's communication.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky, has declared a dividend of three and a half per centum, for the last six months.

"THE HY-DRO-PHO-BY."—A mad dog was killed in Lexington a few days since. Hydrophobia is of rare occursence in Kentucky.

HEALTH OF CINCINNATI.—Eight deaths only have occurred in Cincinnati during the week ending on the 30.h ult. Cincinnati contains a population of 40.000 souls, and may be set down as one of the healthiest cities in the Union.

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM.—President Houston of Texas, «following in the footsteps" of his illustrious prototype of this country, has *vetoed* the act passed by the late Congress for the removal of the seat of Government. He is, perhaps, fearful of being stripped of his «vanuted laurels."

LIEUT. RANDOLPH, the notorious *President nose puller*, has recently given himself up, and is to be tried in October next, for the offence on Ex-President Jackson's nose.

A fellow confined in the Washington city jail, charged with forging Government Shin Plasters, has made his escape.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is but seldom that the heart sickning and monstrous atrocities of this damning trade is brought to light, but when they are seen by a gazing world, the finest feelings of our nature are shocked, and the philanthropist yearns for the arrival of the period when «trodden down Africa" will have restored to her the rights to which «nature and nature's God entitle her." We would fain hope that the following is not true. It is an extract of a letter from Montego Bay, which we clip from the United States Gazette:

"The slave trade is flourishing more than ever. A schooner brought in here lately landed an immense number of poor creatures, compared to the extent of accomodations for those on board, and, shocking to relate, they assert that during the latter part of their voyage the flesh of those who died was served out to them at their meals, of which they were not aware until some of the healthy people were killed for the same purpose. It was first discovered by Mr. Evelyn of the Customs, at Lucia."

The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has given notice that it will redeem the notes of the Union Bank of Tennessee which are made payable at Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

MAINE.—John S. Fairfield has been nominated by the Convention at Augusta, as the Van Buren candidate for Governor.

The Whigs of New Hampshire have nominated Gen. James Wilson, Jr. as their candidate for Governor.

Murder.—A Deputy Sheriff of Pittsburg, named Pliny D. Wells, was murdered last week by a man named Joseph McCormic, while attempting to arrest the latter under an indictment for a breach of the peace which had been found against him.

A melancholy accident occurred at West Point, on Friday evening last, resulting in the death of three young girls, daughters of Mr. Ezekiah Couzzins, brother of Mr. Wm. B. Couzzins of the American Hotel of this city, and late of West Point. The young ladies it appears had gone to the river to bathe, when the two youngest twelve and fourteen years of age were swept away by the current, and the eldest endeavoring to rescue her sisters, was also carried away, and all perished.

A SINGULAR CUSTOM.—We have frequently noticed the «colored ladies of this city, walking with hoisted umbrellas, when there is not the least manifestation, either of sun or rain. Yesterday morning, for instance, we promanded the entire extent of Chartres and Conde streets before sunrise, and about every other cinny or orange colored lady we met on the way to market or matins had her parasol set leaning from the weather bow. Is this done to keep from being tanned?—[New Orleans Picayune.

On Thursday last, the jury in the trial of R. H. white, charged with burning the Treasury buildings, brought in the verdict: «We, the Jury, find the prisoner, R. H. White, under the plea of limitations, not guilty. The prisoner was accordingly discharged. None of the jury signed a declaration acquitting him entirely of the charge.

Harrison who was to have been hung at Logansport (Indiana,) on the 1st instant, for the murder of Scott, disappointed a large number of persons who had flocked to that place to witness his execution, by hanging himself in jail the night previous by means of a handkerchief.

[Crawfordsville Record.

A young and pretty girl, who attended in Mr. Levy's store, Chesnut street, has been missing for a day or two, and this morning taken out, as a corpse, from the Chesnut street dock, where it appears, she drowned herself. A love affair is said to have caused the suicide.—*Philad. Nat. Gaz.*

QUEEN MAD.—It is stated that two Americans, now in London, have offered two hundred guineas ($1000) each, for seats in Westminister Abbey, on coronation day, and have been unable to procure them!!

MAIL ROBBER TAKEN.—A man has been taken up in Tenessee suspected of robbing the Express Mail to Nashville, and ordered to be removed to Frankfort, for trial.

MISSOURI, it is said, is to be repesented at Queen Victoria's coronation by Mr. Linn, one of her Senators in Congress.

The Lexington Gazette states that a case of small pox has occurred near that city.

The Lexington Gazette of the 21st ult. says:—"In conversations with many of our citizens, we have come to the conclusion, that on and after the fourth of July, no *skin plasters* will be received in Lexington as *money*."

A man whose name we did not learn, was drowned in the canal yesterday.—*Lou. Gaz.*

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—The Lawrenceburgh Ia. Beacon has the following:

We have been credibly informed that, on the evening of the 13th inst. a daughter of Mr. Williams' near Wilmington, in this county, died of the Small pox, or was supposed to be dead. That she was dressed in her grave clothes, and laid out in the usual manner, set up with all night, and on the following morning was found to be alive. She is still living and represented to be convalescent. We cannot vouch for the truth of the story, although it has been more than once represented to us as an absolute certainty.

Delegates from various parts of Louisiana were in attendance at New Orleans, on the 12th ult., for the purpose of forming a State Temperance Society.

A large Colonization meeting was held a few evenings since at Philadelphia, and was addressed by Martin McMichael Esq. in the happiest manner. We are much pleased to see the indications in various parts of ou country, of a growing feeling in behalf of this truly philanthropic enterprize. The growing prosperity of the Colonies on the African coast comes happily in aid of the friends of the great cause, and promises a rich reward for their praiseworthy labors.—*Balt. American.*

Silkworms.—The experience of M. Bonafous, proves the efficacy of the Chinese method of feeding silkworms on rice flour; and he has even gone further, and discovered that these caterpillars will eat various kinds of farina, and even the fecula of potatoes.

The Whig prospects in Missouri are most cheering. The mineral State will redeem herself from the scourge of Bentonism.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WILLIAM W. BLAIR, Esq.
L. W. ANDREWS, Esq.
HENRY D. BURGESS, Esq.
Capt. JOHN BRAIN.

☞ The Rev. THOMAS MILLER, will preach at the house of George Watts' the third Sunday in this month (July) at eleven o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED—On Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL MARKWELL, to Miss MARY JANE SMITH.

In Mount Sterling, on the 7th of June, the Rev. GEORGE W. COONS, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Capt. Andrew Simpson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

The harvest has commenced in this region, and the farmers are cheered with the prospect of a more abundant crop than was anticipated a few weeks since. The damage done by the the late rains to the growing crops in the immediate neighborhood is inconsiderable. Corn looks well and the weather is favorable to its rapid growth.

The news of the defeat of the Sub-Treasury has cause great rejoicing in the eastern cities. It is looked upon as the harbenger of better times, and has infused a spirit of confidence in all classes and professions. On the 27th U S Bank stock sold at 123¼, and stocks of all kinds were advancing rapidly.

In Philadelphia on the 25th June, U States Bank sold at 124a125. Kentucky Bank 95¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The exchange on London for good bills is 8¼ a 9 per cent premium, and some even as low as 8 per cent.; on France 5f. 22½, and the demand limited—an evidence that the orders for foreign goods has not been very great.

The arrangments are nearly consummated for the establishment of a Trust and Banking Company with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the city of New York. It is the intention of the planners and promoters of this institution, who are wealthy and intelligent men, to place it on a basis that will insure for it the confidence of the citizens throughout the broad extent of this country, and also of the business men of Europe.

The Richmond Whig of the 23d says: The wheat harvest, now about to be gathered, will probably be the most abundant that has been produced for many years. The writer of this has seen some of the best wheat counties in Viaginia and Maryland, and never witnessed at any period a more cheering prospect. The farmers are in fine spirits, and every thing bodes an ample return for their labors."

FLOUR, in New York on the 26th ult. was selling at 7,75a8S8.

In Richmond, on the same day it sold at 7,50; demand limited.

On the 23, the same article sold in Charleston, at 9¼ 9¾ stock light. Corn was selling at S2 to 103. Bacon, hams 11 a 14; shoulders Sa9, and sides 10a11. Lard, western, 9a10 per lb.

Baltimore, 26th June, flour 7,50a8,00. Corn 70a72; Rye S5aS7; oats 32a33 cts.

Cincinnati, June 26th, flour was selling at 6,37; wheat, 80 cts per bushel; corn, 40; and oats, 40.

The Richmond Whig states that 505 hhds. of Tobacco were inspected at Lynchburg last week—the largest breaks this year, yet the prices were well supported.

NEW WHEAT.—The Richmond Whig of the 23 I states that contracts for new wheat have been made to the extent of 20 to 30,000 bushels at $1 45 for red, and 1 50 white, delivered in July; and an average of 1 30 for deliveries in August.

COTTON CROPS.—We learn from the Nashville Whig of the 13th inst. that the Cotton crops in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, had been much retarded by the unfavorable and unseasonable weather of the preceding month. It is, however, too early in the season to form a definite opinion of the ultimate result.

New Orleans, June 23. Sugar, fair to prime 7a8, inferior to common, 5a7; Havana white, 12a13; brown 8.

Coffee; Havana green, 11a12 cts; Rio 10a12

Tobacco, first quality, 7a8 cts per lb. 2nd do 6a7. 3d do 3a4; inferior 2¼a 3.

Hay, western, $20a22,25 per ton.

Grain; corn in ear, 75 cts per barrel; shelled in sacks, 68a70; oats, 50a56 cts per bush.

Bacon; hams, 9a10 cts per lb, dull; middlings 5¼a5½; shoulders, 6¼ cts dull.

Lard; per lb 8a9¼ cts.

Flour; Superfine, S fine 7,65 per lb; dull.

Flemingsburg, July 6.

Bacon—6 a 7 per lb.
Beef—Round 4a6; per lb
Butter—12¼ per lb.
Coffee—10¼ per lb.
CHICKENS.—1 50 per doz.
Eggs—6¼ cts per doz.
Feathers—45 a 50 per lb.
Grain—Wheat 75; corn [illegible] a 50; oats 25.
Hemp—dew rotted 3.75 per cwt.
H des—5 cts per lb.; calf 8.
Leather; Upper 28 00a30.00 per doz; bridle 33; skirting 28; sole coutry 25, span 28
Lard—6 cts per lb.
Meal—Flour $6,25; corn meal 50
Potatoes [illegible] per bushel, growing
Sugar—N. O. 12¼ per lb.
Tea—1,00 per lb.

Tallow—8 a 10 cts per lb.
Tan Bark—4,00 per cord.
Whiskey—Bourbon 40 cts per gal.; country 35 cts.

Maysville July 4 1838.

BACON—Hams 6 a 7, hog round 5¼ a 6
BAGGING—17 a 20.
BALE ROPE—6 a 7.
BUTTER—16 a 20.
BEE'S WAX—22 a 24.
COTTON—Miss. 11 a 13.
CANDLES—Sperm 40 a 42, Mould 14, dipped 12½.
CHEESE—Ohio, 10 a 10¼.
FEATHERS—40c
FLOUR—$5 a 6.
FISH—Mackerel No. 1. $16; No. 2. 14.
GRAIN—Wheat 75 a 80c; Corn 40 a 45.
HAY—Per ton $10 a 11.
HEMP—Dew rotted $3 50 a 4.
POTATOES—75c a $100 a per bushel.
LARD—6
RAGS—3 a 3¼.
RICE—6¼ a7
SUGAR—New Orleans 9a 01; Loaf 18 a 22.
SEED—Flax 62 a 75; Clover, $9 50.

Louisville, June 23.

		From.	To.
Cotton	*per pound*	9	14
Sugar	*per pound*	7	8¼
Molasses	*per gallon*	40	45
Flour	*per barrel*	5¼	7 25
Pork	*per "*	10	15
Bacon	*per pound dull*	6	8
Lard	*per pound "*	5	6
Whiskey	*per gallon*	34	35
Coffee	*per pound*	12¼	14¼
Wheat	*per bushel*	75	
Corn	*per bushel*	50	56
Bagging	*per yard*	18	20
Rope	*per pound*	7	8
Tobacco	*per cwt.*	3 50	6 87¼
Hemp	*per cwt. dew rot*	$4	5

A FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my farm lying on Fleming creek in Fleming county, two and a half miles southeast of Elizaville, and half a mile from Hinton's Mills, containing

184 ACRES.

The soil is good and well adapted to grain, grass, hemp, tobacco, &c. There is on it a large

New Hewed-Log House,

and other necessary buildings; it is well timbered, and supplied with an abundance of *never-failing spring water*; about EIGHTY ACRES under first rate fence; SIXTY ACRES of which are now in rye and grass; THIRTY ACRES *deadened* and now ready for burning off, and a little labor in cleaning up and fencing, will make it ready for the plough or for grass seed. The soil is well adapted to bluegrass, and the place will make an excellent *STOCK FARM*. It is convenient to a first rate grist and flouring mill, two good saw-mills, blacksmiths and other mechanics. Further particulars are unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. The terms will be favorable and the price low, and the premises will be shown by the subscriber living in Elizaville, when called on. Possession can be had by the first of September next.

GREGORY HALL.

Elizaville, Fleming co. Ky. June 27, 1838. 36-d

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Flemingsburg, on the 1st day of July, 1838, and if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.	K.
F A Andrews	Alexander Kincher
William Allen	L.
B.	John Lawson
William Browning	John Light
Henry Bruce	M.
Thomas W Beanes	Isaac Maffett
William Bozs 3	Jackson Markwell
C.	Dr H J Moffett
Thos W Chandler	Joseph Means
Clerk F C Court 2	William McCan
Thomas Coulter	N.
Dr John Campbell	Mr Nurse
John A Cavan	O.
D.	Overly & Bishop
John Danaldson 2	Thomas W Offitt
Isaiah Dent	P.
Emarine Dickey	John Pearce
Michael H Dickey	Alexander Powell
E.	R.
J D Early 3	Archibald Ramsey
F.	James Read
James Faris	S.
Capt Samuel Fitch	Elizabeth Scott
G.	L D Stockton Jr
Mariu Gillaland	Sheriff Fleming Co
Samuel Y Garrison	T.
William Graham	Joshua Taylor
H.	Mrs Susan Tatman
Joseph Henry	Doctor Thompson
N P Hall 2	V.
J Hedgecock	William Vennatton
I—J.	W
Elliot Inlow	Lydia A Webster
Stephen Jones	Leonard S White
Samuel B H Jones	Jacob Ward
James Jones 2	Y.
Richard Johnson	Benjamin L Young
	R. R. LEE, *P. M.*

July 6, 1838. 61t

EAGLE TAVERN,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mrs. Judith Goddard,

[Late of the Washington Hotel,]

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the traveling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the EAGLE TAVERN, (formerly in the occupancy of John T. Langborne and more recently kept by John Dudley,) where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may be disposed to favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment she makes *no promises*, but referring to the past, ventures to assure all who may visit her house that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her BAR will be supplied with the choicest WINES and Liquors.

Maysville, Oct. 16, 1837. 1-c

PROSPECTUS of the RURAL REPOSITORY, devoted to Polite Literature, such as Moral and Sentimental Tales, Original Communications, Biography, Traveling Sketches, Amusing Miscellany, Humorous and Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c.

On Saturday, the 23d of June, 1838, will be issued the first number of the Fifteenth Volume (Sixth New Series) of the RURAL REPOSITORY.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, agents and subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published in the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.—The RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The Fifteenth volume, (Sixth New Series) will commence on the 23d of June next, at the low rate of *One Dollar* per annum in advance, or *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* at the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person, who will remit us Five Dollars, free of postage, shall receive *six* copies, and any person, who will remit us Ten Dollars, free of postage, shall receive *twelve* copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. No subscription received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount of subscriptions to be sent by the 23d of June, or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher, WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. 1838.

ONE CENT REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscribe, living in miles south east of Flemingsburg, on the road leading to Poplar Plains, on Sunday the 10th inst. an indented apprentice to the blacksmith business, named *William W. Hamlet*, about 15 years of age, with light hair and fair complexion. Persons harboring said boy may rest assured that the law will be enforced against them. The above reward will be paid but no charges or thanks given for his return.

JAMES F. JONES.

Fleming co. Ky. June 22, 1838.—36

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that I shall apply to the Fleming Circuit Court at the next September term thereof, for a divorce from my husband Ellis Walker, where he may attend if he thinks proper. He left me and my children unprovided for, on the hills in a distant and remote part of the county, and fled to parts unknown. This is but a part of his most shameful and brutal conduct towards me, and the friends of humanity had better keep a look out for this vilest of men.

LUVICA WALKER.

June 22, 1838. 36

Shaving Compound.

W. GLENN'S Saponaceous Shaving compound, highly recommended to gentlemen who shave themselves, for its profuse and softning lather, which will not dry upon the face or irritate the skin. It is put up in neat little jars, answering all the purposes of a shaving box, a single jar sometimes lasting a year—it is very pleasantly perfumed, and its balsamic properties tend to soften and heal the skin, curing those pimples and eruptions often arising from the use of bad soap or strange razors. For sale by

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

June 1, 1838. 32-xz

NOTICE.

MRS. MATILDA APPLEGATE, *Take Notice*, that on the 27th day of July, 1838, at the house of John Lewman, in Mt. Carmel, in the county of Fleming, I shall attend to take the depositions of William Goddard, William Farrow, Thomas Rose, James Rose and Benjamin Applegate, to be read in evidence upon the trial of a suit in chancery, now pending in the Fleming Circuit Court, in which I am complainant and you are defendant—and I shall attent from day to day until the same are finished.

JACOB APPLEGATE.

June 8, 1838. 33-h

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP as a *Stray*, by Alexander Newman, living near Martha Mills, on Fleming creek, one

BAY MARE,

two years old, 14 hands high, snip on the nose, a small star in the forehead, black legs, mane and tail—no saddle or brands perceivable. Appraised to $30, by Thomas and Henry Dunn, before me, this 5th day of May, 1838.

HENRY WEBSTER, J. P.

May 11, 1838. 29-c

CASH! CASH!!

PERSONS calling for letters at the Post Office in this place, are informed that, in conformity to a requisition of the Postmaster General, nothing but gold and silver will be received hereafter in payment of postages.

R. R. LEE, *P. M.*

June 8, 1838. 33-c

HANDBILLS, Cards, &c. &c. neatly printed at the office of the Flemingsburg Kentuckian.

May 18, 1838. 26-tf

Poetry.

NOTHING TRUE BUT HEAVEN.

The faithless world promiscuous flows,
Enwrap'd in fancy's vision,
Allured by dreams, beguiled by shows,
And empty schemes, nor scarcely knows
There is a brighter Heaven.

Fine gold will change, and diamonds fade;
Swift wings to wealth are given;
All-ranging time our forms invade;
The seasons roll, light sinks in shade—
There's nothing lasts but Heaven.

Creation's mighty fabric, all
Will be to atoms riven;
The sky consumed, the planets fall,
Convulsions wreck this earthly ball—
There's nothing firm but Heaven.

Empires decay, and nations die;
Our hopes to winds are given;
The vernal blooms in ruin lie;
Death reigns o'er earth and sea and sky—
There's nothing true but Heaven.

The world is poor, from shore to shore,
And like a baseless vision;
Its lofty domes and brilliant ore,
And gems and crowns are vain and poor—
There's nothing rich but Heaven.

A stranger lonely here I roam,
From place to place I'm driven;
My friends are gone, and I'm in gloom:
This earth is all a dreary tomb—
I have no home but Heaven.

The clouds disperse, the light appears—
My sins are all forgiven,
Triumphant grace has quelled my fears.
Roll on, ye suns, fly swifter, years—
I'm on the way to Heaven.

Adieu to all below, adieu!
Let life's last chain be riven;
The charms of Christ have caught my view;
The world of light I will pursue,
To live with *Him* in Heaven.

Practical Amalgamation.—Some weeks since, an itinerant lecturer of abolition, visited the neighborhood of Portsmouth, Ohio, and put up at a public house with the intention of enlightening the minds of the public in regard to the oppression of his dark colored brethren and sisters, by a lecture to be delivered the next day, on the cruelty and tyranny of the whites in refusing to admit the negro to a perfect equality with themselves in all respects. All the visitors and lodgers in the tavern, were annoyed during the day, by the impertinent conduct of the pseudo philanthropist, forcing his doctrines on every one who had sufficient patience or curiosity to listen to him. The landlord, whose house was *honored* with the presence of the lecturer, formed the plan of experimenting on his professions a little in favor of Africa's sable race." In the evening the landlord called to him a colored man named Bill, who acted as hostler, or man of all work, about the inn and ordered him to wash himself well, put on a clean shirt, and go to bed in a certain room, which he mentioned. Bill acted as his master directed him, and felt considerably "stuck up" with the sudden change of sleeping apartments, from the kitchen loft to the best bed room in the house, and attributed it all to the presence of his white friend, who had taken several opportunities through the day, to impress on Bill's mind, that all men were equal, and that the fact of a portion of society being blessed with a fairer skin, gave them no right to claim a superiority over their less fortunate brothers and sisters of a darker hue, and that naturally Bill and every other gentleman of color, who performed the part of servants to the whites, had the same rights to respect and privileges as their masters. Bill saw the justness of his friend's 'equality' doctrine at once, and when called by the lanndord, was deciding in his own mind in what manner he would propose to his master a change in their respective stations, he to assume the duties of host, and his employer take up the coffee pot and biscuit, turn about's fair play, thought Bill.

In the evening when the lecturer wished to retire, the landlord conducted him to his chamber, and showed him the bed he was to occupy. After he had disrobed himself, and turned down the clothes to get into bed, he started back with astonishment on beholding his friend Bill in snug possession of one half of it, who invited him with a familiar nod to get in. The abolitionist cast a look of scorn on poor Bill, and demanded of the landlord what he meant by giving him a "nigger" for a bed fellow? he was answered with his 'equality' argument. "Bill's person was healthy, he had on a clean shirt, was not addicted to any ugly habits in his sleep, and more than all, was one of the proscribed and injured race, for whom the gentleman professed such ardent love; the last consideration ought to make Bill a welcome companion to the lodger."

The enraged philanthropist could not stand this practical test of his doctrine, but let loose his wrath on the landlord; "Sir, I tell you that I will not put up with this unparalleled indignity; whoever heard of such insolence!—putting a gentleman to bed with a filthy nigger."

"And let me tell you, sir," replied the landlord, "that with that nigger you'll have to sleep, if you sleep at all; he is as clean in person and clothes as you are yourself, and in every other respect according to your own practicing, he is your equal, so hop in a dembrace your brother, for most certainly he shall be your companion until the morning."

The abolitionist threatened, raved and cursed, but it would not do—the landlord was inexorable, he was determined to make his lodger practice what he preached, and the great fallen abolitionist was compelled to take his place along side of his sooty friend, where he lay till morning, enduring feelings that cannot be described. He was kept in a state of continual restlessness through the whole night, repelling Bill's familiarities, and keeping the negro's wooly head out of his face. He rose at the dawn of day, while his comrade, "all in black," with a mind free from all the perplexed cares of life, was enjoying "the honey heavy dews of slumber," called for his bill and left the town—the lecture was consequently "indefinitely postponed."

Bill related, with great importance, the distinguished honor conferred on him, by being the bed fellow of Mr. ——, but said the comfort was not so much to be desired, as the "gemman kicked most almightily, and had a 'stremely bad bref, dat however is tributable to his white extraction."

Cooling Jars.—The mode of immersing the body in jars of cool water has often afforded an occasion for a pleasant paragraph, but we do not recollect a better one than the following perpetrated by the editor of the Pennsylvanian on Tuesday last; he says:—

A hint for warm weather.—Somewhere in Java, or in some other regions, the aboriginal legislators while holding a "palaver," keep themselves cool by a device that might perhaps be advantageously adopted in Congress during the warm weather. A jar sufficiently large and filled with cold water is provided for each member who gets into it during the session, and sits until the hour of adjournment, immersed to his neck in the tranquilizing fluid. The measures taken are therefore calm and deliberate, and the debates are likewise free from heat and ill-temper. The Javanese Solons cannot lash themselves into a fury by violent gesticulation, for any attempt at making a splash would probably result in being. Spilt thus, these cold water jars have a tendency to prevent all jars of a more disagreeable nature, and had the pugilistic Congressmen who have of late been so outrageous in the House of Reprenatives, been put up" in the Javanese fashion, the recent difficulties in all likelihood would not have occurred. Under these arrangements, the phraseology of the House might perhaps require alteration. Instead of "being out of order," a gentleman might be told that he was "out of water," and instead of ordering him to "take his seat," the member might be required to "get into his jar." The effect likewise of so many diversified countenances protruding from the crockery could not be otherwise than picturesque and entertaining. Lycurgus in a pipkin would surely be as imposing as Diogenes in a tub.

Another wag suggests that *family jars* be made in this cooling manner.

DEAF AND DUMB BOY.—A few years ago, a clergyman paid a visit to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in London, for the purpose of examining the children in their knowledge of a Divine Being. A little boy, on this occasion was asked in writing, "Who made the world?" He took up the chalk, and wrote underneath the question, "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The clergyman then inquired, in a similar manner, "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow, as he wrote: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." A third question was then proposed, and eminently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise: "Why were you born deaf and dumb while I can hear and speak?" "Never," said an eye witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance as he took up the chalk and wrote, "Even so Father, for it seemeth good in thy sight."

A MENTAL PHENOMENON.—The Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday has the following:—Among the many curious things which happen in this world, may be noted the fact that Mr. Mason of Virginia has delivered and published the ablest speech made in the house against the Treasury note bill, which convinced many members of the impolicy of that measure and strengthened the opinions of the opposition, and yet seems to have entirely failed to produce the same effect upon its author—*for he voted for the Bill.*

Bloody affray in Illinois.—The St. Louis Republican of Wednesday says: "We learned yesterday, by a gentleman from Ottawa, that an engagement took place, on the line of the canal, a day or two previous, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of *fifteen or twenty* of them. Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national divisions amongst them. The militia were called out and the disturbances quelled."

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.—When we reflect on the condition of women and their relation to society, we cannot help perceiving the immense influence they possess and exert in all civilized nations. "Men make laws, but women make manners," has long since become an adage; and if it is true that laws are ineffectual, where the manners and customs of a people are opposed to them, we shall see the high value we should set on female education.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Mr. Snooks informs of a "werry pecoolier" case of absence of mind, which occurred during the late storm. It is soon told: when it commenced raining, a man hoisted himself above his umbrella, walked up street, and did not discover his mistake until a person wanted to borrow him.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY. Porter, the Kentucy roarer, and Major Stevens, the nineteenth part of a man, have arrived in Cincinnati, where they will astonish the Buckeye girls and boys with their performance, at one of the theatres, as soon as it can be enlarged so as to admit Porter inside of it. The giant, finding the different lines determined to charge him double price, in consequence of his size, came the system over them by putting the Major into his breeches pocket.—*Ib.*

A REMEMBRANCER.—"Ah Jemmy," said a good matron to her son that eminent Judge in a neighboring state—"Ah, Jemmy, you need'nt despise the wheel, for I spun many a day to send you to college."

The number of children in the United States is estimated at 4,000,000; of this number it is stated that 1,000,000 are growing up without being instructed in reading or writing.

Three Thousand five hundred and fifty assassinations, and seven thousand nine hundred robberies, took place in Spain during the last year.

The steamboat Monarch lately made a trip from New Orleans to Louisville, in six days and one hour, including all detentions. This is said to be the shortest trip ever made between these two points.

SOUR GRAPES FROM AN OLD BACHELOR. If there is one thing more unnatural or ridiculous than most others, it is to see a pretty woman wasting her affectionate caresses on a lap-dog.

AN EDITOR, speaking of a cotemporary, says that the last war seen of him he was riding a hog to water—[Post.

MATRIMONY.—"Has brother Jake been here to-night?" 'No Sam. What do you want to know for?' 'Cause, if he haint said nothing in particular, I should like to.' 'Now you are just getting me in a flurry—why don't you tell me what you mean.' 'Why if Jake won't have you, I should like to.'—'Why if Jake won't, I'll have you.' 'Oh well—it will take so long to find out, that I guess we had better let it all go.' 'Well then, for fear he won't want me, we may as well settle it now.' 'That's right, Susan. So here's a buss."

FULFILLING THE SCRIPTURE.—A poor man having been most egregiously cheated by a deacon of the church, was sometime afterwards at an evening meeting where the deacon was holding forth. After he had finished, the poor man got up and said, "my pious brother who spoke last, has fulfilled one passage of scripture, in his daily walk of life, to my certain knowledge, for 'I was hungry and naked, and he *took me in!*"—*Boston Herald.*

CANDID AND PATHETIC.—Among the Mainotes, descendants of the Spartans, thieving is considered as a very honorable employment. An English traveller being entertained at the house of one of the mountaineers, took some silver articles from a packing case he had with him, to eat his dinner with. At the sight of so much costliness an old woman began to weep—the Englishman asked what affected her so much! "Alas! my good sir," she replied, "I weep because my son is not here to rob you of these beautiful things!"

Death from Cold Water.—A laboring man died in New York, from an effect of drinking cold water.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BARKER, Francis T. Barker, and William T. Craig—Take notice, that I shall apply to the Fleming County Court at its next July term thereof, to have three Commissioners appointed by said court, to survey to me, as assignee of Isaac Gray's widow and heirs, all the interest of John and Whitefield Craig, and Arthur Fox's heirs, in a certain parcel of land, lying in the third survey of John Craig, of 6364 acres in said county; and within the bounds of Perkins' survey, in Fleming county, Kentucky; being the same sold to said Isaac Craig, by said Craigs and Fox, and the same mentioned in an article of agreement between said heirs, by their attorney in fact, Wm. P. Fleming, and the claimants of land within the boundaries of Perkins' patent—when and where you may attend if you see fit.

JAMES GRAY.

March 30, 1838. 23-c

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of LOOKING-GLASSES, No. 27 Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices, *and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of the Flemingsburg Academy, have procured the services of the Rev. HUGH MAINE, as a Teacher. The school will be opened for the admission of scholars on Monday the 21st of May. The Trustees assure the public that Mr. MAINE is well qualified to teach in all the various branches of study usually taught. English, Latin, Greek, French, &c. They solicit for him the patronage of the public. Parents and guardians will be able to obtain suitable boarding on reasonable terms in town.

D. K. STOCKTON, *Pres. B. T.*

April 27, 1838. 27-tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mrs. Judith Goddard,

[*Late of the Washington Hotel,*]

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the travelling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the EAGLE TAVERN, (formerly in the occupancy of John T. Langborne and more recently kept by John Dudley,) where she will at all times be pleased to see her old friends and others who may be disposed to favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the management of her present establishment she *makes no promises*, but referring to the *past*, ventures to assure all who may visit her house that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her BAR will be supplied with the choicest WINES AND LIQUORS.

Maysville, Oct. 18, 1837. 1-c

WOOL CARDING.

WE are now prepared to card wool of every description in the neatest manner, and at short notice. The cards will be superintended by Mr. Samuel McCawley, who has an interest in the factory and has been engaged in the business for 20 years and from his long experience as a carder and machinist we flatter ourselves that we can card as well as it can be done at any factory in the state. We pledge ourselves, that every attention will be given to satisfy those who may patronise us. Sperm oil and lard will be furnished at a moderate price to those who prefer it. Our patrons are requested to prepare their wool free of burs, and send it as early as convenient. Our prices will be 8 and 10 cents per *lb.*

P. S. We are also prepared to colour wool Linsey Flannel, and yarns of different shades. BEAN, STOCKWELL, & Co.

Flemingsburg, May 11, 1838. 29-d.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed near to Flemingsburg, intends to pursue the practice of LAW. His office will be kept up stairs above the late post office, where he may be found or at his residence near town, unless absent on business—and hopes by a vigilant attention to his profession to share a portion of public patronage.

THOMSON WARD.

Feb. 2, 1838. 15-3m

THOMAS THROOP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his office to the frame building on the east side of Main Cross street, opposite the store of N. S. & L. W. Andrews, where he will always be found, unless necessarily absent. In addition to the Courts of Fleming, he will regularly attend those of the Circuits of Mason, Bath and Nicholas: and will endeavor to discharge faithfully his duty to those who may entrust any business of his profession to his care.

Flemingsburg, May 11, 1838. 29-tf

JAMES E. SHEPARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located in Flemingsburg, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fleming, Lewis and Greenup counties. He may be seen at all times in his room, above the late post office, opposite the office of the Fleming Circuit Court.

May 18, 1838. 30-tf

TOBACCO.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

THE Subscribers have been appointed Agents for Kentucky and Ohio, for the sale of Brown's, Harrison, Gregory, Davis and Stockton's Manufactured Tobacco—and will on the opening of the navigation, be supplied with all the different qualities they manufacture. Merchants who purchase this article in the East are invited to examine the quality and price.

LEACH & DOBYNS.

February 7, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

IN addition to our former supply of Drugs and Medicines, Alcohol of first quality, Lexington Imitation Sperm Candles and Lamp oil, nine boxes sas'd Vials and Fancy do., Maccauba and Scotch Snuff, first quality, R. Lush's genuine Fine cut Tobacco, superior Diamond cement, for mending broken glass or Chinee ware, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass, Universal plaster for the cure of corns on the feet, *that* disagreeable and troublesome complaint.

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

May 18, 1838. 30-zz

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, in addition to our former stock, *Mackeral, Rifeins and Almonds.*

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

June 8, 1838. 33-zz

NOTICE.

MESSRS. William Stuart, Robert C. Green, A. H. Hosgue and C. P. Wetmore, please to take notice, that on the first Monday in July next, between the hours of 6 *A. M.* and 6 *P. M.*, at the Court-house in the town of Greenupsburg, I shall attend for the purpose of taking the deposition of L. D. Ross and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery now depending, and undetermined in the Greenup Circuit Court, wherein you are defendants, and I am complainant—and if I fail to get said depositions on that day, I shall continue from day to day until the same shall be completed; when and where you may attend if you please.

JOHN M. HOWE.

May 18, 1838. 30-d

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Flemingsburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Flemingsburg, where he intends carrying on regularly the above business. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, durability and despatch, and solicits particularly a share of public patronage. He will receive semi-annually the latest fashions from Philadelphia. His shop is on Main Cross street, one door above Wilson P. Boyd's Saddler shop.

N. B. Samuel Wayne, Esq., who is so well known here as a first rate cutter, is Foreman in his shop.

☞ The fashions for the Spring & Summer of 1838, have just been receiv d.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

March 23, 1838. 20-zz

NOTICE.

W. E. GAYLE and JOS. MEANS, have placed in my hands, the *Books, Accounts* and *Notes*, of the firm of Gayle and Means, with a view of having their business closed. All those indebted to them for leather or beef, are requested to call and settle by payment or note, as speedily as possible—the parties having instructed me pro-emptorily, to place in the hands of officers, the claims against those who do not comply with this call at a very early day.—Their books, &c., will be found at my office, Main Cross street, East side, between Mc Dowell and Thomas' Drug Store, and W. P. Boyd's Saddler shop.

THOS. THROOP.

Flemingsburg, Dec. 22, 1837. 9-tf

TAILORING.

THE undersigned grateful for past favors respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and its vicinity that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and despatch, and he solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has made arrangements to receive regularly the latest Philadelphia Fashions.

His shop is one door west of Dr. J. E McDowell's, on Water Street.

☞ *The fashions for the Spring & Summer of 1838, have just been received.*

JAMES H. THOMAS.

Mar. 23, 1838. zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

RE-OPENED,

Corner of Sutton and Front Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened this well known establishment in the City of MAYSVILLE, and from its commodious arrangement and convenient position, he hopes or receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. His house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the general landing for steamboats, and opposite the Stage Office. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all its furniture and properties are new.

With the vigilent attention of an experienced bar keeper, faithful servants, and all the delicacies which our fruitful country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of his travelling guests, and the accomodation of his boarders.

ROBERT L. NELSON.

Maysville, Dec. 2, 1837. 8-c

JOSEPH LEACH. J. P. DOBYNS.

LEACH & DOBYNS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Iron and Nails.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,

in this city, and have taken the house formerly occupied by Gaylord & Co., where they are prepared to receive, store, sell and forward every description of

MERCHANDIZE.

We tender our services to the public, with the assurance, that every attention will be given to promote the interest of those entrusting business to our care. We will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of Groceries, Iron and Nails, which we will sell at fair market prices.

JOSEPH LEACH,
J. P. DOBYNS,

REFER TO

Ed'w'd & D. Gratz, G. M. & R. Justice, } *Philadelphia.*
Lewis Hutchison, *Pittsburgh.*
Higgins, Cochran & Co., Rainey & Ferguson, } *Lexington.*
L. L. Shreve, Esq., *Louisville.*
Lee & Rees, Clensey & Shultz, } *Maysville.*
J. Newman, *Paris.*
Howard Williams, *Richmond.*
T. G. Gaylord, *Portsmouth.*
J. R. Baldridge, *Cincinnati.*

Jan 6, 1838. 12-c

Maysville and Cincinnati PACKET.

The New, Substantial and Fast Running Steam Boat

RUBICON,

H. IRELAND, Master,

WILL ply regularly between the above ports, stopping for freight or passengers at any of the intermediate landings, commencing on Monday, the 28th instant.

Will leave Maysville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Leaving Cincinnati, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The RUBICON is a staunch built boat, with a new engine, commanded by an accomodating Captain; and she has a study, sobe and skilful engineer, also an experienced pilot.

No pains or expense will be spared in rendering her accommodations equal to any boat on the western waters.

May 23, 1838. 32-d

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 15th of October, a boy named

Morgan McCall,

aged 15 or 16 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming Business. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy, but no extra charges paid. Any person or persons harbouring or protecting said boy, will have the law enforced against them.

CHARLES NEALIS, Sen.

May 18, 1838. 30-c

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the whole and entire stock of *Drugs, Medicine and Shop Furniture*, &c. of McDOWELL and THOMAS, of Flemingsburg, wish to inform their friends and the public generally, that they design and intend to continue the above business in the same house heretofore occupied for that purpose, and hope, by their attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They wi l keep for the present in their employ, A. E. BALLARD, to help superintend and manage the concerns of the establishment.

DR. JAMES H. CARPENTER &
WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Firm of J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

May 11, 1838. 29-zz

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and opened their

Spring supply of GOODS,

which together with their former stock, makes their assortment equal to any in the county; which they are determined to sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

as they can be purchased in the country.—Purchasers are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing. We will give GOODS for every description of PRODUCE usually purchased in stores.

N. S. & L. W. ANDREWS,

Flemingsburg, May 4, 1838. 28-c

CLARKE AND RYAN

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

PAY particular attention, (DAY OR NIGHT,) *to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, Wares and Merchandize of every description entrusted to their care.*

It having been reported through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from motives best known to the parties with whom it originated, but, in our opinion, not altogether *pure*, and most certainly, not to our benefit, that we intended quitting business in this city. This, then, is to inform Merc ants and others, that we are *still* in a pretty good tide of successful operation, and with a GOOD STOCK of the various articles in our line, on hand, which we offer on as good terms as any house in the place. We hope *still* to receive a portion of that support hitherto extended towards us.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, April 28, 1838. 28-c

MONEY WANTED.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, are respectfully asked to call and settle their accounts by

CASH OR NOTE,

as longer indulgence will not be given.

JAMES DUDLEY.

Dec. 22, 1837. 9-tf

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

☞ "THE FLEMINGSBURG KENTUCKIAN" will be published weekly on an Imperial sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within the first three months, TWO FIFTY if paid after the expiration of three months and within the year, or THREE DOLLARS, payable at the end of the year.

No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid—unless with the consent of the publisher; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will always be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted THREE times for one dollar and fifty cents, and thirty-seven and a half cents per square for every subsequent insertion.

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

AGENTS.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.
Elizaville, Daniel Ficklin, jr.
Sherburne Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wilson Wood.
Cross Roads, Bath county, John M. Rice.
Wyoming, John N. Lee.
Marth Mills, Robert C. Fant
Hillsbrough, E. H. Hunt.
Maysick, Kirk & Sanford.
Mestlierry, Morgan Co., D. P. Mosely
Menelpville, Bath Co., J. W. Barnes
Valera, Fleming Co. E. H. Lawman.