

# CAMPBELL FLAG

VOL. 1.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1848.

NO. 12.

## Terms of this Paper.

The Campaign Flag will be published every Friday, on an Imperial sheet, and new types from this date until after the Presidential election in November next, at Fifty cents for the term, or in proportion for any part of the term—Three Cents will be furnished for Five Dollars.

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## Keep it before the People.

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## Declination of Col. R. M. Johnson.

It will be seen from the following letter from an esteemed friend in Frankfort, that Col. Johnson has declined to be longer a candidate before the people for the office of Governor. The same intelligence has reached us through various other channels, so that there can be no mistake in it.

## Frankfort, June 2d, 1848.

Dear Sir: Col. Johnson was here most of the day yesterday. He has declined making the race for Governor, and his address to the people, will, I presume, be published in a short time. The track is now clear, and if every democrat in Kentucky will do his duty, we may expect such a victory as it has rarely been our lot to witness. Now that the Old Hero of the Thames has voluntarily withdrawn, let Northern Kentucky unite on a man upon Lazarus W. Powell, the regular nominee, and do battle with all the energy and zeal of freemen fighting in a great and a holy cause. Let Northern Kentucky do its duty, and the election of Powell is sure. Our accusers from the Green river country are of the most encouraging character. However strong our prejudices in favor of the Colonel were, now that he has withdrawn, it is the duty, the imperious duty, of every democrat in the State to rally around the standard of Lazarus W. Powell. Yours, W. W. S.

The correspondence between the Committee of Correspondence and Gen. Cass, in which the latter accepts the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, will be given in our next.

Messrs. Rockwell and Butler, Members of Congress, will please accept our thanks for Public Documents received.

Our special thanks are hereby tendered to Messrs. DANIEL HALEET and WILLIAM CLARY, of Lewis county, for a bag full of names, accompanied by the cash, for the 'Flag' and the 'Campaign Flag.' Now is the time to subscribe, as the news will be altogether interesting from this until after the Presidential election. Send on the names from every quarter.

The Clerk of the steamer DUNDEE will please accept our thanks for a file of late New Orleans papers, forwarded from Cincinnati by the packet Daniel Boone. To the officers of the DANIEL BOONE we are also under many obligations for similar favors.

Our friend, McDowell, clerk on the Portsmouth packet, Sacoa, has our thanks for regular supplies of the Cincinnati Daily.

The commissioners to select the site for the South Kentucky Institute Ass'n, will meet in Louisville on Monday next—Herald. They would do well to locate it at Maysville, they will be almost certain of two minutes, soon after the November election, in the persons of our cotemporaries of the white neck here.

## Ratification meeting—Declination of Col. Johnson—the Democracy of Old Mason wheeling into line, &c., &c.

On Saturday last, agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the democracy of Mason county convened in the Court House in this city, for the purpose of responding to the action of the Baltimore Convention, in the nomination of Generals Cass and Butler as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Previous to the hour of meeting, however, intelligence, of the most authentic character, had been received that Col. R. M. Johnson had declined the canvass for Governor of Kentucky; and this served to increase the interest which every democrat seemed to take in the proceedings. The resolutions responding to the Baltimore Convention were reported by W. T. Reid, Esq., read and adopted with the utmost unanimity, and without a single dissenting voice. Then followed the resolutions of Mr. SPANTRY, relative to the withdrawal of Col. Johnson, and the support of Messrs. Powell and Martin, all of which will be found in the reported proceedings in another column, which were, also, unanimously adopted by the meeting with that cordiality which leaves no room to doubt that every democrat present will support the candidates before the people with a zeal and promptness not to be surpassed in any other region of the State.

It is true that Col. Johnson is the first choice of the people of Mason, (as we believe he is of all northern Kentucky), but now, since he has voluntarily withdrawn from the contest, they feel no disposition whatever to mar the harmony of the party, by urging any other individual upon the consideration of the people. They honestly believe that Col. Johnson should have received the nomination after Mr. Boyd declined to accept it, and that the Louisville Committee transcended the powers delegated to them in conferring said nomination upon Mr. Powell, under the circumstances; and hence they were resolved to adhere to, and support the old Hero, so long as he remained a candidate. This they did, and now consider themselves at full liberty to cast their suffrages for Mr. Powell, and they will do so—not because he is the nominee of the Committee, but because he is the choice of a majority of the counties of the State, in which meetings have been held and public opinion expressed.

The resolutions pledging the support of the democracy of this county to Messrs. Powell and Martin were so cordially and unanimously adopted, that there is no longer a doubt about their receiving the undivided support of the party; and it affords us pleasure to state that our friends can now have an opportunity of supporting them, without compromising the principles which they laid down in the resolutions of their public meeting, held in this city on the 22d day of April last.

Their favorite candidate having withdrawn, they can now consistently come out to the support of the only democratic candidates in the field, and they will do so, with a spirit and enthusiasm that will tell well for the democracy of Old Mason; and we hope to see the example which they have set followed by every county in the North, especially in the 9th and 10th Congressional districts.

Let one simultaneous shout go up from every hill-top and valley for Powell and Martin, against the Federal Whig Antislavery Convention Crittenden, and we can yet win a victory over universal whiggery as brilliant as that which was achieved in favor of the democratic candidate in the 9th district, in August last. Let us, then, rally in our strength, fellow democrats, as we did in that doubtful struggle, and convince our political opponents that democracy has but to will that a thing shall be done, in order to have it accomplished. There now exists no longer any just cause for a difference of opinion between members of the democratic party on the vexatious question which has been forever settled by the unanimous withdrawal of Col. Johnson. All—yes, every one, can now come out to the rescue of our glorious principles from the grasp of the enemy, and join, enthusiastically, in the support of the democratic candidates. We can beat the whigs,

but we put forth our whole strength, and they are aware of the fact, otherwise they would not have put forward their great champion to make the race.

But we have not room to extend our remarks at present. We shall advert to the subject again; and, in conclusion, we will just add that the speeches of Messrs. Stanton and Reid were eloquent and to the purpose. That of Mr. Stanton was full of facts and argument, which appealed to the minds and understandings of his hearers, and a most noble and manly defence of General Cass, against the base and audacious charges of Federalism which have been preferred against him by the whig press. The speech of Mr. Reid was one of the happiest efforts of his life, and one of the most effective rally speeches to which we ever lent an ear. Both were received with the most decided marks of approbation, and that of Mr. Reid with repeated bursts of the most thundering applause.

## Our Gubernatorial Ticket.

It will be seen from the preceding article that Col. Johnson has voluntarily declined being longer considered a candidate for Governor, and that the democracy of Mason, in consequence thereof, have resolved, in a public meeting, to support Mr. Powell. It will also be remembered, that two weeks ago, we stated clearly and unequivocally the conditions upon which we were willing to support Mr. Powell, and that Col. Johnson's withdrawal from the contest was one of them. That circumstance having transpired, if we consider a sufficient apology for the names of Powell and Martin being found at our most head-to-day; and they have now our cordial and enthusiastic support. We have no apology to offer for the course we have pursued, in relation to the controversy which we hope is now at an end, as we shall always believe we were right; but we shall probably offer a further explanation when we find room.

## Another Whig Bubble Bursted.

Every one knows that previous to the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, the whig press of this city, and elsewhere, were ever and anon harping upon the subject of President Polk and his re-nomination to that office, by the democratic delegates in that convention. It seemed to be the burden of their song; and so great was the stress which they laid upon their assertions, that many of their whig readers, no doubt, believed the editors sincere, when they were assuring, with apparent candor, that James K. Polk would, most unquestionably, be the nominee.

We need not say to our democratic readers that this bubble was raised by these editors for no other purpose than to induce the belief that the President was disposed to pay no regard to the promises and pledges heretofore made by his friends; and that no whig editor ever, for a moment, believed that he was telling the truth, at the time he was charging a design of procuring a re-nomination upon the President.

No sensible man ever believed that he would consent to run a second time; because he had, immediately after accepting the nomination of the Baltimore convention, in 1844, declared, "that if elected, he should enter upon the duties of his office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election, as many have seen from the following letter, in reply to the committee appointed by the convention to inform him of the nomination:

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1844. SIR: At a democratic national convention of delegates from the several States of this Union, convened on the 27th instant, and now sitting in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, the Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, having been designated, by the whole number of votes given, to be the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President of the United States, was declared to be unanimously nominated for that office.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to request your acceptance of the nomination thus unanimously tendered you; and they cannot forbear to express the high gratification which they experience in the performance of this duty, and the hope which they entertain,

in common with your colleagues of the convention, that the devotion to the cause of democracy by the principles which has always characterized your conduct, will not suffer you to turn a deaf ear to the call of our country, when, in a manner so honorable to yourself, and so advantageous to your distinguished services. We have the honor to be, your obedient servants.

HENRY HUBBARD,  
WILLIAM H. ROANE,  
BENJ. H. BREWSTER,  
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,  
ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.,  
Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.  
Hon. JAMES K. POLK,  
Columbia, Tennessee.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 12, 1844. GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the Democratic National Convention, then assembled at Baltimore, shall designate me as the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should neither be sought nor declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to accept it, unless conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow citizens. In accepting the nomination, I am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, and am fully sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the convention shall be confirmed by the people and result in my election, I shall at once discharge the duties of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election, I will, by my constant and my strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming the position, I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, but that I take the most effective means in my power of enabling the democratic party to make a free and unobscured choice of the man who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country. With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JAMES K. POLK.  
To Messrs. Henry Hubbard, William H. Roane, Benjamin H. Brewster, Romulus M. Saunders, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

Other evidence than this might be given, were it necessary, to show that President Polk entered upon the duties of the office with a fixed determination to serve but one term, and that, throughout his administration, he has adhered to that determination. But this would not do for whiggery. The leaders of that party are so accustomed to holding out to office, when they once get it, that they infer Mr. Polk would do the same thing; but in this they have been mistaken, and could the editors, who have harped so much upon this subject, just "see themselves as others see them," they would behold the long ears of John Donkey protruding out of their own heads in such a manner as to astound them. We predicted that they would make themselves appear ridiculous, and we have not been disappointed, for, just as we expected, they are without any agency or desire on our part.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1848. DEAR SIR: From speculations which have appeared in some of the public journals, and from frequent inquiries which have been made of me by many political friends, some of them delegates to the Democratic National Convention which will assemble at Baltimore on the 22d inst., I am induced to suppose that it may be the desire of some of my friends to propose my re-nomination as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President of the United States. Should you ascertain that such is the intention of any of the delegates, I desire, through you, to communicate to the convention that I am not a candidate for the nomination, and that any use of my name with that view, which may be contemplated without any agency or desire on my part. The purpose declared in my letter of the 12th of June, 1844, in accepting the nomination tendered me by the Democratic National Convention of that year, remains unchanged; and to relieve the

convention from any possible embarrassment which the suggestion of my name might produce in "making a free selection of a successor, who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country," I deem it proper to reiterate the sentiments contained in that letter. Since my election I have often expressed the sincere desire, which I still feel, to retire to private life at the close of my present term.

I entertain the confident hope and belief that my democratic friends of the convention will unite in the harmonious nomination of some citizen to succeed me, who, if elected, will firmly maintain and carry out the great political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention in 1844—principles which I have been the earnest endeavor and the constant object of my administration to preserve and pursue, and upon the observance of which, in my opinion, mainly depend the prosperity and permanent well-being of our country.

If, on reviewing the history of my administration, and the remarkable events, foreign and domestic, which have transpired, it shall be the judgment of my countrymen that I have adhered to these principles, and faithfully performed my duty, the measure of my ambition is full, and I am amply compensated for all the labors, cares, and anxieties which are inseparable from the high station which I have been called to fill. I shall ever cherish sentiments of deep gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the confidence they reposed in me, in electing me to the most distinguished and responsible public trust on earth.

It is scarcely necessary that I should add, that it will be no less my duty, than it will be my sincere pleasure, as a citizen, to unite with my democratic friends in the support of the nominees of the convention for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

With great respect,  
I am your obedient servant,  
JAMES K. POLK.  
To Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, of Tenn.

For these letters we are indebted to the Washington Union, and publish them that the whig party may see what little reliance is to be placed in the predictions and assertions of their own editors. We cannot ask our cotemporaries of the city papers to copy them, nor do we expect them to do so; because anything which might have a tendency to do justice to the President, would be an anomaly, if found in their columns. The people will accord justice to James K. Polk, both now and hereafter, and his name will be inscribed on the highest pinnacle of Fame, with those of Washington, Jefferson, and their illustrious democratic successors, when those of their revilers and calumniators will be buried in oblivion, or only remembered with loathing and contempt.

Our thanks are tendered to C. C. E., of Madison, Indiana, for introducing the FLAG into that city. May we push on the ball, and success attend his efforts to increase our circulation?

Major William Beckley is a candidate for Representative, at the ensuing August election, and would be thankful to the citizens of Old Mason for their support.

It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to inform our readers that there is now a prospect of the difficulties which have lately interrupted the harmony of the democracy of Kentucky being quieted for the present, if not forever—read of the party being enabled shortly to move forward once more unitedly against the common enemy.

The difficulties are now all removed, Joshua, by the voluntary withdrawal of Col. Johnson. Give us your 62¢, old friend, and let us now give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" for Mr. Powell! Let us conceive "universal" concord that, differ as we may about our own matters, we are always together when the day of battle comes!

If Currier, of the Commercial, knew what disgust his murderous article excited in the minds of the people of this city, he would not feel inclined to make mouths at us for pronouncing it "immortal." We are not disposed to bandy epithets with a fellow of his Currier-y, but he had better be careful how he calls us names, or we shall dub him with a sobriquet which he will carry with him to the grave.

Should the Democrats (as they will) elect to the office of President a man with whom, as the whig papers say, they are not pleased, by what majority they would elect a candidate with whom they might be well pleased? Can the Eagle make tell!

## Federalists—Federalism—Whiggery.

So completely have the leaders and wire-workers of the whig party been identified with the Federalists of other days, that few, if any, are to be found who are not fully convinced that the ends and aims of the two are not, essentially, the same thing; and the words, Federalism and Whiggery, are now about synonymous terms, so far as their application to principles are concerned; both odious alike to the masses of the people, as appears to be well understood by the conductors of the Federal press. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to point the reader to the labored efforts, now making by one of our city cotemporaries, to induce the belief that Gen. Cass was once a Federalist, alias, Whig. Now, Gen. Cass never was a Federal Whig, and we defy our neighbor to prove, or even show from any reliable testimony whatever, that he was ever contaminated with the principles of that party; but the truth is, that he knows Federalism is unpopular with the people at large, and is thus slandering General Cass to make capital for Clay, who is known to be the very "Embodiment" of Federalism, wherever he is known at all.

This editor, and the Federal editors generally, seem to know that there is something wrong about the principles which they advocate—and something, too, which should fix an indelible stain upon the man's character who may have been so unfortunate as ever to be identified with the party; for it seems that they think if they can only succeed in attaching that stigma to the reputation of their opposing candidates, it is enough to sink them in the estimation of all honest men; and that no democrat can be elevated to office who is vulnerable to the charge. According to their own showing it must be an awful thing for a man to belong to the Federal Whig party, as he will be ever unfit to hold office, or enjoy the confidence of his fellow citizens, thereafter.

## Gen. Cass and the whig press.

We are glad to hear that the nomination of Gen. Cass has given general satisfaction to the Whig press and the body of the Whigs, so far as heard from throughout the country—Eagle.

We are glad to hear that the democratic nominations have given such universal satisfaction to our whig friends, and hope they will be equally well pleased after the election; but the above does not tally well with the following, which we clip from the same article:

"The General is no 'out-side' man, as Messrs. Louisiana significantly said, in the Convention here—his name was not numbered among the Federalists and were the black cockade, down to the day of his nomination, his life by no means unspotted, nor his political connections and conduct unimpeachable."

Now, it would seem that because the Eagle man is under the impression that General Cass once wore the black cockade, and was a Federalist, and that "his life is by no means unspotted," &c., his nomination "has given general satisfaction to the whig press and the body of the Whigs." Is it just to the whig press to suppose such a man as we are speaking of, would give general satisfaction to the whig press?—Unfortunately for the Eagle's credit, and the honor of the Whig press, and all its allies, Gen. Cass never was of that stripe, and we defy the Eagle to make good its charge. If Collins is pleased with Gen. Cass, and wishes to support him, he must support him as an honest man and a democrat, for he is, and always has been, both.

Gen. BUTLER a BARKBURNER.—During the last war with England Gen. BUTLER performed some of the noblest deeds he ever had on record. In one of the severest battles with the British and Indians on the North Western frontier, a large number of the savages had found their way into a Barn, from which they poured it deadly fire upon the American troops.—The American Commander said "that Barn must be burnt," and inquired "who would volunteer to perform the perilous task?" After a long pause, the youthful BUTLER, gallantly stepped forward, and providing himself with a torch, proceeded to the Barn amid a shower of bullets from the British, and soon fired it completely as to envelop it in flames, and returned unharmed to the American lines, when every spectator considered his death inevitable. The firing of the Barn deprived the enemy of his strongest position, and soon gave the victory to the Americans.—Baltimore Argus.

Gen. SMITH, Esq., is a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Clark. O. P. HOGAN, Esq., and Gen. J. W. ROWLETT are candidates for the Senate in the district composed of Pendleton, Grant and Owen.





Col. Powell and his Political Tenets

Soon after the nomination of Col. Powell by the Louisville Committee...

It is proper here to remark that, at the time our letter was written, it was unknown to us what action the Democracy of this country...

The time has now arrived for us to lay the most important part of it before our readers, and it affords us pleasure to do so because it places Mr. Powell before the people of this region...

HEVERSON, Ky., April 15th, '48. SAMUEL PIER, Esq. Dear Sir—I received your letter of the 10th inst...

When a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, in 1836-7, I voted for the Bill which gave the people of this State...

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More detailed accounts of the news brought by the steamers...

Almonde had left Queretaro and gone to Guadaluajara to join Parades...

At the capital preparations were making for the departure of our army...

The trial of the men arrested for burglary and murder at the capital some time since...

The captain Shover had reached the capital with his command all in good health...

Major Polk had been seriously indisposed, but was recovering...

The Indians were committing many outrages in the State of Vera Cruz...

THE MEXICAN.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of the loveliness...

PUERTA, Mexico, March 18. From the Peninsular: The resolutions passed by the wing State convention...

A "WING" SOLDIER DISMAYS WHISKEY.—Bartram G. Leeper was the following language, dated on the 29th of March...

From the Peninsular: The resolutions passed by the wing State convention...

Mr. Leeper says: "The Mexicans are a people in whom no confidence is to be placed...

WILLIAM S. ALLEN, Ch'.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN, Ch'.

not mindful of the east. From all accounts that I see, Henry Clay is the most popular man among the whigs...

COMMEMORATION OF THE SLAVER.—The Zanesville Courier, in speaking of the nomination of General Cass...

THE people forcibly entered the National Assembly, and M. Hubert proceeded in the name of the people...

Several of the ring-leaders have been arrested. BIRELAND.—Mitchell had been arrested under the new law...

ENGLAND.—Liverpool M'c... Flour and Corn Meal have slightly improved. Bakers' Flour...

Later From Santa Fe. Col. Singer has just arrived at this place from Santa Fe...

OLD ISSUES.—NOT OBSOLETE.—The Federal Whig press, generally, insist that old party issues are "obsolete"...

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE was paid toll to the amount of thirty-seven millions of dollars...

DR. DANIEL C. GRUBBS, BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN, PARIS.

SCROFULA.—NO CURE.—NO PAY. SCROFULA.—NO CURE.—NO PAY.

THE total revenue of Mexico embraces a large amount...

THE Queen's household costs the monthly citizens of Great England over 80,000,000 a year...

THE largest canal in the world is that from America to the Helles...

DR. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Senator from Bourbons...

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BY THE TELEGRAPH! Telegraphed to the Cincinnati papers. Four Days Later From Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Tall Oaks from little Acone 670 w. About eighty years ago, three Frenchmen...

There is a little town called Kew, in Surrey, England, and George the Third, after he had been banished from the throne...

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