

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY, Friday, January 13, 1837.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2, 1837.

Messrs. Chapman & Smith:

Gentlemen—The House met to-day at the usual hour and commenced business. There was nothing of interest however acted upon, principally local measures of a dull character were transacted. Mr. Mansfield introduced a resolution to commemorate the Battle of New-Orleans, by firing a round of cannon, on the 8th January, which was passed very readily. I am fearful that we will not be able to get an appropriation for Licking river, owing to the belief here among the members that our State Scrip cannot be sold to a good advantage, if however it can be, there will be no doubt about getting money for Licking and our road.

Tuesday 3—There was a resolution introduced in the House to-day by the apocryphal Dr. Rudd, to instruct our Senators in Congress to vote for Dick Johnson as Vice President, instead of Francis Granger, which will produce some discussion, but will be acted upon by a party vote and of course fail. It seems that Dr. Rudd has within the last few months turned Van Buren, and the (like all other apocryphals) is endeavoring to render himself acceptable to his new associates by the most blind devotion and subservience to the powers that be. We had a long and elaborate discussion in the orders of the day upon a bill introduced by Mr. G. W. Williams, of Bourbon, concerning the sale of Hemp. The purpose of the bill is to compel the buyers of Hemp to purchase by the pound, or what is called the short hundred, which I think is an excellent law for the farmer as it simplifies the sale of that article. The manufacturer and his friends in the House are opposed to it of course, but I will pass I have no doubt. The special business before the House on to-day, was the resolution on the Internal Improvement system of the country, which was laid over for Thursday, owing to the absence of several members. The friends of the new Bank are organizing themselves for a severe struggle; but I think it will not succeed, unless the mother Bank shall be located at some other point than Harrodsburg. The mover of the bill himself I think is willing to abandon that location, but there doesn't appear to be any settled opinion where it will go. Flemingsburg was not to be the place beyond a doubt; it was not for its frontier situation nor having a sufficient central location. The Senate killed the Texas resolution, which was certainly right, and I think the old Negro of the white house has in his late message on that subject redeemed a good many of his blunders by his statesman like views in that paper. There is a project in embryo in the House to raise the revenue, not by increasing the taxes, but by increasing the objects of Taxation, (for instance,) they wish to tax all a man's household furniture over one hundred and fifty dollars worth in his house, thereby shielding the poor man, and making the wealthy, who have a small fortune in their house, pay their equitable proportion. The limits of this letter will not permit me to go on. I will resume it in my next. Yours.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Wednesday Dec. 28.

YETTER'S BILL.

Mr. Benton moved to print 1000 extra copies of a statement of the balances which will remain unexpended in the Treasury on the 1st of January next five copies to be sent to the Governors of each of the States, and twenty copies to be sent to each branch of the several Legislatures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 28, Mr. Galbraith presented the memorial of certain citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the encroachments upon the provisions of the Constitution and the liberties of the people by incorporating Banking Companies, and praying Congress to adopt some measure for preventing the same. Mr. G. moved its reference to a select Committee, which motion has been.

Mr. Howard from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to

to into effect the treaty of limits between the United States of North America, and the United Mexican States; read twice and committed. Mr. Ward offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of granting public lands to those officers who served during the late war with Great Britain, which, after some discussion was laid on the table—yeas 119, nays 71.

UNITED STATES MEET.

The bill to amend the act establishing the Mint of the United States, was read a third time and passed. The bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities, was read a third time and passed. The bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, was read a third time and passed. Mr. Love of New York, offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of establishing at the city of Washington, a board of Claims for the examination and settlement of claims upon government, which was agreed to. Mr. Howard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider the expediency of establishing a Naval Academy, which was agreed to.

IN SENATE—Thursday, Dec. 29.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to a resolution; which was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

MICHIGAN.

Mr. Grundy from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the State of Michigan into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States; which was read a first and second time.

[This bill contains two sections, the first admitting the State, and the second authorizing her to receive her proportion of the surplus revenue.]

Mr. Grundy suggested the propriety of going on with the bill.

A debate then arose, which was some what irregular and only important, inasmuch as it showed that the bill would be opposed on the ground that the second convention was not a legal convention, being called by none of the customary formalities, so far as any evidence has been furnished. This was the ground taken by Mr. Ewing, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Calhoun. On the other side Mr. Grundy, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton considered the second convention as emanating from the people in their primitive meetings and from their sovereign character, to which the previous action of the legislature could not have given any additional authority. It was maintained that the action required by Michigan was complete and in accordance with the act of last session. The early passage of the bill was urged, because the Secretary of the Treasury would in ten or twelve days after the 1st of January, make a division of the surplus money under the Deposit act, and if Michigan were not admitted before that division should be made, she would be deprived of the beneficial provisions of that act. To this it was replied by Mr. Calhoun, that an arrangement might be made by which the State of Michigan might be entitled to her proportion of the money, even if the act authorizing her admission should be delayed beyond that period. It was finally ordered that the further consideration of the subject should be postponed until Monday, and made the special order for that day. And on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the act of admission was ordered to be printed.

TREASURY ORDER.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, to rescind the Treasury Order of July 11—the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Rives. Mr. Morris was entitled to the floor but he resigned it in favor of Mr. Southard, who argued at length against the constitutionality and expediency of the order. He condemned the policy of the order as tending to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. He continued to speak until the hour of adjournment, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 29—The House took up for consideration the memorial yesterday presented by Mr. Galbraith, from certain citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to procure an amendment to the Constitu-

tion by which the State shall be prevented from incorporating banking companies; and also praying the interposition of Congress to prohibit the circulation of the U. S. State Bank notes of a date prior to the expiration of its charter. On motion of Mr. Galbraith the subject after considerable debate was referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 30—Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the stock in the Bank of the United States, held by the Navy pension fund, and for other purposes; read twice and committed. Mr. Williams of North Carolina asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the purchase of lands by auction with a view to forfeit them, and afterwards to enter them at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre. Objections being made, the rule was suspended, and the resolution was then agreed to.

A London paper of a recent date says—'A machine, which has received the name of a Physiognomy, has been recently invented in Paris. It is regarded as a very important improvement in the fine arts, and supplies a great desideratum in the production of a perfectly accurate cast of the human features by an inflexible process. It is anticipated that it will supersede the measure the present method of taking casts, and the sister art of portrait painting.'

HORRIBLE!—Too soon has the ill-fated example of St. Louis, without any of its mitigating circumstances, been followed in the burning of a murderer—a slave—in Arkansas. The only account we have of the horrible transaction, is contained in the annexed extract from the Arkansas Gazette, of the 29th ult.

'We have been informed that the slave William, who murdered his master (Huskey) some weeks since, and several negroes, was taken by a party, a few days since, from the Sheriff of Hot Spring, and burned alive, tied up to the limb of a tree, a fire built under him, and consumed in slow and lingering agony. We have mentioned this disgraceful and barbarous outrage, because the law of the land may take steps to bring those implicated in the guilt of so black a crime, to punishment.'

The circumstances of this criminal outrage are aggravated by the fact, that the average against the negro was of such a character, that there was no chance of his escape from a just expiation of his crime by—'Mis. Rep.'

A Dwarf has lately made his appearance at Paris, who has become an object of interest to the people of that city. He comes from Italy, and is not far from twenty years of age. He was born of respectable parents, and is called Golia. The peculiarity of his case is that up to the age of five, he was a child of ordinary proportions; but his growth then suddenly ceased, and he is now, at 22, just the size that he was then. His height is only three feet; he was therefore not born a dwarf. His figure is beautifully proportioned, and he possesses mind and intelligence far above the common level. He speaks fluently five languages, the two which are common upon the Adriatic, German, Spanish and Italian. He is, besides, accomplished, plays the violin, and mounts and manages a horse with considerable grace and skill. The check to his development at the age of five, and his invariable good health ever since, are, however, circumstances worthy the attention of the physiologist.

The following account of the Chinese mode of manufacturing silk, is given in Constock's Treatise on the culture of silk.

'In India the weaver weaves his web in the open air. He first selects a station for his operation, and he is not far from the foliage may protect him from the scorching rays of the sun. He then extends his threads which compose the warp of his intended fabric, lengthwise, between two bamboo rollers, which are fastened to the ground, and lengthwise in the form of a netting needle and longer than the breadth of the web. With this rude apparatus he manufactures a fabric, of which the silk manufacturer would be proud. If the silk manufacture in China is so simple and so easily performed, one would expect to see it successfully introduced in a country already abounding in machinery, with ingenuity to invent and skill to execute the most perfect machinery in the world.'

From the Baltimore Monument. AMERICAN MECHANICS.

'That the American nation, in this comparatively early period of its existence, should be honored in other lands with distinction and respect, in the mechanic arts, may be considered as an insignificant precedent; and if, in the incipency of our republic, we can lay claims to pre-eminence in this useful and highly honorable department of science, may we not look forward to future excellence, unequalled in any period of the world's history?'

The mechanic arts deservedly hold an exalted position in the histories of nations; they are prominent evidences of the progress of civilization and improvement; and the architectural embellishments, now exhibited in American cities, are probably, on the face of the earth, either of ancient or modern construction. In the manufacturing line we may defy the world to compare us in regards quality, and as to quantity: the four winds of Heaven, which have wafted American freightage to every clime, bear testimony that it cannot be exceeded. In the arts of domestic life we are without doubt unrivalled, and that we provide for our opportunities, our rapid advancement shows abundant proof.

Not only have the productions of our countrymen and specimens of their skill been conveyed to various places upon the globe, but our mechanics themselves have been well received, and we are to be found in the foremost places in other countries. In England, at the present time, American contractors are amassing fortunes from the public works, and there are artists in England who let us in our moderate circumstances as well as can already, in point of wealth as well as merit, compete with some of the proudest lords of the kingdom. An ingenious mechanic of Philadelphia—a machinist, who departed of distinction in his native land, left his free government and his citizen President, and established a home in the dominion of King William, which title of American citizen, which seems to be a safe passport for the humblest individual throughout the civilized world, gained him a hearty welcome and warm friendship upon that princely shore; he entered a manufacturing establishment as a journeyman—like France, he rose to eminence, and is now and then to be seen, with a distinguished ally to the land of his adoption ever to think of a permanent home upon the plains of his beloved America. Another—an artist of Baltimore, whose sign hung upon a house in Fayette street, and the purpose, resolved upon the tour of Europe, reached the shores of Ireland, he thought of practicing his profession in that which he was an amiable proficient, but which had well nigh starved him from his native city; he commenced, and the titled aristocrat did him reverence; he is now putting away his gear, and dashing on to wealth in America.

In France a workshop, at the shrine of St. Crispin—alias a shoemaker from America—was more wealthy than Charles Tenth. An American taylor, we have been told; loaned thousands to the Queen of Spain to enable her to conquer Don Carlos. In Rome our mechanics are living handsomely; in other parts of Italy they reap the longest rewards of their labors. Thus the land that in former years gave us models for art has received from us men, in these modern times, to supply the best and most perfect artists. What a change is here! Perhaps, Charles Tenth, one of the proudest specimens of human skill; the mechanic of America, a land of recent discovery and settlement, has astonished the populace with his master efforts.

Constantinople, that conserved rights and privileges has opened her gates for the 'descent of American mechanics and the turbulent terror of the East has disclosed his gratification at their settlement among his subjects. American-mechanics have rendered him essential service in the way of money, and American mechanics are rebuilding his ruined edifices.

A call has lately been made from the land of Egypt, and advertisements are still exhibited in our northern cities, offering strong inducements to the mechanics of our country to settle in that ancient reviving place of Kings; it may be that some have already settled there, and like Joseph are laying up—not exactly against famine but for future prosperity.

Coming a little nearer home, the Southern part of our own Continent is almost stocked with our North American mechanics; they are the most useful citizens in that part of the country. A friend from Valparaiso has given us the information that many cabinet-makers from Baltimore have found address at the different stations enough to make them independent of their lives.

American mechanics are in every Christian country; and in no place do we hear that they are not respected. Kings think well of them and honor them with their friendship, and subjects regard them as the most distinguished among the citizens. Yankee enterprise cannot be arrested; it acknowledges no limits, and seems to be advancing in every corner of the world. Our spirited countrymen are driving their traffic with Christian and Savage, and compassing the world with the productions of genius and the handy works of art; that they may be successful and prosperous, and maintain the honor of our flag wherever they may be, we doubt not is the prayer of every American heart.

From the N. Y. Star. DONT BOLT.

We often read the verdicts of a coroner's Jury of accidental death, caused by being choked with a piece of meat.' The frequent occurrence of this melancholy result, arises from the carrying out of our 'go-ahead' system, which places ever our ordinary meals on the locomotive power. We in this country walk, talk, eat and drink on the 'keep moving' plan.

We don't even sleep slow, much eat slow. The organs of digestion will soon be worn out, and dyspepsia, with all its horrors, overtakes us, if men of business, shop keepers, clerks, &c. with their heads swimming with items of employment, shall continue to eat *table d'hôte* and gobble up their meals in a few minutes, and as suddenly dart off to the store shop. 'Poo, poo,' says the Spaniard—'There's a time for all things,' says King Solomon. You that have not much time to spare to devote to meals, make the most of your time, give grace before and after meals—a good long grace, for because man should be thankful to Providence for the good things bestowed upon him, and, secondly, it occupies time, and time is necessary for digestion.

Merchants and others, after a fatiguing day's work, should forget business, as soon as they forget the sound of the street door bell, and set down to their dinner, unmuffled, and having nothing on the mind but the prospect before them, and then eat slow and sparingly—not having one eye on a ship and another on the plate—nor thought on the canvass-back and another on the bank—and thus distant, and ungrateful to their mouths unthinkingly a piece of food that chokes them; then, after a light dinner and a couple of glasses of sherry, instead of loling on a sofa, and falling into a night-mare slumber, take up the Evening Post and read and ponder, and be in a good humor not too long after, and you will think you have been making good use of your time, and they will claim a 'division of the spoils,' or as Miss Troc says in her very best manner, 'Do Sir Peter, be in an exceedingly good humor now, and give me two hundred pounds.'

The truth is, we are all apprehensive of saying any thing in the noble art of cooking, classically called *gastrologie*, for fear that we should be set down as gourmands, and therefore we eat twice as much of bad cooked articles as we should if the viands were well dressed and well seasoned. Command me after all to French speaking in pieces of denouncing against frogs and frits. A bowl of their *Potage à la Julica*, and a piece of *boeuf*, with a little French mustard, and you have a dish fit for an Emperor—cheap, simple, well done, and no fear of being choked, of turning your wife or four or five daughters against you, and of making you sick and disgorge a piece from the *anaploga*, or what is worse, having a coroner's jury to eat up the remnant of the dinner, or as Shakespeare would say 'The funeral bays'.

The Albany Daily Advertiser has the following description of the great obelisk of Luxor, obtained from Egypt by the French Government, which at last was being gung up in Paris:

'A wall, 150 yards long, presenting a gentle ascent from the river to the pedestal, has been constructed to slide the monolith along, and a steam engine of 40 horse power was mounted for the purpose. On Sunday, it commenced operating, at the rate of four and a half feet per minute. When an accident occurred in the machinery, which caused the operation to be suspended. Since then the architect has devised another mode of placing the obelisk vertically on its pedestal; the most difficult part of his task, and the steam engine has been taken to pieces and removed by having connected it too great a risk to trust the safety of so precious a monument to the chance of another accident.'

The shaft of the obelisk is 64 feet high, and is surmounted by a small pyramid of about six feet more. It is one solid mass of Sienné red granite. Each of its four faces is adorned with hieroglyphs, perfectly well carved, and in an admirable state of preservation. The government has gone to considerable expense to obtain that valuable relic of antiquity. A vessel called the *Luxor*, was purposely constructed in Toulon, and a distinguished architect, M. Lefebvre, and a number of French operatives, have been constantly employ-

ed about it since 1831, when the vessel sailed for Egypt. After experiencing considerable difficulties, she succeeded in conveying the Nile as far as the site of ancient Thebes, where she cast anchor.—Fifty months were required to fill the obelisk and place it on board, and during that time five hundred oxen were kept in the pay of France.

A canal had to be opened and a village and a hill levelled to the ground, in order to convey it to the river side; and it was only on the 25th December, it was safely on board. The navigation down the Nile was attended with a thousand obstacles, and on reaching the bar at Rosetta, it was impossible to get the vessel over it. Fortunately however, a strong wind removed the sand; and the *Luxor*, towed by the steamer *Sphinx*, crossed the Mediterranean, and safely arrived in Toulon. She was thence again towed by the same vessel as far as Cherbourg and Brest, and afterwards ascended the Seine to Paris, where she arrived in 1835. The monument will stand in the centre of some of the most splendid edifices in the capital; and when the ornaments of the Place de la Revolution shall be completed, its equal in beauty and splendor will not exist in the universe.

An Experiment.—Every one can try the experiment lately mentioned by the author of Light and Vision; and, as it is a very curious one, and simple, we advise every one who would dispense dullness and give time to his eyes to try it. The thought cannot change unless the eye moves, and says this writer; if, therefore, we wish to recall any object, such as an apple, a candle, a tree or a river, we cannot, even in thought look from the one to the other, as the eye would in reality when these thoughts were present, without the visible change in the eye.

If the eye be held by the thumb and finger perfectly quiet for a few seconds at a time, we find that we cannot recall our thoughts the image of anything, however ready the will may be to assist us. For example, let us once recall to mind a memory of a tree full of fruit, and then press his finger against the ball of his eye, near the nose, and whilst the eye thus, for the moment is left still, no image of the tree and fruit can be presented to the mind.—If we would revive in the mind the relation of a scene and appearance of houses a memory of a tree full of fruit, and then press his finger against the ball of his eye, near the nose, and whilst the eye thus, for the moment is left still, no image of the tree and fruit can be presented to the mind.—If we would revive in the mind the relation of a scene and appearance of houses a memory of a tree full of fruit, and then press his finger against the ball of his eye, near the nose, and whilst the eye thus, for the moment is left still, no image of the tree and fruit can be presented to the mind.—If we would revive in the mind the relation of a scene and appearance of houses a memory of a tree full of fruit, and then press his finger 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FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Columbus from Liverpool, at New York, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser and Gazette, have received intelligence from England, six days later than that furnished by previous arrivals.

The Money Market.—The pressure on the money market was yet severe, not only throughout England, but in Ireland. The panic appears general and the consequence of which was that several Banks in the latter country suspended payment.

The Great Balloon Journey.—The attempt of Messrs. Green, Mason and Holland, to cross the channel in the great balloon, was completely successful. They landed at Weilburg, in Nassau, about 80 miles from Colobon, after a voyage of 18 hours. Distance from London 485 miles. They were an hour and two minutes crossing the channel. In their journey, they passed over Canterbury, Dover, Calais, Waterloo, Brussels, Namur and Cologne. Their greatest elevation was at 10,000 feet in the morning. They suffered very much from cold while in the air. There was upwards of a ton weight of ballast in the car, besides a quantity of wine, a supply of coffee, meat, and other articles. At Calais it was seen by a sentinel on guard, as it was passing immediately over the town.

France.—Charles the Tenth, ex-king of France, died of Cholera, at Goritz, in Carniola, on the 6th of November. He was in the 73th year of his age. The attack was rapidly fatal, a few hours only having intervened between its commencement and termination.

Louis Philippe has adopted a line of conduct toward the young Bonaparte (Louis Napoleon) that is both generous and wise. He is pardoned and liberated, on condition of proceeding to the United States, and giving his word of honor to remain there ten years, and make no attempt against the throne of France.

Some of the elder members of the family, probably his father and uncle, are said to have pledged themselves also, on his behalf, that he will fulfill his promise. He passed through Paris on the 11th of November on his way to the sea-board, and conveyed him to the United States. His fellow conspirators were to be tried, but it was thought that they would not be punished with death. The Duchess of St. Leu, mother of the rash young man, was allowed an interview with the king, and the lenity of his treatment is ascribed partly to her intercessions. She will follow her son to America, it is said, in the spring.

The ex-queen of Naples (Madam Maria) was not ordered to leave France, when the affair of Strasburg took place. Spain.—The intelligence from Madrid is to the 10th and from Bilbao to the 11th of November. The Carlists had resumed the siege of Bilbao. Villareal had returned from his march to oppose the advance of Espartero. They were pushing the siege with great vigor, and a determination to make themselves masters of the citadel; the cause of this determination is said to be the condition attached by an Aguado the banker, to a loan which a agent of Don Carlos is seeking to obtain from him, to wit, that the Don shall first become master of that city.

Intelligence had been received that on the 10th the Carlists had possessed themselves of a fortified convent forming part of the defences, and made its garrison of 300 men prisoners. Espartero's refusal to join battle with Villareal was ascribed to its inferiority of force, and his not relieving Bilbao to his apprehensions lest Villareal make another descent upon Castile, the result to which he had left open to him, if Espartero should abandon his position at Villa Lazra.

Aix had been superseded in his command by Narvaez, who reached Madrid on the 4th, with 5000 effective men, and with out stopping, pushed on in pursuit of Gomez, on the Talavera road. It was not precisely known. He had left Truxillo, and there were reports in Madrid that he had reached Salamanca. Rollé it was to have under his resignation, but it was not accepted. He entered Truxillo the day after Gomez left it—to wit, the 15th. Espartero and went an officer to St. Sebastian, to concert with General Eyzaga for the relief of Bilbao. Reinforcements were accordingly to march from that place to Bilbao, on the 15th.

The Telegraphic despatches at Paris on the 15th, announced that Aix had effected the junction with Rollé, for which the latter was waiting before he could strike a blow against Gomez.

A Spanish financial agent was negotiating in London, for the Queen; and with prospects of success. Portugal.—We give below from all the London papers, an account of an attempted counter revolution in Portugal which goes to prove the troops more powerful than we had supposed, and that the people are less apathetic than they have been represented. All the ex-ministers, except Friens who was killed by the mob, and Saldanha who was blown from the water, and who he had deliberately thrown overboard, were on board the English man of war; did many other English

men of distinction. In the present want of full and accurate information touching the motive and progress of the attempted movement we cannot form any sound opinion of its probable effects. It must be admitted of the Government. It may be admitted, however, that the aspect is by no means flattering. Don Miguel was remaining very quietly in Italy.

Counter Revolution in Portugal.—Defeat of the Queen's Party.—A violent but unsuccessful attempt was made on the 24th and 25th of November, to abolish the constitution of 1820. From what we have learned of this conspiracy, it appears that the Queen—probably at the instigation of the prince Royal—was at the bottom of it. Dona Maria, it seems, was not sincere in taking an oath to support the constitution; and she only waited a favorable opportunity to overthrow it, and re-establish Don Pedro's charter. Her majesty first soured the police guards, and finding that she could depend upon their devotion to her person, she proceeded to Belem, whether she summoned all the members of the cabinet, with the exception of the Count de Saldanha, the minister of finance, they all attended, and were equally surprised and indignant that egress was refused them till the following morning, although the guards decline to declare them, detained under an order of arrest.

On the 4th, at an early hour in the morning, it was announced, that the Marquis de Saldanha, the minister of War, had ordered their dismissal from office, and that a new ministry had been formed. They were likewise given to understand that the first act of the newly appointed cabinet would be the re-establishment of the charter, and the total abrogation of the constitution of 1820.

An alarm of what was passing in the palace soon spread like lightning through the city. The people were astonished, but their astonishment quickly gave way to rage. The National Guards flew to arms and boldly invaded the palace. The first hostile object they presented to them was Senor Jose Freire, late minister of finance, who was hastening in his carriage to the palace to join the queen. The guards fired, and the unhappy object of their wrath was instantly a corpse. Senor Manoel de Silva Passos would have shared the same fate, but for the intercession of the Marquis de Saldanha, who bargained the crowd and afforded the minister an opportunity to escape. Three hours had elapsed, the queen was brought to her senses by finding that her guards had joined the constitutionalists, and that in fact she was a prisoner in her palace. In her distress she sought the aid of Howard de Walden, the British minister, imploring personal protection, which his lordship pledged himself should be granted. Immediate orders given for the landing of three hundred mariners, who were commanded to hold themselves in readiness should their presence be required.

The Queen, she only sought such a flag of truce to be sent to the refractory guards, assembled at the Campo de Ourique, with orders to disperse peacefully to their homes. The bearer of this flag was spurned by the people. Her majesty then ordered another flag to advance, and to declare to the guards, that the charter was the sanction of the establishment of a House of peers, and that if they would but consent to hear the Marquis de Saldanha, he would explain to them her gracious intentions. The people were more incensed than before, and swore that the appearance of Howard de Walden should be greeted with death.

The Queen, more and more alarmed, sent a third flag to assure them that the Queen would restore to them the constitution, subject to a proviso for the peers sitting in the chambers as deputies, without the formalities of re-election; and that an amnesty should be granted to all who then were arrested themselves in favor of the charter. The people answered that they consented to the amnesty, but so long as they would listen to no other proposition so long as her majesty was defended by foreign troops.

This resolution obliged the Queen to give orders for the re-embarkment of the British armies, and the sending of a fourth flag of truce to the constitutionalists, agreeing to the solemn recognition of the constitution, subject to such modifications as the Cortes might recommend, and likewise promising to recall the members of the constitution who had been expelled from Belem, and returned to the palace of Neceadades, where she was received by the National Guards amid the most enthusiastic greetings. The whole city was illuminated, and the people assembled in crowds to congratulate each other on the fortunate issue of this second struggle for freedom.

The tranquility thus obtained had not been disturbed up to the evening of the 7th. The Diario do Governo, of the 5th, contains six royal decrees, three of which appointed Senors Bandeira, Passos, and Ed de Castro—to the first, president of the council, and the other two ministers of the interior, and of grace and justice. These appointments have given universal satisfaction.

Spain.—The Emperor of Russia, according to the Russian Mercury, is disposed to extend mercy to some of the Poles. A report prevalent on the frontier of Poland, that the anniversary of the Emancipation of the Jews will be celebrated with various acts of clemency; and among others, will pardon Gen. Kruckewicz and Prince Marshal Rudzinski, who since the suppression of the insurrection have been living in exile in Siberia. For the latter, interested in some very high quarters, it is said to have been made known to him by an answer by the assurance that his exile, which is as tolerable as possible, will not be for life. All intercession for Prince Czartoryski has failed; "which cannot," they are told, "excite surprise, since he, ever since the last catastrophe continues to prove himself an inveterate enemy to Russia, and may still be considered as the centre and chief supporter of the discontented at the foreign courts."

The Paris papers say that the Emperor of Russia has officially recognized the existence of Belgium as an independent kingdom.

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

Friday, January 12, 1837.

From the report of the Board of Internal Improvement to the Legislature of Kentucky, it appears that there remains of the two millions of dollars of the state bonds authorized to be subscribed by the board, of works of internal improvement the sum of \$138,330 yet unsubscribed, and this balance the board think will be necessary to meet subscriptions that may be necessary, to finish roads to which subscriptions have already been made. It seems that \$350,000 in bonds have been sold, and of the remainder there is only \$649,167 applicable to roads.

From the state of the case the friends of the road from Maysville to Mr. Sterling, we fear, have but little to hope, as it respects any aid which can be expected from the state. We would not have them, on this account, to give up hopes of completing it. They should only urge to greater endeavors. They should keep their shoulders to the wheel till Hercules come to their aid. There are a great many roads in the State in a situation similar to ours, and they are awaiting patiently some movement on the part of the Legislature to increase the Internal Improvement fund, and to complete the system, by which good roads are to be had and an easy communication obtained from one end of the state to the other.

In the mean time we should ourselves be moving. The present is a very important period in the history of our State, and of our Government. The portion of the surplus revenue which will fall to our share under the distribution act of the last session of Congress, should be expended in a manner which will have the best tendency to increase the prosperity of our State. Under that act, an impulse has been added to state energy and enterprise, of which we cannot at present see the limits. Kentucky should not be behind her sisters. She should not suffer the opportunity of bettering her condition to pass away unimproved, nor should she use it improperly—the occasion calls for the utmost and wisest efforts of her best hearts and wisest heads.

FLEMINGSBURG LYCEUM.—The following Question was debated at the last meeting of the Lyceum: "are the signs of the times favourable to the permanency of our Union?" A Lecture was delivered by Dr. L. D. Anderson on Physical Education.

The Lyceum meets this evening when Mr. J. A. Cavan will deliver a Lecture, and the following question will be discussed: "Is it more worthy of admiration ancient or modern institutions?"

We learn from Frankfort that on Saturday the 7th inst. a bill was introduced by Mr. Calhoun, and referred to a committee of the whole, establishing a New Bank, with a capital of Three Millions! The bill provides that two millions shall be held by the State and one million by private stockholders, that there shall be not more than eleven, nor less than five Branches. The Mother Bank to be located at Harrodsburg, and one of the branches at Flemingsburg. The locations of six other branches are also named in the bill.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, KY. 24, 1837.

Messrs. Chapman & Smith: Gentlemen.—In my last I concluded with a short sketch of the contemplated means of raising the revenue without increasing

the taxes. The present plan now before one of the committees is to tax household furniture owned by an individual over the value of \$150. This provision will not affect the poor man and will make the rich pay an equitable proportion of the taxes. The bill also proposes to tax the money on interest, as well as the money invested in stocks of every kind, consequently by this mode of taxation we can raise a sufficient revenue, without resorting to the oppressive mode of increasing the taxes.

We have in the last two days had long discussions without arriving at any conclusion and I begin to think that our Legislature has too much talent to do business with dispatch, as the fact is where there is so much talent there are too many big speeches made to hasten business! Mr. Hawes, of Clarke, introduced a bill to find the surplus money in the present Banks, compelling the Northern Bank to make two new branches. When the bill was read, there appeared to be a fierce opposition to it in every stage, by the friends of the new bank and there never was any corporation that ever got such a drubbing and abuse as the Northern, Kentucky and Louisville Banks. The truth is Mr. Calhoun of Meade, and Mr. Hardin charged them with foul corruption, and a abuse of their chartered privileges, and made out a very fair case. The House adjourned without coming to any conclusion on the subject, and it will be resumed to-morrow.

The fact is we must have a long session or break up without doing the business. I am fearful we cannot get as much money for a school system as I anticipated. I shall write again on Monday.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7, 1837.

Gentlemen.—In my last, I informed you that the present Bank had been abused, and a New Bank was a remedy to the evils complained. This discussion originated from a proposition of Hawes to invest the surplus money in the old Banks, and requiring the Northern Bank to make two additional Branches. On the proposition to pass this bill to a second reading the discussion arose, (which is unusual), and on Friday last the excitement in the House was very great indeed, almost unprecedented, so much so that it was compared to the scenes which occurred during the struggles of the old chief and Judge breaking times. On Friday T. F. Marshall answered the speeches made against the Louisville Banks in a most powerful and eloquent manner, and I must say that it was the greatest and best speech I ever heard from any individual. He did not enter into an argument to defend the particular charges against the Banks, but discussed the abstract question of the propriety of making a new bank. T. Marshall, of Lewis, (as soon as he was done,) introduced resolutions of inquiry into the condition of the Banks and specified charges, which caused a great deal of excitement. After some strong symptoms that we would have a general row, the House adjourned, and the excitement is allayed, as on the next day the subject of dividing Mercer and making Boyd county came up, which occupied the whole day, the House permitting Mr. John Green to appear before the committee of the whole to advocate the division. It however was rejected by a vote of 50 to 30. To-day all the important subjects under consideration were referred to the committee of the whole to wit: Yours.

CONGRESS.

Saturday Dec. 21, the Senate did not sit on Friday and Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House after the presentation of petitions and memorials, resumed the consideration of the resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Garland of Va. calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this House, if within his power, the dividends and surpluses which were declared by, and the surplus and contingent funds remaining in the several banks in which the public money is deposited, for the years 1838, 1834, and 1833, severally. The question being on the motion heretofore made by Mr. Hannegan to lay the resolution on the table, it was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, yeas 28, nays 141. Mr. Hardin moved to add to the resolution a provision that the Secretary of the Treasury also inform the House whether the Banks paid the salary of an agent in this city, how much said agent, and what was the name of the agent. Mr. Coulman moved the previous question which was negatived, 71 to 98.

Mr. Hardin remarked that there was no doubt of the success of such an agent, and it was important to ascertain his relations to the banks and the Treasury. The discussion on Mr. Hardin's amendment was continued by Messrs. Garland, Thompson of S. C., Pearce

of R. I., and Hunt, when Mr. Vanhook moved to add to the amendment the following: "and the Secretary of the Treasury Department has an Agent or Attorney to correspond or communicate with said Deposite Banks, in relation to the Public Deposits; if so, who is such Agent or correspondent, what compensation is allowed to him, or by whom in such allowance made or paid."

IN SENATE—Monday Jan. 9, 1836.

The House of Representatives did not sit to-day. Mr. Preston appeared and took his seat. Mr. Walker, from the committee on public lands, reported with an amendment the bill introduced on leave by Mr. Clay to appropriate for a limited term the proceeds of the public lands, &c. (the amendment is a substitute of a new bill for the bill of Mr. Clay, and limiting the sales of public lands). The amendment was ordered to be printed and the bill was made the special order for Thursday. Mr. Hendricks from the committee on roads and canals reported a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; also a bill authorizing the Ohio Rail Road Company to locate a road through the public lands; also a bill for the completion and improvement of certain rivers and roads in Arkansas—all of which bills were ordered to a second reading. Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. McKinley, chosen a senator from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March.

MICHIGAN.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the previous orders were passed, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union. A debate then ensued in which Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Morris, took part. Mr. Morris moved to strike out the preamble to the bill, so as to do away with the evidence that the admission was in consequence of any act done by the second convention, the legality of which he could not admit.

IN SENATE—Tuesday Jan. 3.

Mr. Crittenden from the Committee on Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the Hon. John Forsyth, praying for remuneration for the loss of property. Mr. Walker from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the Public Lands, &c. without amendment, and stated that, at a proper time, he was instructed to move its indefinite postponement. (To this bill it will be recollected Mr. Walker yesterday moved a substitute.) On motion of Mr. Wright, the previous orders were postponed, for the purpose of taking up a bill from the House to regulate in certain cases the proceeds of the Public Lands ceded by the Indians. The bill was then taken up, acted on, and passed. On motion of Mr. Benton, the expunging resolution offered by him was made the order for Monday next.

MICHIGAN.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the act for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union. Mr. Morris gave notice that he should at a proper time, move to amend the preamble to the act, specifying more in detail the manner in which the second convention in Michigan was assembled and acted. The debate on the bill was then resumed, but did not disclose any matter of material novelty or interest. The speakers were Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1837—read twice and committed. Mr. Harrison from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to revise, in part, the act granting pre-emption to settlers on the public lands in certain cases: read twice and committed. The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Garland of Va. The question being on the amendments offered on Saturday, by Messrs. Harlan and Vanderpool. After a few remarks from Messrs. Peyton and Garland, the amendments pending having been withdrawn, Mr. Garland added to his original resolution a second resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the business, compensation, &c. of the agent, if any there was employed by any of the Deposite Banks, at the seats of Government, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. McKay moved to amend the resolution by calling for the amount of public money on hand, in different years, in those banks, and also, for a statement as far as he may be able to make it, of the profits made, during the same year, by other banks than the deposite banks. Mr. Garland accepted the amendment as a modification of the resolution. The question on the different branches of the resolution was taken separately and carried in the affirmative. The last branch was agreed to unanimously—199.

IN SENATE—Wednesday Jan. 4.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating what had been done by him in reference to the distribution of the Revenue since the first of January. Mr. Davis of course introduced a bill for the final settlement of the claims of the several States in the United States, for interest on advances made during the late war which was read twice and referred to the committee on finance. The Senate proposed to consider the act for the admission of Michigan, &c., and the debate on the proposition of Mr. Morris to amend the preamble was resumed and continued by Mr. Morris and Mr. Bayrd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Allen of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing an inquiry, by a Select Committee of one member from each State, into the expediency of Granting to each of the old States the same portion of the public lands for the purposes of education, which has been granted to the new States for that purpose, and to report by bill. After some conversation on the subject in which Messrs. Allen, Davis, Vinton, Briggs and Parker took part, on motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, the resolution was so amended as to embrace in the proposed distribution the new States as well as the old. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Allen and the debate continued by Messrs. Clayburn, Ashley, Jarvis and Mann, of New York, Mr. Cambreleng called for the orders of the day—which was agreed to. The House renewed the reconsideration of the Resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Wise, for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the management of the Executive Departments. The question being on the motion of Mr. D. J. Pearce to amend the resolution by substituting for it a proposition for an inquiry into specific charges against any department or bureau. Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, rose and spoke at great length in opposition to the substitute, and in support of the original resolution.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Mexico probably recognized by Spain.

The New York Express says:—We have just seen a letter from a source of the highest authority, received by the packet ship Havre, dated Paris, which states that Gen. Wm. B. Lewis, who recently had on board Santa Marta the Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico, then at the Court of Madrid, which states that the treaty for the recognition of Mexico had been agreed upon by himself and the Spanish Government, and that the difficulties which had previously existed between the two governments had been removed, and the treaty had only to be submitted to the Cortes for their sanction.

The Government of Venezuela is the only one except Mexico, from South America, that has a Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid for the purpose of adjusting the terms of recognition. This Minister is General Soublette, who recently has been elected Vice President of Venezuela. There is a very little doubt, that he has negotiated a similar treaty with his government. There is a treaty between several of South American Republics, that they will never accede to any terms which may embarrass their commerce, or which may impair the sovereignty of any one. If therefore Mexico is recognized, all the rest will follow.

LATEST FROM RIO GRANDE.—We have accounts from Rio Grande to the 24th of October. The rebel troops, commanded by Gonsalves, were totally defeated on the 5th Oct., and lost in killed about 2800 men. Gonsalves and 550 men were taken prisoners. The city of Port Alegre was illuminated on account of the victory. The rebel chiefs were despatched to Rio Janeiro in the brig Venus. Most of the foreigners at Port Alegre had suffered much, particularly the Americans. The American Consul and his partner had been imprisoned. Capt. Hamilton, of the brig Tuscans, of Boston, had been notified, his vessel attacked, and his mate and men imprisoned. Capt. James Smith, of Boston, had been fired at in the streets.—Boston Atlas.

A salute of 160 guns was fired from the Custom House yard at New Orleans on the 8th December in honor of the victory of Van Buren.

Uncle Sam will pay for the powder. It was stated formerly that the guns were served by the officers of the establishment? The office holders in the central part of the Union have proved more decency in their joy for the great victory over the people.—Richmond Whig.

A member of the Ohio Legislature has stated to the House that the Rev. Samuel Strong has attempted to bribe him, by offering to pay him a thousand dollars if he would give his influence and support to a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Black river, with a view of cutting off the stream with Lake Erie, a measure which it seems Mr. Strong thought of great pecuniary advantage to himself. Mr. Strong was taken into custody by order of the House, a d subsequently admitted to bail.—Richmond Whig.



SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF AARON BURR.

On the subject of Burr's life, the public has already been supplied with a number of biographies... Burr was born in 1756 at Newark, N. J. and was the son of a man who was at that time President of Nassau Hall...

It was at this period that the colonies were agitated with the opposition of the British Government, and catching the spirit of the times, Burr was anxious to engage in military operations...

At the first attack of the British, 1776, with about 24,000 strong, on Long Island, Major Burr was the Aid of Gen. Putnam... He accompanied the retreat from a small fort, which was successively taken by the enemy...

In 1776, Major Burr was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in Colonel Mifflin's Brigade at Suffern's camp... He had his son to a wood in the neighborhood, in the night, personally recognized the enemy's camp...

At the battle of Monmouth, Mifflin was absent, and Burr had assumed the command of the detachment... Burr's conduct in this battle was such, and continued it with so much consistency, that an conspiracy was formed to kill him...

PROSPERITY FOR INCREASING THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "KENTUCKY WHIG."

The establishment of "The Kentucky Whig," at Lexington, Kentucky, has been recently purchased by the undersigned, who are desirous to obtain an accession to the present list of subscribers... The political department will receive due attention from the Editors, and no effort will be spared to disseminate correct political information among the people...

The Whig will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, payable before the expiration of three months... W. T. CHAPMAN, W. H. SMITH, Oct. 21, 1836.

Books at Newspaper Postage. Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

NOVELS AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISES. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It is one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," to make good reading cheap, and to bring literature to every one... We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two fold accessible...

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to be published in America, but on a very superior paper for binding and preservation... Burr signed his seat in the Senate at his next session, and went into the Western country.

In February, 1807, he was arrested by a military force, and was sent to the West Indies... Burr signed his seat in the Senate at his next session, and went into the Western country.

Capital 2,000,000. PROTECTION.

T. P. THOMAS, Agent for the Protection Association... The course the office proposes in transacting their business, and the adjustment and payment of the claims for the use of the insurance application may be made to the name named agent, who is authorized to issue Policies to applicants without delay.

DEATH NOTICE.

On the 20th inst., taken up by Thomas Perkins, of Bath county, living on the left bank, near the high bridge, three years old last spring, with water and ship in the forehead, and some white on his hind feet. Appraised at \$75. Given under my hand the 28th day of November 1836.

A COPY. W. M. SUDDUTH, C. C. DEC. 28, 1836.

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit. S. C. September term, 1836, STRAUS T. CAYWOOD, complainant against GEORGE CAYWOOD & JOHN P. MERRILL, defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants have agreed to pay the amount of the judgment, and to be bound by the terms of the court...

STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit. S. C. September term 1836, WILLIAM S. MORRISON, and others, Complainants, against LEVY ROPER, and other Defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James M. Roper, A. Bell and Elizabeth, wife, Louis Roper and Mary Roper, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth...

A COPY AT. T. DUDLEY, A. C. for L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. Sept. 16, 1836. 45-2m. Thrcp. p. p.

TAILORING.

The subscribers very respectfully inform the public, by the publication of this notice, that they have commenced the tailoring business in the building formerly occupied by Spindle and Stockwell as a store room, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line... A. J. STEVENS, Sept. 9, 1836.

CELEBRATED TRIALS.

AND CASES OF THE CRIMINAL RECORDS OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD. Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar. Treason—Sedition—Libel—Robbery—Murder—Heresy—Lunacy—Piracy—Forgery, &c. &c.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the lawyer, Physician, and general reader... TERMS. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance. As the arrangements for the prosecution of the great literary undertaking are all made, and the progress has been so rapid, that the publishers are enabled to publish the first volume of the work...

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

The Philadelphia Mirror, published by the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of the popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States...

It is published at the low price of \$2- for this small sum subscribers not valuing and entertaining matter, each week... The Albany Mirror of March 10th 1836, says—The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country...

THE QUARTO EDITION. Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, published by the proprietor of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the price of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual, the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions in American literature...

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being printed on fine white paper of the size of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal...

\$50 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Fleming county, Ky., on Monday the 29th of August last, a negro woman named HARRIET, who is black, tall and well made, and about twenty years of age... L. A. GODDY, Proprietor, Philadelphia.

CLUBBING. Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels for \$5 Bulwer's and Murray's Novels for \$5 Bulwer's and Murray's Novels and Sketches for \$5 Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book for \$5 Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, Sketch Book, and Murray's Novels for \$5 Bulwer's and Murray's Novels Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book for \$5

WILLIAM CRAIG, Proprietor, Dr. A. B. ...

BULWER'S NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to be read by Night for Melancholy.

INDUCED by the extraordinary success of the beautiful edition of MARYATTS' NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same beautiful style, an edition of the celebrated...

Office of Reproduction of the Philadelphia Novels. NOTICE. The publication of the above, was commenced in July. In January, 1837, another republication of some celebrated modern Novels will be published by J. A. Covert, & Co., of one of the present Publishers, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern authors...

LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE. The exercise of this department will be resumed on the first Monday in November next, and continue for three months. The Law Faculty will consist of four Professors, viz. JOHN C. WRIGHT, TIMOTHY WALKER, JOSEPH S. BENHAM, and EDWARD D. MAXWELL, Esq., who will be assisted by the Lecturers, viz. Embrace National and Constitutional Law, Equity, Commercial Law, the Law of Property, Real and Personal, Criminal Law, and Practice, Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of the Courts...

Female Academy. THE Fall and Winter Session of the Boarding school under the care of the subscriber, will commence on Monday the 17th of September next at the residence of the subscriber, who has created a new and commodious building, in which he expects to conduct a permanent Female School of the highest order. He will have hereafter a Female Assembly, in which he will receive the best of the terms the same as the last winter session. S. M. Y. GARRISON, Mason county, Ky., Sept. 21, 1836. Ad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. "THE KENTUCKY WHIG" will be published on an Imperial sheet, at two dollars per copy, in advance, for the first three months, two fifty if paid after the expiration of three months and within the year, or THREE DOLLARS, payable at the expiration of the year. No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrears are paid—unless with the consent of the publishers; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will always be regarded as a new subscription not exceeding a square yard of paper for every subsequent insertion. Letters addressed to the editors on business, to insure attention, should be post paid.

AGENTS. The following named gentlemen will be good enough to act as agents for "The Kentucky Whig" in receiving subscriptions and forwarding the same to the publishers: Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell; Elizabethtown, Daniel Ficklin, Jr.; Sherburne Mills, John Andrews; Mount Carmel, R. Henderson; Helena, Wm. Wood; Newmarket, C. Beck; Lexington, John M. Rice; Wm. Young, John S. Lee; Martha Mills, Robert C. Post; Hillsborough, E. H. Hunt; Nashville, R. S. Hunt; Louisville, Dr. A. B. ...